



Resource Pool

Tourism Resilience Education in Digital Security



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"Cybercrime is the greatest threat to every company in the world."

— Ginni Rometty, former CEO of IBM¹

In the digital era, where tourism companies increasingly rely on online platforms, digital bookings, and mobile apps, cybersecurity has emerged as a fundamental pillar of operational integrity. Even one data breach can risk sensitive information, harm your reputation, and result in costly legal issues.

Beyond cyberattacks, tourism faces a growing threat from disinformation—false or misleading information that spreads rapidly online. A well-known example occurred between 2015 and 2017, when international media and online sources circulated false claims about so-called “no-go zones” in Paris—areas allegedly controlled by extremists and unsafe for tourists²³. Although widely debunked, the narrative persisted long enough to negatively affect perceptions of safety, reduce tourist numbers, and harm local businesses. Cases like this highlight how fake news, even when not directly targeting a specific company, can disrupt entire destinations and cause long-term reputational damage.

The TREADS project addresses the urgent need to improve **digital resilience** in the tourism sector, with a special focus on small and micro-enterprises, which are among the most vulnerable to cyber threats and digital disruption. Within the framework of the project’s priorities—enhancing digital readiness, resilience, and capacity, and aligning vocational education and training (VET) with current labour market demands—this Deliverable presents the development of a comprehensive Resource Pool.

¹ Rometty, G. (2015). Cyber crime is the greatest threat to every company in the world. *Forbes*. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/stevemorgan/2015/11/24/ibms-ceo-on-hackers-cyber-crime-is-the-greatest-threat-to-every-company-in-the-world/>

² Syal, R. (2015, January 13). Nigel Farage tells Fox News there are no-go zones for non-Muslims in France. *The Guardian*. Retrieved May 5, 2025, from <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2015/jan/13/nigel-farage-tells-fox-news-there-are-no-go-zones-for-non-muslims-in-france>

³ Bloomberg.com. (2015, January 14). Debunking the myth of Muslim-only zones in major European cities. Retrieved May 26, 2025, from <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-01-14/debunking-the-myth-of-muslim-only-zones-in-major-european-cities>

Resource Pool

Developed under Work Package 2, Activity A4, and led by ARCTUR, the Resource Pool is a practical, structured collection of materials designed to support educators, learners, and professionals in the tourism and VET sectors. It includes curated content on key thematic areas such as cybersecurity, disinformation, digital skills, and policy frameworks.

This Deliverable outlines the methodology used, describes the organization of the final Digital Library, and presents the results of the collaborative effort among project partners to create a high-quality, user-friendly, and accessible educational resource. The Digital Library empowers tourism professionals, educators, and learners alike to stay informed, compliant, and digitally secure.



As part of Task WP2/A4, the development of a Resource Pool was undertaken, conceived as a structured digital library designed to support teaching, learning, and research in the context of vocational education and training (VET).

The primary objective was to collect and curate a wide range of relevant materials—including educational content, academic research, case studies, VET curricula, outputs from EU-funded projects, and regulatory frameworks—addressing the core thematic areas of the TREADS project.

The Resource Pool was developed with the following **key needs** in mind:

1. **Cybersecurity Awareness & Resilience** – Promoting understanding and preparedness against cyber threats in the tourism sector.
2. **Critical Information Literacy** – Enhancing the ability to assess the credibility of information in the digital age.
3. **Contingency and Risk Mitigation** – Providing tools and strategies for risk management and emergency planning.
4. **Media Literacy Training** – Supporting professionals in identifying disinformation and maintaining reputational integrity.
5. **Addressing the Skills Gap** – Helping SMEs and micro-SMEs navigate digital and green transitions through upskilling.
6. **Data Security and Ethical Use** – Ensuring legal and ethical handling of customer data across tourism operations.

The **target groups** for this resource include VET educators, VET students, tourism professionals (especially SMEs), travellers, and the wider public.

