

ZLOUPOTREBA LAŽNIH DOJAVA O BOMBAMA PRIJETNJA STVARNOJ SIGURNOSTI

Pregledni znanstveni članak

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Sažetak:

Lažne dojave o postavljenim eksplozivnim napravama predstavljaju sve izraženiji sigurnosni izazov u savremenom društvu. Iako na prvi pogled mogu djelovati kao bezazlene smetnje, ovakve radnje u stvarnosti izazivaju širok spektar posljedica, od narušavanja osjećaja sigurnosti građana do ozbiljnog opterećenja resursa sigurnosnih i hitnih službi. Činjenica da se ovakve dojave ne mogu odmah klasifikovati kao neosnovane zahtijeva hitnu i sveobuhvatnu reakciju nadležnih institucija, pri čemu se nerijetko angažuju specijalizovane jedinice i oprema visoke vrijednosti. U ovome radu razmatra se na koji način zloupotreba sistema dojavljivanja utiče na operativnu spremnost sigurnosnih struktura i kakve dugoročne implikacije ostavlja na javne i finansijske tokove. Također, biće analizirani statistički podaci Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova Kantona Sarajevo za 2023. i 2024. godinu, s ciljem dubljeg razumijevanja dinamike ovog problema i njegovog uticaja na svakodnevni život građana i institucionalni odgovor.

Ključne riječi: *Lažne dojave, specijalni timovi, sigurnost, terorizam, ugrožavanje javne sigurnosti.*

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1. UVOD

Lažne dojave o postavljenim eksplozivnim napravama postale su ozbiljan bezbjednosni problem, s potencijalom da prerastu u rašireni društveni fenomen s višestrukim negativnim posljedicama. Sve češće motivisane različitim razlozima, ove dojave ne samo da iscrpljuju resurse sigurnosnih službi, već izazivaju i psihološki stres među građanima, što u velikoj mjeri narušava povjerenje u institucije nadležne za očuvanje javne sigurnosti. U savremenom kontekstu, u kojem je brzina protoka informacija od ključnog značaja, ovakve dojave mogu značajno poremetiti rad institucija koje su zadužene za reagovanje na stvarne prijetnje. Iako naizgled bezopasne, lažne dojave mogu izazvati širok društveni kaos, uznemirenje građana i preusmjerenje značajnih resursa ka pretragama koje se, na kraju, pokazuju kao neopravdane. Problem ne leži samo u izazivanju panike, već i u stvaranju iluzije opasnosti, pri čemu stvarne prijetnje mogu ostati zanemarene. Lažno dojavljivanje ne predstavlja samo nesporazum ili bezazlenu šalu, već je riječ o namjernoj radnji sa ciljem izazivanja straha, panike i destabilizacije sistema. Takve dojave se mogu uputiti putem različitih kanala, uključujući telefonske pozive, anonimne elektronske poruke i objave na društvenim mrežama.

Poseban izazov predstavlja upotreba savremenih tehnologija za širenje dezinformacija, što dodatno otežava identifikaciju stvarnih prijetnji i adekvatno reagovanje nadležnih institucija. Iako lažna dojava ne znači da je eksplozivna naprava zaista postavljena, ona u znatnoj mjeri ometa svakodnevni život, izaziva osjećaj nesigurnosti i stvara iskrivljenu sliku o stvarnoj opasnosti. Ovaj fenomen ne može se smatrati bezopasnim činom, naprotiv nerijetko se koristi kao sredstvo političkog ili socijalnog protesta. Iako motivi variraju, posljedice su konkretne i ozbiljne, uključujući visoke troškove angažovanja specijalizovanih jedinica, kao što su timovi za deminiranje, koji su zaduženi za detekciju i neutralizaciju potencijalnih prijetnji. Osim materijalne štete, učestale uzbune mogu dovesti do slabljenja ozbiljnosti institucionalnog odgovora u trenucima kada stvarna prijetnja zaista postoji. Preopterećenost službi zbog ponavljajućih lažnih uzbuna vodi ka umanjenju njihove efikasnosti i eroziji povjerenja građana u sistem zaštite. Svaka nova lažna dojava dodatno otežava razlikovanje između stvarne i izmišljene prijetnje. Posebnu pažnju treba posvetiti preciznom definisanju pojma lažne dojave. Lažna dojava predstavlja svjesno i namjerno obmanjivanje nadležnih organa o postavljenom eksplozivnom sredstvu, bez postojanja stvarne prijetnje. Motivacija može biti politička, ideološka, socijalna, psihološka ili čak trivijalna, poput potrebe za pažnjom ili izazivanjem nereda. Bez obzira na uzrok, posljedice ostaju ozbiljne i višeslojne. U tom kontekstu, treba pomenuti i improvizovana eksplozivna sredstva (engl. Improvised Explosive Devices – IED), koja, iako nisu industrijski proizvedena, imaju kapacitet da izazovu veliku materijalnu štetu i ljudske žrtve. Takva sredstva često se koriste u terorističkim

napadima, a čak i lažne dojave o njihovoj upotrebi mogu poslužiti kao instrument političkog pritiska, zastrašivanja ili destabilizacije.

