

ASERS

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Biannually

Volume VIII

Issue 6(22)

Fall 2017

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

 ASERS
Publishing



Editor in Chief

Ramona PÎRVU

University of Craiova, Romania

Editorial Advisory Board

Omran Abdelnaser

University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Huong Ha

University of Newcastle, Singapore,
Australia

Harjeet Kaur

HELP University College, Malaysia

Janusz Grabara

Czestochowa University of Technology,
Poland

Vicky Katsoni

Techonological Educational Institute of
Athens, Greece

Sebastian Kot

Czestochowa University of Technology,
The Institute of Logistics and International
Management, Poland

Nodar Lekishvili

Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Andreea Marin-Pantelescu

Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest,
Romania

Piotr Misztal

The Jan Kochanowski University in
Kielce, Faculty of Management and
Administration, Poland

Agnieszka Mroziak

Faculty of Biology and Environmental
protection, University of Silesia, Katowice,
Poland

Chuen-Chee Pek

Nottingham University Business School,
Malaysia

Roberta De Santis

LUISS University, Italy

Fabio Gaetano Santeramo

University of Foggia, Italy

Dan Selişteanu

University of Craiova, Romania

Laura Ungureanu

Spiru Haret University, Romania

Contents:

- 1 **Analysis of Tourism in the Slovak Republic in the Period after Accession to the European Monetary Union** 1157
Jana FIL'ARSKÁ, Ivana KRAVČÁKOVÁ VOZÁROVÁ, Rastislav KOTULIČ
- 2 **The Effect of International Tourism on the Development of Global Social-Economic Processes** 1166
Igor Lvovich CHERKASOV, Maria Igorevna SEREDINA, Olga Ivanovna MISHUROV, Tatiana Alekseevna ADASHOVA, Olga Yevgenievna LEBEDEVA
- 3 **Distinction of Jordan as a Destination for Religious Tourism** 1171
Omar A.A. JAWABREH
- 4 **Educational Tourism: Adoption of Art Management Technologies in the Activity of Universities** 1183
Elena F. KOMANDYSHKO, Elena A. SEMENOVA
- 5 **The Influence of Creativity, Price Determination to Publicity and Their Impact to the Purchasing Power of Customers** 1189
Adjeng Mariana FEBRIANTI
- 6 **Methodological Approaches to the Assessment of Historical and Cultural Resources in Tourist Destinations** 1198
Aleksandr Alekseevich FEDULIN, Lyudmila Vladimirovna ZGONNIK, Olga Yevgenievna LEBEDEVA, Liliya Leonidovna DUKHOVNAYA, Sergey Viktorovich ILKEVICH
- 7 **Advantages and Disadvantages of the Participation of SMEs in Tourism Clusters** 1205
Katarina HAVIERNIKOVÁ, Anna LEMAŃSKA-MAJDZIK, Ladislav MURA
- 8 **Valorizing Heritage and Cultural Identity from Land of Barsa through Cultural Tourism** 1216
Sorina BOTIŞ
- 9 **The Relationships Between Financial Policy, Fiscal Policy, Visitor Exports and the Tourism Economy of Thailand** 1222
Sakkarin NONTHAPOT, Porowes SRICHAISO
- 10 **A Model for Mangrove Forest Management Based on Community Empowerment in Bantul Regency** 1232
Tiwuk Kusuma HASTUTI, Umi YULIATI
- 11 **Investigating the Reason why Tourists Revisit Thailand** 1238
Kanokwan CHANCHAROENCHAI, Wuthiya SARAITHONG

Editor in Chief

Ramona PÎRVU

University of Craiova, Romania

Editorial Advisory Board

Omran Abdelnaser

University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Huong Ha

University of Newcastle, Singapore,
Australia

Harjeet Kaur

HELP University College, Malaysia

Janusz Grabara

Czestochowa University of Technology,
Poland

Vicky Katsoni

Technological Educational Institute of
Athens, Greece

Sebastian Kot

Czestochowa University of Technology, The
Institute of Logistics and International
Management, Poland

Nodar Lekishvili

Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Andreea Marin-Pantelescu

Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest,
Romania

Piotr Misztal

The Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce,
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Poland

Agnieszka Mrozik

Faculty of Biology and Environmental
protection, University of Silesia, Katowice,
Poland

Chuen-Chee Pek

Nottingham University Business School,
Malaysia

Roberta De Santis

LUISS University, Italy

Fabio Gaetano Santeramo

University of Foggia, Italy

Dan Seligteanu

University of Craiova, Romania

Laura Ungureanu

Spiru Haret University, Romania

- 12 **E-learning System Acceptance Factors for Training: A study of Employees Perception in Tourism Industry** 1250
Leila MORADI, Yazrina YAHYA, Ibrahim MOHAMED, Komeil RAISIAN
- 13 **Strengths Weakness Opportunities and Threats Analysis of Aquatic Tourism in Nigeria** 1259
Ademuyiwa Hafiz OLADELE, Oghenetejiri DIGUN-AWETO
- 14 **Booking Curves as a Instrument of Increasing of Independent Hotel Enterprise Efficiency. Case of Russia** 1268
Leonid A. POPOV, Anton V. ROMANYUK, Ekaterina A. BLINOVA, Roman R. GAREEV
- 15 **The Role of Folk Culture in the Promoting Tourism. A Case of Folklore of Otanaha Fort in Gorontalo Province** 1279
Moh. Karmin BARUADI, Sunarty ERAKU, Syahrizal Koem
- 16 **To Identify the Importance of a Mobile Application for Indonesia's Hidden Beauty** 1284
Jude Joseph Lamung MARTINEZ, Roozbeh Babolian HENDIJANI
- 17 **Comparative Analysis of International and Legal Documents on Tourism and Counteraction to the Threat of International Terrorism** 1290
Boris N. ALEYNIKOV, Railya R. SHAPIROVA, Marsel A. KADYROV, Andrey A. PONOMAREV
- 18 **Criteria and Provisions for Efficient Implementation of Macro-Projects of International Sport Event Tourism** 1307
Inha O. TEMNYK

Call for Papers Winter Issues 2017 Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

Journal will publish original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modeling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies, etc. This topic may include the fields indicated above, but are not limited to these.

Authors are encouraged to submit high quality, original works that discuss the latest developments in environmental management research and application with the certain scope to share experiences and research findings and to stimulate more ideas and useful insights regarding current best-practices and future directions in environmental management.

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is indexed in SCOPUS, RePEC, CEEOL, ProQuest, EBSCO and Cabell Directory databases.

All the papers will be first considered by the Editors for general relevance, originality and significance. If accepted for review, papers will then be subject to double blind peer review.

Deadline for submission:	25 th January 2017
Expected publication date:	February 2017
Website:	http://journals.aserspublishing.eu/jemt
E-mail:	jemt@aserspublishing.eu

To prepare your paper for submission, please see full author guidelines in the following file: [JEMT_Full_Paper_Template.docx](#), then send it via email at jemt@aserspublishing.eu.



DOI : [http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.6\(22\).17](http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.6(22).17)

Comparative Analysis of International and Legal Documents on Tourism and Counteraction to the Threat of International Terrorism

Boris N. ALEYNIKOV
Department of Justice
Faculty of Law
Penza State University
Penza, Russian Federation
abn-7@mail.ru

Railya R. SHAPIROVA
Department of Pedagogy
Elabuga Institute of Kazan Federal University
Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation
ralya-s@yandex.ru

Marsel A. KADYROV
Geochemical laboratories in Tyumen Industrial University
Tyumen, Russian Federation
kadyrov-marsel@bk.ru

Andrey A. PONOMAREV
Tyumen Industrial University
Tyumen, Russian Federation
ponomarev94@mail.ru

Suggested Citation:

Aleynikov B.A. *et al.* (2017). Comparative Analysis of International and Legal Documents on Tourism and Counteraction to the Threat of International Terrorism. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, (Volume VIII, Fall): 1291-1307. DOI:10.14505/jemt.v8.6(22).17

Article's History:

Received October 2017; Revised October 2017; Accepted November 2017.
2017. ASERS Publishing©. All rights reserved.

Abstract

International terrorism is the deliberate use or threat of violence against civilians in order to achieve political goals. Terrorist acts, local or international, cause immediate human, economic and psychological consequences of varying intensity. However, their influence does not stop there, because most of the indirect effects, which are widely diversified by types of activity, regions, countries and time are observed. The problem of international regulatory security provision of international tourism is one of the most acute and at the same time complex, but the solution of which must be found without delay due to terrorist attacks on tourist centers in 2014-2016. As a result of the research with the help of comparative analysis and problem-chronological method it was proved that in international law there is no modern single standard adopted in the framework of the World Tourism Organization to prevent terrorist threats to international tourism and tourists. For the first time, the concept of such a document was proposed. The approaches to understanding not only the essence of the terrorist threat as anthropological factors but also the economic basis is comprehensively defined in the study.

Keywords: International tourism; international terrorism; international law; World Tourism Organization; UN; resolution; declaration; regulatory document.

JEL Classification: F50; H56; F52; Z38.

