

## THE IMPACT OF TOURISM SECURITY ON TOURIST ARRIVALS

Sri Musdalifah<sup>1</sup>, Prof. Seniwati S.Sos, M.Hum., Ph.D<sup>2</sup>

Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Email correspondence: [seniwati@unhas.ac.id](mailto:seniwati@unhas.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

The global tourism industry faces serious challenges due to increasing security threats, including terrorism, political instability and armed conflict. These threats significantly affect tourist perceptions and behavior, which in turn hinders the growth of the tourism sector and has a direct impact on local as well as global economies. In addition, environmental issues such as pollution and climate change add to the complexity of creating a safe and sustainable tourism environment. This uncertainty has made many tourist destinations lose their competitiveness as tourists tend to choose places that are considered safer and more stable. This study aims to analyze the impact of various forms of insecurity on tourist visits, as well as explore the relationship between security conditions and the sustainability of the tourism sector. The novelty of this research incorporates the issue of security and tourists' risk perception as a major factor in tourism sustainability. Using a qualitative approach through literature review and secondary data analysis, this study shows that the risks posed by tourism security threats have a major influence on tourists' decisions. Events such as terror attacks, political crises, natural disasters, and the COVID-19 pandemic highlight the vulnerability of the tourism industry to multidimensional global disruptions. Therefore, proactive, adaptive, and integrated security management strategies with tourism policies are crucial to maintain tourist confidence and ensure the sustainability of regional economies that depend on this sector. Thus, the integration of security aspects in tourism planning is not only a short-term need, but an important part of a long-term strategy to ensure the sustainability and competitiveness of tourist destinations.

**Keywords:** tourism, security, risk perception, terrorism, political instability, sustainability, destination management, COVID-19

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## INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the largest contributors to gross domestic product (GDP), economic development and job creation (UNWTO). Tourism contributed US\$9.2 trillion to the global economy and supported 334 million jobs in 2019, directly accounting for 10.4% of world GDP. Tourism also influences global economic growth. In addition, the increasing demand for tourism is one of the main factors in the development of various sectors (Akamavi et al., 2023 p. )1. Tourism is an important sector that helps the world economy by creating many jobs and supporting various industries. In addition, tourism also drives the growth of other businesses, such as services and trade. This shows how big a role tourism plays in everyday life and economic development in various countries.

There is evidence that the direct effects of various security threats (e.g., terrorism, political instability and war) tend to slow tourism growth. The UNWTO reports that a prolonged conflict between Russia and Ukraine could be a US\$14 billion loss in tourism receipts globally by 2022 (Akamavi & et al, 2023, p. 1). Threats such as terrorism, political instability, and war can slow tourism growth. According to UNWTO, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine caused a huge loss in tourism revenue worldwide in 2022. This shows that an unstable security situation can have a significant impact on the tourism industry and the economy as a whole. (Manrique-de-Lara-Peñate et al., 2022)

Around the world, the importance of tourism has grown over the past few decades, but these international flows are highly sensitive to external shocks that cause uncertainty and pose risks to travelers. Therefore, safety has become a key factor for tourism demand. In addition, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism sector has affected the economies of many countries, and the impact is clear that guaranteeing the safety of travelers will be crucial for the future development of the sector (Gallego & et al, 2022, p. 1) . Tourism has been growing steadily in recent years, but it is easily affected by issues such as crisis

and uncertainty. Safety is important for tourists when choosing a vacation spot. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has weakened the economies of many countries, so ensuring travelers feel safe will be key in restoring tourism.

On the employment front, tourism is an important source of direct and indirect employment. Tourism is one of the world's major job-creating sectors, requiring a wide range of skill levels and enabling rapid labor influx for youth, women and migrant workers. UNTWO indicates that the tourism sector provided 296 million jobs in 2019. With more than 1.2 billion people worldwide crossing international borders each year, tourism is increasingly becoming a major source of employment growth, and income for many countries, including many of the world's developing countries (Zhou, 2022, p. 6). Tourism is a labor-intensive industry, both directly and indirectly. It is one of the world's largest job creators, open to a wide range of skill levels, and provides opportunities for youth, women, and migrant workers. In previous years, tourism has created millions of jobs. With more than one billion people traveling abroad each year, the industry is increasingly becoming a major source of economic growth, employment and income, especially for developing countries.

