

Preliminary communication
(accepted August 25, 2016)

FROM GLOBAL TO INTRA-REGIONAL TOURISM

Anders Steene¹

Abstract

Regardless of how society has evolved, travel and tourism have had a positive development since the end of Second World War. But now it seems that the perception of risk and danger is accentuated and the tourists choose destinations based on more safety and security for tourists. Risks often seem to be based on different global activities and actions from different groups, which the individual can not affect or influence over. These perceived risks thus affect the development of tourism and travel in a global perspective. This article would discuss the new threats to the global tourism due to the terrorist attacks that target different countries and in many cases the popular tourist destinations. With the result that travel has become more intra-regional again. The article makes a review of the slightly incomplete statistics available in the area and discuss possible strategies for overcoming the existing terrorist attacks. The conclusions of the article points to a more concrete cooperation between international and national organizations, governments, as well as NGOs, tour operators and civil society in general.

Keywords: global, conflict zones, terrorism, civil war, intra-regional.

Jel Classification: Z3

INTRODUCTION

This article is based on the educational ideal of Humboldt, where one of the universities and its employees' main tasks is to think freely and to engage in a constant reality testing, both in its own operations and the community. So the article has a tentative approach and discusses the threats and conflict zones that currently exist globally and which argues that tourism cannot be considered to be global anymore

According to how society has developed, the experience of risk and endangerment has changed in the society overtime. In the agrarian society the human being experienced the surrounding world as full of Risks and dangers in many ways.

Today, in the modern or post-modern society the individual sense of danger or threat still exists. But today this sense of danger is not only depending on the individual

¹ **Anders Steene**, PhD, Associate Professor, Stromstad Academy Tourism Studies, Sodertorn University, Stockholm, Sweden.

relationship to risk and endangerment (Steene 2009). Nowadays Risks often arise from a collective or global action, which the individual note can affect or Influence in the same way as in the agrarian society. This globalization of Risks is discussed more extensively by Beck (1992) in his book *Risk Society*.

Thus, society how've become more complex with new types of Risks, dangers and threats at the sometime as the man Obvious more than before, wishes to control the situation. From this wish and from the experience of Risks people will make their own risk assessment and make their own decisions how to act. The consciousness of the risk of is discussed more extensively by Giddens (1991) in his book *The Consequences of Modernity*.

Because of the increasing tension between different regions and groupings in the world community will likely be some regions less attractive as a destination.

This article discusses the impact that a risky destination can mean for an international or global flow of travellers.

1. DEFINITION OF GLOBALIZATION

Globalization can be said to be an international phenomenon and development. More and more countries are globalized, which means that countries begin to trade more with each other on the world market. This provides both advantages and disadvantages. One advantage is that the manufacturers of different products can get paid more as the prices of goods are usually higher on the world market than in the local market. Which leads to products manufactured in a country often sold to another country, and this leads to prices even in their own country are high. Because of this, the poor people in the country do not buy certain things, which can result in e.g. famine and larger gaps between the rich and the poor (www.globaldragons.wikispaces.com); and in the worst case of armed conflict.

Furthermore, one can Bauman (2000) say that globalization has become a buzzword in many areas. Globalization favours people with the ability to move, but the disadvantage while those who cannot move and as a consequence also have difficulties in trade of goods and services. Globalization requires that meetings can take place between the seller and the buyer, that is to say that you can travel and meet each other.

One can also say that Wallerstein — Globalization is the process completed in the twentieth century, by which the capitalist world system spreads across the actual globe. Since that world- system has maintained some of its main features over several centuries, globalization does not constitute a new phenomenon (Wallerstein 1998, 32).

To connect with Wallerstein's quote above that globalization is not a new phenomenon can the following cited as an example of McIntosh and Gupta (1980).

Five thousand years ago, cruises around the world (much limited at that time) were organized from Egypt. Probably the first journey ever made for the purposes of peace and tourism was that of Queen Hotshepsut to land of Punt (belived to ask what is now called Somalia) in 1490 B.C.

Despite the above quotations may globalization as a phenomenon, is still considered to be a relatively modern phenomenon, which is supported by the following statement.

Back in the 1920s and 1930s there were smaller numbers of people moving around the world. Most of these travellers were adventures, or at least intrepid types - curious

people who, in many instances travelled by study cultures and geography, expanded colonial posts or establish business venture into far-off country (Moore 2006).

Professor of history and international relations at Princeton University, Harold James writes in an article (2016): Globalization has now been in decline for 20 years. In the late 1900s, the world seemed to move towards convergence where people of all consumed the same products. In recent years, globalization and the resistance changed. The network that holds the world together thickens but we find it increasingly difficult to understand other people. James asks why are people in developed countries so afraid of strangers and says that the outcome of today's superficial approach to travel is clearly visible in all major tourist destinations. Onsite services have no interest in giving customers who never come back good or even honest service.

