

7 ASSESSING SECURITY AND PROTECTION IN GLOBAL TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

The methodologies and approaches to measuring security and security in global tourism, proposed by the international organizations International SOS and the World Economic Forum, as well as The Institute for Economics & Peace, are considered.

4 rating scales of the countries of the world by the international organization International SOS were highlighted using the interactive Travel Risk Map on risks to the health and security of tourists and travelers, namely: «COVID-19 domestic operations impact scale», «COVID-19 inbound travel impact scale», «Medical risk ratings scale», «Security risk rating scale».

The calculation methodology, full descriptions and sources of indicators of pillars «Security and Security» and «Health and Hygiene» of Travel & Tourism Development Index are given. Identified and analyzed the 10 most and least safe and reliable countries in the world to travel on pillars «Security and Security» and «Health and Hygiene» in the Travel & Tourism Development Index. The distribution of the sub-regions of the world according to the indicated components has been carried out.

The Global Peace Index framework and the methodology for its calculation are given. A map of the distribution of the countries of the world according to the Global Peace Index has been constructed. To assess the security of a tourist trip and conduct a tourism business in a particular state of the world, the criteria for evaluating and determining indicators are described that allow calculating the «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict» and «Societal Security and Security» domains by Global Peace Index. 10 most and least peaceful countries were identified and analyzed by «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict» and «Societal Security and Security» domains.

KEYWORDS

Security, protection, global tourism, international tourism, rating of countries of the world, rating of countries of the world, COVID-19, risks.

7.1 INTERNATIONAL SOS TRAVEL RISK MAP

«Security and protection are vital to the quality of tourism. More than any other economic activity, the success or failure of a tourist destination depends on the ability to provide a safe and secure environment for visitors» [1].

Hence, security and security are critical factors in determining the success of the tourism and travel sector in a country. Existing approaches to measuring security and security in global tourism make it possible to determine the extent to which local residents, tourists and businesses are affected by diverse risks and security threats. In addition to creating barriers to investment in the tourism and travel sector, countries with a high level of crime, violence, and epidemiological threat scare away visitors, making these places less attractive for the development of the tourism industry [2].

A comprehensive tool for assessing and measuring a wide range of security risks and threats in tourism are international interactive platforms such as the International SOS Travel Risk Map and international ratings compiled by international organizations [3] based on generally recognized indices that serve as a reliable source of global comparable data. In addition, a number of reports from international organizations reveal certain problematic issues of security and protection in international tourism. Key among them are: «Tourist security and security: practical measures for destinations» [1], «Global guidelines for safe & seamless traveler journey» [4], «Tourism as a Driver of Peace» [5], «Safe and seamless travel and improved traveler experience» [6], International Code for the Protection of Tourists [7], and a number of World Travel & Tourism Council protocols to support the sector in achieving an effective recovery from COVID-19 by developing meaningful action plans that optimize efforts for sector-wide recovery [8–18].

The international organization International SOS provides access to an interactive Travel Risk Map [19] to help organizations and individual travelers better understand the risks in the tourism markets of the countries where they work and travel. International SOS Travel Risk Map is providing 4 underlying health and security risk ratings for each location:

1) COVID-19 home operations impact stroke represents the potential overall impact of disease on operating within a certain location¹. This is in recognition that the advent of the pandemic has introduced a new variable to all operations – including both office and site-based work. An algorithm that defines a stroke analyzes the underlying health and security threat environment, the recent COVID-19 case active as well as trends of new cases, local travel restrictions, mitigation measures in place [19]. According to the COVID-19 domestic operations impact scale, countries are ranked according to the following scale, each interval of which corresponds to a color-coded interactive map:

Very low – health and security constraints to business operations are broadly similar to pre-COVID-19.



Low – COVID-related precautions and restrictions causing some inconvenience to business operations. Most businesses are operating.

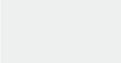
Medium – COVID-related impacts posing routine challenges to business operations.

High – essential businesses operational but with significant disruption.

Very high – business operations are severely restricted with only essential services operating.

2) The COVID-19 inbound travel impact scale represents the logistical impact of the disease in travelling to a certain location (i.e. inbound travel). The algorithm which defines the scale analyses the inbound travel restrictions such that locations with a higher score will have progressively more restrictive entry requirements [19]. According to the COVID-19 inbound travel impact scale, countries are ranked according to the following scale, each interval of which corresponds to a color-coded interactive map:

Very low – no restrictions on inbound travel.

	Low – inbound travel is broadly possible with some inconvenience. Restrictions affect a limited range of travelers.
	Medium – inbound travel is possible, but with no inconvenience; restrictions affect a wide range of travelers.
	High – inbound travel significantly restricted for most travelers.
	Very high – inbound travel is generally not possible. Government authorities may grant exceptions to specific travelers.

3) International SOS assigns medical risk ratings based on the evolution of the pandemic. The rating must be interpreted in conjunction with the COVID-19 domestic operations scale and the COVID-19 cases status. For locations in outbreak status, even the best healthcare systems may be overwhelmed, limiting access to medical care, and the risk of infection in the general community is increased [19].

The medical risk ratings are based on a range of health risks and mitigating factors, including but not limited to: COVID-19 complexity of accessing and provisioning healthcare, infectious disease, environmental factors linked to climate change, security risk rating, medical evacuation data, standard of emergency medical services, outpatient and inpatient medical care, access to quality pharmaceutical supplies, and cultural, language or administrative barriers.