These tourism activities depend on the transformation of coastal spaces for the development of infrastructure that supports tourism activities. This transformation will also be carried out through the implementation of recreational infrastructure as well as tourist activities such as buildings for restaurants and shops. The construction of roads and various facilities in coastal areas can have a major impact on the balance of ecosystems and landform changes at the boundary between sea and land (Lapointe et al., 2021 p. 2). Tourism in coastal areas requires changes to the surrounding environment to build various facilities. These changes include the construction of recreational waterfront promenades, as well as supporting facilities such as restaurants and shops. In addition, infrastructure such as roads, sanitation systems and communications are also built to support tourist activities. However, all these developments can affect the balance of the coastal ecosystem as well as the natural changes between sea and land.

The nature of coastal areas makes it difficult to predict the balance between tourist activities and maintaining the coastal environment. Pollution due to demographic pressure on the coastal fringe changes the configuration of the coastline, especially through embankments that change the dynamics of currents that contribute to coastal erosion, all of these impacts are detrimental to the environment. In this situation, all parties involved in coastal management and the tourism industry need to change development patterns that only focus on economic growth in order for tourism to remain sustainable. A sustainable development approach in coastal tourism aims to reduce dependence on old ways of developing tourist areas. However, new challenges such as climate change will continue to influence the development and attractiveness of coastal tourism in the future. (Lapointe & et al, 2021, p. 2). Tourism in coastal areas often puts great pressure on the environment, especially in areas directly adjacent to the sea. Pollution and dense activity on beaches can change the shape of the shoreline, for example by building embankments that disrupt water currents and accelerate erosion. This can damage coastal ecosystems, which are actually very fragile, rather than focusing on economic growth alone. In addition, a major future challenge that will affect coastal tourism is climate change, which could alter the opportunities and appeal of coastal tourism in the coming decades.

Small islands are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which can disrupt rainfall patterns, exacerbate storms, increase wave heights and sea temperatures. Climate change can directly impact water storage. Another problem is that when the rainy season occurs, excess water is not used or conserved for future use and is simply wasted at sea, increasing the island's vulnerability during the dry season. Managing freshwater on small islands is therefore an important factor, along with underlying community perceptions (Kepel & et al, 2023, p. 2) . Small islands are particularly vulnerable to climate change, which can affect rainfall patterns, exacerbate storms and raise waves, sea temperatures and sea levels. Climate change also has a direct impact on the availability of freshwater on these islands. Another problem arises during the rainy season, when excess water is not stored

properly and is instead washed out to sea, leaving the islands even more water-stressed during the dry season. Therefore, good freshwater management is essential for small islands, including how communities understand and address this issue

Water resources management research has been conducted in a number of locations, including Developing Countries and small islands such as Kinmen Island, Taiwan and the Caribbean. Although Indonesia has 16,771 islands and most are classified as small or very small islands this illustrates the public perception of water shortages in the Spermonde Islands, South Sulawesi, as a result of past and present population growth and highlights the threat posed by climate change impacts that could exacerbate future water shortages (Kepel & et al, 2023, p. 3) . Research on water management has been conducted in various places, including in developing countries and small islands such as Kinmen Island in Taiwan and the Caribbean region. Indonesia alone has thousands of islands, most of which are small or very small. In the Spermonde Islands of South Sulawesi, many communities suffer from water shortages, which have been affected by population growth from the past to the present. This problem could worsen in the future due to the impacts of climate change, which risks exacerbating the water crisis on small islands.

Since mid-2010, there has been an increase in the number of studies and media articles addressing climate change and marine debris. The two global issues are interlinked upon review, several links between climate change and marine debris emerge. First, that climate change can lead to increased inputs of debris into the marine environment, for example due to storms and runoff. Second, that the presence of marine debris undermines the resilience of marine ecosystems to climate change. Thirdly, that the effects of both marine debris and climate change may lead to greater negative impacts on species and habitats and ultimately on ecosystem services. Some further specific relationships have also been observed, for example where climate change has been shown to affect the distribution and breakdown rates of debris in the marine environment (Lincoln & et al, 2022, p. 2) . In recent years, more and more research and news stories have addressed

climate change and marine debris. These issues are interlinked: first, climate change can increase the amount of marine debris, for example due to storms and floods that carry waste into the water. Second, marine debris can weaken the ability of marine ecosystems to withstand climate change. Third, the combination of these two issues further damages marine life and the overall balance of the ecosystem. In addition, research has also shown that climate change is affecting how marine debris is spread and how fast it breaks down, making ocean pollution worse.