Introduction

Travel business is an important component of the global economy and an important direction of state economic policy for virtually all countries in the world. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the income received from international visitors for accommodation, food, entertainment, shopping and other services and goods reached approximately \$1.232 billion (€ 1.110 billion) in 2015. The number of international tourists increased by 4.4% in 2015, reaching a total of 1.184 million people (World Tourism Organization UNWTO, 2016).

However, at the same time, it is tourists and well-known tourist centers that are increasingly targeted by international terrorist organizations such as "Al-Qaida", the "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant" and others. The tragic events of 2014-2016 in France, Belgium, Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Mali and other countries, when as a result of terrorist attacks more than 1500 tourists from 100 countries were killed and injured. Only one evening on July 14, 2016 in Nice, as a result of the terrorist attack, 84 people were killed and more than 200 tourists injured. This and other terrorist attacks occurred 10 years after the adoption of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006, which was supposed to contribute to the victory over international terrorism.

This once again demonstrated not only the vulnerability of national security systems and the vulnerability of tourists themselves to terrorist threats, but also showed the need to develop an international legal mechanism for counteraction in accordance with these new challenges. In this connection, the article is devoted to a comparative analysis of international legal documents on tourism adopted with the assistance of UNWTO and UN documents on combating terrorism in the context of countering threats from international terrorism.

The purpose of the research is to identify and justify the impact of international terrorism on the tourism industry.

The implementation of this goal includes the following tasks:

- identify theoretical approaches to identifying the impact of international terrorism;
- identify the sectors that international terrorism strikes most;
- explain the relationship between international terrorism and the global economy;
- describe terrorism as a mechanism and an internal economic organization.

Over the past 35 years, the world has witnessed nearly 20,000 terrorist incidents, ranging from hostage-taking during the Olympics-72 in Munich, to tourist explosions in Bali in 2002 and 2005, in Egypt in 2014, etc. These incidents led to more than 90,000 victims around the world.

Some scientists, for example, Tsamboulas, D., & Moraiti, P. have developed a theoretical model, according to which the probability of terrorist activity is higher in more democratic countries with high per capita income during the recession (Tsamboulas & Moraiti 2008, 189-207).

If terrorist activity does not stop, then economic costs can also be permanent. Neumayer, E., & Plümper, T. argue that the economic damage from international terrorism is associated with "security" or the so-called "terrorist tax" in connection with the additional costs on security (Neumayer & Plümper 2016, 195-206). For example, according to World Bank studies conducted in 2002, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict cost the Israeli economy about 4% of GDP. Another World Bank study conducted in 2003 demonstrates a 50% decrease in GDP due to the conflict between 1992 and 2004 in the Palestinian territory

El-Said, H., & Barrett assess the impact of international terrorism on GDP per capita in the Basque Country in Spain, the region in which terrorist attacks have been observed since 1970 (El-Said & Barrett 2011, 199-235). The researchers built a synthetic area that consists of a weighted combination of different regions of Spain and is considered as a "hypothetical" Basque Country without terrorism. This model is designed to reflect the economic profile of the region before the start of terrorist activities. The authors believe that during the terrorist period from 1955 to 1975, the actual and "synthetic" Basque regions were similar in the growth phase. However, since 1975, "hypothetical" data differ from the actual data of the region: GDP per capita lags behind the "synthetic" Basque region by 12%. Studies have shown that terrorist activity perfectly explains the gap in GDP levels.

The consequences of terrorism in the field of tourism in one country can act as a substitution effect in another (Puczkó & Smith 2012, 263-277). The existence of such an effect can be observed in the case of countries such as Greece and Italy, as a result of which the terrorist attacks in Greece revive tourism in Italy and vice versa.

The interrelation between international terrorism and the global economy is described as follows:

- the greater the number of terrorist attacks per million population, the lower the real GDP per capita;
- the greater the number of terrorist attacks per million population, the lower the accumulation of capital as a percentage of GDP;

- the majority of terrorist attacks against private citizens per million population is associated with low capital/GDP accumulation;
- the majority of terrorist attacks on airlines, airports, transport are associated with both a decline in real GDP per capita, and the accumulation of GDP.

International terrorism can be viewed in two ways: on one hand, it generates many short and medium-term consequences in the national and international economy, and on the other hand it functions as a mechanism and an internal economic organization. The synchronized attacks of suicide bombers underscore the important role played by financial and logistic networks in the operations of international terrorist organizations. According to the FBI, seizures cost \$ 303,672-500,000. International terrorism uses various means to gather resources from different sources to finance their training and planning of their attacks.

Sources of financing terrorists are numerous. Terrorist groups finance their activities through a network of charitable and humanitarian organizations, criminal enterprises, shell companies, illegal and unregulated banking systems and the private means of individuals.

Consequently, in contemporary society, discussions continue as to whether international terrorism has a significant impact on the world economy. Some argue that this is a peripheral violation, and that the cities that are the main targets of attacks tend to recover quickly and efficiently. Other authors believe that international terrorism results in long-term consequences in certain sectors, for example, tourism, and these consequences can have a domino effect in other areas of the economy. Moreover, people's reaction to international terrorist attacks can be so disproportionate that it is difficult to predict possible circumstances that may arise in stock markets or in the sphere of consumption.

1. Methodology

The study was carried out using an integrated approach to international and legal expertise of UN documents, UNWTO and other international organizations, which includes the use of comparative, problem-chronological, systemic and other methods. The problem-chronological method made it possible to collect and analyze the collected material in a chronologically clearly arranged sequence of their appearance, acceptance and implementation. Thanks to this, it was possible to examine the lacunae of the international and legal documents on tourism in the light of the existing threats of international terrorism, to see the problems of the present through the prism of a historical retrospective, to find the sources of existing contradictions in this area of international law and to suggest ways of their solution. Comparative method allowed to carry out the analysis of international and legal documents both on the development of tourism and on combating international terrorism.

The analysis of works on the issues of ensuring the security of travel business development shows that this sphere is an interdisciplinary subject of legal, economic, geographical and political studies (Baker 2015, 1-18; Bohm 2016; Gelbman 2015, 1-10; King 2008; Zulfugarov 2015). The problem of the negative impact of various kinds of terrorist threats on the development of international and domestic tourism has long remained the focus of research (Albu 2016; Baker 2015, 1-18; Goldman & Neubauer-Shani 2016; Paul *et al.* 2015, 5-11; Santana-Gallego 2016). But in spite of this actual scientific work on comparative analysis of international and legal documents on tourism in the context of contemporary threats of international terrorism was not carried out. Therefore, it is extremely important to identify gaps in contemporary international law on the issue of the compatibility of international and legal documents on tourism with new challenges and realities of the modern world.

2. Analysis of threats to the tourist complex from terrorist actions

Views on tourism as a positive phenomenon and perception in the context of a means of accelerating the economy's development required the introduction of appropriate infrastructure in new territories, involving in servicing a large number of people. The implementation of this task in many countries has become the basis for the development of international tourism and its gradual transformation into a global phenomenon. This required in-depth study of tourism through the prism of such problems that it created (Kellner 2005, 172-188):

- study of the essence of tourism as a phenomenal event;
- issues of the impact of tourism on the environment,
- in particular, the problems of the maximum permissible loads by tourists to a specific territory (the so-called tourist capacity, or the capacity of the territory);
- problems of the nature of tourism itself and its connection with pilgrimage, rituals, entertainment, life cycle of a person;

- issues of studying tourism at the crossroads of cultures in the light of their preservation and interpenetration, etc.

Views on tourism as a destructive phenomenon formed a negative reaction of the population regarding it, and mainly from the third world countries. Suffice it to recall the waves of protest against mass tourism in Hawaii, the basis for which were the consequences caused by this phenomenon, namely prostitution, in particular children's, crimes, dissonant attitudes to cultural values, environmental destruction. We emphasize that these protests were especially pronounced against the backdrop of religious values' confrontation. This led the world community, in particular international organizations, to develop a number of activities aimed at ensuring the safety of tourists in various countries of the world (Lee 2009, 251-268).

Analyzing the main causes of terrorism in tourism, Howie, L., & Campbell, P. emphasize that they include the following situations (Howie & Campbell 2017, 177-192):

- 1) presence of persons who oppose the development of tourism;
- 2) negative and humiliating attitude of tourists towards the local population;
- 3) clash of cultures (the so-called dissonance "pollution of culture").

Scientists cite the example of a mass rout by the Muslim youth of the Nigerian city of Kadun, who rebelled against the holding of the Miss World contest in the capital of that country, which became a symbol of the aggravation of the confrontation between Western civilization and the movement of radical Islam.

In many reference publications, terrorism is interpreted primarily as socially dangerous activity, which consists in the conscious, purposeful use of violence by taking hostages, arson, murder, torture, intimidation of the population and authorities, or committing other infringements on the life or health of innocent people or threats of committing criminal acts with a view to achieving criminal goals (Haddad & Hakim 2008, 237-250). At the same time, it is noted that the above definition is rather approximate, because now there are over 100 definitions of the essence of this phenomenon, but none of them is supported by the international community as generally accepted. In most sources it is determined that the development of terrorism in the world is directly related to the widening gap between the rich and the poor, the confrontation of ideologies and religions, political movements and views.