An overall single rating is given for a location; however, the medical landscape can vary widely. For example, major cities may have better access to quality medical care; whereas remote or rural locations may have limited availability of health facilities and specialist care [19].

According to medical risk ratings, countries are ranked according to the following scale, each interval of which corresponds to an interactive map of a certain color:

	Low medical risk – quality medical care is available throughout the country. Specialist care, emergency and dental services, and quality prescription drugs are widely available. Low risk of infectious diseases.
	Medium medical risk – quality medical care is available from selected providers. Reliable emergency services, limited specialist and dental care are usually available. Some risk of food or water-borne diseases. Potentially life-threatening infectious diseases such as malaria and typhoid may be present.

Variable medical risk – significant variation of travel medical risk: Quality medical care, emergency services, and dental care is available from selected providers in major cities, including prescription drugs. Elsewhere: availability of these services may be limited. Similarly, exposure to food, water-borne or potentially life-threatening infectious diseases may vary.

High medical risk – basic emergency services, medical and dental care may be available. Specialist care is limited even in major cities. A wide range of quality prescription drugs may not be available. Food and water-borne infections are common. Potentially life-threatening infectious diseases such as malaria, typhoid and cholera may persistently pose a threat.

Very high medical risk – healthcare is almost non-existent or severely overtaxed. There may be very limited or no primary care, emergency care or dental services. Quality prescription drugs are frequently unavailable. Food and water-borne infections are common. Potentially life-threatening infectious diseases such as malaria and cholera may be persistently present and large outbreaks may occur.

4) The security risk rating evaluates the threat posed to employees by political violence (including terrorism, insurgency, politically motivated unrest and war), social unrest (including sectarian, communal and ethnic violence) as well as violent and petty crime. Other factors, such as the robustness of the transport infrastructure, the state of industrial relations, the effectiveness of the security and emergency services and the country's susceptibility to natural disasters are also considered where they are of sufficient magnitude to impact the overall risk environment for employees [19].

According to the security risk rating, countries are ranked according to the following scale, each interval of which responds to interactive and maps of a certain color:

Insignificant security risk – rates of violent crime are very low. There is no significant political violence or civil unrest and little sectarian, communal, racial or targeted violence against foreigners. Security and emergency services are effective and infrastructure is sound. Transport services are of a high standard with good security records and only occasional travel disruption. Industrial action affecting essential services is rare.

Low security risk – violent crime rates are low and racial, sectarian or political violence or civil unrest is uncommon. If terrorism is a threat, groups have limited operational capabilities, and acts of terrorism are rare. Security and emergency services are effective and infrastructure is sound. Industrial action and transport disruption are infrequent.

Medium security risk – periodic political unrest, violent protests, insurgency and/or sporadic acts of terrorism occur. Travelers and international assignees may face risk from communal, sectarian or racial violence and violent crime. Capacity of security and emergency services and infrastructure varies. Industrial action can disrupt travel.

High security risk – protests are frequently violent and may target or disrupt foreigners; they may be exacerbated by governance issues, including security or law and order capacity. Violent crime and terrorism pose significant direct or incidental risks to travelers and international assignees. Communal, sectarian or racial violence is common and foreigners may be directly targeted. Certain parts of the country are inaccessible or off-limits to the traveler.

Extreme security risk – government control and law and order may be minimal or non-existent across large areas. Serious threat of violent attacks by armed groups targeting travelers and international assignees. Government and transport services are barely functional. Large parts of the country are inaccessible to foreigners.

The combination of these rating results in a comprehensive overview of health, security and COVID-19 risks in a destination, determination of the amount of travel risk mitigation or mitigation efforts required, assessment of tourism business opportunities in a country, etc.

7.2 PILLARS «SECURITY AND SECURITY» AND «HEALTH AND HYGIENE» OF THE TRAVEL & TOURISM DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI) is an evolution of the 15-year-old Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) series, a flagship index of the World Economic Forum's Platform for Shaping the Future of Mobility.

The index provides a strategic benchmarking tool for business, governments, international organizations and others to develop the T&T sector. By allowing cross-country comparison and by benchmarking countries' progress on the drivers of T&T development, it informs policies and investment decisions related to the development of T&T businesses and the sector as a whole. The index provides unique insights into the strengths and areas for development of each country to support their efforts to enhance the long-term growth of their T&T sector in a sustainable and resilient manner. Furthermore, it provides a valuable platform for multistakeholder dialogue to formulate appropriate policies and actions at local, national, regional and global levels [20].

The index is comprised of five subindexes, 17 pillars and 112 individual indicators, distributed among the different pillars (**Fig. 7.1**). However, the five subindexes are not factored into the calculation of the index and are used only for presentation and categorization purposes [21].

These 17 pillars are comprised of 112 indicators that are calculated on the basis of data derived from the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) as well as quantitative data from other sources. The survey data is derived from responses to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey and ranges in value from 1 (worst) to 7 (best).

The TTDI is calculated as an average (arithmetic mean) of the 17 component pillar averages (arithmetic means). While figures for the five subindexes are provided, they are used for

categorization and presentation purposes only. Each of the pillars is calculated as an unweighted average of the individual component variables.

