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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TOURISTS IN THE FIELD OF SECURITY

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INTRODUCTION

WHY DOES MODERN TOURISM REQUIRE SECURITY RECOMMENDATIONS?

Mass tourism requires the definition of a set of basic measures whose common goal is the stable and harmonious development of tourism in the interest of those who travel, those who provide services in tourism, but also in the interest of the local population.

Danger to people in traffic, danger of criminal attacks during travel, in a hotel, on an excursion or elsewhere, danger of fire, food poisoning, infection and the like, all this affects the choice of tourist destination, length of stay, return visit and recommendation to others.

The source of threats to people's lives and health, as well as their material goods and the environment, is potentially every natural and biological phenomenon and every human activity during which biological, chemical or physical agents harmful to humans are released.

WHAT SHOULD THE LEGAL REGULATION CONTAIN TO REGULATE THIS AREA?

In order to ensure the provisions on the safety of tourists, the legal regulations should include the way of providing assistance to tourists in the following situations:

1. Criminal procedure against perpetrators of offenses against tourists or their property
2. Consumer protection and out-of-court settlement of problems between tourists and those who provide tourism services
3. Access of tourists to diplomatic and consular missions of their countries
4. Return of the tourist to the country where he lives
5. International cooperation
6. Cooperation in cases of illegal actions against the security of tourist content



WHAT MEASURES SHOULD EACH COUNTRY TAKE?

Each country should take the necessary measures to: identification of potential risks for tourists in special types of travel-adoption of security standards and practices to ensure quality monitoring

RISKS FOR TOURISTS

The risks originating in the human and institutional environment appear when visitors fall victim to:

- common delinquency (theft, pickpocketing, assault, burglary, swindle, etc.)
- indiscriminate and targeted violence (such as rape) and harassment
- organized crime (extortion, white-slave trade, coercion, etc.)
- terrorism and unlawful interference (attacks against state institutions and state vital interests, etc.), hijacking and hostage taking
- wars, social conflicts and political and religious unrest
- lack of public and institutional protection and respective services

Planning for tourism safety and security requires consideration of risks originating in four source areas:

- human and institutional environment outside the tourism sector
- the tourism sector and related commercial sectors
- the individual traveller (personal risks)
- physical or environmental risks (natural, climatological, epidemiological)



WORK OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THIS FIELD

It is considered that the degree of insurance and protection required by modern trends in tourism has not yet been achieved, nor are they sufficiently in line with the goals of the European Union.

Special focus is directed at three areas:

1. Health Insurance general insurance - there is a growing tendency to seek
2. insurance from multiple parties
3. legal protection and correct information



TRAVEL SAFETY TIPS




WORK OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THIS FIELD

The Commission for the Internal Market of the European Union also works seriously in the domain of consumerism (strict consumer protection), with the aim of:

- on the protection of citizens of the European Union from wrong information related to package arrangements,
- on expanding the responsibility of agencies and travel organizers towards the client (before and after the trip),
- about the introduction of a unique procedure for solving the disputed cases

Directive 314/90 on package deals



The directive protects the consumer, regardless of whether he is a contractual party, or someone on whose behalf another person has concluded a contract or a person to whom the right to use a package deal has been transferred.



IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE SECURITY OF TOURISTS

The pandemic of the disease COVID-19 had a dramatic and so far unprecedented effect on the tourism sector all over the world by sharply reducing tourist flows and thus the income of tourism-related businesses.

In the first three quarters of 2020, EU saw 67.5% fewer international arrivals compared to 2019. The drop varied from 46% to 84% by country.



Recommended measures in such a sensitive situation were agreed with the World Tourism Organization, with the aim of protecting the lives and health of people, travelers, consumers, tourists in the best possible way, and this is most easily achieved by following and meeting certain standards.

Even the measures of providing first medical aid, with all their determinants and guidelines, represent a set of well-designed and perfectly implemented procedures that must be determined at all levels.

IS MONTENEGRO SAFE FOR TRAVELERS?

When assessing the safety of any destination, it is crucial to examine different factors, such as crime rates and political stability.

Montenegro, overall, has a relatively low crime rate compared to many European countries. However, like any other tourist destination, petty crimes, such as pickpocketing and bag snatching, have been reported in crowded areas and popular tourist spots. It is advisable to remain vigilant and take necessary precautions to ensure your personal belongings are secure. In the crowded seaside hotspots, it is advisable to pay attention to Taxi fares since it is reported that some can charge extra funds when they see foreigners.

In recent years, efforts by the Montenegrin government and law enforcement agencies have resulted in a decrease in organized crimes and violent offenses. Tourists are rarely targeted with acts of violence.

Nevertheless, it is always prudent to stay aware of your surroundings and stay away from any potentially dangerous situations.



CONCLUSION

Tourism is exposed to many risks and uncertainties that affect the dimension and direction of tourist movements. Unfavorable state of the environment, unfavorable political and security situation, environmental disasters, epidemics and other health problems, unfavorable economic trends, unfavorable traffic situation (especially air traffic), are the leading factors that affect the usual tourist movements.

The World Tourism Organization has rewritten the recommended measures for safety in tourism, thus obliging the countries involved in tourism to identify potential risks in the tourism industry and to prescribe appropriate standard measures; an integral part of this obligation is the assessment of the threat of tourist activity and activities.

Providing safety and security tourism information is very important, as it can help tourists to: develop an objective attitude about tourism risks based on items, to understand safety as an important aspect of the tourism product they buy. Also, tourism workers should provide information to travelers: before departure, at the time of arrival and during the trip, at the destination.

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