Travel Companies' reaction to such risks is to minimize contact with the locals. The bus and rail-based travel companies placing their clients for a short time on a famous site where the maximum time to take some photos. Such tourism tempts hard on the infrastructure. It is often too crowded along the canals of Venice or the path up to the Acropolis. All this reinforces the mutual misconceptions. It is easy to yearn for the time when tourism meant long stays and thorough acquaintance with completely different cultures. It would of course be impossible for today's visit troops to stay for weeks or months in the old monastery. But one can still imagine environments where visitors and hosts socialize more personal.

2. THE RESEARCH QUESTION

This article is a study/discussion at a macro level on the preconditions for global traveller of today's situation where terrorism, civil war, crime and political instability occur frequently. Currently, in December 2015, 66 countries are involved in some kind of war with 681 groups of separatist movements, guerrillas and paramilitary formations (www.warsintheworld.com).

Tourism is said to be increasingly global, but it is something that can be questioned and discussed in view of all the conflicts going on around the world. See the map below, which refers to conflict areas by 2015.

2.1. Method

The article reflects a relatively new phenomenon; there is very little quantitative data, preferably international statistics, why the chosen method is qualitative in nature.

Collection of information and data for this article has been done mainly through the so-called desk research.

Desk research, or secondary research, is any intelligence or data that already exists. While it may not be able to answer specific questions, desk research can provide you with a lot of extremely useful information, much of it for free.

Finding the right information may take some work but it will help you make informed decisions. There are many sources of secondary research, as Hague and Wilcock (2014), expresses it desk research is the collection of secondary data.

- Often, it is quite difficult to locate relevant information in exactly the way that we need or want it
- Information available in the public domain can be extremely useful as it has been subject to scrutiny; the researcher may be able therefore to judge its accuracy.

This means that you have already used the collected material and based on the established research questions make new analyses of the already collected material.

Examples of a base of secondary type might be as follows: The terrorist attacks in Ankara, Beirut and Paris have triggered tremendous shock and sorrow, but overpriced anxiety and insecurity in other cities in Europe and beyond (Anthony 2015; Schuck 2016). Moreover, the world is still far from achieving anything that could be described as 'global order' (Anthony 2014; Tarlow 2006).

Global tourism has encountered and will continue to confront the great challenges (Bergner and Lohmann 2013; Bauman 2000), and polarization will push the system to the breaking point. While this chaotic transition may not produce a more equal and democratic world, it does spell the end of capitalist globalization (Lechner 2000–2001 in Wallerstein 1998).

Something that also affect global travel is the crime that tourists are exposed to various destinations. Some destinations have higher crime rates than others, usually the destinations located in poor and less developed parts of the world (Loewe 2016; Tarlow 2006).

For the purposes of this article is selected method both time and cost efficient, as it primarily wants to actualize some contemporary phenomena. Can also be mentioned that the lack of statistics is due to the international producers of tourism statistics (UNWTO, ETC, WTTC, etc.) are extremely slow to identify changes and new phenomena. This article utilizes to a large extent only verbal sources. This means that you have already used the collected material and based on the established research questions make new analyses of the already collected material. Examples of a base of secondary type might be as follows: The terrorist attacks in Ankara, Beirut and Paris have triggered tremendous shock and sorrow, but overpriced anxiety and insecurity in other cities in Europe and beyond (Anthony 2015; Schuck 2016). Moreover, the world is still far from Achieving anything that could be described as 'global order' (Anthony 2014; Tarlow 2006).

Global tourism has encountered and will continue to confront the great challenges (Bergner and Lohmann 2013; Bauman 2000) and polarization will push the system to the breaking point. While this chaotic transition may not produce a more equal and democratic world, it does spell the end of capitalist globalization (Lechner 2000–2001 in Wallerstein 1998). Something that also affect global travel is the crime that tourists are exposed to various destinations. Some destinations have higher crime rates than others, usually the destinations located in poor and less developed parts of the world (Loewe 2016; Tarlow 2006).

For the purposes of this article are selected method both time and cost efficient, as it primarily wants to actualize some contemporary phenomena. Can also be mentioned that the lack of statistics is due to the international producers of tourism statistics (UNWTO, ETC, WTTC, etc.) are extremely slow to identify changes and new phenomena. This article utilizes to a large extent only verbal sources.

3. WORSE THAN EXPECTED FOR INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

Latest forecast for the global travel is slightly below the previous figures, it shows figures from the World Travel & Tourism Council.

The WTC describes itself as the global authority on the economic and social contribution of travel and tourism.

Already this year, it points out, the sector has seen many regional incidents that have impacted the tourism economies throughout the world. These include MERS in South Korea and Ebola in West Africa; natural disasters like the earthquake in Nepal and typhoons in the Philippines; terrorism attacks in Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, France and Mali; and political turmoil and continued unrest in Ukraine and civil war in Syria (ttgnordic.com/ Nov 27, 2015).

3.1. Discussion from a theoretical perspective

As mentioned above, do not hang statistical production with current developments in the tourism and travel industry. Despite earlier referenced deficiencies presented and commented on some statistics with particular relevance to this article, the selection is limited and mainly taken from the UNWTO Tourism Highlights (2015) and World Tourism Barometer (2016).