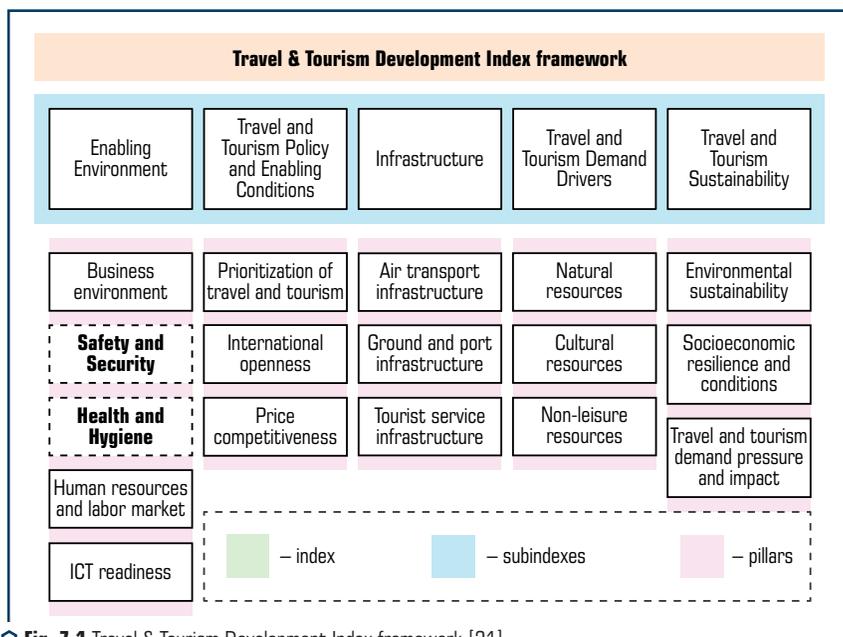


Fig. 7.1 Travel & Tourism Development Index framework [21]

The components by which it is possible to assess the safety of a tourist trip to a particular country are Pillars «Security and Security» and «Health and Hygiene» of the «Enabling Environment» sub-index.

Pillar «Security and Security» (6 indicators). Security and security are critical factors in determining the success of a country's T&T sector. This pillar measures the extent to which a country exposes locals, tourists and businesses to security risks. In addition to creating barriers to T&T investment, countries with a high incidence of crime or violence are likely to deter visitors, making it less attractive to develop the T&T sector in those places. Here, the costliness and occurrence of common crime and violence, police reliability, and terrorism and armed conflict are considered [21].

Pillar «Security and Security» is calculated as an unweighted average of 6 indicators (Fig. 7.2). The data used in the calculation of the pillars includes data derived from the Executive Opinion Survey as well as statistical data from other organizations. In the case of indicators derived from the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey), the full question and associated answers are provided.

Research has shown that a sustainable and open tourism sector can be resilient to violence and conflict and that it can contribute to positive peace, namely the relationships, institutions and

structures that create and sustain peaceful societies. More precisely, the mechanisms by which tourism can achieve this include cultural and information exchange, the promotion of tolerance, better functioning of government, the development of human capital, and local and cross-border economic benefits, which can reduce risks to the world [5].

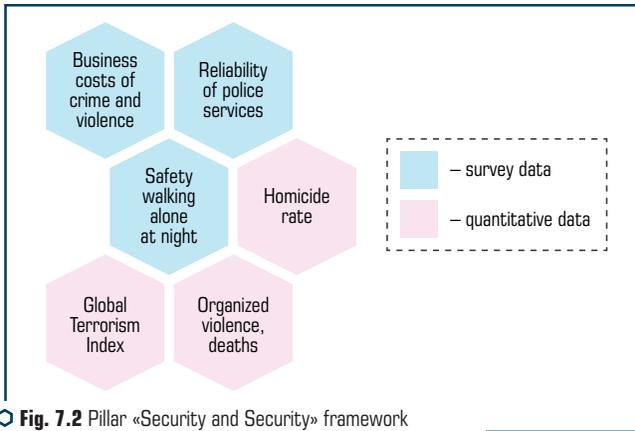


Fig. 7.2 Pillar «Security and Security» framework
Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [21]

The Travel & Tourism Development Index data, namely Pillars «Security and Security», shows that the Top 10 countries for this component include countries with high-income economies with a diversified regional location. The Asia-Pacific region is represented by Singapore (1st place in the rating; 6.7 points). Middle East and North Africa is represented by United Arab Emirates (2nd place in the rating; 6.5 points) and Qatar (5th place in the rating; 6.4 points). Europe and Eurasia is represented by Iceland (3rd place in the rating; 6.5 points), Switzerland (4th place in the rating; 6.4 points), Finland (6th place in the rating; 6.4 points), Luxembourg (7th place in the rating; 6.3 points), Austria (8th place in the rating; 6.3 points), Slovenia (9th place in the rating; 6.3 points) and Estonia (10th place in the rating; 6.3 points) (**Table 7.1**).