To ensure consistency and thematic relevance, all project partners contributed to the collection of materials by following a common set of guidelines. Each partner was asked to contribute at least 10 resource items, covering 2–3 distinct types from the different categories, such as educational materials (e.g., lesson plans, manuals, e-learning modules), research papers (e.g., peer-reviewed articles or policy papers),

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case studies (e.g., applied examples highlighting best practices), VET curricula (e.g., modules relevant to cybersecurity, digital skills, etc.), EU-funded projects (e.g., outputs, reports, or summaries of relevant initiatives), and regulatory frameworks (e.g., legal texts, policy documents, or compliance guidelines). All resources had to be directly relevant to the TREADS thematic focus, accessible (open access or with proper usage rights), applicable for educational and/or research purposes.

Resources were submitted by entering information into a shared Excel sheet, accompanied by brief metadata (including title, author/source, publication year, and relevance), along with either a link to the material or a direct upload in digital format (e.g., PDF). All materials were compiled and stored via a shared drive. This systematic and collaborative approach ensured the quality, diversity, and usability of the Resource Pool.



Figure 1: Digital Library Resource Pool: Development Process

Following the collection phase, all submitted materials were carefully reviewed to ensure thematic alignment, quality, and compliance with accessibility and usage

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requirements. This review process aimed to maintain a high standard of relevance and usefulness across all contributions.

The materials were then systematically organized into final thematic categories to ensure easy access and user-friendly navigation. This structure enables targeted exploration of key topics and helps users quickly locate the most relevant content for their specific needs. By grouping resources under coherent themes—such as *Cyber Threats & Cybersecurity*, *Fake News & Disinformation*, *Digital Skills & Education*, *Policy & Regulation*, *Technology & Tools*, *Tourism & Sector-Specific Resources*, and *Other / Cross-Cutting Topics*—the Digital Library enhances the user experience and serves as a practical tool for VET educators, learners, and tourism professionals alike.

The final version of the Resource Pool, titled the *Digital Library*, is available [online](#). It integrates curated links, descriptions, and downloadable materials, offering a centralized platform that supports continuous learning and professional development within the tourism sector.



The Resource pool compiles carefully selected resources addressing key topics related to digital transformation in the tourism sector. Organized into thematic categories, it offers easy access to valuable materials that support education, research, and professional development. This structure helps users quickly find relevant content tailored to the needs of VET educators, students, tourism professionals, and SMEs.

3.1 Cyber Threats & Cybersecurity

Key words: cyberattacks, cybersecurity, cybercrime, phishing.

Cyber threats, including phishing, cybercrime, and data breaches, are significant risks for the tourism sector, as digital platforms become more integral to business operations. The increasing frequency of cyberattacks calls for enhanced cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive customer data and systems. Education and awareness are key to combating these threats, with initiatives like the EU's Cyber Blueprint (2025) and the AWARE Project (2024) emphasizing the importance of training a skilled workforce. Additionally, adopting cybersecurity frameworks and complying with regulations like GDPR are crucial for safeguarding privacy and ensuring business continuity in the tourism and hospitality industries.

The articles and initiatives discussing these topics are available below.

- Agenda Digitale. (2025, January 30). *Cybersecurity Italia: la mappa dei rischi 2025*. Agenda Digitale. <https://www.agendadigitale.eu/sicurezza/allarme-cyber-la-mappe-dei-rischi-per-imprese-e-istituzioni-nel-2025/>
- Blažič, B. J. (2021). Changing the landscape of cybersecurity education in the EU: Will the new approach produce the required cybersecurity skills? *Education and Information Technologies*, 27. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-021-10704-y>

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- *Cyber Blueprint - Draft Council Recommendation*. (2025). Shaping Europe's Digital Future. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/cyber-blueprint-draft-council-recommendation>
- EFVET. (2024, January 23). Securing the Future: The AWARE Project's Role in Cybersecurity Education for VET - European Forum of Technical and Vocational Education and Training. EfVET - European Forum for Vocational Education & Training. <https://efvet.org/securing-the-future-the-aware-projects-role-in-cybersecurity-education-for-vet/>
- Ghaderi, Z., Beal, L., & L'Hocine Houanti. (2024). Cybersecurity threats in tourism and hospitality: perspectives from tourists engaging with sharing economy services. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2024.2353327>
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- *Internet Security Awareness Training*. (2022, January 27). Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Security_Awareness_Training
- Ismail, S., Hattingh, M., & Matthee, M. (2024). Understanding the Challenges of Fake News in the Tourism and Travel Industry: A Systematic Literature Review. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, 371–382. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-72234-9_31
- Kumar, P. (2021). *Hospitality and Tourism Information Technology*. USF M3 Publishing, LLC. <https://doi.org/10.5038/9781732127593>
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- Maglaras, L., Drivas, G., Chouliaras, N., Boiten, E., Lambrinoudakis, C., & Ioannidis, S. (2020). Cybersecurity in the Era of Digital Transformation: The case of Greece. *2020 International Conference on Internet of Things and*