But, probably, it is necessary to name the main reason of those consequences – this is interference of some groups of people or states in the affairs of others with the aim of solving their interests. So, Brunt, P., & Cousins, K. among the reasons that underlie the motivation of modern international terrorists, distinguish three types of moods (from broader to narrower ones), namely: anti-Western, anti-American and anti-Israeli (Brunt & Cousins 2002, 7-21). In this regard, the idea of Brunt, P., & Hambly, Z., who emphasize that interference in the affairs of other civilizations is probably the single most dangerous source of instability and a potential global conflict in the civilizational world, is important" (Brunt & Hambly 1999, 25-36).

After the terrorist attacks against the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998, the White House undertook to share information about threats directed against American citizens with the general public. So, in 2010 the United States issued an appeal to fellow citizens, asking them to refrain from visiting European tourism centers in connection with the possible threat of terrorist attacks. At the same time, a list of the most "terrorist-unsafe" monuments of Europe was drawn up. In particular, the American television channel Fox News said that the most dangerous for American tourists in Europe is the Eiffel Tower and the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, as well as the "Adlon" Hotel, the main station building and the TV tower on Alexanderplatz square in Berlin.

The danger was real and big, because, according to the information of the German jihadist, "Al-Qaida" planned to drop hostages from the Eiffel Tower. In addition, the militants prepared a series of attacks on European cities on the scenario of terrorist attacks in Indian Mumbai in 2008. However, intelligence agencies did not allow Pakistani Islamists to blow up the largest cities in Europe, thus preventing a series of explosions in Britain, France and Germany.

The danger escalated in 2015, when the "Islamic State" (IS) began to threaten Europe with "oblique blows". The so-called "corner kick" – is sending French jihadists to carry out terrorist attacks in Germany or Spain and at the same time sending German or Spanish fighters to carry out attacks in France. Since special services recorded 500 French citizens in Syria and Iraq in the ranks of the IS (including 160 women and about 10 underage fighters), then France is threatened by an attack of foreign terrorists, which is part of the new strategy of the "Islamic State".

IS members who were going to attack tourist sites were arrested in Egypt, and the US prepared for ground operations against the IS in Iraq and Syria. This was some surprise for the IS, as the terrorists were confident that European countries would not exchange all information about their citizens who are suspected of terrorist activities. As a result, the cell of the terrorist organization "Islamic State" was rendered harmless in Egypt. According to security services, terrorists can act even under the guise of tourists. Now the territory of Egypt is still tense. The most unstable situation is observed in the northern part of the Sinai Peninsula (Pemberton 2010, 73-141).

Very often ordinary citizens of different countries who become tourists neglect their safety. So, in 2012 the war in Syria turned into an attraction for tourists: Israeli tourists massively flocked to the border with Syria to see the war. They came with binoculars to the Golan Heights to see for themselves the fighting in neighboring Syria, in particular the explosions during the shelling of the surroundings of Damascus (Nassani *et al.* 2017, 1733-1754).

Undoubtedly, terrorist attacks are a serious negative factor in the tourism development. So, half of the hotels closed in Tunisia after the terrorist attacks in 2015. The biggest blow to the tourism sector of Tunisia was caused by a decrease in interest from European tourists. At the same time, the largest losses were incurred by the Spanish network RIU Hotels & Resorts, which belonged to the hotel Imperial Marhaba, on the beach of which there was a terrorist attack on June 26, 2015. Then the victims of the attack were 38 tourists from all over the world. The Djerba la Douce resort on Djerba (Club Med, French network), the Dar Djerba hotel and the Palm Beach Djerba (Marmara, French network), etc. ceased their work. In 2015, Tunisia missed about a million tourists.

According to media reports, French hotels lost more than € 270 million for terrorist attacks in 2015. It is known that France is the most visited country in the world. In 2014, only Paris was visited by more than 32 million tourists. But after the terrorist attacks in November 2015, which killed 130 people, the flow of tourists declined (Fischer 2010, 130-153).

We should also mention the example of Russia's closure of tourist flights with Egypt and Turkey after the terrorist attack on October 31, 2015, which led to the crash of the Russian aircraft and the downed Russian military aircraft over Syria on November 24, 2015. These two events led to significant pressure on the economy of Egypt and Turkey, where a lot of Russian tourists were vacationing, as well as to a significant weakening of the Russian economy, which is under additional pressure due to EU and US sanctions due to the closure of two major tourist flows, for which there was a significant currency outflow from the state for tourists (Ganor 2011, 11-42). This example clearly illustrates the possibility of political pressure on countries with developed tourism in the modern world (Porter *et al.* 2012, 91-112).

At the same time, tourism development cannot be stopped. The United Nations World Tourism Organization predicts an annual increase in tourist spending by 2020, which, in the end, will amount to \$ 2 trillion (that is, \$ 5 billion a day), as well as an increase in the number of foreign tourists in 1.5 billion people. The Middle East will receive the garland of victory in the tourist streams mainly thanks to the huge natural, historical and cultural resources that attract tourists from all over the globe. In a report published by Global Futures, it is estimated that the number of tourists in the region will be more than 150 million in 2020 (for comparison: 61 million in 2009) (Korstanje 2018, 31-55).

Providing security for such a large number of tourists will not be easy. But without solving this problem, further development of tourism is impossible. This is noted by researchers from around the world (Mansfeld 2014, 1-3).

Table 1 – Main directions of mutual determination of tourism and terrorism

	The impact of terrorist attacks on tourism	The impact of tourism development on the spread of terrorism
Applied aspect	Decrease in the tourist attractiveness of the territories, the rejection by the permanent population of influx of tourists and the resulting mass gatherings of people	Increased motivation to ensure security and counter possible terrorist attacks in order to preserve the tourist attractiveness of the territories
Public aspect	Increase in social tension, manifestations of racial, ethnic and religious intolerance	The possibility of organizing terrorist acts through the movement across the border of persons involved as a tourist
Financial aspect	Forced redistribution of financial resources for the implementation of security measures, the restoration of social and transport infrastructure from the alleged financing of cultural, artistic, sports, other tourist-attraction purposes	Increased financial capacity of local budgets as a result of tax revenues from tourism to finance security measures
Value aspect	Preservation of interstate stratification according to the level of development of a democratic society, with multiculturalism values	Forming a connecting worldview as a result of travel, acceptance of other cultures

In particular, as noted by Cockerell, N., the success of the tourism industry in the 21st century can only be guaranteed by security and a high level of service. And the researcher thinks that safety is the most important

factor. In her opinion, the leading element of the tourism industry should take measures to avoid risk at all stages of every journey – from travel to visiting restaurants and cultural programs. And one has to agree with this (Cockerell 1990, 128-135).

Based on the examples and events that we examined, we can draw up a summary table that illustrates the main directions of mutual determination of tourism and terrorism (Table 1).

As we can see from (Table 1), tourism and terrorism mutually influence each other in various aspects (applied, public, financial, value), and the main directions of their mutual determination are both practical and conceptual. It is clear that the main problem of the terrorism's impact on tourism is to reduce the tourist attraction of territories where there is an increased level of threat. This brings significant losses to the states and forces them to adapt to such conditions (Korstanje 2018, 81-104).

In our opinion, all travel agencies that provide tourist services, when sending tourists on a trip, must issue them a memo with requirements and recommendations for behavior in the places visited. Tourists should realize that their safety depends on their attitude to the local population, the truthful reflection of the historical development of the country.

Tourist and anti-terrorist organizations of all levels must act in concert, intensively cooperating with research institutions and organizations. Serious and profound scientific research of tourism in the context of terrorism is needed to prevent the spread of the latter. Only then can we expect success (Korstanje 2018, 105-126).

It is obvious that in the modern world any tourism development programs should be adopted through the prism of assessing possible terrorist, economic and political threats (Hudman, & Davis 1994, 481-490). Timely identification of the reasons for the development of tourism, the main areas of terrorist attacks and the development of prevention and security measures can protect tourists from danger and the tourism industry of regions and the country from sudden crises and collapse. A very important event is the assessment of the mutual influence of tourism and terrorism, the diversification of tourist flows and routes, the balanced development of internal and external tourism, the development of alternative measures to develop the economy of tourist regions in order to reduce their absolute dependence on tourism. It is extremely unacceptable that representatives of terrorist groups can destroy architectural monuments, in particular those that are dated by a millennial creation, so developed societies must unite in opposing anti-civilization manifestations of terrorist activity, defending the values of multiculturalism and preserving the historical and cultural heritage.

3. Analysis of international legal acts in the field of tourism

3.1. The World Tourism Organization and the formation of the international legal base for tourism

The appearance of all significant international legal documents on tourism in the last 40 years is connected with the work of the World Tourism Organization. It can be confidently asserted that the working international legal regulation of tourism cannot be imagined without UNWTO.

UNWTO was established as a specialized organization in the UN system in 1975 and has since played a crucial role in the development of the world travel business (Levy & Hawkins 2009, 569-585). From the point of view of UNWTO, tourism should be responsible and generally accessible, promote international stability, mutual understanding and economic development through the internationalization of the travel business in every possible way. Tourism as an international phenomenon should serve the cause of peace, promote the well-being of people and nations, teach mutual respect, unconditional observance of civil rights and fundamental freedoms. This is the mission of UNWTO. And there is no national federation or association of tourists and tour operators who would not share this view on the importance of international tourism.