TTDI data for 2021 shows that the Americas, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia tend to have the lowest security and security scores, creating an additional hurdle for the future development of the tourism and travel sector in these destinations. The less developed economies of the regions require significant investment in mobility and infrastructure services, especially for land transport, as well as a marked need for increased international openness. Moving up 3 places in the ratings compared to 2020 and being at the bottom of the ratings, Mexico was rated 2.39 points out of 7 possible. 116 place Nigeria with 2.85 points (position change in the rating (+1)). By a margin of 0.29 points ahead of Mali (3.14 points; -3 in the ratings). 114th place – Venezuela (3.15 points; +1 in the rating), 113th place – Yemen (3.18 points; +3 in the rating), 112th place – South Africa (3.51 points; +1 in the rating), 111th place – Colombia (3.77 points; no change in rating),

110th place – Honduras (3.82 points; –4 in the rating), 109th place – Brazil (3.86 points; +1 in the rating), 108th place – Cameroon (3.87 points; +1 in rating).

◆ **Table 7.1** Rating of countries in the world according to Pillars «Security and Security» of The Travel & Tourism Development Index, 2021

Rank	Economy	Score	Rank change	Rank	Economy	Score	Rank change
1	Singapore	6.7	=		
2	United Arab Emirates	6.5	↑1	108	Cameroon	3.87	↑1
3	Iceland	6.5	↑1	109	Brazil	3.86	↑1
4	Switzerland	6.4	↓2	110	Honduras	3.82	↓4
5	Qatar	6.4	=	111	Colombia	3.77	=
6	Finland	6.4	↑1	112	South Africa	3.51	↑1
7	Luxembourg	6.3	↑2	113	Yemen	3.18	↑3
8	Austria	6.3	↑4	114	Venezuela	3.15	↑1
9	Slovenia	6.3	↓1	115	Mali	3.14	↓3
10	Estonia	6.3	↑1	116	Nigeria	2.85	↑1
...	...			117	Mexico	2.39	↓3

Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [20, 21]

Pillar «Health and Hygiene» (6 indicators). This pillar measures healthcare infrastructure, accessibility and health security. COVID-19 has highlighted the potential impact of communicable diseases on the T&T sector. In particular, the pandemic has demonstrated how important a country's healthcare system is when it comes to mitigating the impact of pandemics and ensuring safe travel conditions, and workforce availability and resilience. In general, if tourists or sector employees do become ill, the country's health sector must be able to ensure that they are properly cared for, as measured by the availability of and access to physicians, hospital beds and general healthcare services. Moreover, access to safe drinking water and sanitation is important for the comfort and health of travelers and locals alike. Please note that due to evolving COVID-19 conditions, this pillar does not track the pandemic itself [21].

Pillar «Health and Hygiene» is calculated as an unweighted average of 6 indicators (**Fig. 7.3**).

The COVID-19 pandemic highlights how important health and security conditions are to protect the openness that the tourism and travel sector relies on and to restore consumer confidence in travel. Countries with advanced health systems are better equipped to mitigate the impact of pandemics on the tourism and travel sector and the economy as a whole by protecting the public, including sector workers and visitors, thus reducing the need for travel restrictions and blockages. The highest three positions in the rating of countries in the pillars «Health and Hygiene» in 2021 are occupied by Austria, Germany, Czech Republic without changes in relation to the previous year with marks of 6.83; 6.54; 6.41 points in accordance with the 7 maximum possible. Moving up 5 steps compared to 2020, Belgium is in 4th place with 6.39 points. 5th place belongs to Switzer-

land with 6.30 points (change of position in the rating (–1)), 6th place – France (6.22 points; –1 in the rating), 7th place – Lithuania (6.21 points; +4 in the rating), 8th place – Finland (6.15 points; –1 in the rating), 9th place – Japan (6.08 points; –3 in the rating), 10th place – Republic of Korea (6.08 points; no change in rating) (**Table 7.2**).

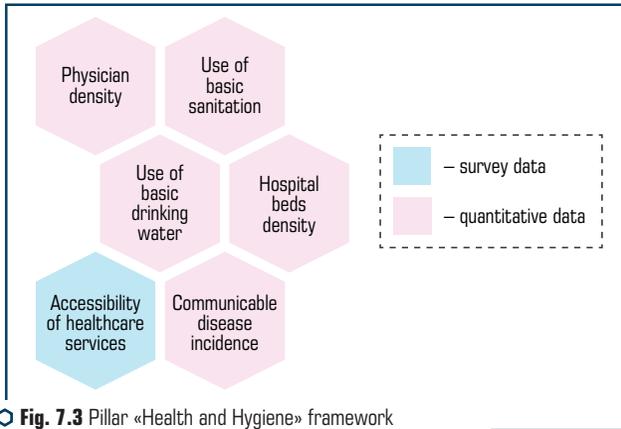


Fig. 7.3 Pillar «Health and Hygiene» framework
Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [21]

Table 7.2 Rating of countries in the world according to Pillars «Health and Hygiene» of The Travel & Tourism Development Index, 2021

Rank	Economy	Score	Rank change	Rank	Economy	Score	Rank change
1	Austria	6.83	0		
2	Germany	6.54	0	108	Ghana	2.47	↓3
3	Czech Republic	6.41	0	109	Tanzania	2.36	↑1
4	Belgium	6.39	↑5	110	Cameroon	2.31	↑1
5	Switzerland	6.30	↓1	111	Malawi	2.26	↓2
6	France	6.22	↓1	112	Angola	2.24	0
7	Lithuania	6.21	↑4	113	Nigeria	2.17	0
8	Finland	6.15	↓1	114	Benin	2.13	↑1
9	Japan	6.08	↓3	115	Côte d'Ivoire	2.04	↓1
10	Korea Rep.	6.08	=	116	Sierra Leone	1.65	=
...	...			117	Chad	1.58	=

Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [20, 21]

By regional affiliation, 8 countries from the Top 10 according to pillars «Health and Hygiene» belong to the Europe and Eurasia macro-region, 2 countries to the Asia-Pacific region. The econ-

omies of these countries correspond to the «High-income economies» group. Insufficient infrastructure and limited access to health and hygiene are a major challenge for many countries, with low-income and lower-middle-income countries performing 50.0 % and 25.6 % below average in the Health and Hygiene component. The lowest position in the rating of countries in the pillars «Health and Hygiene», namely 117th place, is occupied by Chad for the second year in a row with a score of 1.58 out of 7 possible. At 116th place is constantly Sierra Leone with a mark of 1.65. 115th place belongs to Côte d'Ivoire with 2.04 points (position change in the rating (-1), 114th place belongs to Benin (2.13 points; +1 in the rating), 113th place belongs to Nigeria (2.17 points; without changes in the rating), 112th place – Angola (2.24 points; no change in the rating), 111th place – Malawi (2.26 points; -2 in the rating), 110th place – Cameroon (2.31 points; +1 in rating), 109th place – Tanzania (2.36 points; +1 in the rating), 108th place – Ghana (2.47 points; -3 in the rating). All of these countries belong to the Sub-Saharan Africa region and are predominantly lower-middle-income economies. These countries lack doctors and hospital beds (in relation to population), as well as access to basic sanitation and drinking water, and these problems, combined with low vaccination rates, mean that it will be difficult for these countries to build adequate resistance to future health risks for both the local population and tourists and travelers. The COVID-19 pandemic has underlined that it is critical to the success of the global travel and tourism sector that vaccine distribution and uptake issues be addressed in an equitable and inclusive manner, inclusive of developing countries.

Since the issue of determining, assessing and interpreting security risks and threats in global tourism is relevant both in the country and in the regional context [22], let's build a polyfactor diagram of the location of the world's subregions in terms of the components «Security and Security» (horizontal axis) and «Health and Hygiene» (vertical axis) (**Fig. 7.4**).

Diagram visually allows to compare the subregions with each other and compare the progress achieved by the indicated components. 15 sub-regions according to the classification of the World Economic Forum were chosen as the objects of study, namely: South America, North and Central America, Eastern Asia-Pacific, South Asia, South-East Asia, Balkans and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Northern Europe, Central North, North Africa, North Africa, South Africa, Western Africa. Conditionally dividing the chart field into 4 equivalent intervals:

- 1) $H\&H \leq 3.5$; $S\&S \leq 3.5$;
- 2) $3.5 < H\&H \leq 7$; $S\&S \leq 3.5$;
- 3) $H\&H \leq 3.5$; $3.5 < S\&S \leq 7$;
- 4) $3.5 < H\&H \leq 7$; $3.5 < S\&S \leq 7$.

We get data for grouping and comparison. These diagrams allow us to state that the first and second interval groups remained completely empty, while group 4 is oversaturated with subregions that have rather heterogeneous indicators for the «Security and Security» and «Health and Hygiene» components. Analyzing the sub-regions that fell into 4 interval groups, it is advisable to single out the leading regions, which include high-income countries and whose estimates for the «Security and Security» and «Health and Hygiene» components are closer to the maximum possible.

These include Western Europe (6; 6.2), Northern Europe (6.1; 5.9), Southern Europe (5.7; 5.7), Eastern Asia-Pacific (5.9; 5.7). The regions of the lower right quadrant, namely Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Western Africa, demonstrate the poor level of health, hygiene, security and security in the region. Overall, the Europe, Eurasia, and Asia-Pacific regions dominated the Security and Security and Health and Hygiene dimensions, while Sub-Saharan Africa showed the greatest improvement.

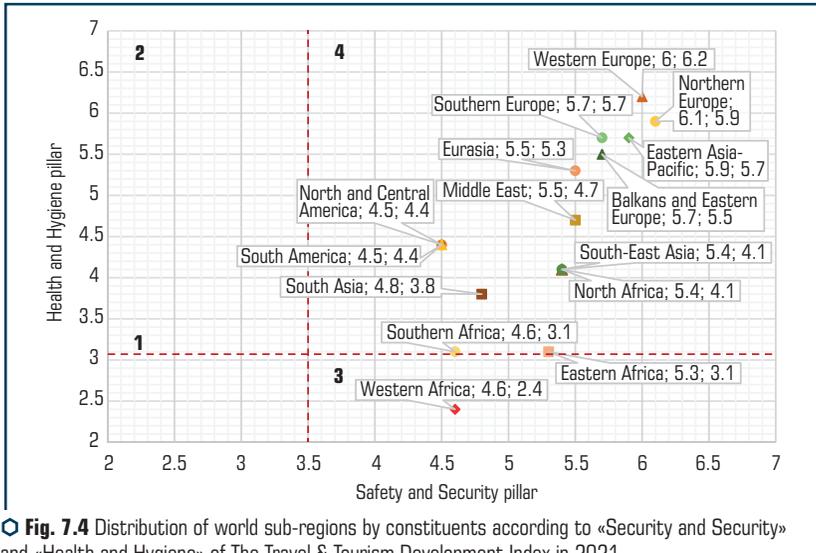


Fig. 7.4 Distribution of world sub-regions by constituents according to «Security and Security» and «Health and Hygiene» of The Travel & Tourism Development Index in 2021
Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [21]

7.3 GLOBAL PEACE INDEX: MEASURING PEACE IN A COMPLEX WORLD

The Global Peace Index (GPI) was founded by Steve Killelea, an Australian technology entrepreneur and philanthropist. It is produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace, a global think tank dedicated to developing metrics to analyze peace and to quantify its economic benefits [23].