Intelligent Applications (ITIA).
<https://doi.org/10.1109/itia50152.2020.9312297>

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<https://doi.org/10.6018/turismo.616471>
- Martín, C. (2024, November). *Compliance with the GDPR in the Tourism Sector - LetsLaw*. LetsLaw. <https://letslaw.es/en/compliance-gdpr-tourism-sector/>
- Panai, E. (2018). A Cyber Security Framework for Independent Hotels. *4th Annual Conference of EATSA – Euro-Asia Tourism Studies Association*.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325780143_A_Cyber_Security_Framework_for_Independent_Hotels
- Pankaj, H. (2025). Cybersecurity and Data Privacy in Hospitality and Tourism Industry: Unveiling the Challenges and Risk Mitigation Strategy: A Research Review. *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, 14(2), 354–362.
<https://doi.org/10.21275/sr25205142950>
- Paraskevas, A. (2020, January). (PDF) *Cybersecurity in Travel and Tourism: A Risk-based Approach*. ResearchGate.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342123867_Cybersecurity_in_Travel_and_Tourism_A_Risk-based_Approach
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<https://epale.ec.europa.eu/en/content/aligning-cybersecurity-education-european-vet-classrooms-current-needs-smes>

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- Shabani, N., & Munir, A. (2020). A Review of Cyber Security Issues in Hospitality Industry. *Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing*, 1230, 482–493. Researchgate. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-52243-8_35
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3.2 Fake News & Disinformation

Key words: misinformation, fake news, information warfare, social media manipulation.

Fake news and misinformation are significant challenges in the tourism sector, often affecting consumer decisions and brand reputation. The rise of social media manipulation and information warfare exacerbates these issues, with false advertising and misleading narratives becoming increasingly prevalent (Abdallah, 2021; Anton et al., 2020). The impact of fake news on customer behaviour, such as altered travel plans or the spread of negative reviews, can harm businesses, especially in hospitality (Nassar et al., 2023). Researchers emphasize the need for more effective fact-checking and crowdsourcing models to combat misinformation (Lamprou et al., 2021). As digital disinformation grows, addressing its consequences is crucial for maintaining trust and stability in the tourism industry.

The articles and initiatives discussing these topics are available below.

- Abdallah, A. (2021). FAKE NEWS, FALSE ADVERTISING, SOCIAL MEDIA, AND THE TOURISM INDUSTRY. *International Journal of Development Research*, 11(7), 48999–49003. <https://doi.org/10.37118/ijdr.xxxxx.05.2021>
- Anton, E., Teodorescu, C. A., & Vargas, V. M. (2020). Perspectives and reviews in the use of narrative strategies for communicating fake news in the tourism

industry. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Business Excellence*, 14(1), 728–734. <https://doi.org/10.2478/picbe-2020-0069>

- Fedeli, G. (2019). “Fake news” meets tourism: a proposed research agenda. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 102684. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2019.02.002>
- Lamprou, E., Antonopoulos, N., Anomeritou, I., & Apostolou, C. (2021). Characteristics of Fake News and Misinformation in Greece: The Rise of New Crowdsourcing-Based Journalistic Fact-Checking Models. *Journalism and Media*, 2(3), 417–439. <https://doi.org/10.3390/journalmedia2030025>
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- Stupavský, I., Dakić, P., & Vranić, V. (2023). The Impact of Fake News on Traveling and Antisocial Behavior in Online Communities: Overview. *Applied Sciences*, 13(21), 11719–11719. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app13211719>

3.3 Digital Skills & Education

Key words: training, education, capacity building, digital literacy.