Lažna dojava o postavljenom eksplozivnom sredstvu obuhvata svijestan i namjeran pokušaj izazivanja panike, straha ili uznemirenosti među ljudima, čime se bez potrebe mobilizuju resursi koji bi u suprotnom bili usmjereni na stvarne prijetnje. Ove dojave mogu doći u različitim oblicima od telefonskih poziva do anonimnih emailova ili poruka na društvenim mrežama, pri čemu je posebno zabrinjavajuća tendencija korišćenja savremene tehnologije i medijskih kanala za širenje dezinformacija (Smith, R. T., 2017). Kada se razmatra fenomen lažnih dojava o eksplozivnim napravama, od ključne je važnosti razumjeti potrebu za razvojem efikasnih strategija prevencije i odgovora, u cilju smanjenja štetnih posljedica i bolje zaštite resursa sigurnosnih službi. Brza identifikacija lažnih prijetnji omogućava da se stvarne opasnosti ne zanemare, čime se direktno štite ljudski životi i očuvava stabilnost sigurnosnog sistema. Procjenjivanje rizika, tj. ugroženosti se provodi u skladu s Matricom procjene rizika prema opštim kriterijama nivoa rizika odnosno vjerovatnoće i posljedice u odnosu na isti (Hasović, L., 2021).

2. TEORIJSKI OKVIR I PROBLEMATIKA

Lažne dojave o postavljenim improvizovanim eksplozivnim sredstvima (IED), kao i druge vrste lažnih uzbuna, stvaraju pravu sigurnosnu dilemu. U društvu koje je sve više suočeno s brzim informativnim tokovima, lažne dojave postaju ozbiljan problem, ne samo zbog narušene sigurnosti, nego i zbog panike koju izazivaju. Ovaj fenomen nije samo pitanje prepoznavanja prijetnji, jer radi se o složenoj situaciji u kojoj je ključno balansirati između prepoznavanja stvarnih opasnosti i suzbijanja štete koju izazivaju neistiniti pozivi. Kada sagledamo postojeće istraživanje na ovu temu, dolazimo do jasnog zaključka da su lažne dojave su odraz širih društvenih i psiholoških problema. Značajan broj istraživača bavio se motivima koji stoje iza ovih incidenata, ali i posljedicama koje one ostavljaju na društvo. Nisu svi radovi u ovoj oblasti usmereni samo na tehničke i sigurnosne aspekte; mnogi istraživači, kao što su Garrison i McManus, razmatraju psihološke i socijalne korene koji podstiču ljude na donošenje takvih odluka (Garrison, J., & McManus, T., 2014). Ispostavlja se da iza većine lažnih dojava stoje problemi koji nisu uvek očigledni na prvi pogled i često su povezani sa ličnim, političkim ili čak ideološkim razlozima. Pitanje kako zakon reaguje na ovakve postupke nije manje bitno. Većina zemalja, uključujući Bosnu i Hercegovinu, ima jasno postavljene kazne za lažno prijavljivanje opasnosti. U našem zakonodavnom okviru, lažna dojava o postavljenim eksplozivnim sredstvima može rezultirati kaznom zatvora do 5 godina, uz ogromne troškove koji prate angažovanje specijalizovanih timova. A troškovi nisu samo novčani, jer

dugoročne posljedice u smislu gubitka vremena i resursa nisu zanemarive. Sjećanja na istorijske incidente, poput onog iz 2001. godine u New Yorku, gde je lažna dojava izazvala evakuaciju više od 10.000 ljudi, podsećaju nas koliko dalekosežne posledice ovakvi incidenti mogu imati. Iako su brojni, takvi događaji su i dalje izazovni za analizu, jer sa svakim novim slučajem uočava se i šira upotreba tehnologija, pretežno društvenih mreža, kao načina za širenje dezinformacija. Nekoliko slučajeva u poslednjih nekoliko godina pokazuje kako lažne dojave postaju sve češće. 2019. godine, u Italiji su se dogodile brojne lažne dojave o eksplozivima postavljenim u školama, što je uzdrimalo obrazovni sistem i izazvalo dodatni pritisak na policijske snage. Kada podaci i obavještenja ukazuju da postoje osnovi sumnje (Korajlić, 2003) da je izvršeno krivično djelo za koje se goni po službenoj dužnosti, postupanje policije mora da ima sistematski karakter i da se odvija kroz evidentiranje podataka i obavještenja, njihovo stručno procjenjivanje, donošenje odluke o postupanju, kao i provjeravanju podataka i obavještenja, u cilju prikupljanja materijalnih i drugih dokaza. Prijetnje koje nisu stvarne često nemaju dovoljno konkretnih informacija, što usmerava bezbjednosne resurse u pogrešnom pravcu. Čak i u slučajevima kada je lažna dojava očigledna, posledice, poput panike ili prekomernog angažovanja resursa, mogu biti ozbiljne. Da bi se ovi problemi minimizirali, neophodno je razviti preciznije mehanizme za identifikaciju i prepoznavanje lažnih dojava, kao i ulagati u obuku timova za suočavanje sa sličnim izazovima. Zajedno s naprednom tehnologijom, koja je u stanju da poveća brzinu prepoznavanja prijetnji, trebalo bi da se osigura da društvo bude bolje pripremljeno za suočavanje sa svim vrstama sigurnosnih izazova. Na primjer, autori kao što su Garrison i McManus istražuju psihološke motive koji vode do zloupotrebe sistema javljanja, naglašavajući da često u pozadini takvih dojava stoje socijalni problemi, ali i političke i ideološke ambicije (Garrison, J., & McManus, T., 2014).