The GPI measures a country's level of Negative Peace¹ using three domains of peacefulness: «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict», «Societal Security and Security», «Militarisation» (Fig. 7.5). The GPI comprises 23 indicators of the absence of violence or fear of violence. All scores for each indicator are normalised on a scale of 1–5, whereby qualitative indicators are banded into five groupings and quantitative ones are scored from 1 to 5, to the third decimal point.

¹ Negative Peace is the absence of violence or fear of violence. Positive Peace is the attitudes, institutions & structures that create and sustain peaceful societies [23].

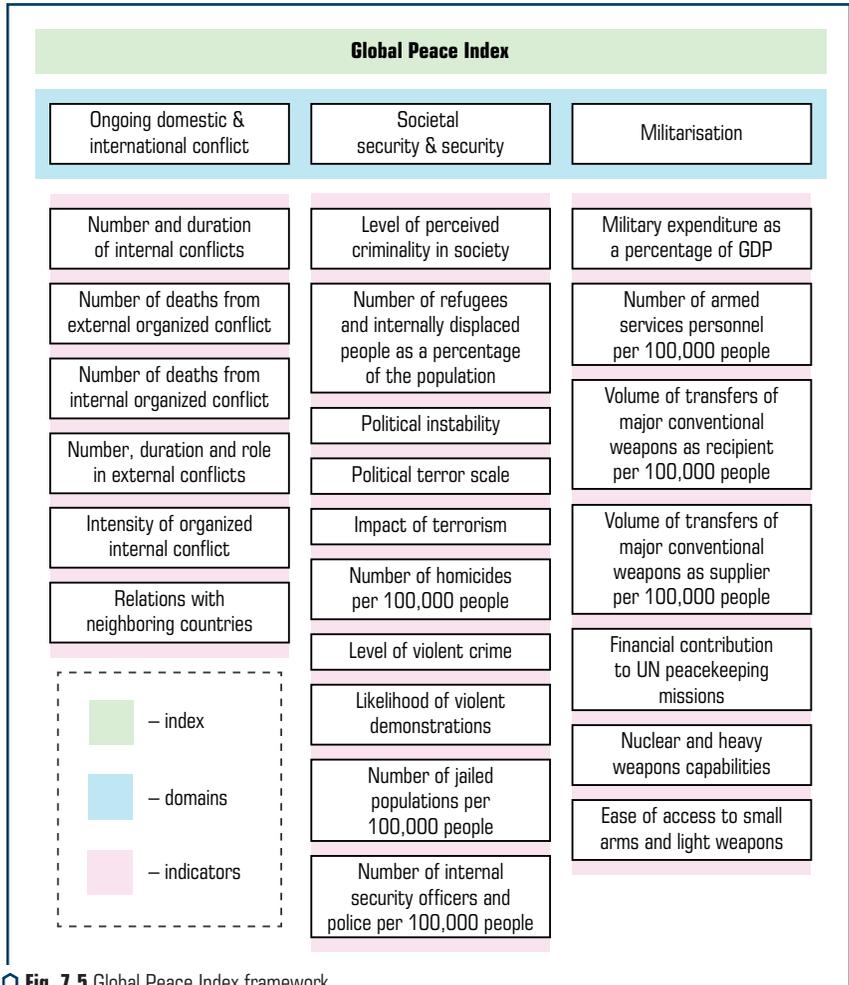


Fig. 7.5 Global Peace Index framework
 Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [24]

The first domain, «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict», investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts [23].

The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Security and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with

neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness [24].

Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation – reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions [24].

The average level of global peacefulness worsened by 0.07 % in the 2021 Global Peace Index. Despite a relatively small deterioration, this is the ninth time in the past 13 years that global peacefulness has worsened. 87 countries recorded an improvement in peacefulness, and 73 – a deterioration. Three countries recorded no change in their total scores. The Middle East and North Africa region remained the least peaceful region in the world. Three of the five least peaceful countries in the world are located here. However, it recorded the largest regional improvement in 2021. Europe remains the most peaceful region in the world. The region contains eight of the ten most peaceful countries, and no country in Europe is outside the top half of the index.

The most peaceful countries in the world in 2021 were: Iceland, New Zealand, Denmark, Portugal, Slovenia, Austria, Switzerland, Ireland, Czech Republic, Canada. The least peaceful countries in the world in 2021 were: Afghanistan, Yemen, Syria, South Sudan, Iraq, Somalia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Central African Republic, russia (**Fig. 7.6**).