During the activity of UNWTO a number of basic documents on the development of international tourism were adopted: the Manila Declaration on World Tourism; The Hague Declaration on Tourism; Global Code of Ethics for Tourism; Charter of Tourism and its section "Code of Tourism"; Osaka Declaration on Tourism; Osaka Millennium Declaration and others.

The above mentioned regulatory acts standardize the activities of all countries in the sphere of international tourism. Each act has its own scope and subject of private regulation. For example, the Manila Declaration is the final document of the World Tourism Conference (Philippines, 1980), which was attended by delegations from 107 UNWTO and UN member states, as well as 91 delegations as observers (Manila Declaration on World Tourism 1980).

Later, the UN Assembly urged States to give due attention to the Manila Declaration when drawing up and implementing national programs, while defining tourism policy in accordance with their national priorities. The Declaration notes the importance of such basic principles of international law as justice, non-interference in internal

affairs and cooperation of all states, regardless of their economic and social systems. The issues of social tourism, the development of youth tourism and the creation of the World Tourism Forum were touched upon.

3.2. International regulatory acts on tourism and the issue of tourist safety

Among the main international regulations in the tourism sector, the Hague Declaration on Tourism should be singled out, which is the final document of the interparliamentary conference on tourism organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in conjunction with UNWTO in 1989 (The Hague Declaration on Tourism 2015).

This declaration contains 10 principles of tourism, but all of them are of a legal nature. Each principle has several components, which consider recommendations and possible solutions to problems arising in the field of their legal regulation.

For example, the eighth principle is devoted to the problem of terrorism. It is noted that terrorists should be treated like any other criminal elements and they must be prosecuted and punished without applying a limitation period to them, in this case no country will become a safe haven for terrorists. This provision shows that people's safety is put atop.

The Declaration is accompanied by concrete conclusions and recommendations, where the most important points regarding customs regulations and medical formalities are noted. These three documents were the result of the international conferences' activities and their provisions formed the basis for various treaties in the tourist sphere. The Charter of Tourism, which includes the Code of Tourism, was approved in 1985. It formulated general concepts and terminology of tourism, the principles of statistics, norms and recommendations for the formation of national legislation, the creation of a system of tourism education. A clear delimitation of the rights and duties of tourists in the place of temporary stay is fixed there (Khan *et al.* 2016, 867-883).

Thus, Article 14 states that everyone has the right to inform legislators and public organizations about their needs, which fully allows them to exercise their right for rest and leisure in order to enjoy the benefits of tourism in the most favorable conditions, and where it is appropriate and in accordance with the law, to unite with others for this purpose. This right derives from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948 in New York.

The next, no less important document is the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, which was unanimously adopted at the next UNWTO session, held in Chile in 1999 with the participation of representatives from more than 100 countries (The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism). The Code consists of ten articles that cover various aspects of tourism, including elements such as the media, tourist companies and tourists themselves. The content of the code is a kind of a synthesis of the various statements and protocols previously published by UNWTO, however, there are a number of new provisions, among which there should be a ban on the abuse of children in tourism. As a rule, everything new is initially perceived not very positively, and the attitude to this regulatory act was ambiguous on the part of various states. For example, Algeria, Germany and Japan refused to fully adopt this Code, and the article on the responsibility of states for the safety of tourists raised doubts among the delegations of Argentina and India (Jones *et al.* 2013, 133-143).

Article 10 of the Global Code provides an indication of the mechanism for implementing the act in question. In accordance with this provision, an impartial third body, known as the "World Committee on the Ethics of Tourism", should be created, which is entrusted with the functions of the Dispute Resolution Authority in the implementation of the provisions of the Global Code of Ethics (Lawless *et al.* 2007, 241-281). Despite various attacks on the Global Code of Ethics, it was approved in 2001, and the importance of this code's provisions was stressed upon. This document contains the main principles and recommendations for various subjects in the tourism sector in order to reduce the negative impact of tourism on the environment and culture while maximizing the benefits of tourism in promoting sustainable development, understanding between peoples, and reducing poverty. Thus, it should be recognized that the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism is an extremely important document in the list of regulatory acts standardizing international tourism.

The next normative legal act is the Osaka Millennium Declaration, which was adopted in 2001 in Osaka at the regular session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization. The Declaration defines the main points that are particularly important in the development of tourism, and provides recommendations for solving various problems (Osaka Millennium Declaration, 2015). The Osaka Millennium Declaration, in comparison with other documents, pays more attention to the administrative and legal problems of intensive tourism development in the international arena.

3.3. The fundamental principles of tourism in international regulatory acts

The study of the Manila and Hague declarations on tourism, the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and the Charter of Tourism, the Osaka Declaration on Tourism and the Osaka Millennium Declaration, as well as other regulations on international tourism, allowed us to highlight the following fundamental principles reflected in international law (Feichtinger 2001, 283-296):

- 1) The right for tourism. This principle is reflected in almost all regulatory acts, since it is basic. This principle obliges the state to ensure respect for the human right to rest, vacation and freedom of travel. The Charter of Tourism includes both the right to limit the working day and paid leave. Hence the duty of the state to create provisions to facilitate access to the vacations' conduct by all segments of the population. At the same time, freedom of movement should not be questioned. The policy of states should stimulate international tourism by improving the vacation system and more rational planning of the vacations during the year. As noted in the Charter of Tourism, each tourist should be given the right to notify representatives of public authorities and public organizations of their needs.
- 2) Providing freedom of access to tourist resources. This principle requires equitable access to the public domain, taking into account the existing tourist formalities.
- 3) International tourism should develop on the basis of the sustainable development concept. The connection between international tourism and intensive development has two aspects. First, tourism is seen as an instrument for achieving sustainable development. Secondly, tourism itself must be developed taking into account the requirements of sustainable development.
- 4) The principle of the safety of international tourism and the prohibition of use for unlawful purposes. Ensuring the safety of international tourism involves, on one hand, neutralizing the possible harmful effects of tourism on the environment, on the other – ensuring the safety of tourism services' consumers.
- 5) The duty of States is to promote and participate in the creation of regulations.
- 6) The Charter of Tourism implies the duty of states to resolve legal issues in the field of international tourism, as well as to modify and supplement the existing regulatory framework.

All of the above mentioned principles are interrelated and constitute a dynamically developing system reflecting the essence of regulatory moderation of international tourism. To date, the existing mechanism of regulatory moderation of tourism issues raises the problem of the relevant norms' place in the system of law.

4. International legal documents on countering the threat of international terrorism. UN and countering international terrorism

The first attempts to form an international and legal basis for anti-terrorist cooperation were made before the Second World War. Thus, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Terrorism and the Convention on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court were drafted in 1937, under the aegis of the League of Nations. Truth to be told, both these documents did not enter into force.

The modern system of multilateral cooperation in the fight against terrorism has evolved over the past 30 years. At the global level, it functions under the auspices of the United Nations and its special units (IMO, ICAO and IAEA) on the basis of 11 universal conventions and protocols to combat various manifestations of terrorism on land, sea and air. These agreements consolidate real mechanisms aimed at effective practical interaction. This commitment to stop terrorist acts, including the neutralization and detention of persons guilty or suspected of committing them, the exchange of information, the provision of maximum legal support to each other. Undoubtedly, the most important are the convention provisions, they ensure the steady punishment of criminals on the basis of the principle of *aut dedere aut judicare*. According to it, the state on the territory of which the offender is located can either apply punishment to him, or extradite a person to another state for this purpose (Mawby 2014, 383-403).

International cooperation in the fight against modern terrorism is based on the following principles:

- 1) the principle of condemning terrorism, regardless of the terrorists' purposes, which is enshrined in virtually all international conventions against terrorism;
- 2) rejection of any form (financial, military, technical, etc.) of assistance to terrorists;
- 3) cooperation at the world level in the fight against the financial and technological capabilities of modern terrorism;
- 4) protection of world cultures and religions from the extremist influence of terrorism;
- 5) observance of the norms of international law.

The leading international body in the fight against terrorism was the United Nations (the UN), whose General Assembly, on December 9, 1985, adopted Resolution 40/61, in which it "criminalizes all acts, methods and practices

of terrorism, wherever and by whomever were they committed", thereby consolidating the principle of universal terrorism condemnation (Measures to prevent international terrorism..., 1985).

Throughout the 1990s, the principles of the illegality of terrorism were developed in a number of UN documents, among which the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism adopted at the 49th session of the UN General Assembly in 1994 takes the leading place. The provisions of the Declaration that "criminal acts directed or designed to create a climate of terror among the general public cannot be justified, whatever the motives (political, racial, ideological, ethnic, religious nature)", are important (General Assembly, 1994).

The Declaration obliges states to refrain from organizing terrorist activities, provides for the detention, prosecution and extradition of persons who committed terrorist acts. States are encouraged to become parties to all universal anti-terrorist treaties.

The main priority for the UN in the field of combating terrorism remains the creation of international norms through the constant development and adoption of instruments of international law, the protection of human rights (Political Science Abstracts, 1995).