3. SISTEM POD OPSADOM DEZINFORMACIJA - FUNKCIONALNA SLABOST I REAKCIJA

Lažne dojave o bombama možda zvuče kao stara fraza, ali realnost je daleko ozbiljnija. Takvi incidenti nisu samo “zloupotreba sistema”, oni su udarac na njegovu srž. I svaki put kad neko digne lažnu uzbunu, pokrene se mašinerija koja troši vrijeme, resurse i strpljenje. Neki to rade iz bijesa ili frustracije, neki zbog pažnje. Neki jer žele skrenuti fokus sa nečeg drugog. Ima i onih koji igraju malo ozbiljniju igru, hoće da zaustave neku firmu, izazovu štetu konkurenciji ili poremete događaj. Ipak, bez obzira na razlog, posljedice su uvijek stvarne. Prva linija udara su policija i sigurnosne službe. Svaka dojava, bez izuzetka, mora biti ozbiljno shvaćena. I to znači da se protivdiverzini timovi angažuju, saobraćaj i ulice zatvaraju, škole, sudovi, tržni centri evakušu. A kad se ispostavi da je sve bilo “ništa” svejedno ostane račun, ali i nervoza iznad kojeg lebdi osjećaj

nesigurnosti. Problem je i u tome što ovakvi slučajevi opterećuju sistem. Policajci koji su mogli raditi na stvarnim prijetnjama, sada gube sate na nešto što ne postoji. A što ih je možda namjerno odvučlo u pogrešnom smjeru. Svaka lažna dojava je, u suštini, neka vrsta sabotaze ne samo sistema, nego i zdravog razuma. PDZ timovi zahtijevaju specijalizovanu opremu, stalnu obuku, mobilnost. Ništa od toga nije jeftino. Organizacija terenskih intervencija, smještaj, logistika o ostale aktivnosti, sve to ulazi u budžetski minus. I uz sve to, tu su i druge službe koje se paralelno angažuju: lokalna policija, medicinske ekipe, jer svi moraju biti spremni, čak i kad nije stvarno. A šteta se ne mjeri samo u novcu. Lažne dojave remete svakodnevni život. Zatvaraju se škole, firme, tržni centri. Ljudi se izbacuju iz rutine, širi se panika, atmosfera nesigurnosti lagano puži kroz pukotine svakodnevice. I što je najgore navikavanje na takve stvari može biti još opasnije od samih dojava. Zbog toga je potrebna je kombinacija svega kroz institucionalni odgovor, zakoni koji se ne šale, edukacija koja ide ispod površine. Jer ovo nije problem koji će se riješiti sam od sebe. Možda je najveći problem u tome što sistem još uvijek reaguje kao da vjeruje svakome. A to je i lijepo, i opasno. Lijepo jer pokazuje da ne ignorišemo prijetnje. Opasno jer oni koji to znaju koriste. U trenutku kad sistem prestane vjerovati, svi gubimo.

4. VEZA IZMEĐU LAŽNIH DOJAVA I TERORIZMA

Terorizam kao pojam nema jednu univerzalnu definiciju, ali se najčešće opisuje kao upotreba nasilja ili ozbiljne prijetnje nasiljem nad civilima, radi ostvarivanja političkih, ideoloških ili vjerskih ciljeva. Suština terorističkog djelovanja zapravo nije samo u izazivanju fizičke štete, već u kreiranju atmosfere straha, nesigurnosti i pritiska na vlasti ili širu javnost da promijene svoje ponašanje, zakone ili stavove. Stručnjaci za terorizam i države koje se bore protiv terorizma saglasni su u ocjeni da će biti vrlo teško odrediti definiciju terorizma koju bi priznale sve zemlje svijeta, ali su takođe saglasni o tome da se bez nje ne može voditi uspješna internacionalna borba protiv terorizma (Lakić, Z., Kovačević Z, 2024). U tom svjetlu, lažne dojave o bombama mogu se, u određenim okolnostima, posmatrati i kao dio šireg bezbjednosnog problema. One ne nose eksploziv, ali mogu razoriti povjerenje i kapacitete sistema. Naizgled banalne, te dojave zapravo remete rad institucija, troše resurse i otežavaju prepoznavanje stvarnih prijetnji. Kada službe bezbjednosti budu zatrpane istragama koje se na kraju pokažu lažnim, povećava se rizik da stvarna opasnost prođe ispod radara.