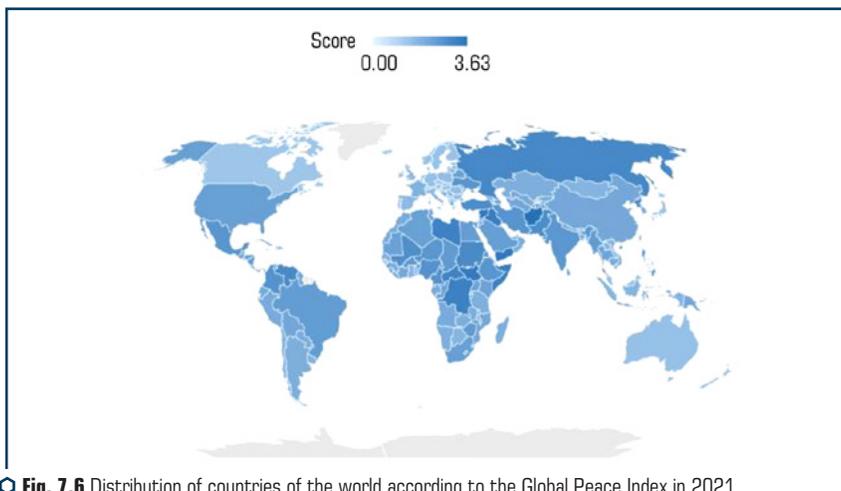


Fig. 7.6 Distribution of countries of the world according to the Global Peace Index in 2021

Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [24]

At the same time, to assess the security of a tourist trip and conduct a tourism business in a particular state of the world, it is more informative to use the indicators not of the Global

Peace Index as a whole, but of its two domains: «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict» and «Societal Security and Security».

Domain «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict» consists of 6 indicators (**Fig. 7.7**). All scores for each indicator are ranked or normalized on a scale from 1 to 5, with qualitative indicators grouped into five groups, and quantitative indicators continuously scored from 1 to 5 in the third decimal place.

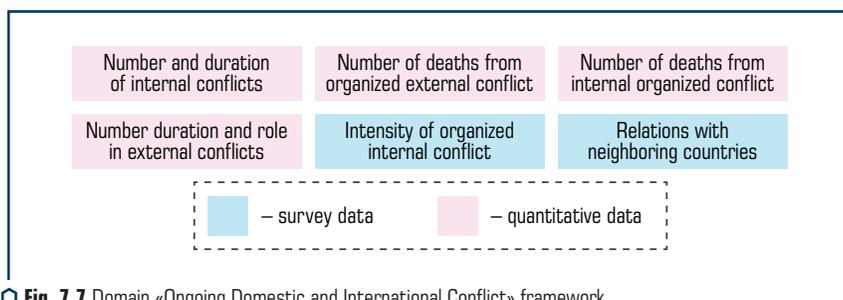


Fig. 7.7 Domain «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict» framework
 Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [24]

Domain Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict experienced the largest deterioration of any domain on the GPI, declining by 6.2 % between 2008 and 2021. A total of 83 countries recorded deterioration, with 65 countries reporting improvement and 13 countries not no changes registered. There are now more countries involved in at least one conflict compared to 2008. In 2008, 12 countries were not involved in any conflicts and had no disputes with neighboring countries. In 2021, this number has been reduced to 9 countries.

Top 10 most peaceful countries by domain «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict» in 2021 opens Botswana unchanged from the previous year. In second place, having risen by 4 lines in the rating compared to 2020, is Bulgaria. Third place belonged to Iceland, which climbed up from 7th place in 2020. A record jump of 25 places in the ratings brought Ireland to 4th place. Fifth place without changes in relation to the previous year is occupied by Mauritius. The sixth and seventh positions belong to Singapore and Uruguay, respectively, however, due to a decrease in positions in the rating by 3 lines. Eighth place with a mark of 1.002 points is occupied by New Zealand. Close the Top-10 rating by domain «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict» Canada and Switzerland with 1.004 and 1.005 points respectively (**Table 7.3**).

Since the consideration of ongoing internal and international conflicts is a prerequisite for planning and organizing both independent travel and package tours by tourism industry professionals, special attention must be paid to the least safe countries in this area. The last three lowest rating countries in the world for the domain «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict» constantly hug Syria, Afghanistan and Yemen with scores of 3.828, 3.641 and 3.559 points respectively. 160th place belongs to Somalia with 3.474 points (change of position in the rating (-4)),

159th place – Libya with 3.3 points (change of position in the rating (–4)), 158th place – South Sudan with 3.267 points (change of position in rating (–4)), rating (–1), 157th place – Pakistan with 3.256 points (change of position in the rating (+2)), 156th place – Democratic Republic of the Congo with 3.243 points (change of position in the rating (+4)), 155th place – Iraq with 3.162 points (change of position in the rating (+3)), 154th place without change of position in the rating belongs to Turkey with 3.159 points.

◆ **Table 7.3** 10 most and least peaceful countries by domain «Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict»

Rank	Country	Score	Rank change	Rank	Economy	Score	Rank change
1	Botswana	1	=		
2	Bulgaria	1	↑4	154	Turkey	3.159	=
3	Iceland	1	↑4	155	Iraq	3.162	↑3
4	Ireland	1	↑25	156	Democratic Rep. of the Congo	3.243	↑4
5	Mauritius	1	=	157	Pakistan	3.256	↑2
6	Singapore	1	↓3	158	South Sudan	3.267	↓1
7	Uruguay	1	↓3	159	Libya	3.3	↓4
8	New Zealand	1.002	↓1	160	Somalia	3.474	↓4
9	Canada	1.004	=	161	Yemen	3.559	=
10	Switzerland	1.005	↓2	162	Afghanistan	3.641	=
...				163	Syria	3.828	=

Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [24, 25]

For the vast majority of countries, societal security and «quality of life is a key indicator of sustainable development being as a desired outcome of service delivery in health care, social services and, increasingly, for cross-cutting public sector partnership policy at all levels» [26]. In this regard, the study of the domain «Societal Security and Security», which assesses the level of harmony or discord within the nation and consists of 10 indicators, 6 of which are quantitative («Level of perceived criminality in society», «Number of refugees and internally displaced people as a percentage of the population», «Impact of terrorism», «Number of homicides per 100,000 people», «Number of jailed populations per 100,000 people», «Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people»), 4 – qualitative («Political instability», «Political terror scale», «Level of violent crime», «Likelihood of violent demonstrations») (Fig. 7.8).