Table 1. International Tourist Arrivals

Destinations	International Tourist Arrivals (1000)			Change (%)	
	2012	2013	2014	13/12	14*/13
<i>Central/Eastern Europe</i>					
Kazakhstan	4,807	4,926	4,560	2,5	-7,4
Kyrgyzstan	2,406	3,076	2,849	27,8	-7,4
Rep. Moldova	89	96	94	7,5	-1,8
Ukraine	23,013	24,671	12,712	7,2	-48,5
<i>Southern/Medit. Europe</i>					
Albania	2,238	2,328	n. a	-9,5	n. a
Israel	2,886	2,962	2,927	2,6	-1,2
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>					
China	57,725	55,686	55,622	-3,5	-0,1
Mongolia	476	418	393	-12,2	-6,0
Singapore	11,098	11,898	11,858	7,2	-0,3
Thailand	22,354	26,547	24,780	18,8	-6,7
Afghanistan	n. a	n. a	n. a	n. a	n. a
Bangladesh	125	148	n. a	-19,4	18,4
Iran	3,834	4,769	n. a	24,4	n. a
<i>South America</i>					
Bolivia	798	798	n. a	0,0	n.a
Brazil	5,677	5,813	n. a	2,4	n.a
Venezuela	988	986	n. a	-0,2	n. a
<i>Africa</i>					
Algeria	2,634	2,733	n. a	3,7	n. a
Sudan	575	591	n. a	2,9	n. a
Angola	528	650	595	23,1	-8,4
Guinea	96	56	n. a	-26,7	41,7
Kenya	1,619	1,433	n. a	-11,5	n. a
Mozambique	2,113	1,886	n. a	-10,7	n. a
Sierra Leone	60	81	44	36,0	-46,2

Table 1. (continued)

Destinations	International Tourist Arrivals (1000)			Change (%)	
	2012	2013	2014	13/12	14*/13
<i>Middle East</i>					
Egypt	11,196	9,174	9,628	-18,1	n. a
Iraq	1,111	892	n. a	-19,7	n. a
Jordan	4,162	3, 945	3, 990	-5,4	1,1
Lebanon	1,366	1,274	1,355	-6,	6,3
Libya	n. a	n. a	n. a	n. a	n. a
Palestine	490	545	556	11,3	1,9
Saudi Arabia	14,276	13,380	15,098	-6,3	12,8
Syria	n. a	n. a	n. a	n. a	n. a
Yemen	874	990	n. a	13,3	n. a

Note: * Provisional figure or data. n. a figure or data not (yet) available.

The sample of the above table relate to the conflict zones presented on the chart below.

Here is a brief analysis of why inbound tourism to some countries has been reduced drastically from 2014 onwards.

On 27 February 2014, masked men occupied a number of important buildings in the Crimea, including the parliament building and the two airports. This land belonged to Ukraine since 1992, when the Soviet Union fell apart.

By June 2014, continued fighting in eastern **Ukraine** between the Ukrainian military and armed groups from two separatist republics in these two oblast - county, where they said they want to join Russia.

This infighting, which continues, of course, affected the volume of international tourists, which is evident in the comparison between 2013 and 2014.

Turkey has to be mentioned here as well, Ankara shaken by a bloody terrorist attack, the powerful explosion occurred shortly before 19 o'clock local time near one of Ankara's main public transport hubs in Kizilay Square and not far from several government buildings.

It is reported that at least 37 people have died after Sunday's bomb attack in Ankara and another 125 injured.

The Kurdish PKK guerrillas, or a group with links to the PKK, were identified early on as required by the findings made at the attack site, said security personnel for Reuters (DN, March 14, 2016).

Travel bookings to Turkey are suffering a big decline after a year of terrorist attacks, with tour operators significantly scaling down their numbers of trips to the country. Market research firm GfK says there has been a 32% drop in summer bookings there compared to last year's 11% rise, and cruise lines have cancelled stops (The Guardian.com, March 29, 2016).

When it comes to **Israel**, there is an affiliation issues in statistics, the UNWTO as belonging to land Southern / Medit. Europe, but is considered to belong to the Middle East in other statistical sources, including the European Travel Commission is the land not Southern / Medit. European.

The Bureau of Consular Affairs, US Department of State issued 16 December 2015, called a Travel Warning for Israel, The West Bank and Gaza Travel Warning, which means "We issue a Travel Warning when we want you to consider very carefully whether you should go to a country at all. Examples of Reasons for Issuing a Travel Warning might include unstable government, civil war, ongoing intense crime or violence, or

frequent terrorist attacks. We want you to know the risks of traveling to these places and to strongly consider not going to them at all.” Israel is problematic purely statistical terms as the country considered to belong to different units depending on who produces the statistics.

China may be judged as a somewhat unsafe country to visit as a tourist. China has got a history of occupying Tibet, and not least of neglecting human rights, and that neither takes into account other countries' sovereignty. On the contrary, you go into the security forces and kidnap for China objectionable individuals, as publishers and publishers in other countries' territories, as mentioned elsewhere in this article.