Digital skills and education are essential for the tourism workforce to keep pace with technological advancements and meet the demands of modern travellers. The tourism sector requires continuous capacity building in areas like digital literacy, data management, and online marketing. Reports such as the Ministry of Tourism of Greece (2021) highlight the crucial role of digital skills in improving service delivery and enhancing competitiveness within the industry. Furthermore, initiatives focused on sustainable travel and spatial planning, like SPOT (2021) and Low Carbon Travel (2021), emphasize the importance of digital training for promoting eco-friendly tourism practices. As the industry adapts to digital transformation, investing in education and training is vital for both workers and businesses to thrive in a rapidly evolving environment.

The articles and initiatives discussing these topics are available below.

- European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. (2024, January 30). *Publications and data*. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data?f%5B0%5D=output_types%3A1244
- Low Carbon Travel. (2021). *Low Carbon Travel - ATRE*. Low Carbon Travel. <https://www.lowcarbontravel.net/en>
- Ministry of Tourism of Greece . (2021). Report on the digital skills of the tourism workforce in Greece: Crucial issues and policy responses. Ministry of Tourism of Greece.
- SPOT (2021, December 2). *SPOT. Sustainable Spatial Planning of Tourism Destinations*. Sustainable Spatial Planning of Tourism Destinations. <https://spot-erasmus.eu/>

3.4 Policy & Regulation

Key words: legislation, frameworks, strategies, governance.

Effective policy and regulation are crucial for managing the digital transformation and cybersecurity challenges in the tourism sector. The European Commission's NIS2 Directive (2023) emphasizes the need for common cybersecurity standards across EU member states, ensuring a high level of protection for critical infrastructure in various sectors, including tourism. National frameworks, such as Greece's new cybersecurity laws (Νόμος 5086/2024), further enhance governance and response to cyber threats. Legislation like the EU Regulation 2019/881 and Regulation 2025/37 focuses on the development and implementation of robust digital infrastructures to address emerging risks. These regulatory efforts play a pivotal role in ensuring the security, privacy, and sustainability of digital platforms within the tourism industry.

The legislation discussing these topics is available below.

- European Commission. (2023, September 14). Directive on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union (NIS2 Directive) | Shaping Europe's digital future. Digital-Strategy.ec.europa.eu. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/nis2-directive>

- *Gazzetta Ufficiale*. (2024). *Gazzettaufficiale.it*.
<https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2024/07/02/24G00108/SG>
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https://www.ageiweb.it/geotema/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Suppl2018_7_Mariotti_Panai_Camerada.pdf
- *Νόμος 5086/2024 - Εθνική Αρχή Κυβερνοασφάλειας και λοιπές διατάξεις*. (2024). Taxheaven | Φορολογικό αρχείο.
<https://www.taxheaven.gr/law/5086/2024>
- *Regulation - 2019/881 - EN - EUR-Lex*. (2019). Europa.eu. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/881/oj/eng>
- *Regulation - EU - 2025/37 - EN - EUR-Lex*. (2025). Europa.eu. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2025/37/oj/eng>

3.5 Technology & Tools

Key words: AI, blockchain, digital platforms, technical solutions.

Technological innovations, such as AI, blockchain, and digital platforms, are transforming the tourism industry by enhancing customer experiences and improving operational efficiency. The Tourism Digital Hub (2022) initiative highlights the role of digital infrastructure in supporting tourism businesses with advanced technical solutions. Tools like AI enable personalized travel experiences, while blockchain technology offers secure transactions and transparent booking systems. Research by Pencarelli et al. (2021) examines how digital tools, particularly among Italian millennials, are reshaping travel behaviour and expectations. As technology continues to evolve, it will play a crucial role in driving innovation and sustainability in the tourism sector.

The articles discussing these topics are available below.

- *M1C3 Investimento 4.1: Tourism Digital Hub*. (2022, May 11). -.
<https://www.ministeroturismo.gov.it/tourism-digital-hub/>
- PENCARELLI, T., GABBIANELLI, L., & SAVELLI, E. (2021). The tourist experience in the digital era: the case of Italian millennials. *Sinergie Italian*

Journal of Management, 38(3), 165–190.
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- Zeqiri A, Ben Youssef A, Maherzi Zahar T. (2025). The Role of Digital Tourism Platforms in Advancing Sustainable Development Goals in the Industry 4.0 Era. *Sustainability*. 17(8): 3482. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su17083482>

3.6 Tourism & Sector-Specific Resources

Resources specific to tourism, travel, hospitality.