In addition to legislative work (adoption of conventions, treaties, declarations, agreements, procedures, etc.), the UN has created a structure to combat the terrorist threat, which includes various departments, programs and specialized agencies of the United Nations. Several committees have been set up under the UN Security Council: Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee (Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions, 1999; 2011; 2015), the Counter-Terrorism Committee (Counter-Terrorism Committee), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the 1540 Committee on the Control of the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (Committee on the Control of the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction) In 2004, a Working Group was established to consider and submit recommendations to the Security Council on practical measures that would be applied to individuals, groups or organizations involved in terrorist activities.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee, established by the UN Security Council after the unanimous adoption of Resolution 1373 on October 28, 2001, is a unique structure, both for its mandate and for its novelty activity (Resolution, 2001) In this Resolution, for the first time measures were proposed not against the state, its leaders or national groups, but against terrorist activities throughout the world or directly against terrorists. The resolution is aimed at ensuring that anyone who participates in financing, planning, preparing or perpetrating terrorist acts supports terrorist attacks, is perceived as a subject of crime and an object of justice, so that such acts are regarded as particularly dangerous criminal offenses in domestic legislation with adequate punishments. The Security Council called upon States to provide the Committee on Combating Terrorism with reports on the implementation of the Resolution. At the same time, the Committee created subcommittees and involved relevant specialists in their work for the analysis of these reports. The evaluation of each report is carried out in partnership with the state that submits it, which enables the Committee and UN agencies to provide adequate technical assistance in cooperation with the implementation of Resolution 1373 (2001) (Lutz & Lutz 2017, 1-30).

Resolution 1373 (2001) went down in history also due to the fact that it qualified the act of terrorism as a threat to international peace and security and led international cooperation under the Chapter VII of the UN Charter mandatory for all states to comply with.

This Resolution allowed the re-qualification of international terrorism from crime of international significance to an international crime, thereby causing important political and strategic consequences (Miller & Hadley 2005, 1002-1009). According to modern international law, international crimes must be suppressed by actions on the part of the UN Security Council, including operations involving the use of force. States that have been attacked by international terrorists have grounds to consider such attacks as acts of aggression and use all their individual and collective self-defense means to repel aggression.

An important role in strengthening international security belongs to UN cooperation in the form of multilateral initiatives outside the UN.

On December 20, 1993, the General Assembly adopted UN Resolution 48/122 on "Human Rights and Terrorism" (General Assembly, 1994). The resolution unconditionally condemned "all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, as activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, which creates a threat to the territorial integrity and security of states, destabilizes legitimate governments, destroys the foundations of a pluralistic civil society and has negative consequences for the socio-economic development of states" (Human rights and terrorism A/RES/48/122, 1993).

On the proposal of the United States, at the 51st session of the UN General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 5/210 of December 17, 1996, a Special Committee was established to draft a convention on combating

terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism with a view to supplementing relevant international instruments and then consider ways to further improve the comprehensive legal system of conventions relating to international terrorism.

The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (A / RES / 52/164 of December 15, 1997) was already on display next year (International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings). With regard to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, work on it had dragged on until 2005, when it was adopted by resolution A / RES / 59/290 (International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005).

Thus, in 1994-1997, counter-terrorism activities under the aegis of the United Nations affected the adoption of key documents – the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A / RES / 49/60) and the Declaration that supplemented it (A / RES / 51/210), as well as the resumption of the activities of the special body, which received a special mandate to develop relevant activities (Measures to eliminate international terrorism A/RES/49/60).

The Special Committee, at its 2nd meeting, on 16 September 1996, established a working group to continue work on the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism and elected Philippe Kirsch, the representative of Canada, as its chairman, who also assumed the chairmanship of the Committee.

The rapid adoption of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings was the result of a significant number of compromises. It was also a contentious position on the content of Article 3 of the Convention, which affirmed its inapplicability to the actions of armed forces in peacetime, as well as some other points relating to the content of the "armed forces" concept and the regime for the extradition of persons involved in criminal cases who are charged with crimes of terrorist nature and are hiding in another state (Berkowicz 2011, 15-29).

At the 55th session of the General Assembly, was adopted the Convention against Transnational Crime, Russia considered it a great success of the UN. Additional protocols to the Convention were also adopted on such pressing issues as trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. The process of putting these documents into effect was to begin in the High-Level Political Conference in Palermo (December 12–15, 2000).

In accordance with resolution 1373 on combating international terrorism, which the Security Council adopted on September 28, 2001, a special Counter-Terrorism Committee was established and began its work.

The Committee was instructed to summarize information provided to it by States on the anti-terrorist measures they adopted in accordance with resolution 1373 and to provide relevant recommendations to the UN Security Council. An important function of the Committee should also be the provision of the necessary assistance to States in order to implement the resolution (Joshi *et al.* 2017, 825-838).

The work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee was called upon to promote the preservation of the central coordinating role in the field of combating terrorism for the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole (Islam & Shahin 2001, 7-26).

Gradually, the availability of a regulatory framework adequate to the realities of time began to acquire the key importance in the fight against terrorism. Directly the problem of legislative regulation of counteraction to terrorism, including international, can be divided into two large blocks:

- the first is the formation of the legal framework itself, that is, the adoption of legislative acts necessary for special services and law enforcement agencies to improve the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism;
- the second is the creation of conditions for improving the quality of international cooperation of the special services in counteracting this evil.

Soon, broad support was expressed for proposals aimed at creating a global system under the auspices of the United Nations to counter new threats. These proposals were reflected in the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, which outlined a program of priority collective action in the fight against terrorism on the basis of international law. They have been assigned the central coordinating role of the UN, including in resolving issues related to the use of force, political, economic and financial measures to counter terrorism.

In 2003, practical tasks were discussed to further effectively counter international terrorism with the central coordinating role of the United Nations and in accordance with the decisions of its Security Council (Czinkota *et al.* 2010, 826-843).

In particular, in 2003 the Security Council adopted resolution 1456 calling on all States to take urgent measures to prevent and suppress any active and passive support for terrorism and in particular to fully implement all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002)

and 1455 (2003) (United Nations Security Council Resolution 1456, 2003). In addition, the United Nations called upon all states of the world to unite efforts to counter international terrorism, in particular:

- to become, as a matter of urgency, participants in all relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, in particular the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;
- to support all international initiatives that were adopted for this purpose, and make full use of the sources of assistance and recommendations that appeared at that time;
- to support each other as much as possible in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of terrorism acts, wherever they occur;
- to deepen cooperation in order to fully implement the sanctions that were aimed at terrorists and their supporters, in particular Al-Qaida and Taliban;
- to take immediate steps in denying terrorists access to financial resources, cooperate fully with the Monitoring Group, established to implement resolution 1363 (2001).

According to international law states were required to bring to justice those who finance, plan, support or commit acts of terrorism or provide asylum, based on the principle of "either extradite, or judge (Frey 2008, 211-222).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee should intensify its efforts to facilitate the implementation by Member States of all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001) – and by examining state reports, and by providing international assistance and organizing work in a transparent manner (Frey 2008, 211-222).

On September 8, 2006, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by Member States. This strategy is a unique global document that will strengthen national, regional and international efforts to combat terrorism (UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy).

For the first time, all member states agreed with a common strategic approach to the fight against terrorism, not only by sending a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations, but also expressing the determination to take practical steps, both individually and collectively, on preventing and combating terrorism. These practical steps include a wide range of measures ranging from strengthening state capacity in combating terrorist threats to better coordinating the counter-terrorism activities of the United Nations system.

Every two years, the General Assembly reviews the Strategy, maintaining its status as a "living" document that meets the priorities of Member States. The fourth review of the Strategy was held in June 2014. The report also included a report by the Secretary-General that assesses changes in terrorism trends, recommendations on terrorist threats and challenges, as well as information on measures taken to combat terrorism by member states and UN bodies.

The United Nations maintains close cooperation with regional organizations, for example, the EU, the OSCE, and NATO, assisting in the implementation of decisions at the national level through regional intergovernmental institutions (the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Organisation of American States (OAS)). The United Nations constantly cooperates with such specialized organizations as Interpol, Europol, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), the Offshore Group of Banking Inspectors (OGBS) (Crain & Crain 2006, 317-349).

Another international forum after the UN "Group of Eight" – is a group of eight developed countries (G8). Through the G8 mechanism, international cooperation, global anti-terrorist efforts are stimulated. In particular, the joint statement of the heads of state and government of the G8 on combating terrorism of September 19, 2001 played, as experts rightly say, a unique role in the formation of this universal anti-terrorist format.

According to many experts, the North Atlantic Alliance is one of the most developed international structures that can really resist the current terrorist threat. It is this organization, in its potential, capable of consolidating the efforts of states to combat terrorism.

Three key initiatives are aimed at achieving this goal: the creation of a NATO response force, the reform of the military command structure, and the strengthening of capabilities, within which Member States must jointly overcome existing shortcomings in this area.