All scores for each indicator are ranked or normalized on a scale from 1 to 5, with qualitative indicators grouped into five groups, and quantitative indicators continuously scored from 1 to 5 in the third decimal place.

In 2021, Norway was ranked as the most peaceful crane by domain «Societal Security and Security» and with a score of 1,182 points and moving up in the rating by 3 notches, took first place.

Iceland, on the contrary, worsened its loans and lost the first place with 1,218 points. 3rd place and a score of 1.242 points in 2021 went to Switzerland. The 4th place belongs to Denmark with 1.258 and a positive change in the position in the rating by 2 lines (**Table 7.4**).

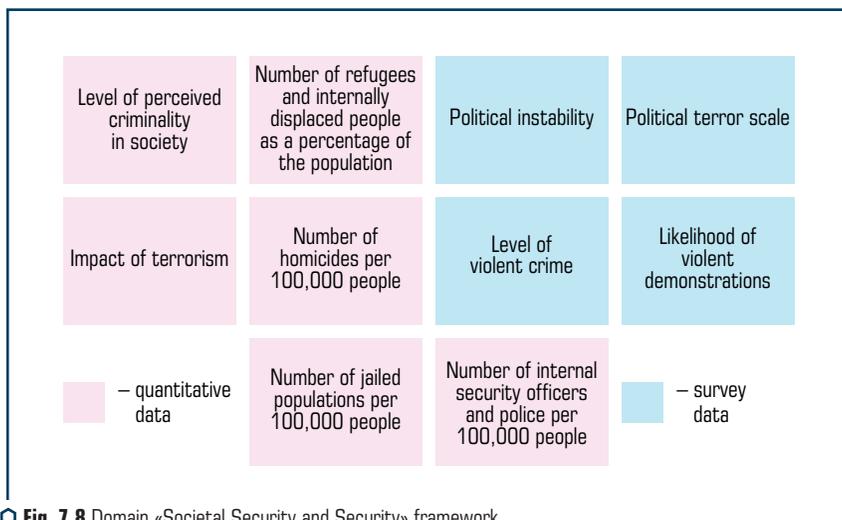


Fig. 7.8 Domain «Societal Security and Security» framework

Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [24]

Table 7.4 10 most and least peaceful countries by domain «Societal Security and Security»

Rank	Country	Score	Rank change	Rank	Economy	Score	Rank change
1	Norway	1.182	↑3		
2	Iceland	1.218	↓1	154	Mali	3.528	↓3
3	Switzerland	1.242	↑2	155	Somalia	3.615	↑1
4	Denmark	1.258	↑2	156	Syria	3.657	↓1
5	Japan	1.292	↓2	157	Central African Republic	3.722	↑1
6	Singapore	1.308	↓4	158	Democratic Rep. of the Congo	3.881	↑1
7	Slovenia	1.350	↑5	159	Iraq	3.888	↑3
8	Finland	1.410	=	160	South Sudan	3.891	↑1
9	Portugal	1.443	=	161	Yemen	3.944	↓4
10	Sweden	1.455	↑4	162	Venezuela	4.089	↓2
...				163	Afghanistan	4.258	=

Source: compiled by the authors according to the data [24, 25]

The 5th place in the Top 10 countries by domain «Societal Security and Security» is occupied by Japan with 1.292, which has worsened its result compared to the previous year and by two rating positions. 6th place belongs to Singapore with 1.308 points (change of position in the rating (–4)), 7th place belongs to Slovenia with 1.350 points (change of position in the rating (–4)). The 8th and 9th places are occupied by Finland and Portugal without changing their positions compared to the previous year. 10th place belongs to Sweden, moving up from 14th position in 2020. For several years in a row, Afghanistan has been the least safe country in the world by domain «Societal Security and Security», followed by Venezuela (4.089 points; –2 rating positions), at a distance, Yemen (3.944 points; –4 rating positions) and South Sudan (3.891 points; +2 rating positions).

A comprehensive analysis of the indicators of these ratings and data from international interactive platforms provides access primarily to professionals, investors and other players in the global tourism business to objective information and allows you to analyze a combination of factors characterizing the level of social, economic, political security, as well as the level of military, terrorist, epidemiological threats to both an individual country and the whole region. In addition, the possession and ability to use diverse information on protection and security in international tourism by the subjects of tourism activities allows you to take preventive measures and timely inform about the threat to the security of tourists in the country (place, destination) of temporary stay, to provide the necessary assistance to the tourists in an emergency, provide tourists (sightseers) with the opportunity to freely receive medical, legal and other types of emergency assistance, access to communications, etc.

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