Although **Thailand** has been raging since the safety of tourists and reports a reduction of inbound tourists by -6, 7% between 2013 and 2014, “The World Economic Forum now ranks Thailand 130th on a list of 141 nations for safety and security at tourist attractions. This means that the security has been lowered since the bombing at the Erawan Shrine in the centre of Bangkok, killing 20 last year.” Writes *Outbound Travel Trade* on its website, 28 February 2016.

Another country that may need to be commented on is that **Iran** is “exploiting the incredible potential of tourism” Iran's first attempt at Attracting public and private Investments in its tourism industry has concluded. The inaugural International Travel and Hospitality Conference took place on 20 to 22 February “As Iran seeks to lower its economic dependence on oil, exploiting the incredible potential of tourism becomes a must,” said Ahmad Reza Nikkar Esfahani, CEO of the Atiyeh Saba Investment Company, the event's organizer. “This conference is a new chapter in training and upgrading the tourism, transportation and hospitality industries.” (TTG Nordic News for the Nordic Travel Industry, February 16, 2016).

Guinea must also be commented on anything because the country has been a sharp decline in incoming tourism. As the economy worsened in the 2000s increased the protests against the regime. When President Conté died in 2008 the military took over the government of Guinea, but after an assassination attempt against junta leader Moussa Dadis Camara began a transition to civilian rule.

Tourism has so far limited impact on the economy. Although the country has rich natural scenery and a wide selection of music to offer dare to get tourists to visit the troubled region. The majority of visitors come from France. Outside the capital, there are few good hotels.

Kenya, arrivals through the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport Reduced from 626.693 in 2014 to 569.152 in 2015, a 9.2 per cent drop. The decline continues when it comes to inbound international tourists 14/15. Which can be explained with the terrorist attack on the Westgate Shopping Mall in Nairobi's Westland's two years ago is quite fresh in our minds. It was tragic. Terrorists struck at noon on Saturday September 21, 2013 and held the mall under siege for the next Wednesday.

Even the **Ivory Coast** has to be mention here because, “At least 16 killed in tourist resort in Ivory Coast” was reported by a Swedish newspaper (www.dn.se/nyheter/varlden, March 13, 2016).

Armed men opened fire on tourists on the beach at a resort in the Ivory Coast. 16 people were killed in the attack.

The attack was directed against three hotels in the resort of Grand-Bassam, popular with tourists from western countries. Four of the dead were Europeans.

The perpetrators were under the witness statements masked and heavily armed.

Ivory Coast has previously been seen as West Africa's major power, and is centrally located in the region between Liberia and Guinea to the west, Mali and Burkina Faso to the north and Ghana in the east (DN, March 14, 2016).

Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) said it launched the attack. The gunmen have been “neutralised”, officials say.

Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) was quick to claim responsibility for the attack. It published its claim in four languages — a sign that the group was seeking to boost its media profile to match its recently enhanced operational capabilities. AQIM said in the statement that three of its militants were responsible for this attack. AQIM has been almost dormant in the past few years. But it stepped up its presence after announcing in December that it had partnered with the more active militant group al-Murabitoun which is known for high-profile hostage taking. This allowed Al-Qaeda to claim credit for al-Murabitoun’s hotel attacks in Mali in November 2015 and in Burkina Faso in January 2016 (www.bbc.com/news/world-africa).

It appears that the previously tranquil Ivory Coast now seems to be a new target for the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). The terrorist attacks appear to be spreading over more and more areas of the world. This is detrimental to the general welfare development in less developed countries.

Sierra Leone has the world's lowest living standards with a Human Development Index of 0.329 (UNDP). The 2014 Ebola outbreak overburdened the weak healthcare infrastructure, leading to more deaths from medical neglect than Ebola itself. Low numbers of inbound tourism become very clear in a large percentage decrease in the statistics.

All reported countries in the **Middle East** has low numbers of incoming tourism or report no numbers at all. This is likely due to the current conflicts in the region.

Finally, a few more notes about the terrorist attacks now in major European cities like Paris, 13 December 2015, 130 killed, Brussels, 22 March 2016, 35 killed, Nice 4 July 2016, 83 killed, Munich 22 July 2016, 9 killed. All the attacks allegedly carried out by jihadist groups.



Figure 1. Conflict Zones in the World

Source: www.warsintheworld.com

Before we discuss whether tourism can be considered to be global or not, so let's first see what the UN World Tourism Organization, UNWTO, said on tourism as a global factor that could contribute to development in all countries. In 1999, the UNWTO General Assembly of a global code of ethics for tourism, which stated the following:

4. GLOBAL CODE OF ETHICS FOR TOURISM

A fundamental frame of reference for responsible and sustainable tourism, the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET) is a comprehensive set of principles designed to guide key-players in tourism development. Addressed to governments, the travel industry, communities and tourists alike, it aims to help maximise the sector's benefits while minimising its potentially negative impact on the environment, cultural heritage and societies across the globe.