Jedan od ozbiljnih problema jeste i to što se vremenom stvara efekat „lažne uzbune“, te svaka naredna dojava može biti shvaćena s manje ozbiljnosti. A upravo to može iskoristiti neko ko planira stvarni napad. Sistem postaje zasićen, pažnja otupi, a to je idealno tlo za iznenađenje. Preplavljenost sistema lažnim dojavama može dovesti do smanjenja sposobnosti vlasti da reaguje na stvarne

prijetnje, stvarajući tako ranjivost za terorističke napade (Hoffman, B., 2006). Nije nepoznato da se uoči izbora, posebno tokom politički napetih perioda, broj lažnih dojava zna povećati. Neki analitičari vide u tome pokušaj destabilizacije, usmjeravanje pažnje javnosti, pa čak i svjesno izazivanje nepovjerenja prema institucijama. Kada se to poklopi s danima glasanja ili ključnim političkim događajima, sumnja u pozadinske motive nije bez osnova. Takođe, lažne dojave u tim trenucima mogu biti alat manipulacije ili čak diverzije. Dok se bezbjednosne službe bave evakuacijama i pretragama, neka druga radnja može ostati ispod radara. U svakom slučaju, efekat je isti: sistem je opterećen, a povjerenje građana načeto. Lica koja šalju lažne dojave o bombama najčešće nisu „klasični kriminalci“. Mnogi od njih dolaze iz pozadine emocionalne nestabilnosti, lične frustracije ili društvene isključenosti. Motivacija im može biti raznolika, od potrebe za pažnjom, preko želje za osvetom, pa sve do pokušaja da testiraju sistem. U nekim slučajevima, riječ je o adolescentima ili mladim osobama koje ne sagledavaju težinu svog čina. U drugim, radi se o planskim i ciljanim pokušajima da se izazove kaos ili odvрати pažnja sa nečeg drugog. Nerijetko se može govoriti i o tzv. "operativnom narcizmu", pojedinci koji se lažno predstavljaju kao borci protiv nepravde, ali zapravo instrumentalizuju kaos da bi se osjećali moćno. U političkim ili socijalno polarizovanim društvima, ovi motivi se lako zapale, pa nije čudno da broj lažnih dojava raste kad je društvena temperatura visoka. Ukoliko se ovom problemu priđe ozbiljno, mora se posmatrati u svim dimenzijama i to: bezbjednosnoj, političkoj, psihološkoj i društvenoj. One su ogledalo stanja u kojem se društvo nalazi, tj. koliko je ranjivo, koliko vjeruje institucijama, i koliko smo spremni da reagujemo zrelo. A borba protiv toga nije samo stvar zakona i kazni. Potrebno je obrazovanje, odgovorno izvještavanje, efikasna koordinacija službi i što je možda najteže stvaranje kulture u kojoj sigurnost nije samo tuđa odgovornost.

5. STATISTIČKI POKAZATELJI MUP-A KANTONA SARAJEVO ZA 2023. I 2024. GODINU

U toku 2023. godine evidentirano je 120 slučajeva anonimnih dojava o postavljanju eksplozivne naprave, a odnosile su se na sudove, tužilaštva, opštine, obrazovne ustanove, ugostiteljske objekte, banke i hotele. Nakon PDZ pregleda utvrđeno je da su dojave bile lažne, osim anonimne dojave o postavljenoj eksplozivnoj napravi u jednom ugostiteljskom objektu, gdje su PDZ pregledom u podrumskim prostorijama pronađene dvije ručne bombe. Od ukupno 120 anonimnih dojava o postavljenim eksplozivnim napravama rasvijetljeno je šest događaja, i to četiri iz mjeseca aprila i po jedan iz juna i jula ove godine. Zbog postojanja osnova sumnje da su učestvovali u izvršenju navedenih događaja prijavljeni su mladb. Č.H. (2010), kao i O.M. (1995), Đ.E. (1999), Č.E. (1969),

B.M. (1974) i T.A. (1981). Preduzimaju se aktivnosti na rasvjetljavanju ostalih događaja i pronalaženju počinioaca (MUP KS-Izvještaj o radu UP za 2023. godinu).

U 2024. godini evidentirano je 569 anonimnih dojava o postavljenim eksplozivnim napravama (449 ili 374,2% više u odnosu na 2023. godinu), od čega se 541 odnosila na osnovne i srednje škole na području Kantona Sarajevo, 10 na sudove na području općina Centar i Novi Grad od čega su se dvije odnosile i na zgradu Kantonalnog tužilaštva Kantona Sarajevo, pet na Dom zdravlja Ilidža, tri na ugostiteljske objekte na području općina Vogošća i Ilidža, tri na tržne centre na području općina Centar i Novo Sarajevo, dvije na prostoriju Fondacije Konrad Adenauer, jedna na stambeni objekat na području općine Stari Grad, dok su se preostale četiri odnosile na: osnovne škole na području Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine dvije, na zgradu Predsjedništva BiH i Međunarodni aerodrom Sarajevo – po jedna. Za navedene događaje izvršena su 443 PDZ pregleda u kojima je utvrđeno da su dojave bile lažne (MUP KS-Izvještaj o radu UP za 2024. godinu).