Marine debris and plastics have been recognized as threats because they trigger climate change, causing much greater damage. The link between marine plastic debris and climate change is a direct impact, as fossil fuelbased plastics cause direct emissions of greenhouse gases. Another impact of marine plastics is changes to coastal and aquatic species and habitats. This is because marine plastic debris can affect biodiversity, enter the marine food chain and disrupt natural processes in the environment. As a result, many marine species and habitats are becoming more vulnerable to extreme weather and climate change. This issue also impacts humans, as healthy marine ecosystems are essential to the lives and livelihoods of many people. (Lincoln & et al, 2022, p. 2). Marine debris, especially plastic, is considered a major threat because it can exacerbate the impacts of climate change. One of the reasons is that plastics made from fossil fuels produce greenhouse gases throughout their life cycle, thus directly contributing to global warming. Plastic can destroy habitats and disrupt the lives of various species in the ocean, especially since many marine animals come into direct contact with waste or even eat it. Plastic that enters the marine food chain can also disrupt natural cycles in the ocean. As a result, coastal and marine ecosystems become more vulnerable to extreme weather and other impacts of climate change, which in turn can also impact human life.

Forms of tourism are important to mention, as noted, each contributes tremendously to climate change activities. Firstly, business tourism events contribute audiences in the thousands at peak, while sports tourism numbers contributing spectators in the tens of thousands, up to 100,000. All of these events generate

tremendous demand for tourists, transportation, subsistence and accommodation on a global scale. The first is business tourism and the second a less significant form concerns sports tourism. There were 1.9 million global business conferences involving ten or more people for a minimum of four hours at contracted venues around the world in 2016. There were 251,236,000 participants in global business meetings in 2016. The estimated annual cost of such events is \$1.1 trillion (Nunes S & Cooke P, 2021, p. 9) . Tourism takes many forms, and each has a major impact, including on climate change. The two main types are business tourism and sports tourism. Business tourism involves many people from different countries attending conferences, seminars and other meetings. Each year, there are millions of business events attended by hundreds of millions of participants, at enormous cost. Sports tourism is even more far-reaching. Major sporting events can attract tens to hundreds of thousands of spectators from all over the world. Both types of tourism create high demand for transportation, accommodation, and other tourist needs, which in turn impacts the environment and climate change.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Theory**

#### **1. Tourism safety**

Creating comfortable conditions for tourists to feel safe and protected from harm before and during travel is critical to the success of the tourism industry, this is not an easy task as globalization has exposed the tourism industry to a wide set of risks, one of which is terrorism. Broadly understood as a pre-planned threat of violence or brutality by a specific group to achieve political, religious or ideological goals, terrorism can generate fear among potential travelers causing them to avoid destinations they would like to visit. According to the Institute of Economics and Peace, although the intensity of terrorism decreased between 2004-2018, it has spread geographically. The uncontrolled, and accidental, nature of incidents makes traveler safety a huge challenge for the tourism industry (Agarwal, & et al, 2021, p. 2) . Making travelers feel comfortable, safe, and

secure before and during the trip is crucial to the success of the tourism industry. But, this is not an easy thing because globalization brings many risks, one of which is terrorism. Terrorism is usually carried out by certain groups with political, religious, or ideological goals. According to the Institute of Economics and Peace, although the number of terrorist attacks decreased between 2004 and 2018, the threat has spread to more places. As terrorist attacks often come without warning, keeping travelers safe is a big challenge for the tourism industry.

Traveler safety focuses on protecting travelers against possible global, international, or local situations or events that cause intentional harm, which includes incidents such as arson, assault, crime, and terrorism. If protection extends beyond the personal safety of tourists to include destinations and the tourism economy, it involves the implementation of systems that seek to eradicate or mitigate risks to protect tourists from losses or unintended consequences (Agarwal, & et al, 2021, p. 3) . Traveler safety protection protects them from various threats, whether they occur globally, internationally, or locally, such as fire, assault, crime, and terrorism. This protection is not just about tourists, but also includes destinations and the tourism economy, usually called tourism security. It involves various systems to reduce risks and protect travelers from harm or unwanted events. Traveler safety and tourist security are interconnected and equally important.