The tourism and hospitality industries face unique cybersecurity challenges, with a growing need to protect customer data and digital infrastructures. Resources specific to these sectors focus on improving cyber resilience and securing online platforms. Studies such as Ghaderi et al. (2024) and Divya (2022) highlight the importance of safeguarding user data in smart cities and the hospitality sector. The development of cyber resilience strategies for tourism businesses is emphasized in resources like *Codes to Resilience* (2025) and *Cybersecurity in Tourism & Hospitality* (2020), which outline the best practices for mitigating risks and maintaining trust with customers.

Several industry initiatives, including *Deploytour* (2024) and the *Spanish Government's Cybersecurity Guidelines for Tourism* (2024), provide frameworks and tools for improving cybersecurity within the sector. The integration of cybersecurity measures in online travel agencies and hotels, as discussed by Florido-Benítez (2024), is essential to protect users' private data. As tourism destinations evolve into smart cities, ensuring their cyber resilience is critical to sustaining growth and customer confidence.

The articles and initiatives discussing these topics are available below.

- Aljohani, W., & Elfadil. (2020). Measuring Cyber Security Awareness of Students: A Case Study at Fahad Bin Sultan University. *International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing*, 9(6), 141–155. <https://ijcsmc.com/docs/papers/June2020/V9I6202038.pdf>
- Carreira, D. (2022, November 11). *Cyber Resilience, a Survey of Case Studies*. Academia.edu. [https://www.academia.edu/90518927/Cyber Resilience a Survey of Case Studies](https://www.academia.edu/90518927/Cyber_Resilience_a_Survey_of_Case_Studies)
- *Codes to Resilience: Cyber Resilience in Travel & Tourism*. (2025). Thinkdigital.travel. <https://www.thinkdigital.travel/research-directory/codes-to-resilience-cyber-resilience-in-travel-and-tourism>
- *Cybersecurity in Tourism & Hospitality: the urge of protecting customer data*. (2020, February 13). NTG. <https://nexttourismgeneration.eu/cybersecurity-in-tourism-hospitality-the-urge-of-protecting-customer-data/>
- Deploytour. (2024). Deploytour. <https://deploytour.eu/>
- Divya. (2022, February 21). *The importance of protecting data in the tourism and hospitality industry*. OmniCyber Security. <https://www.omnicybersecurity.com/importance-of-protecting-data-tourism-hospitality-industry/>
- *Empowered lives. Resilient nations. Smart tourism: A path to more secure and resilient destinations*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 6, 2025, from https://www.itu.int/en/publications/Documents/tsb/2022-U4SSC-Smart-tourism/files/downloads/22-00512-U4SSC_Smart%20tourism-E.pdf
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- Sanger, D. E. (2018, December 12). *Marriott cyber attack: Hotel data breach that hit 500 million guests linked to Chinese spy agency* / The Independent. The Independent. <https://www.independent.co.uk/tech/marriott-cyber-attack-starwood-hotel-data-breach-china-spy-agency-guests-a8679006.html>
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- Spanish Government, INCIBE, & Segittur. (2024). *Cyberseguridad en el sector turístico y de ocio*. <https://www.incibe.es/sites/default/files/contenidos/guias/doc/guia-turismo-ocio.pdf>

3.7 Other / Cross-cutting topics

Cross-cutting issues in the tourism sector often intersect with cybersecurity, digital literacy, and data management. One key initiative is the *DATES Project* (n.d.), which focuses on creating a European Tourism Data Space, aimed at enhancing data sharing and cooperation across the tourism industry. The integration of technologies like artificial intelligence (Kapoor, 2024) plays a significant role in improving cybersecurity and service delivery, especially in hospitality and tourism. Additionally, media and information literacy (YouTube, 2023) is becoming increasingly important for both consumers and businesses to navigate the digital landscape safely.

Data breaches remain a pressing concern, as highlighted by Tariq (2024), who explores prevention strategies within the hospitality industry. As these cross-cutting topics continue to evolve, they underscore the need for an integrated approach to managing data, security, and technology in the tourism sector.

The articles and initiatives discussing these topics are available below.