Najčešće mete ovih dojava bile su pravosudne i obrazovne institucije, zdravstvene ustanove i ugostiteljski objekti. Policija je do sada rasvijetlila sedam krivičnih dijela, a neki od počinilaca su već procesuirani. Kada se priča o lažnim dojavama, važno je ne gledati ih kao pojedinačne slučajeve koji se dešavaju nasumično. U stvarnosti, često postoji obrazac, a oni koji se time bave ozbiljno, znaju koliko je korisno tragati za tim ponavljanjima. Statistika tu zna biti vrlo rječita. Primjećeno je, recimo, da se lažne dojave češće javljaju u određenim danima u sedmici ili u tačno određenim dijelovima dana kao da neko cilja trenutke kada su institucije najranjivije ili kada se očekuje najveća reakcija. Nisu rijetke ni sezonske oscilacije. U školskim ustanovama, na primjer, “bombe” se nekim čudom pojavljuju baš u vrijeme testova ili ispita. Geografski gledano, postoje lokacije koje su očigledno “popularnije” za ovakve manipulacije. Tržni centri, škole, opštinske zgrade, sudovi sve su to mete koje izazivaju maksimalnu pažnju javnosti i institucija. Analizom lokacija može se naslutiti i vrsta motiva, pa čak i moguće pozadinske namjere. Kada se lažne dojave podudaraju sa važnim događajima recimo, velikim političkim skupovima, osjetljivim sudskim procesima ili predizbornim kampanjama teško je povjerovati da je u pitanju slučajnost. Ponekad je cilj da se odvuče pažnja, a nekad da se izazove kaos baš kada društvo pokušava da funkcioniše na visokom stepenu organizacije.

6. ZAKLJUČAK

Lažne dojave o postavljenim eksplozivnim napravama predstavljaju ozbiljan sigurnosni izazov koji prevazilazi okvir pojedinačnih incidenata, zadirujući u samu strukturu javne sigurnosti. Iako formalno spadaju u domenu krivičnih djela protiv javnog reda i mira, njihova funkcionalna šteta mnogo je dublja: remete operativne kapacitete interventnih službi, izazivaju kolektivnu anksioznost i narušavaju institucionalni autoritet. U kontekstu savremenih sigurnosnih prijetnji, posebno onih koje dolaze iz sfere terorizma, ovakve dojave dodatno komplikuju operativnu realnost ne samo da resursi bivaju raspršeni, već se gubi dragocjeno vrijeme koje bi, u situacijama stvarne ugroženosti, moglo predstavljati razliku između prevencije i tragedije. Uočen je i snažan korelativni odnos između porasta ovakvih incidenata i specifičnih društvenih okolnosti predizborni periodi, sudski procesi visokog profila, te važne društvenopolitičke manifestacije nerijetko služe kao vremenski okidači za aktivaciju lažnih prijava. Cilj je skretanje pažnje, izazivanje panike ili narušavanje funkcionalnosti institucionalnih mehanizama. Etiologija ovog fenomena nije jednoznačna. Uočavaju se različiti motivacioni obrasci od adolescenata koji kroz antisocijalne akte traže pažnju, preko pojedinaca sa psihopatološkim poremećajima, do svjesnih aktera sa jasnim instrumentalnim ciljevima. Takvi činovi, osim što mogu predstavljati element manipulativne taktike u okviru političkoideoloških konflikata, često nose i implikacije koje nadilaze domet prvobitne namjere.

U cilju minimizacije ovih incidenata, neophodno je sprovesti višeslojnu strategiju prevencije. To podrazumijeva unapređenje obuke profesionalnog kadra iz oblasti forenzike i kriznog upravljanja, uvođenje savremenih softverskih alata za procjenu vjerodostojnosti prijetnji i uspostavljanje strožih zakonskih mehanizama represije i sankcionisanja. Pored institucionalne odgovornosti, neophodna je i aktivnija uloga medija. Neodgovorno i senzacionalističko izvještavanje dodatno podiže prag straha, umanjuje osjećaj kontrole kod građana i doprinosi društvenoj fragmentaciji. Zato medijski prostor mora biti tretiran kao instrument bezbjednosti, a ne kao arena za poticanje panike. Naposljetku, bezbjednost nije isključivo domen institucija, već zajednički društveni projekat. Potrebno je jačati kolektivnu svijest o ozbiljnosti lažnih dojava i educirati populaciju, naročito kroz formalne obrazovne kanale, o pravnim i etičkim reperkusijama ovakvog ponašanja. Ukoliko želimo dugoročno očuvati otpornost društva na sigurnosne devijacije, važno je da se osim represivnih razvijaju i proaktivne politike. One uključuju razvoj prediktivnih modela za identifikaciju visokorizičnih obrazaca ponašanja, kao i promociju kulture odgovornosti na svim nivoima. Borba protiv lažnih dojava ne počinje u trenutku kada telefon zazvoni ona počinje u kulturi, obrazovanju i institucionalnoj spremnosti da razlikuje šalu od strategijski plasirane prijetnje.