Tourism was once considered a "smoke-free industry" and a natural "green industry". With the rapid development of global tourism, the pressure on the environment in many regions is increasing, posing serious dangers to tourism security and hindering long-term development. Any disturbance to the ecosystem of tourism destinations may be harmful due to its vulnerability and environmental carrying capacity. Therefore, maintaining the structure and function of tourism destination ecosystems are all important in tourism development to improve the level of tourism security. (Liu & Yin, 2022, p. 1). In the past, tourism was considered an environmentally friendly industry, but in reality, it also depends on nature and consumes resources. As global tourism grows, the pressure on the



environment is increasing, which can harm the ecosystem and hinder its development in the long run. If a destination's ecosystem is compromised, its stability can be threatened because the environment has limitations. Thus, maintaining the balance of ecosystems, and increasing resilience, is important for the sustainability of tourism.

The study of tourism ecological safety has always been one of the important topics of ecological safety evaluation, it is also a new goal for the sustainable development of tourism destinations. Tourism ecological safety started in the 1990s. At present, there is no unified standard on the concept of tourism ecological security. Tourism ecological safety is a state that ensures the normal functioning of the tourism ecosystem and demonstrates healthy and stable operation. Tourism ecological safety, defined as the resources on which tourism depends (Liu & Yin, 2022, p. 2) . Maintaining the balance of nature in tourist attractions so that it continues to function properly and can support sustainable tourism. This concept has been discussed since the 1990s, but until now there is no standard. Ecological tourism security ensures that ecosystems in tourist destinations remain healthy, stable, and can continue to be utilized without damaging the environment.

Security studies are influenced by securitization theory and several approaches. This theory is directly linked to a range of policies such as foreign policy, European integration, terrorism, energy security, water shortages, aid and progress, relocation, climate change, and a number of health-related issues (Rachman, 2023 p. 121) . The concept of security is shaped by society. This theory is directly related to policies such as foreign relations, European integration, terrorism, energy, water crisis, humanitarian aid, relocation, climate change, and health issues.

Given that security issues do not only include issues related to militarization, but have also expanded to other issues, one of which is tourism which can be seen as a security issue. Tourism security is an emerging discipline that focuses on the security and functioning of tourism systems and domestic and international destinations. Undoubtedly, security is not as fundamental to the survival of the industry as it may seem, but also includes a complex relationship with local

socio-economic foundations {Formatting Citation} . Security is now not just about the military, but also encompasses many things, including tourism. Tourism security is an emerging field with a focus on the safety of travelers and the viability of tourist destinations, both locally and internationally. This security is not only important for the tourism industry itself, but is also closely related to the social and economic conditions of local communities.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research method uses qualitative research methods, namely research that produces descriptive data about spoken and written words, and behavior that can be observed from the people studied, the explanation is explained by Taylor and Bogdan in (Suyanto & Sutinah, 2022, p. 166) . Considerations of time, energy, and cost underlie this form of research, meaning that data collection has been directed in accordance with the objectives and guiding questions in it have been limited in advance selected aspects. This form of research will be able to capture a variety of qualitative information about the impact of tourism security on tourist visits.

## **DEVELOPMENT RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Impact of insecurity on

### **1. tourism**

Globally, tourism contributes significantly to national economies in terms of job creation and revenue generation. Increasing competition in the tourism industry has made tourist destinations increasingly concerned with striking a balance between retaining existing tourists and attracting new visitors. While it is true that tourism is sensitive to violence, political instability, disasters and economic crises. Political crises often lead to a decline in visitor numbers so public and private tourism organizations must constantly adjust policies and product offerings in line with market dynamics (Zhou, 2022, p. 1) . Tourism plays a big role in the economy, especially in creating jobs and income. Understanding trends and changes in tourism is essential to designing future strategies. Competition is fierce, so tourist destinations must be smart to attract new visitors without losing balance. While tourism is vulnerable to conflicts, disasters or economic crises, the industry is also quick to adapt to market changes. When there is a political crisis, the number of

tourists can drop, so tourism organizations, both public and private, must constantly adjust their policies and products to remain attractive.

