

7TH INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE ON LOCAL SAFETY AND SECURITY

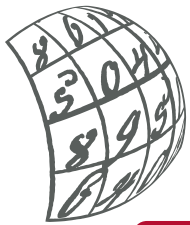


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TOURISM AND CRIME - MONTENEGRIN PERSPECTIVES

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INTRODUCTION

Tourist crime is a common crime in the area of a tourist destination, but which during the tourist season significantly increases in a certain tourist area, and is most pronounced in the increase in criminal acts against property, where the first place takes larceny and grand larceny, and takes place most intensively in facilities that serve to provide services in tourism, such as: motels, hotels, apartments, camps, swimming pools and beaches.

Various circumstances favor the development of tourist crime, such as:

- no or poorly protected area;
- weak technical and physical protection of the endangered area;
- the possibility of camouflage of the perpetrators (they blend into the crowd);
- a rich clientele that attracts the attention of the perpetrators;
- the carelessness of the guest and those who provide services that do not (enough) take into account the safety of their guests.



→ Acts of crime against property in tourism

This term most often includes **classic, property crime**, which is characterized by massive manifestations in a small area or over a certain period of time. However, in addition to the commission of criminal acts, this term includes other socio-pathological phenomena such as: drug addiction, prostitution, gambling, pornography, etc. Most often, this crime has a foreign character



The crime of larceny **in relation to the place and time of its commission** can be classified into two basic groups:

a) **criminal offenses committed during the tourist season in tourist places;**

- thefts at swimming pools, beaches and campsites (open space),
- thefts in hotels, motels, apartments and other facilities that provide tourism services.

b) **criminal acts that occur throughout the year and in the entire area, and with the beginning of the tourist season, their number increases;**

- theft of passenger luggage in public road, sea and railway transport, as well as at bus, railway stations and ship piers
- thefts from and from motor vehicles,
- pickpocketing.

Terrorism and tourism

Terrorism and tourism are global phenomena. Although at first glance they seem diametrically opposed, they are connected, *because tourism can serve as a good tool for terrorism to carry out its dangerous intentions*. It is not surprising that tourist destinations are at the same time targets of terrorist activities, and tourists are victims of terrorist attacks, and therefore, due to the increasing number and frequency of terrorist attacks on tourist destinations, the idyllic picture of travel and vacation is fading more and more.



Terrorist acts are often very brutal in order to gain as much publicity as possible. The number of innocent randomly selected victims presented in the electronic and print media results in an increase in fear of crime and greater concern for **personal safety**. The tourism sector and popular destinations are by nature very vulnerable and sensitive to disasters and crisis situations. Emergency situations associated with *stress, fear, anxiety, trauma and panic* are the antithesis of the *enjoyment, pleasure, relaxation and stability* that tourists seek.



Terrorists consciously choose tourists and the tourism industry as their targets because *it helps them achieve multiple goals such as publicity, undermining the country's economy and ideological opposition to political opponents*. The form of their attack will receive greater media attention, which could not go unnoticed. Since tourism represents a significant economic branch, by attacking tourists, terrorists affect the reduction of income from tourism and gain an advantage over the government, which then turns out to be responsible for this bill.

Media plays an important role between terrorism and tourism. The effects of media reporting on tourists can be *direct* and *indirect*. The direct ones relate to the victims, their families and other people who are interested in the event, while the indirect ones have a more significant impact on tourism because disturbing images can lead to a loss of tourist confidence in a certain tourist destination. They can also influence the risk perception of potential tourists and their decision on where to spend their vacation. Media coverage of terrorism is the first among the external factors that influence the perception of risk and, in the last stage, the final decision whether to travel to a certain destination or not

→ Criminal acts against persons

Tourism is endangered by criminal acts, such as acts against personality and morals. They are a major security problem in tourism due to their weight and the consequences they leave on the reputation (good name) of the tourist destination, which is difficult to recover after its loss



Rape, fornication, physical injuries and murders leave a deep mark on tourist destination, especiall because the event do not remain isolated, but are the main news on all media. There are aslo criminal acts against the dignitz of the person and moralitz, namelz: rape, prostitution, pornography and sexual intercourse in a public place.

Montenegrin perspective

The risk for tourists and foreign companies in Montenegro is particularly high in the tourist town of Kotor, where the two most notorious organized crime groups, the "**Kavčani**" and the "**Skaljarci**", originate. Similar to the other countries of the Western Balkans, organized crime flourishes in Montenegro. The number of violent incidents in public spaces between different criminal networks has increased in recent years, increasing the risk of collateral damage and injury to passers-by. Montenegro is part of the smuggling routes in the Western Balkans through which large quantities of drugs, tobacco, weapons and people pass. The issue is exacerbated by poorly controlled borders and corruption among border and customs officials. Which affects the development of tourism in Montenegro.





CONCLUSION

Tourism and crime have many dimensions.

Criminals focus on tourist destinations in order to commit some crimes. Sometimes it happens that the perpetrators are other tourists, but it is more often the case that crimes against tourists are committed by inhospitable locals.

Analyzing the structure of tourist crime, it can be seen that the dominant crimes are **crimes committed against tourists**.

As a rule, the tourist plays the role of victim, and only in exceptional cases is he the perpetrator of the crime. Tourist crime consists of criminal and other socially negative activities that occur in the tourist area during the tourist season.



The basic goal of the prevention of tourist crime is to eliminate the causes that lead to criminal acts, to ensure a peaceful and undisturbed vacation for tourists during their travels and stay in a tourist destination, and especially to provide full protection to their person and property from any attacks. The final goal of the prevention of tourist crime is to ensure the further development of tourism as well as providing protection to the victims of tourist crimes, namely tourists

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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