

# DEALING WITH THE CONSEQUENCES FROM ACTS OF TERRORISM IN EUROPE AND WORLDWIDE



## DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF TERRORISM

Terrorism - lat. Terrere - scare

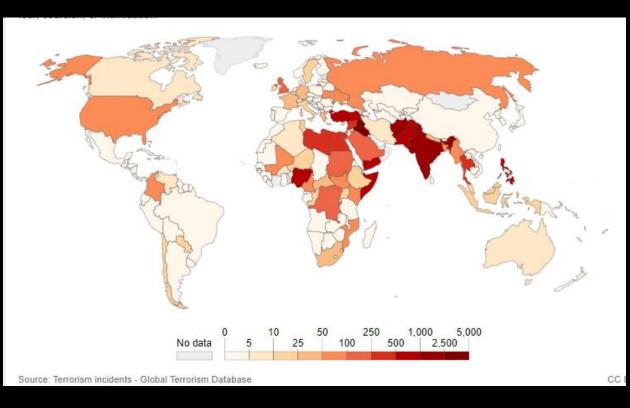
• There is no consensus on the definition of terrorism

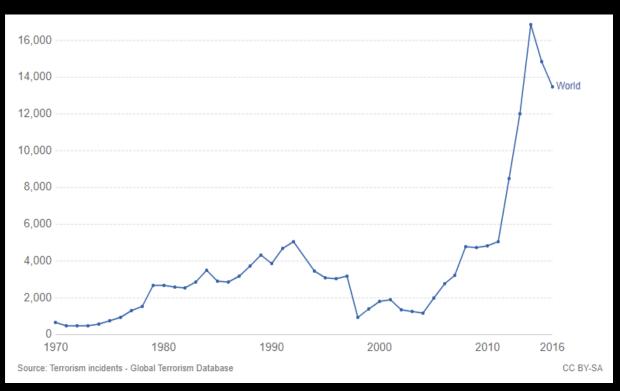
Common with almost all definitions - the use of terror or violence as a means of

achieving political goals



## TERRORIST ATTACKS



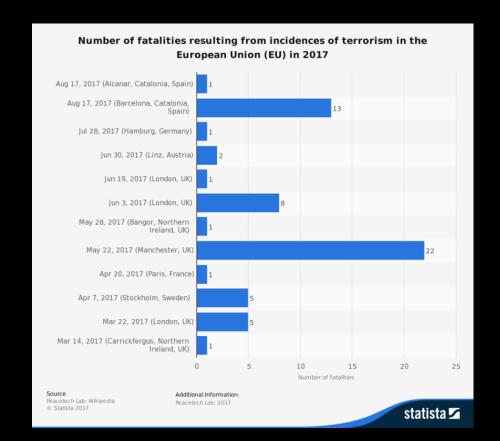


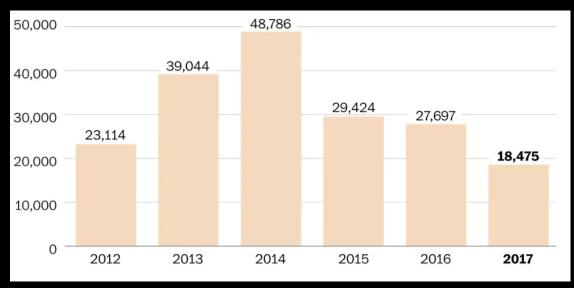
Number of terrorist attacks per state

The number of terrorist attacks since the 1970s

#### TERRORISTIC ATTACKS

- More than 22,000 terrorist attacks have been committed in 2016 and 2017
- More than 36,000 people were killed or wounded in these attacks





Number of casualties per year

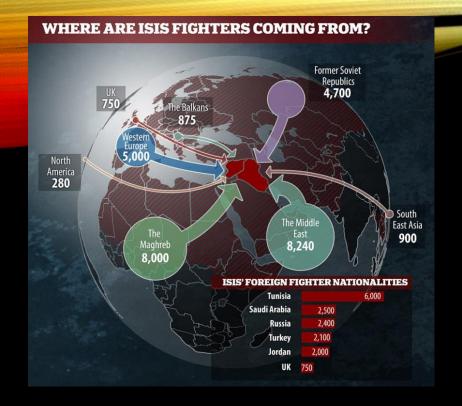
## TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS











### Foreign terrorist fighters

- In the past few years, almost 43,000 foreign fighters have responded to invitations to come to the "Islamic State", of which about 8,000 are from "Western" countries
- Volunteers came from at least 120 countries, and at one point (2014), inflows of foreign fighters reached 2,000 people a month. During 2016, the number of new arrivals dropped below 50 a month
- There are about 20,000 foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq
- According to estimates, from 2012 to 2016 about 950 people originate from the Western Balkans

### NEW METHODS OF ATTACKS AND TAKING RESPONSIBILITY

- The call for individual attacks by lone attackers in the West, instead of attempting to join the "Islamic State"
- Increased use of unconventional "weapons", such as vehicles, improvised explosive devices
- Changing the method of taking responsibility protection of anonymity
- Links to Internet publications instructions on how to execute attacks
- Attacks of "lonely wolves" as a basic model
- Attacking motivation factors:
- The attackers are predominantly male
- Women are becoming a growing threat; It was found that women were involved in 33 cases in five different countries in Europe from 2014 to April 2018.
- Age is not a significant indicator; Persons are on average between 17 and 44 years of age



Manchester bombings

Nice attack

11.9.2001.

#### Berlin attack



#### Barcelona attack



#### Paris attack





## TERRORISM VS. TOURISM



- Terrorism creates an image of a unsafe destination, which directly affects the number of tourists and the change in tourism trends
- When choosing a destination, its image in terms of risk and safety has a great impact
  on the tourist's decision to visit it. Tourists who perceive terrorism as a risk of traveling,
  will in large numbers bypass the area
- tourists have also become targets because they are considered ambassadors of their countries
- When tourists are kidnapped or killed, the event itself is dramatized by the media, which also "helps" in political conflicts between terrorists and the institution



#### REASONS FOR TARGETING TOURISTS AND TOURIST SITES

- Terrorists use tourism and tourists as targets for tactical reasons or short-term goals such as raising money to finance major terrorist activities (eg. kidnapping tourists)
- Also, terrorist attacks on tourist sites generate more publicity in countries where there are a large number of international tourists, but also cause deeper economic problems of the country, thus the terrorists try to influence the overall destabilization of the region
- Bali example

## PARIS ATTACK CONSEQUENCES

- Tourism 9% of France GDP, 10% employement
- After attack in November 2015:
- Hotel visits droped by 57%, restaurants 44%, closed Eiffel tower, closed Euro Disneyland, canceled concerts
- The Louvre museum lost nearly €10m last year after a drop in visitor numbers blamed on fears of terrorism, 15% fewer visitors
- Immediately following the Brussels terror attack in March 2016 for example, flight bookings and flight searches to Brussels inevitably dropped. However other major European destinations were also affected, including Paris, Berlin and Rome



## LONDON ATTACK CONSEQUENCES

- London target of attacks since 19th century
- 11 dead, 48 injured
- 17% plunge in visitors to its London attractions which include the London Eye and the London Dungeons - after attacks took place during its critical trading period
- Estimated damage 300 milion GBP



#### CONSEQUENCES ON EGYPT AND TUNISIA

- Egypt, much like Tunisia and Turkey, has suffered a huge blow to its tourist industry in the last few years, started with The **Luxor massacre**
- a Russian commercial aircraft flying from Sharm el Sheikh to St Petersburg went down in North Sinai, killing 224 people, most of whom were tourists
- In January 2016 a knife attack at the Bella Vista hotel in Hurghada injured three foreign visitors.
- April 2017, two bombs went off on Palm Sunday, killing 45 Coptic Christians
- Before the 2011 uprising, nearly 15 million tourists visited Egypt a year. In 2016, the number totaled just 5.3 million
- Two attacks in Tunisia 59 foreign tourists and a Tunisian guard killed
- Some 2.3 million tourists visited Tunisia from January 1 through to May 20, up 21.8 percent from the same period last year, but that is 50 percent fall from 2010

#### SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, DANUBE REGION

- Security challenges:
- Return of foreign terrorist fighters
- The danger of infiltration of terrorists during the massive influx of migrants and refugees
- Radicalization and self-radicalization
- The abuse of the Internet by terrorists, "lonely wolves"





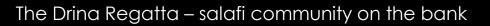


## SERBIA



Exit festival: 220.000 visitors, 60 countries, 22% western Europe, rest from neighboring countries







## SOLUTIONS

- According to WTO, tourism takes 13 months to recover from a terrorist attack, 21
  months of recovery is needed in the event of spread of a disease, 24 months in
  case of ecological disasters and 27 months after political turmoil and wars
- International cooperation, Europol, SELEK, Regional initiatives, Global Initiative
- Efforts to create a single database in the fight against terrorism

## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