The main directions of NATO's modern policy in the fight against terrorism were launched at the Paris Summit "NATO Transformation" in November 2002. Based on the results of its work, a number of strategic decisions were taken to improve the armed potential of NATO and its flexibility in conducting military operations, a military concept was adopted in the field of protection against terrorism, and a decision was made to establish rapid reaction forces (Akhmat *et al.* 2014).

5. Practical implementation of anti-terrorism legislation in areas of traditional tourist product

In order to understand the specifics of the European security policy in the field of countering terrorism, let us turn to the views of the Director General for External and Military-Political Affairs of the European Union, G. Cooper. His statements reveal some contradictory approaches to understanding the current stage in the development of international terrorism and methods for overcoming it. Especially one should pay attention to such a thesis of G. Cooper: "The rejection of the policy of force brought great advantages to Europe, but, alas, it gave rise to numerous illusions. Peaceful development of Europe in the twentieth century was guaranteed by the North Atlantic alliance and the military power of America. We must increase the influence on the United States. And this means that we need more strength, and military strength as well. It will take a long time, but it will be worth it".

Proceeding from the concept of a new world order proposed by G. Cooper, the "postmodern" world will organize its security environment on the principles of openness, transparency, and mutual dependence. And as terrorism takes on a global character, and its actions can cause a large number of victims, the European Union tends to apply not only "soft measures" but also to resort to "force intervention" and "preventive actions" in the fight against this evil. In these arguments, the main dilemma of the security of the EU's counter-terrorism policy is outlined: the traditional for the Old World application of "soft security measures" oriented more toward organizational and preventive methods, gradually transforms into "hard measures" which, by the way, intensifies protest moods in the European community, as its democratic achievements can be questioned.

The United States, after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, moved to the tactics of preventive strikes, broadly interpreting the term "threat to national security". And if the American approach was based on the concept of the "war on terror" (from the use of the term the Obama administration refused in early 2009), the European context offered a broader vision of security, which caused some controversy over the war in Iraq. This position correlates with the specifics of European political thinking that emerged in the twentieth century: after heavy world wars, in the sense of social, economic and political consequences, in European democracies, there was a tendency to compromise and political agreements as the main way to resolve conflicts and prevent their escalation into hostilities. And it is therefore natural that the high EU representative for foreign policy and security H. Solana, while not focusing on the military dimension of the European concept of combating terrorism, but not denying it, declares the need for comprehensive anti-terrorist measures, such as creating a situation that would render impossible the support of terrorism and the recruitment of youth to terrorist groups, as well as the settlement of the Arab-Israeli problem, the corresponding problems in Pakistan, Afghanistan and in the countries of North Africa, which lead to the growth of radicalism and extremism.

It should be noted that the very recognition of the complex character of the phenomenon of terrorism is an indisputable achievement, considering the view of its nature, widespread recently (during the bipolar confrontation), as a product of the "threat of a communist regime" or an "imperialist conspiracy".

The current stage in the development of terrorism with its extremely high level of mass violence is based on traditional social asymmetry, which in the context of a globalized information space acquires the character of acute international conflicts. Therefore, without a radical change in stereotyped views on man and the modern world, without the application of an epistemological approach to uncovering the phenomenon of terrorism, it is impossible to work out new formats for an anti-terrorist response.

However, the political and organizational measures and agreements between the EU member states after the events of September 11, 2001, and especially after the terrorist attacks in Spain on the introduction of a common European arrest warrant, the expansion of the powers of Europol and Eurojust, the European Border Agency, the adoption of a single EU definition "Terrorism" and activities aimed at countering the financing of terrorists, did not reduce the level of the terrorist threat as a whole.

Among the reasons for the worsening of the security situation in 2008-2009, in particular, in countries such as France, Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, Italy, we can name the following:

- support for Al-Qaida movement of Taliban, the continuation of its struggle in Afghanistan, Pakistan and North Africa, which increases the danger of large-scale terrorist attacks in Europe;
- the source of tension growth in the societies of Western European countries are people from conflict-prone regions and a part of local Muslims who join the so-called world jihad;
- the use of the achievements of modern technologies (elements of weapons of mass destruction) by terrorist organizations and individual terrorists for the commission of terrorist acts.

The nuclear programs of Iran, the DPRK, as well as the presence of nuclear weapons in Pakistan and the arsenals of old nuclear and chemical weapons in the Russian Federation and other former republics of the USSR represent a special danger in this context. The information and propaganda activities of Al-Qaida on the Internet

plays a significant role in strengthening the radicalization of the population in Western European countries, including the Muslim communities of Europe. By the way, it was through the Internet that Abu al-Yazid, one of the leaders of Al-Qaida, expressed confidence that with the coming to power in Pakistan of the Taliban Islamists, gaining control over the country's nuclear arsenal will become a reality.

Given all these conditions, the European concept of the fight against terrorism is amenable to a combination of diverse security measures, while respecting the standards of democracy, international law, human and civil rights and freedoms.

However, in the course of the fulfillment of tasks in the field of combating terrorism by the special services of the European countries, there are objective legal conflicts that can impede the provision of long-term security interests. Thus, the results of a study by the non-governmental organization "International Commission of Jurists" testify to the significant number of violations of human rights in connection with the detention for prolonged periods of time without a court order of persons suspected of terrorist activities; illegal detention and abduction of citizens suspected of such activities; the use of torture and other physical measures and so on. This practice of law enforcement agencies of some EU states creates a real threat to the existing mechanisms of international law, human values, human rights and freedoms. Under such conditions, democratic societies can gradually become "police states".

The European Union is now demonstrating fairly pragmatic approaches to countering terrorism. After the terrorist attacks in Madrid and London, the Council of Europe, without going into the discussion on the definition of the concept of "terrorism," normatively enshrined in the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005) the notion of "terrorist crimes". Specialists of the International Commission of Jurists sharply criticized the lists of terrorist organizations and individuals involved in terrorism, formed at the EU level, without establishing a solid evidence base for their illegal actions. The methods of control applied in the EU countries led to increased attention to public statements by Muslim leaders, sermons in mosques and literature offered to believers. Dozens of Imams across Europe were deported for propagating radical ideas.

European experts consider terrorism motivated by Islamist ideology as one of the main threats to the security of the EU countries. In this regard, in 2008 and 2009, organizational and legal mechanisms were used to ensure the security of the European community from eroding European identity and preserving the integrity of society. Objectively, for modern Western Europe, there is a certain bias against Muslims. Recognizing the advantages of a multi-confessional and multi-ethnic society, the leaders of European countries try to balance in matters of security. In order not to humiliate the feelings of believing Muslims, since 2007 in the European Union it has been forbidden to use the terms "jihad", "Islamic terrorism", "fundamentalists" when discussing issues related to terrorism. In early 2008, the British government proposed to consider a terrorist act committed by Muslims in the name of Islam, as an anti-Islamic phenomenon.

Perhaps the most active in the search for effective ways to combat terrorism is the United Kingdom. A broad, multifaceted approach characterizes its new anti-terrorist doctrine, focused, in particular, on political and ideological measures to prevent the radicalization of the Muslim community, its integration into British society and the support of moderate Muslim figures. As part of the overall prevention of terrorism, the Program for the Prevention of Violent Extremism, the Strategy for the Prevention of Terrorist Activities and the "Channel Program" aimed at identifying and assisting people who are prone to terrorism due to the potential of local communities are envisaged. The improvement of the "technical" component of the anti-terrorist policy is formalized in the National Identification Scheme designed to prevent terrorists from using false documents. Considerable attention is paid to training the population to counter possible terrorist manifestations, including through the emergence of an information anti-terrorist campaign in the media and the Internet.

Since the end of 2008, international terrorist groups have also begun to consider the FRG as their primary target. Consequently, the "headache" of the country's government was the problem of spreading Islamism, manifestations of racism, discrimination on the basis of nationality and religion. According to the website of the "German-Islamic Conference", as of June 30, 2009, there were 3.8 to 4.3 million Muslims immigrants in Germany. They come from Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Morocco, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, the countries of North Africa. The overwhelming majority of them are Sunnis – 74%, 12% – Alevites, 7% – Shiites from Iran. It is noted that some representatives of the second-generation Muslims living in Germany and German citizens who have converted to Islam leave for Afghanistan and Pakistan to obtain diversionary special training there. One of the reasons for the growing activity of Muslim extremists in Germany was the mission of the Bundeswehr in Afghanistan. Through the German websites of the Global Islamic Media Front, people are recruited to the radical Islamist group "Anzar Al-Islam".

A violent reaction both in Germany and in the Muslim world was caused by the brutal murder of an immigrant from Russia, Egyptian citizen Marvi Sherbini, in the courtroom of the city of Dresden, who filed a lawsuit against the threats of an aggressive Islamophobe. The murder of the "martyr for the hijab" was the reason for the mass rallies in Egypt, while the Iranian president at that time, M. Ahmadinejad, came out with sharp criticism of the "aggressive policy of the West". To rectify the situation, the government of Germany and the German Islamic Conference began a dialogue to maintain a value consensus and prevent the violation of public order.