The Code's 10 *principles* amply cover the economic, social, cultural and environmental components of travel and tourism:

Article 1: Tourism's contribution to mutual understanding and respect between peoples and societies

Article 2: Tourism as a vehicle for individual and collective fulfilment

Article 3: Tourism, a factor of sustainable development

Article 4: Tourism, a user of the cultural heritage of mankind and contributor to its enhancement

Article 5: Tourism, a beneficial activity for host countries and communities

Article 6: Obligations of stakeholders in tourism development

Article 7: Right to tourism

Article 8: Liberty of tourist movements

Article 9: Rights of the workers and entrepreneurs in the tourism industry

Article 10: Implementation of the principles of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism
Opening paragraph of (GET), Article 1, quoted and discussed below.

Article 1 *Tourism's contribution to mutual understanding and respect between peoples and societies.*

The understanding and promotion of the ethical values common to humanity, with an attitude of tolerance and respect for the diversity of religious, philosophical and moral beliefs, are both the foundation and the consequence of responsible tourism; stakeholders in tourism development and tourists themselves should observe the social and cultural traditions and practices of all peoples, including those of minorities and indigenous peoples and to recognize their worth;

If the opening paragraphs vision had been followed, the world would probably have seen very different where the avoidance of war and poverty, and religious tolerance have been guiding principles. Furthermore, should a more cautious use of the world's natural and cultural resources as a matter of course for all stakeholders in the tourism industry.

But in the present world situation, as mentioned above, terrorism, civil war, crime and political instability, as well as the governments of the world tourism industry, a large and specify location problems to solve. To quote Tarlow, 2006 "Tourism as an industry has a number of aspects that make it vulnerable to terrorist attacks."

Therefore, one can agree with Tarlow in his further discussion "... many leisure travellers tend to shy away from a location when there is a perceived or real sense of

danger. It is important to note that a perceived act of terrorism may be as damaging from an economic standpoint as an actual threat.”

This was apparent in the example of Egypt after the bombing of the Russian charter flight in December 2015 and knife attack in Hurgaba January 2016. The Egyptian tourism industry has seen a sharp decline in inbound tourism in recent years (UNWTO Statistics 2014).

In the Swedish daily press is told that Rome received the additional influx of tourists that was anticipated when the Catholic Church began its jubilee in December 2015. The figures of 20–30 million extra visitors during the year has been mentioned, recent statistics show that 1 million visitors come during cheers during the first month (Loewe 2016). Which may indicate a halving of the expected visit quarters throughout the jubilee year overall, this is because of tourists’ supposed fear of being involved in undesirable events such as Tarlow described above?

At the turn of the twenty-first century, the capitalist world economy is in crisis; therefore, according to the theory's leading proponent, the current “ideological celebration of so-called globalization is in reality the swan song of our historical system” (Wallerstein 1998, 32).

Another comment that the international community is in some kind of crisis is a formulation in an article from The World Economic Forum in Davos by Dagens Nyheter finance reporter Johan Schuck (DN, January 22, 2016).

“At the Davos meeting one speaks of a multi-polar world, which is a fancy expression for the current global fragmentation and lack of leadership.”

5. EMPIRICAL OBSTACLES TO GLOBALIZATION

Globalisation's swan song appears therefore have only begun, according to Harold James! The terrorist attack 14 January 2016 in Burkina Faso is likely a continuation of the acts of terrorism, which has been present in the past five years, with the civil war and various criminal activities such as drug wars, rapes, robberies and thefts to both locals and tourists. The attack in Burkina Faso, a group connected to al-Qaeda assumed according to news agency AP. A similar attack in neighbouring Mali in November 2015 killed 27 people. As stated to Reuters that the West African terrorist group al-Mourabitoun assumed the attack (www.expressen.se).

Four publishers in Hong Kong, including a Swedish man, have disappeared during a trip in Thailand. They feared to be captured by Chinese authorities. According to Radio Free Asia, the four publishers captured by Chinese authorities in Thailand and have since been transferred to China (www.di.se).

Some countries do not respect other countries' sovereignty, but it considers itself able to carry out the kind of abuse that now China is accused of and what has previously occurred when Russia annexed the parts of the sovereign state of Ukraine.

And on August 8, exploded eleven smaller bombs in tourist areas like Phuket and Hua Hin, with four people killed and dozens injured (DN, August 18, 2016).

In Figure 1 Conflict Zones in the World there is an accumulation of conflict zones in Africa and the Middle East, but also in the Far East are a lot of conflict zones, and if you study the UNWTO statistics of international tourism, it shows that the “old destinations” again has won the popularity, i.e. the Mediterranean and southern Europe.

In its newsletter, type Travel News, 14 December 2015 that “the demand for travel to Egypt and Paris reduced, according to the major travel companies.” Under the headline “Worse than expected for international tourism” writes travel news, 30 November 2015, that “the latest forecast for the global travel is slightly below the previous figures. It also shows figures from the World Travel & Tourism Council.”