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ABUSE OF FALSE BOMB THREATS A THREAT TO REAL SECURITY

Review scientific article

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Abstract:

False reports of planted explosive devices represent an increasingly pronounced security challenge in modern society. Although at first glance they may seem like harmless disturbances, such actions in reality provoke a wide range of consequences from undermining citizens' sense of security to seriously straining the resources of security and emergency services. The fact that such reports cannot be immediately classified as unfounded requires a prompt and comprehensive response from the relevant institutions, often involving specialized units and high value equipment. This paper examines how the abuse of the reporting system affects the operational readiness of security structures and what long term implications it has on public and financial flows. Also, statistical data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Sarajevo Canton for 2023 and 2024 will be analyzed, with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of the dynamics of this issue and its impact on the daily lives of citizens and institutional response.

Keywords: *False alerts, special teams, security, terrorism, public safety threats.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

False reports of planted explosive devices have become a serious security problem, with the potential to escalate into a widespread social phenomenon with multiple negative consequences. Increasingly motivated by various reasons, these reports not only drain the resources of security services but also cause psychological stress among citizens, which significantly undermines trust in the institutions responsible for maintaining public safety. In a modern context, where the speed of information flow is crucial, such reports can significantly disrupt the work of institutions tasked with responding to real threats. Although seemingly harmless, false reports can cause widespread social chaos, citizen unrest, and the diversion of significant resources towards searches that ultimately prove unjustified. The problem lies not only in causing panic but also in creating an illusion of danger, while real threats may be overlooked. False reporting is not just a misunderstanding or a harmless joke; it is an intentional act aimed at instilling fear, panic, and destabilizing the system. Such reports can be made through various channels, including phone calls, anonymous electronic messages, and social media posts. A special challenge is the use of modern technologies to spread disinformation, which further complicates the identification of actual threats and the adequate response of relevant institutions. Although a false alarm does not mean that an explosive device is really placed, it significantly disrupts daily life, causes a sense of insecurity, and creates a distorted picture of the real danger. This phenomenon cannot be considered a harmless act; on the contrary, it is often used as a means of political or social protest. Although the motives vary, the consequences are concrete and serious, including high costs of engaging specialized units, such as demining teams, which are responsible for detecting and neutralizing potential threats. In addition to material damage, frequent alarms can weaken the seriousness of institutional response at times when a real threat actually exists. The overload of services due to repeated false alarms leads to a decrease in their efficiency and an erosion of public trust in the protection system. Each new false report further complicates the distinction between real and imagined threats. Special attention should be paid to precisely defining the concept of a false report. A false report represents the conscious and intentional deception of authorities regarding the placement of an explosive device, without any real threat present. The motivation can be political, ideological, social, psychological, or even trivial, such as the need for attention or provoking disorder. Regardless of the cause, the consequences remain serious and multifaceted. In this context, it is also important to mention improvised explosive devices (IEDs), which, although not industrially manufactured, have the capacity to cause significant material damage and human casualties.

Such means are often used in terrorist attacks, and even false alarms regarding their use can serve as instruments of political pressure, intimidation, or destabilization. A false report of a planted explosive device encompasses a conscious and intentional attempt to provoke panic, fear, or distress among people, thereby unnecessarily mobilizing resources that would otherwise be directed towards real threats. These reports can come in various forms from phone calls to anonymous emails or messages on social media, with a particularly concerning trend of using modern technology and media channels to spread misinformation (Smith, R. T., 2017). When considering the phenomenon of false reports about explosive devices, it is crucial to understand the need for the development of effective prevention and response strategies in order to reduce harmful consequences and better protect the resources of security services. Rapid identification of false threats allows real dangers not to be neglected, thereby directly protecting human lives and preserving the stability of the security system. Risk assessment, i.e. threats is carried out in accordance with the Risk Assessment Matrix according to the general criteria of the level of risk, i.e. probability and consequences in relation to it (Hasović, L., 2021).