Sustainable tourism is defined by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) as referring to the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development. A proper balance must be established between these three dimensions to ensure its long-term sustainability (Nunes S & Cooke P, 2021, p. 4) . Sustainable tourism according to UNWTO must consider the environment, economy, and socio-culture. These three aspects must be balanced for tourism to last. This means that the community must benefit fairly, and sustainability, the environment is also important, including in cities that may rarely be associated with environmental issues.

One of the most popular secret tourism activities while on vacation is going shopping. While passive tourism activities such as, sightseeing, walking, and eating. Shopping in fourth place (63% of survey respondents in the World First survey in 2017) is the top tourism activity. It is more popular than sunbathing (52%), reading (51%), beaches (50%), swimming (48%), attractions (40%) and museums (32%). Barcelona, as one of the most visited cities in the world, has millions of tourist shoppers per year (Nunes S & Cooke P, 2021, p. 8) . One of the favorite activities of tourists on vacation is shopping. While sightseeing, traveling and enjoying culinary delights are more popular, shopping remains the choice of many travelers. In fact, this activity is more desirable than sunbathing, reading or swimming. Barcelona, as one of the biggest tourist cities in the world, attracts so many tourists who come specifically to shop that the city is experiencing tourist fatigue.

The spread of COVID-19 around the world has changed all tourism-related forecasts, both international and domestic travel. The UNWTO published a series of reports from January to May 2020, outlining the general impact of the pandemic on the global tourism industry. In its May Report, the UNWTO estimated that international tourist arrivals could decline by between 850 and 1.1 billion international tourists which equates to between 60% and 80% loss of

arrivals in 2020. This would result in a loss of US\$910 billion to US\$1.2 trillion in international tourism receipts and 100 to 120 million direct tourism jobs at risk. Similarly, the World Travel and Tourism Council WTTC estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic could result in the loss of 75.2 million jobs worldwide in the travel and tourism industry by 2020. The WTTC also warns that it could take up to 10 months or more for the industry to recover. These estimates should be interpreted with caution. The pandemic could result in a 70% or more decline in the international tourism economy by 2020, depending on its duration and the speed of travel and tourism recovery. As more data on destination management strategies emerges, the short- and long-term losses to world tourism will become more accurate (Pham & et al, 2021, p. 3) . The COVID-19 pandemic has dealt a major blow to the tourism industry worldwide, both for international and domestic travel. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) reports that the impact has been far-reaching and difficult to predict. It is estimated that the number of travelers has dropped dramatically, returning to levels seen in previous years. By mid2020, UNWTO estimates that the number of tourists could more than halve, meaning a loss of hundreds of millions of travelers, causing huge economic losses, and threatening the livelihoods of millions of workers in the sector. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) also warned that many jobs in the industry could be lost in a short period of time. Initially, recovery was expected in less than a year. However, as time went on, the forecast was considered too optimistic. The economic impact could be more severe, depending on how long the pandemic lasts and how quickly the tourism industry can bounce back. As more data becomes available, the picture of short- and long-term impacts will become clearer.

Among all other countries, Australia's tourism industry is falling victim to the COVID-19 outbreak, losing billions of dollars every month as long as the disease persists. Australian tourism industry associations have united in new demands for support measures. These organizations include the Tourism and Transport Forum, the Accommodation Association, the International Association of

Cruise Lines, the Australian Federation of Travel Agents, Restaurants and Caterers Australia, and the Australian Business Events Council. All measures taken by the Federal, State and Territory Governments are entirely necessary to ensure the health and wellbeing of Australians (Pham & et al, 2021, p. 2). Australia's tourism industry has suffered huge losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic, losing billions of dollars every month. Various tourism associations, such as the Tourism and Transport Forum and the Australian Federation of Travel Agents, have come together to ask for government support to help affected businesses. They highlighted business closures, falling revenues and the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs. In a statement to the Prime Minister, they requested that the tourism sector be prioritized in the economic rescue package, as the industry is vital to the Australian economy, both now and in the recovery phase. While supporting the government's measures to safeguard the health of citizens, they emphasized that the industry is struggling to survive and needs immediate help.