WTTC points to several events during the year have affected travel negatively as Mers, infectious pneumonia, in South Korea, Ebola in West Africa, earthquake in Nepal, even a typhoon in the Philippines, as well as terrorist attacks in Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Mali and France and turmoil in Ukraine and Turkey, and not least the civil war in Syria. Here, not forgetting the strife in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the ongoing conflict between Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Although the ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine must also be included in the conflict areas.

As the consequences of these conflicts are not documented in some form of statistics, in addition to the number of refugees in the millions from the above mentioned areas of conflict, you do read the current reports and listen to what the various international organizations and the news media have to tell. There, among others, the Turkish newspaper Today's Zaman, 31 January 2016, writes that “As many as 1,318 would have been put up for sale along the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts after Russian sanctions along with security concerns hit Turkey's tourism industry hard.”

The website Travel News, 10 February 2016, writes that “The unrest in Turkey tourists to flee the country. According to TUI's report for the first quarter that ended on 31 December 2015. The bookings to Turkey have decreased by 40 percent and TUI now sets of its tourist flows towards Spain and Greece. The recently increasingly widespread Zikaviruset lowers probably wanderlust, but TUI retains nevertheless its forecast of a rise in underlying profit of ten percent.”

In the report from UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2015 is written “The large majority of international travel takes place within travellers' own regions, with about four out of five worldwide arrivals originating from the same region.”

Based on the above discussed, it should be highly relevant to questioning how global the global tourism really is. Tourist flows goes back to the destinations that are perceived as safe, which is the old destinations around the Mediterranean, with some exceptions outlined above, and the Canary Islands. Tourism seems to be becoming more intra-regional.

Tourism cannot be regarded as a global nowadays under this article conclusion.

If one break down the map, Figure 1, to more accessible information about the conflict areas in the world, we get the following list.

Table 2. List of Ongoing Conflicts

AFRICA:

(28 Countries and 199 between militias-guerrillas, separatist groups and anarchic groups involved)
Hot Spots: *Central African Republic* (often there are armed clashes between Muslims and Christians), *Democratic Republic of Congo* (war against rebel groups), *Egypt* (war against Islamic militants of Islamic State branch), *Libya* (civil war), *Mali* (clashes between army and rebel groups), *Nigeria* (war against Islamic militants), *Somalia* (war against al-Shabaab Islamic militants), *Sudan* (war against rebel groups in Darfur), *South Sudan* (civil war)

Table 2. (continued)

ASIA: (16 Countries and 152 between militias-guerrillas, separatist groups and anarchic groups involved) Hot Spots: <i>Afghanistan</i> (war against Islamic militants), <i>Burma-Myanmar</i> (war against rebel groups), <i>Pakistan</i> (war against Islamic militants), <i>Philippines</i> (war against Islamic militants), <i>Thailand</i> (coup d'état by army May 2014)	
EUROPE: (9 Countries and 75 between militias-guerrillas, separatist groups and anarchic groups involved) Hot Spots: <i>Chechnya</i> (war against Islamic militants), <i>Dagestan</i> (war against Islamic militants), <i>Ukraine</i> (Secession of self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic and self-proclaimed Luhansk People's Republic)	
MIDDLE EAST: (8 Countries and 228 between militias-guerrillas, separatist groups and anarchic groups involved) Hot Spots: <i>Iraq</i> (war against Islamic State Islamic militants), <i>Israel</i> (war against Islamic militants in Gaza Strip), <i>Syria</i> (civil war), <i>Yemen</i> (war against and between Islamic militants)	
AMERICAS: (5 Countries and 25 between drug cartels, militias-guerrillas, separatist groups and anarchic groups involved) Hot Spots: <i>Colombia</i> (war against rebel groups), <i>Mexico</i> (war against drug traffic groups)	
TOTAL:	
Number of Countries involved in wars	66
Number of Militias-guerrillas and separatist groups involved	681
Source: www.warsintheworld.com (accessed December 24, 2015)	

In the above list are 23 countries involved in wartime while 43 countries have latent conflicts that flare up with intermittent intervals.

Almost all countries are in areas that are attractive tourist destination for the industrialized world, but because of wars and latent conflicts are now less attractive as destinations for tourists.

Tourism and terrorism are linked in many more ways than about which anyone in the industry chooses to speak; says Tarlow (2006).

Tarlow points to an important factor when he claims that the tourism industry representatives reluctant to speak on terrorism as a threat to both the tourists and the tourist infrastructure. This would be to somehow sawing off the branch you are sitting on, which in the long run would be forced to close down their business or restructure it with new destinations. The problem here is that the current conflict areas are scattered in the most sun safe and warm areas of our globe, where tourists want to go, why they find it difficult to find other attractive areas that are warm and sun safe. The areas eligible are often less developed, none or very poor tourism infrastructure, located in regions that often suffer from various natural and environmental disasters and the subsequent outbreak of epidemics. Moreover, many of the less developed countries politically unstable and high crime.