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND ISSUES

False reports of planted improvised explosive devices (IEDs), as well as other types of false alarms, create a real security dilemma. In a society increasingly faced with rapid information flows, false reports become a serious problem, not only due to compromised safety but also because of the panic they provoke. This phenomenon is not merely a matter of threat recognition, as it involves a complex situation where it is crucial to balance between identifying real dangers and mitigating the harm caused by false calls. When we examine the existing research on this topic, we come to a clear conclusion that false reports reflect broader social and psychological issues. A significant number of researchers have addressed the motives behind these incidents, as well as the consequences they have on society. Not all works in this field are aimed solely at technical and security aspects; many researchers, such as Garrison and McManus, consider the psychological and social roots that drive individuals to make such decisions (Garrison, J., & McManus, T., 2014). It turns out that behind most false alarms are problems that are not always obvious at first glance and are often connected to personal, political, or even ideological reasons. The question of how the law responds to such actions is no less important. Most countries, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, have clearly defined penalties for making false danger reports. In our legislative framework, making a false report about planted explosive devices can result in a prison sentence of up to 5 years, along with enormous costs associated with the engagement of specialized teams. And the costs are not only monetary, as the long-term consequences in terms of loss of time and resources

are significant. Memories of historical incidents, such as the one from 2001 in New York, where a false alarm triggered the evacuation of more than 10,000 people, remind us of how far-reaching the consequences of such incidents can be. Although numerous, such events remain challenging to analyze, as with each new case, there is a broader use of technologies, primarily social media, as a means of spreading misinformation. Several cases in recent years show how false alarms are becoming more frequent. In 2019, there were numerous false alarms about explosives planted in schools in Italy, which shook the education system and put additional pressure on law enforcement. When data and information indicate that there are grounds for suspicion (Korajlić, 2003) that a criminal offense has been committed for which prosecution is mandatory, police action must be systematic and carried out through the recording of data and information, their expert assessment, making decisions on actions, as well as verifying data and information, with the aim of collecting material and other evidence. Threats that are not real often lack sufficient concrete information, which directs security resources in the wrong direction. Even in cases where false alarms are obvious, the consequences, such as panic or excessive resource mobilization, can be serious. To minimize these problems, it is essential to develop more precise mechanisms for identifying and recognizing false alarms, as well as to invest in training teams to confront similar challenges. Together with advanced technology, which is capable of increasing the speed of threat recognition, it should be ensured that society is better prepared to face all kinds of security challenges. For example, authors such as Garrison and McManus explore the psychological motives that lead to the abuse of reporting systems, emphasizing that often behind such reports lie social problems, as well as political and ideological ambitions (Garrison, J., & McManus, T., 2014).

3. SYSTEM UNDER SIEGE OF DISINFORMATION - FUNCTIONAL WEAKNESS AND REACTION

False bomb threats may sound like an old phrase, but the reality is far more serious. Such incidents are not just "abuse of the system"; they strike at its core. And every time someone raises a false alarm, machinery is set in motion that consumes time, resources, and patience. Some do it out of anger or frustration, some for attention. Some want to divert focus from something else. There are also those who play a more serious game, wanting to stop some company, cause damage to the competition, or disrupt an event. Nevertheless, regardless of the reason, the consequences are always real. The first line of impact is the police and security services. Every report, without exception, must be taken seriously. And that means anti-diversion teams are deployed, traffic and streets are closed, schools, courts, and shopping centers are evacuated. And when it turns out that it was all "nothing," there is still a bill to be paid, along with the stress above which

hovers a sense of insecurity. The problem is that such cases burden the system. Police officers who could be working on real threats are now losing hours on something that doesn't exist. And which may have intentionally diverted them in the wrong direction. Every false alarm is essentially a kind of sabotage not only of the system but also of common sense. Special teams require specialized equipment, ongoing training, and mobility. None of this is cheap. Organizing field interventions, accommodation, logistics, and other activities all contribute to a budget deficit. On top of all this, there are other services that are engaged in parallel: local police, medical teams, because everyone must be ready, even when it's not real. And the damage is not just measured in money. False alarms disrupt everyday life. Schools, businesses, and shopping centers are closed. People are thrown out of their routines, panic spreads, and an atmosphere of insecurity slowly seeps through the cracks of everyday life. And worst of all, getting used to such things can be even more dangerous than the alarms themselves. Therefore, a combination of everything is needed through an institutional response, laws that are not to be taken lightly, education that goes beneath the surface. Because this is not a problem that will resolve itself. Perhaps the biggest problem is that the system still reacts as if it trusts everyone. And that's both beautiful and dangerous. Beautiful because it shows that we do not ignore threats. Dangerous because those who know how to exploit that do so. The moment the system stops trusting, we all lose.

4. THE CONNECTION BETWEEN FALSE ALERTS AND TERRORISM

Terrorism as a concept does not have a single universal definition, but is most commonly described as the use of violence or serious threats of violence against civilians, in order to achieve political, ideological, or religious goals. The essence of terrorist action is not only in causing physical harm but in creating an atmosphere of fear, insecurity, and pressure on authorities or the wider public to change their behavior, laws, or attitudes. Terrorism experts and countries fighting terrorism agree that it will be very difficult to determine a definition of terrorism that would be recognized by all countries of the world, but they also agree that without it, a successful international fight against terrorism cannot be waged (Lakić, Z., Kovačević Z, 2024). In this light, false bomb threats can be, under certain circumstances, viewed as part of a broader security problem. They do not carry explosives, but can undermine trust and the capacities of the system. Seemingly trivial, these alerts actually disrupt the work of institutions, waste resources, and complicate the identification of real threats. When security agencies are overwhelmed with investigations that ultimately turn out to be false, the risk increases that a real danger goes unnoticed. One of the serious problems