- DATES project Tourism Data Space European Tourism Data Space - DATES project Dates Project. (n.d.). DATES Project. <https://www.tourismdataspace-csa.eu/>
- Kapoor, V. (2024). Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security in the Service Industry. Apple Academic Press EBooks, 265–303. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003432951-17>
- Media and Information Literate Citizens: Think Critically, Click Wisely! (n.d.). Www.youtube.com. Retrieved August 3, 2023, from <https://youtu.be/bjYhmTC3lrc>
- Tariq, M. U. (2024). Data Breach Incidents and Prevention in the Hospitality Industry. Advances in Hospitality, Tourism and the Services Industry (AHTSI) Book Series, 181–199. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-2715-9.ch010>

ADAPTATION AND PLACEMENT OF THE DIGITAL LIBRARY ON THE TREADS WEBSITE

In alignment with the structure and technical possibilities of the TREADS project website, the resource pool—titled Digital Library—was adapted and made accessible online. In collaboration with GAIA, the partner responsible for the development and maintenance of the project website, each thematic category of collected materials was compiled into a dedicated PDF document. These documents include curated links to relevant resources and ensure a user-friendly presentation of the content.

This adaptation ensures the long-term accessibility and practical use of project results, supporting tourism professionals, educators, and SMEs in developing relevant digital competencies. The structured presentation of the materials enables targeted navigation through key thematic areas and fosters wider dissemination and impact of the project outcomes.

The Digital Library is publicly available and can be accessed via the following link: <https://treadsproject.eu/resource-pool/>.



PROJECT DESCRIPTIONPARTNERSRESOURCES ▾NEWS AND EVENTSCONTACTEnglish ▾

Digital Library



The tourism sector is changing rapidly, and staying ahead means being well informed. The Digital Library of **TREADS** brings together essential knowledge, tools, and key ideas to help you and your organization thrive in a digital world. Explore a curated collection of articles, frameworks, and best practices addressing topics such as cybersecurity, digital skills, policies, and more, all tailored to the needs of tourism professionals, educators, and SMEs.

Whether you're looking to improve your digital capabilities, protect your business from cyber threats, or build a smarter, more resilient tourism future, this is your starting point.

Discover knowledge. Develop skills. Shape the future.

▼ **Cyber Threats and Cybersecurity**
Keywords : cyberattacks, cybersecurity, cybercrime, phishing
Cyberthreats, such as phishing, cybercrime, and data breaches, pose significant risks to the tourism sector, especially as digital platforms become more essential to business operations. The increased frequency of cyberattacks calls for strengthened cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive customer data and systems. Education and awareness are key to combating these threats, with initiatives such as the **EU Cyber Blueprint (2025)** and **Project AWARE (2024)** highlighting the importance of developing a skilled workforce. Furthermore, adopting cybersecurity frameworks and complying with regulations such as the **GDPR** are critical to protecting privacy and ensuring business continuity in the tourism and hospitality industries.

Articles and initiatives addressing these topics are available [here](#).

► **Fake News and Disinformation**
Keywords : disinformation, fake news, information warfare, social media manipulation.

Figure 2: Digital Library on TREADS website


TREADS
Security and Digital Transformation of the Tourism Sector

RESOURCE POOL

1. Cyber Threats & Cybersecurity

[TREADSPROJECT.EU](https://treadspoint.eu)


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TREADS
Security and Digital Transformation of the Tourism Sector

Supporting the digital transformation
of the tourism sector

RESOURCE POOL

Cyber Threats & Cybersecurity

KEY WORDS: *cyberattacks, cybersecurity, cybercrime, phishing.*

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Figure 3: Example of a PDF file for each category

Tourism companies handle vast amounts of personal and financial data, from passport details to credit card information. A single breach can damage reputation, erode customer confidence, and lead to severe legal and financial consequences. In an era where digital bookings, online reviews, and mobile apps drive the travel experience, cybersecurity must move from the background to the forefront of business strategy. Protecting guests starts with protecting their data. **This is exactly why the Digital Library was created— to educate tourism companies on cybersecurity risks, best practices, and solutions, all in one centralized and easy-to-access platform.** It empowers businesses to stay informed, compliant, and secure in an increasingly digital world.



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