The paper defines the terrorist acts as a combination of factors that have a negative impact on the economic, social and natural environment of society. The UNWTO is a hub for these joint activities to organize tourism security. The distinguishing and novel feature of the organization is that, whilst most organizations provide international security for people permanently residing in a certain territory, the UNWTO interacts exclusively with relocated persons. The work undertaken by the UNWTO specifies that the threat in the tourism industry has a character of mutual exclusion in the aspect of presenting political claims as the causes of terrorism and reducing economic and social indicators as consequences of the activities of terrorist groups.

Keywords
International Tourism, International Terrorism, International Law, UNWTO

1. Terrorism as a threat to Tourism

A. Historical Overview

The tourist business is an important component of the global economy. It is also a guide for national economic policy for all countries. According to the World Tourism Organization (“UNWTO”), in 2015, the income from international tourist services reached approximately USD 1.232 billion and the number of international tourists

* Nagima S. Kala. Department of International Law at LN Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan. The author may be contacted at: nagimajanym@inbox.ru
** Yerbol M. Abaydeldinov. Department of International Law at LN Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan. The author may be contacted at: erbolabay@mail.ru
*** Tatiana Furman. Department of Humanitarian and Economic and Natural Science Disciplines at Branch of Tyumen Industrial University, Russian Federation. The author may be contacted at: furman-feliks@yandex.ru
**** Andrey A. Ponomarev. Tyumen Industrial University, Russian Federation. The author may be contacted at: ponomarev94@mail.ru
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.14330/jeail.2017.10.2.1
were 1,184 million people.\footnote{1}

However, at the same time, tourists and well-known tourism centers were targeted by international terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaida, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and others. More than 1500 tourists from 100 different countries of the world were killed and injured by the tragic terrorist attacks of 2014-16 in France, Belgium, Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Mali and other countries.\footnote{2} As a result of the terrorist attack in Nice on July 14, 2016, 84 people died and more than 200 tourists were injured. These terrorist attacks occurred ten years after the adoption of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006.

It is thus necessary to develop an international legal mechanism to counteract these new challenges. This paper will review the international legal documents on tourism adopted by the UNWTO to combat international terrorism.\footnote{3}

### B. Literary Developments

According to D. Tsamboulas and P. Moraiti, terrorist activities are increasing during a recession of democratic countries.\footnote{4} If the terrorist activities continue, economic costs will keep growing. E. Neumayer and T. Plümper claim that the economic damage from international terrorism is associated with ‘security’ or the so-called ‘terrorist tax’ in connection with the additional costs of security.\footnote{5} The World Bank researches show that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict cost about 4 percent of the Israeli GDP.\footnote{6} Other World Bank research also demonstrates a 50 percent decrease in GDP due to the conflict between 1992 and 2004 in the Palestinian territory.

H. El-Said and R. Barrett assessed the impact of international terrorism on per capita GDP in the Basque Country of Spain.\footnote{7} The authors show that terrorist activities

\begin{itemize}
  \item \footnote{4} D. Tsamboulas & P. Moraiti, \textit{Identification of potential target locations and attractiveness assessment due to terrorism in the freight transport}, 1 J. TRANSPORTATION SECURITY 189-207 (2008).
  \item \footnote{5} E. Neumayer & T. Plümper, \textit{Spatial spill-overs from terrorism on tourism: Western victims in Islamic destination countries}, 169(3) PUB. CHOICE 195-206 (2016).
  \item \footnote{7} H. El-Said & R. Barrett, \textit{Radicalisation and Extremism that Lead to Terrorism, in Globalisation, Democratisation and Radicalisation in the Arab World} 199-235 (J. Harrigan & H. El-Said eds., 2011).
\end{itemize}