It should be noted that balancing between politically correct decisions in Europe regarding "improving relations with Muslim communities" and the need to strengthen security measures sometimes provokes a backlash. For example, Islamists view France as an object of terrorist acts not only in connection with the presence of its military units in Afghanistan and support for the anti-terrorist operations of official Algeria against members of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, but also considering its policy towards Muslims inside the country. On the ban of 2004 about wearing hijabs in state schools, as well as on the proposal of President N. Sarkozy to pass a law banning wearing a veil, the North African branch of the Al-Qaida network responded with threats to carry out large-scale terrorist attacks in the country.

2008, according to Europol, citizens of EU countries have repeatedly become targets or victims of terrorist acts organized by Islamists abroad. Resonant seizure of four German tourists as hostages and the murder of two German citizens in June 2009, who arrived in Yemen for the fulfillment of the Christian mission, once again confirmed this fact. However, the "context of events", which is outlined in this connection, caused various, often opposite interpretations of the situation. The discursive aspect (communicative, mental) of the parties' interaction (from the FRG and Yemen) in the process of investigating the causes of the tragedy, on the one hand, raised the interfaith problem of the relationship between Muslims and Christians on one hand, and on the other – drew attention to, perhaps, "banal", but extremely dangerous motives, actualized by the latest events in the world. It is a question of systematic robberies and kidnappings in order to obtain ransom in the conditions of socio-political chaos in Somalia, Nigeria, in the north of Yemen.

Another factor contributing to the stimulation of safe tension in Europe is separatist terrorism. In 2008, on charges of terrorist activities, the courts of European countries issued more than 300 verdicts, 50% of which were cases related to Islamist terrorism, and 39% – to the separatist. Prior to the 2008 separatist terrorism, Europol classified 397 terrorist acts, 97% of them in Spain and France. In this context, the consequences of the recognition of Kosovo's independence are affecting today the activation of radical separatist sentiments throughout the European space. In these conditions, the search for ways to resolve conflicts on the basis of compromise and active cooperation of governments is extremely complicated.

According to European experts, terrorist separatist movements remain active in France (Corsican and Basque separatists), in Greece (the organization "Revolutionary Struggle"), in Spain (Basque separatists), in Ireland (organization IRA). Having carried out a terrorist attack near the high-speed railway in Madrid in February 2009, the ETA group announced the resumption of terrorist activity after the last terrorist act of 2006 at the international airport Barajas. In the "Strategy of armed struggle of ETA" identified the main objects of terrorist attacks in Spain. These are high-ranking officials, representatives of the armed forces and police, state and municipal institutions, energy and tourism infrastructure. And if the loud terrorist attack of 2004 in Madrid (as revenge for participation in the war in Iraq) was carried out on the eve of the elections and affected the results of the vote, the explosion on February 5, 2009 near the King Juan Carlos Exhibition Complex, experts consider as revenge for the decision of the Spanish court On the prohibition of participation in the regional elections in the Basque Country of two political parties associated with the banned Basque political party "Batasuna". On the French territory of the Basque Country, the activity of ETA is supported by the nationalist underground organization "Irrintzi", which carried out 10 attempts of terrorist acts directed against the governments of France and Spain.

The terrorist organization "The real Irish Republican Army" declared about the continuation of attacks on the "sensitive" and "symbolic" objects on the territory of Britain. Its threats were addressed to well-known political figures, in particular, the first deputy head of the "Shin Fein" (the dominant political party in the government of Northern Ireland), M. McGuinness, who expressed outrage over the terrorist attack against the military on March 7, 2009.

Conclusions

A comparative analysis of the international and legal documents on tourism and counter terrorism adopted and implemented under the auspices of the United Nations has shown that almost all of them were created in the 1980-2000s and, to date, in the light of existing and potential threats of international terrorism largely do not correspond to the realities and new challenges.

Proceeding from the similarity of the terrorists' actions, in each of the countries studied, have been developed appropriate means of counteracting them, which, after tactics, forms and methods of law enforcement bodies and special services, have a certain similarity.

The organization and transnationality of terrorism consolidates the international community to develop joint measures to counter it.

The system of international and national counter terrorism measures requires improvement. Its main directions are:

- involvement of the entire range of political, social, economic and other means of international and national institutions and the creation of an interstate and national system for countering terrorism;
- the implementation of the norms of international legislation on combating terrorism in the national legislation of each of the countries of the world community;
- creation of effective mechanisms for international control over the implementation of decisions of the United Nations and other international institutions in the life of each of its member countries.

The existing international and legal documents of UNWTO and the UN Counter Terrorism Committee were developed and adopted separately and independently of each other, which for its time was quite logical and justified, but it is already unacceptable from a modern point of view.

In addition, the complexity of regulatory moderation of international tourism is still conditioned by the fact that tourism regulation is a special sphere of almost all branches of law. The sphere of tourism can be attributed both to the norms of public and private law, as a result of which the legal regulation of the sphere of international tourism has very "blurred" borders, which causes the peculiarities and difficulties of its legal regulation in many UN member countries.

Therefore, as the study proves, the key to an effective solution of these acute problems lies in the development within the UN framework and the adoption of a new declaration aimed specifically at establishing principles for countering the terrorist threat to international tourism and tourists by UNWTO.

It is also necessary to improve the anti-terrorist international legal framework, mechanisms for providing legal assistance to tourists and travel companies, intensifying the fight against the financing of terrorism, including suppressing its food channels through illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, the development of an effective international security system of tourist centers as objects of possible terrorist attacks.