The tourism industry is considered a key growth sector in the South African economy. Safety and security are considered key elements of tourism growth and destination competitiveness, yet tourism demand and the factors that influence it are under-researched (Zhou, 2022, p. 3) . The tourism industry is considered a key growth sector in the South African economy. Safety and security are considered key elements of tourism growth and destination competitiveness, but tourism demand and the factors that influence it are under-researched.

Egypt's primary focus on building its economy through tourism means that the region and its people are increasingly treated as commodities. Not only has this made them dependent on the tourism sector, but this source of income has also been increasingly restricted. While some argue that the 1990s terrorist attacks on tourism in Egypt were a form of open resistance by Islamic groups who rejected Egypt's state oppression and corruption, as well as its economic dependence on the West. This led to increased state violence, criminalization, imprisonment (Becklake S & Wynne-Hughes E, 2024, p. 10) . Egypt has increasingly made tourism a key driver of its economy, but this has also made

the region and society increasingly dependent on the sector. Some argue that the terrorist attacks in the 1990s on tourists in Egypt were a form of open resistance from Islamic groups against the oppression and corruption of the Egyptian government, as well as the country's economic dependence on the West. As a result, government violence increased, leading to criminalization and imprisonment.

International traveler demand for safari tourism is driving Tanzania to further expand its national parks, wildlife parks and other protected areas. The country is trying to create safe protection areas for wildlife and local communities. This is being done on a large scale as part of a conservation policy, which aims to address environmental issues both locally and internationally. However, this approach still maintains profitable international tourism, so the Tanzanian economy continues to benefit from this sector (Becklake S & Wynne-Hughes E, 2024, p. 11) . With many international travelers interested in safari tourism, Tanzania is increasingly expanding its national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas. The country is trying to create safe havens for wildlife and local communities alike, an effort undertaken on a large scale as part of its environmental conservation efforts, both for local and global interests. In this way, it maintains the benefits of international tourism, so that the Tanzanian economy continues to benefit from this sector.

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) estimates that internationally there were only 25 million tourist arrivals in 1950, 68 years later 2018 this number has increased to 1.4 billion per year. This is a 56fold increase. In 2019 the number of international tourist arrivals was 1.5 billion but is not expected to repeat the regular growth rate of 6% even before taking into account the Covid-19 pandemic. But the results of the first quarter of 2020 show global tourism has actually declined by 22% and will most likely decline by 60-80% per year compared to the 1.5 billion of 2019 (Nunes S & Cooke P, 2021, p. 8) . According to UNWTO, the number of international travelers has increased very rapidly since the last few years. From only tens of millions of people, the number of tourists continues to grow until it reaches billions. However, the

growth started to slow down even before the COVID-19 pandemic. When the pandemic hit in early 2020, the global tourism industry immediately experienced a sharp decline. In the first few months, the number of travelers decreased significantly and is expected to continue to decrease dramatically compared to the previous year.

The tourism industry is one of the fastest growing sectors of the global economy, and this sector is supported by the process of globalization. In 2000 there were 1 billion tourists, by 2020 it is estimated that 1.6 billion international tourists will engage in tourism activities, and furthermore by 2030 the figure is expected to reach 1.8 billion. However, the sector must grapple with an environment of opportunities and threats born out of an ever-expanding tourism market (Zhou, 2022, p. 6) . Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors and is strongly supported by globalization. However, despite its rapid growth, the tourism industry still faces various challenges and opportunities along with changes in market trends and needs.

The main reason for the expansion of tourist arrivals as tourism demands the availability of such data. The main source of this data is the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), which has provided tourist arrival information for all countries in the world, by country of origin, since 1995 (Gallego & et al, 2022, p. 2) . The number of tourist arrivals is often used as a measure of tourism demand because the data is easily available. To calculate travel patterns between countries, information on the flow of tourists from one country to another is needed. This data is obtained from the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), which since 1995 has recorded the number of tourists coming to each country based on their origin.

## CONCLUSION

Security threats such as terrorism, political instability and war can slow the growth of the tourism sector. According to a UNWTO report, the prolonged conflict between Russia and Ukraine could cost US\$14 billion in global tourism

revenue by 2022. This shows that security instability has a major impact on the tourism industry and the economy as a whole.

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