A new phenomenon because of terrorism, reported on the website of Travel Weekly 02 March 2016 "Victims' families to sue TUI after Tunisia massacre. The families of British holidaymakers killed when a terrorist opened fire at a beach resort in Tunisia last year are to sue Thomson Holidays for failing to highlight travel warnings. Relatives of 16 of the 30 Britons who died at Sousse have accused TUI Group, which owns Thomson; of 'practically hiding' advice issued about the terrorist threat after the Bardo Museum in Tunis was attacked three months earlier."

On another website Travel Mole, 02 March 2016, one can read following “Tunisia murders victims’ families to sue Thomson. Thomson faces the threat of legal action from the families of some of the 30 Britons killed in Tunisia last summer.

During a pre-inquest hearing held in London yesterday, a representative of 16 of the families said civil claims were 'likely' to be lodged in future. The holidaymakers were staying at Port El Kantaoui north of Sousse last June when they were shot by Seifeddine Rezgui, along with eight other victims. The court was told that the families were concerned the British victims, who had all travelled with Thomson to Sousse, had not been warned of the likelihood of a terrorist attack in Tunisia. They have asked that the coroner, Judge Nicholas Loraine-Smith, calls for holidaymakers to be warned of the risk of terrorism in destinations around the world in future.

Measures could include a 'traffic light system' in holiday brochures, it was suggested. The coroner ruled that the inquiry should assess security at the beach and the RIU Imperial Marhaba Hotel, where the victims were shot, before and after a prior attack on the Bardo Museum in Tunis in March.”

With this somewhat gloomy description of the state of affairs, it seems that global tourism has come to an end, if there cannot be peace and tranquility in conflict zones.

5.1. How to re-develop a global tourism?

If the UN Declaration of Human Rights, designed for 30 articles, began to be respected as written in Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. (Applies to both recreational traveler who journeys to work)

Even in the tourism and travel industry's own organization, the World Travel and Tourism Council is written in the declaration for the Freedom to Travel among others “The world is a better place if we have Freedom to Travel — the freedom to create jobs and to generate prosperity.”

Tourism and travelling, both regionally and globally, has the inherent potential to contribute to a resort view development both employment and financially. If used correctly helps tourism and travel also to the development and preservation of the local culture and environment. If, for example, construction companies in destinations tried to use legal workers rather than refugees or illegal immigrants as they built new hotels and tourist facilities, was certainly part of the problem solved by itself at some tourist destinations. And if the travel companies do not put their guests in a "tourist bubble" but let tourists get more opportunities to meet the locals, so maybe some of the suspicion and hostility between the groups become smaller (Kjellqvist 2012).

Likewise, if the civil society tried to take a greater commitment to integrate visitors and locals, that would certainly lead to a better understanding between groups and probably lead to fewer hostile actions from various groups. And improve local people's prosperity. The question is who will take the initiative in this work. Probably it is a responsibility for both tourist destinations authorities and civil society, as well as a responsibility to the tour operators who send their guests to the destination.

Firstly, through a better understanding of the relationship between development and security, making it easier to identification possibilities of cooperation between parties that are not normally seen as collaborators. Few people would question the relationship between, on the one hand, economic, social and human development, and peace and security on the other. There is a complex relationship where security can lead to development and where development can lead to security, but neither is sufficient to promote the second and in the short term do not need both always necessary (Anthony 2014).

Secondly, improving understanding of the relationship between development and security will help identify opportunities for joint actions by actors that have not traditionally been partners. Few would dispute the existence of a relationship between economic, social and human development, on the one hand, and peace and security, on the other. The relationship is complex: while security can lead to development and development can lead to security, neither is sufficient to promote the other and both may not always be necessary, in the short term (Anthony 2014).

Table 3. Improving safety and security at tourism destinations

Objectives	Players	Community	Tourism enterprises	Individual tourists
Identify the risks associated with tourism & travel		<i>Improving safety</i>		
Design ways to reduce such risks			<i>and security at</i>	
Find ways to overcome negative consequences				<i>tourism destinations</i>

Source: Tourism Economics 6 (2).

In the above table it can be said that the Community tries to create or be a safe place. In the same way as the Tourism Enterprises also want to offer their customers a safe and secure experience tourism / destination. Just as the Individual tourists want a safe and secure destination to visit, as well.

Unfortunately, as discussed above, the Community does not always offer this safe and secure destination because of various conflicts that civil war, various criminal activities such as drug wars, rapes, robberies and thefts to both locals and tourists.

Kidnapping then four publishers in Hong Kong, including a Swedish man, has disappeared during a trip in Thailand. According to Radio Free Asia, the four publishers captured by Chinese authorities in Thailand and Hong Kong, then they have been passed to China to stand trial for publishing books that revealed the irregularities committed by the communist party peaks in China (www.di.se).

Some countries do not respect other countries' sovereignty, but it considers itself able to carry out the kind of abuse that now China is accused of and what has previously occurred when Russia annexed the parts of the sovereign state of Ukraine.