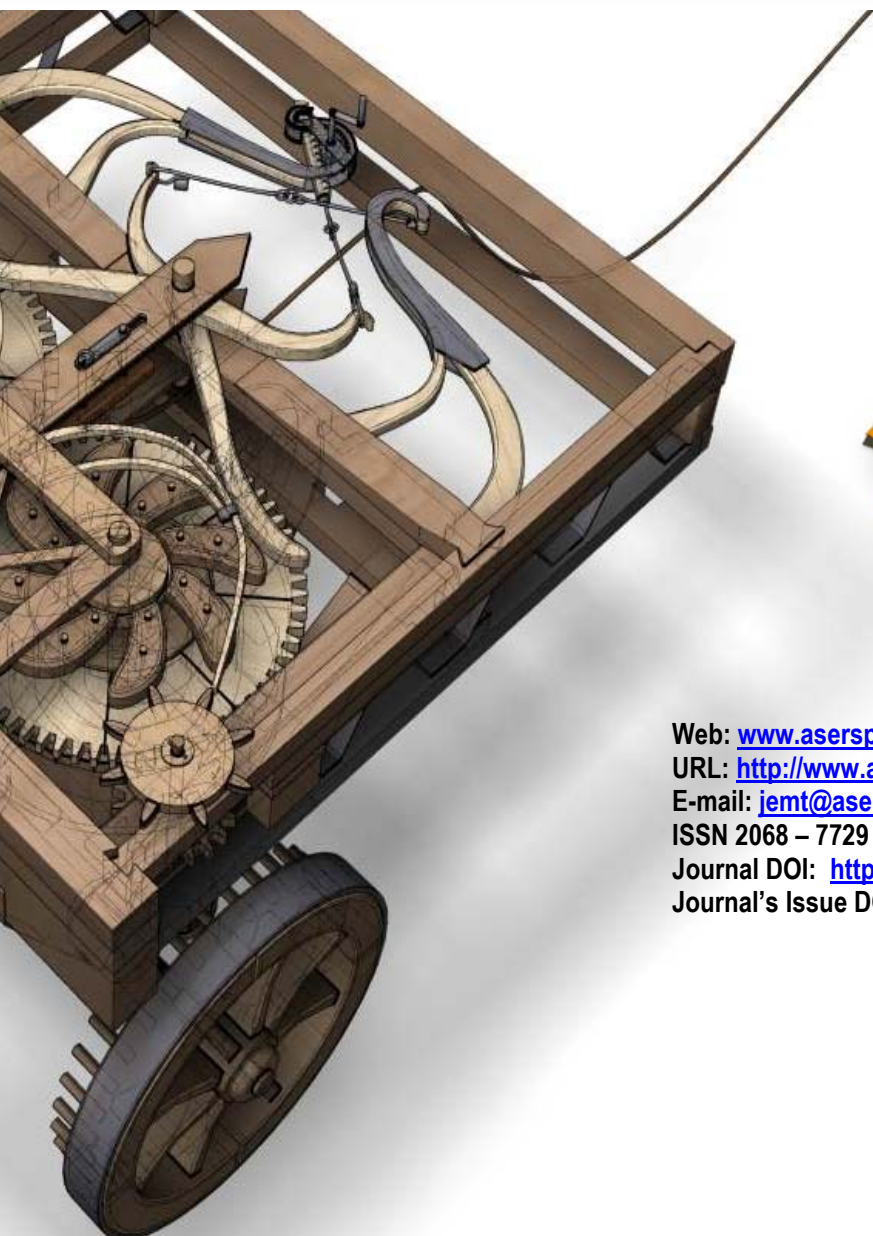
References

- [1] Akhmat, G., Zaman, K., Shukui, T., & Sajjad, F. 2014. Exploring the root causes of terrorism in South Asia: everybody should be concerned. *Quality & Quantity*, 48(6): 3065-3079.
- [2] Baker, D. M. A. 2015. Tourism and Terrorism: Terrorists Threats to Commercial Aviation Safety & Security. *International Journal of Safety and Security in Tourism and Hospitality*, 1(12): 1-18.
- [3] Bakkal, I., & Scaperlanda, A. 1991. Characteristics of U.S. demand for European tourism. *Review of World Economics*, 127(1): 119-137.
- [4] Berkowicz, S. M. 2011. Eco-Terrorism/Enviro-Terrorism: Background, Prospects, Countermeasures. In: Alpas, H., Berkowicz, S.M., & Ermakova, I. (Eds.), *Environmental Security and Ecoterrorism*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, pp. 15-29.
- [5] Brunt, P., & Cousins, K. 2002. The Extent of the Impact of Terrorism on International Travel and Tourism at Specific Tourist Destinations. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, 4(3): 7-21.
- [6] Brunt, P., & Hambly, Z. 1999. Tourism and Crime: A Research Agenda. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, 1(2): 25-36.
- [7] Cockerell, N. 1990. Factors Affecting Tourism. In: Quest, M. (Ed.), *Horwath Book of Tourism*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, pp. 128-135.
- [8] Cohen, J. 2015. Tourism and the Perceived Risk of Terrorism. In: Thomas, E. G. & Rao, S. R. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 1988 International Conference of Services Marketing*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 47-60.
- [9] Cousins, K., & Brunt, P. 2002. Terrorism, Tourism and the Media. *Security Journal*, 15(1): 19-32.

- [10] Crain, N. V., & Crain, W. M. 2006. Terrorized economies. *Public Choice*, 128(1): 317-349.
- [11] Czinkota, M. R., Knight, G., Liesch, P. W., & Steen, J. 2010. Terrorism and international business: A research agenda. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 41(5): 826-843.
- [12] El-Said, H., & Barrett, R. 2011. Radicalisation and Extremism that Lead to Terrorism. In Harrigan, J., & El-Said, H. (Eds.), *Globalisation, Democratisation and Radicalisation in the Arab World*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, pp. 199-235.
- [13] Feichtinger, G., Hartl, R. F., Kort, P. M., & Novak, A. J. 2001. Terrorism Control in the Tourism Industry. *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications*, 108(2): 283-296.
- [14] Fischer, S. 2010. Travelling for Peace: The Role of Tourism in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. In Deitelhoff, N., & Wolf, K.D. (Eds.), *Corporate Security Responsibility? Corporate Governance Contributions to Peace and Security in Zones of Conflict*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, pp. 130-153.
- [15] Frey, B. S. 2008. Terrorism from the Rational Choice Point of View. In: Diekmann, A., Eichner, K., P. Schmidt, & T. Voss (Eds.), *Rational Choice: Theoretische Analysen und empirische Resultate: Festschrift für Karl-Dieter Opp zum 70. Geburtstag*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, pp. 211-222.
- [16] Frey, B.S. 2008. *Terrorism from the Rational Choice Point of View*. In: Diekmann, A., Eichner, K., Schmidt, P., & Voss, T. (Eds.), *Rational Choice: Theoretische Analysen und Empirische Resultate: Festschrift für Karl-Dieter Opp zum 70. Geburtstag*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, pp. 211-222.
- [17] Ganor, B. 2011. Trends in Modern International Terrorism. In: Weisburd, D., Feucht, T., Hakimi, I., Mock, L., & Perry, S. (Eds.), *To Protect and To Serve: Policing in an Age of Terrorism*. New York, NY: Springer New York, pp. 11-42.
- [18] Gelbman, A. 2015. Tourism along the geopolitical barrier: implications of the Holy Land fence. *Geo Journal*, 1–10.
- [19] Goldman, O. S., & Neubauer-Shani, M. 2016. Does International Tourism Affect Transnational Terrorism? *Journal of Travel Research*. Available at: <http://doi.org/10.1177/0047287516649059> (Date Accessed: 05.02.2017).
- [20] Haddad, M., & Hakim, S. 2008. The impact of war and terrorism on sovereign risk in the Middle East. *Journal of Derivatives & Hedge Funds*, 14(3): 237-250.
- [21] Howie, L., & Campbell, P. 2017. *Security Guards and Counter-terrorism: Gaps in Terrorism Prevention Crisis and Terror in the Age of Anxiety: 9/11, the Global Financial Crisis and ISIS*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, pp. 177-192.
- [22] Hudman, L. E., & Davis, J. A. 1994. Changes and patterns of origin regions of international tourism. *Geo Journal*, 34(4): 481-490.
- [23] Islam, M.Q., & Shahin, W.N. 2001. Applying economic methodology to the war on terrorism. *Forum for Social Economics*, 31(1): 7-26.
- [24] Joshi, O., Poudyal, N.C., & Larson, L.R. 2017. The influence of sociopolitical, natural, and cultural factors on international tourism growth: a cross-country panel analysis. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 19(3): 825-838.
- [25] Kellner, D. 2005. Globalization, Terrorism and Democracy: 9/11 and its Aftermath. In: Hayden, P., & el-Ojeili, C. (Eds.), *Confronting Globalization: Humanity, Justice and the Renewal of Politics*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, pp. 172-188.
- [26] Khan, A., Estrada, M. A. R., & Yusof, Z. 2016. How terrorism affects the economic performance? The case of Pakistan. *Quality & Quantity*, 50(2): 867-883.
- [27] Korstanje, M.E. 2018. *The Concept of Civility and Law Terrorism, Tourism and the End of Hospitality in the 'West'*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 31-55.
- [28] Korstanje, M.E. 2018. *The Problem of Terrorism, Tourism and the End of Hospitality in the 'West'*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 81-104.

- [29] Korstanje, M.E. 2018. *The Travel and Tourism Industry Terrorism, Tourism and the End of Hospitality in the 'West'*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 105-126.
- [30] Lawless, W. F., Bergman, M., Louçã, J., Kriegel, N.N., & Feltovich, N. 2007. A quantum metric of organizational performance: Terrorism and counterterrorism. *Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory*, 13(3): 241-281.
- [31] Lee, A. 2009. Trends in International Terrorism against Business Targets. In: Ibeh, K., & Davies, S. (Eds.), *Contemporary Challenges to International Business*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, pp. 251-268.
- [32] Levy, S.E., & Hawkins, D.E. 2009. Peace Through Tourism: Commerce Based Principles and Practices. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 89(4): 569-585.
- [33] Lutz, B.J., & Lutz, J.M. 2017. *Globalization, Terrorism, and the Economy Globalization and the Economic Consequences of Terrorism*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, pp. 1-30.
- [34] Mansfeld, Y. 2014. Terrorism, tourism. In: Jafari, J. & Xiao, H. (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Tourism*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 1-3.
- [35] Mawby, R.I. 2014. Crime and Disorder, Security and the Tourism Industry. In: Gill, M. (Ed.), *The Handbook of Security*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, pp. 383-403.
- [36] Miller, M.L., & Hadley, N.P. (2005). Tourism and Coastal Development. In: Schwartz, M. L. (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Coastal Science*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, pp. 1002-1009.
- [37] Nassani, A.A., Zaman, K., Aldakhil, A.M., & Abro, M.M.Q. 2017. War economy and pleasure: assessing the effects of military expenditure on tourism growth. *Quality & Quantity*, 51(4): 1733-1754.
- [38] Neumayer, E., & Plümper, T. 2016. Spatial spill-overs from terrorism on tourism: Western victims in Islamic destination countries. *Public Choice*, 169(3): 195-206.
- [39] Paul, D., Bungar, N.G., & Mester, L.E. 2015. Terrorism and its impacts on the tourism industry. *Romanian Review on Political Geography / Revista Româna Geografie Politica*, 17(1): 5-11.
- [40] Pemberton, A. 2010. Needs of Victims of Terrorism. In: Letschert, R., Pemberton, A., & Staiger, I. (Eds.), *Assisting Victims of Terrorism: Towards a European Standard of Justice*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, pp. 73-141.
- [41] Porter, M.D., White, G., & Mazerolle, L. 2012. Innovative Methods for Terrorism and Counterterrorism Data. In: Lum, C., & Kennedy, L.W. (Eds.), *Evidence-Based Counterterrorism Policy*. New York, NY: Springer New York, pp. 91-112.
- [42] Puczko, L., & Smith, M. 2012. An Analysis of Tourism QOL Domains from the Demand Side. In: Uysal, M., Perdue, R., & Sirgy, M.J. (Eds.), *Handbook of Tourism and Quality-of-Life Research: Enhancing the Lives of Tourists and Residents of Host Communities*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, pp. 263-277.
- [43] Tsamboulas, D., & Moraiti, P. 2008. Identification of potential target locations and attractiveness assessment due to terrorism in the freight transport. *Journal of Transportation Security*, 1(3): 189-207.

ASERS



The logo for ASERS Publishing, featuring the word "ASERS" in a bold, orange, sans-serif font with a stylized fan-like graphic to the left, and the word "Publishing" in a smaller, orange, sans-serif font below it.

Web: www.aserspublishing.eu

URL: <http://www.aserspublishing.eu/jemt>

E-mail: jemt@aserspublishing.eu

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

Journal's Issue DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.6\(22\).00](http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.6(22).00)