When neither the Community or Tourism Enterprises can guarantee tourists' safety, it is quite natural that tourists choose destinations that are perceived as safe and secure, leading to "The large majority of international travel takes place within travellers' own regions, with about four out of five worldwide arrivals originating from the same region" (UNWTO 2015).

CONCLUSION

To conclude the discussion should be said that there are already visions and guidelines to develop a global tourism, partly from what has been mentioned above, and partly by the results below.

The World Tourism Organization adopted Manila declaration on the social impact of tourism 1997 — 10 points, attributed among others, the following:

2. Improve people's standard of living through tourism by providing economic and social opportunities for wider participation and, wherever possible and acceptable, dispersal of tourism activities and destinations to outlying areas to increase rural incomes;

3. Ensure that tourism development planning preserve the legacy, heritage and integrity of tourism destinations worldwide and respect the social and cultural norms of society, particularly among the indigenous communities and to this end, control the rate of growth of the tourism sector where it may jeopardize local communities and social values.

Thus the vision of a global tourism there, now it's more to apply the available methods and strategies, which implies that all good forces must work together to settle the conflicts which hinder the advancement of global tourism.

If the civil society tried to take a greater commitment to integrate visitors and locals, that would certainly lead to a better understanding between groups and probably lead to fewer hostile actions from various groups. The question is who will take the initiative in this work. Probably it is a responsibility for both tourist destinations authorities and civil society, as well as a responsibility to the tour operators who send their guests to the destination.

It must primarily be a matter for the U.N. and the States concerned, but also the international tourism industry can certainly make their contributions to create a lasting and durable peace.

REFERENCES

- Anthony, Ian. 2014. Sammanfattning. *SIPRI yearbook 2014: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*. Solna, Sweden: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.
- Bauman, Zygmunt. 2000. *Globalisering*. Lund: Studentlitteratur
- Beck, Ulrich. 1992. *Risk society: Towards a new modernity*. London: Sage.
- Giddens, Anthony. 1991. *The consequences of modernity*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Hague, Paul, and Conor Wilcock. 2014. How to get information for next to nothing. *White Paper by B2B International Market Research*. www.b2binternational.com (accessed August 1, 2016).
- James, Harold. 2016. Den tillfällige besökarens värld. *Dagens Nyheter, DN*, July 31. <http://www.dn.se/ledare/kolumner/harold-james-den-tillfallige-besokarens-varld/> (accessed August 1, 2016).
- Kjellqvist, Malin. 2012. *Ingen solskenshistoria: En granskning av arbetsvillkoren i turismbranschen i Thailand och Turkiet*. Stockholm: Schyst resande & Fair Trade Center.
- Loewe, P. 2016. Rädslan leder till nya vanor. *Dagens Nyheter, DN*, January 11. <http://www.dn.se/arkiv/varlden/radslan-leder-till-nya-vanor/> (accessed August 1, 2016).
- McIntosh, Robert W., and Charles R. Goeldner. 1984. *Tourism: Principles, Practices and Philosophies*. 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Moore, F. 2006. Foreword. In *Tourism in Turbulent Times: Towards Safe Experiences for Visitors*. Ed. Jeff Wilks, Donna Pendergast, and Peter Leggat. London: Elsevier, Ltd.
- Moubayed, Sami. 2016. *Under the black flag: At the frontier of the new jihad*. London: I. B. Tauris & Co.Ltd.
- Schuck, Johan. 2016. Ökad osäkerhet ger fler förloren an vinnare. *Dagens Nyheter, DN*, January 22.

- Steene, Anders. 2009. Quality and Safety: Two Sides of the Same Coin in Hospitality and Tourism. *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Management* 15 (2): 193–204.
- . 2000. Tourism, Safety and Security: Introduction. In *Tourism Economics: The business and finance of tourism and recreation* 6 (2): 105–108.
- Tarlow, P. 2006. Terrorism and Tourism. In *Tourism in Turbulent Times: Towards Safe Experiences for Visitors*. Ed. Jeff Wilks, Donna Pendergast, and Peter Leggat. London: Elsevier, Ltd.
- . 2006. Crime and Tourism. In *Tourism in Turbulent Times: Towards Safe Experiences for Visitors*. Ed. Jeff Wilks, Donna Pendergast, and Peter Leggat. London: Elsevier, Ltd.
- TTG, Asia. 2016. Iran concludes its first tourism conference. *TTG Nordic*. <http://ttgnordic.com/iran-concludes-its-first-tourism-conference/> (accessed August 1, 2016).
- United Nations. 1948. *UN: Declaration of Human Rights*. New York: United Nations.
- UNDP. 2015. *Human Development Reports*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.
- . Human Development Statistical Update
- UNWTO. 1997. *Manila declaration on the social impact of tourism 1997*. Madrid: World Tourism Organization.
- . 2015. *Tourism Highlights, 2015*. Madrid: World Tourism Organization.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel Maurice. 1998. *Utopistics: Or, Historical Choices of the Twenty-First Century*. New York: The New Press.