is that over time, a 'false alarm' effect is created, so each subsequent report may be taken less seriously. And that is exactly what someone planning a real attack can exploit. The system becomes saturated, attention dulls, and that is ideal ground for surprise. Overloading the system with false reports can reduce the authorities' ability to respond to real threats, thus creating vulnerability to terrorist attacks (Hoffman, B., 2006). It is not uncommon for the number of false reports to increase before elections, especially during politically tense periods. Some analysts see this as an attempt at destabilization, redirecting public attention, and even deliberately provoking distrust in institutions. When this coincides with voting days or key political events, suspicion of underlying motives is not unfounded. Additionally, false reports at such times can be a tool of manipulation or even diversion. While security services are busy with evacuations and searches, other actions may go under the radar. In any case, the effect is the same: the system is overwhelmed, and citizens trust is shaken. Those who send fake bomb threats are often not classic criminals. Many of them come from backgrounds of emotional instability, personal frustration, or social exclusion. Their motivations can be diverse, ranging from a need for attention, a desire for revenge, to attempts to test the system. In some cases, they are adolescents or young individuals who do not grasp the gravity of their actions. In others, they are planned and targeted attempts to provoke chaos or distract from something else. It is also often referred to as operational narcissism, where individuals falsely present themselves as fighters against injustice, but actually instrumentalize chaos to feel powerful. In politically or socially polarized societies, these motivations can easily ignite, so it's not surprising that the number of false reports rises when the social temperature is high. If this problem is approached seriously, it must be viewed in all dimensions: security, political, psychological, and social. They reflect the state of society, that is, how vulnerable it is, how much trust it has in institutions, and how ready we are to respond maturely. And the fight against this is not just a matter of laws and penalties. Education, responsible reporting, efficient coordination of services, and perhaps most difficult, the creation of a culture in which safety is not just someone else's responsibility, are needed.

5. STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF SARAJEVO CANTON FOR 2023 AND 2024

During the year 2023, 120 cases of anonymous reports about the placement of explosive devices were recorded, relating to courts, prosecutor's offices, municipalities, educational institutions, hospitality establishments, banks, and hotels. After the special teams inspection, it was determined that the reports were false, except for the anonymous report about an explosive device placed in a hospitality establishment, where special teams found two hand grenades in the

basement premises. Out of the total of 120 anonymous reports about placed explosive devices, six incidents were clarified, namely four from April and one each from June and July of this year. Due to the existence of grounds for suspicion that they participated in the execution of the mentioned incidents, the following individuals were reported: juvenile Č.H. (2010), as well as O.M. (1995), Đ.E. (1999), Č.E. (1969), B.M. (1974), and T.A. (1981). Activities are being undertaken to clarify the other events and to locate the perpetrators (MUP KS-Report on the work of the UP for 2023. In the year 2024, 569 anonymous reports of planted explosive devices were recorded (449 or 374.2% more compared to the year 2023), of which 541 referred to primary and secondary schools in the Sarajevo Canton, 10 to courts in the municipalities of Centar and Novi Grad, of which two referred to the building of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Sarajevo Canton, five to the Health Center Ilidža, three to hospitality establishments in the municipalities of Vogošća and Ilidža, three to shopping centers in the municipalities of Centar and Novo Sarajevo, two to the premises of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, one to a residential building in the municipality of Stari Grad, while the remaining four referred to: two primary schools in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, one to the building of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and one to Sarajevo International Airport. For the reported incidents, 443 special teams inspections were carried out, which determined that the reports were false (Ministry of Internal Affairs KS - Report on the work of the UP for 2024).

The most common targets of these reports have been judicial and educational institutions, health care facilities, and hospitality establishments. The police have so far solved seven criminal offenses, and some of the perpetrators have already been prosecuted. When talking about false reports, it is important not to view them as individual cases happening randomly. In reality, there is often a pattern, and those who deal with this seriously know how useful it is to look for these repetitions. Statistics can be very telling in this regard. For example, it has been noticed that false reports are more frequently made on certain days of the week or at specific times of the day, as if someone is targeting moments when institutions are most vulnerable or when the greatest reaction is expected. Seasonal fluctuations are not rare either. In educational institutions, for instance, 'bombs' mysteriously appear exactly during test or exam times. Geographically, there are locations that are obviously 'more popular' for such manipulations. Shopping centers, schools, municipal buildings, courts - all of these are targets that attract maximum attention from the public and institutions. Analyzing the locations can also suggest the type of motives, and even possible underlying intentions. When false alarms coincide with important events, for instance, major political gatherings, sensitive court processes, or election campaigns, it is hard to believe that it is a coincidence. Sometimes the goal is to distract attention, and sometimes

to cause chaos precisely when society is trying to function at a high level of organization.

6. CONCLUSION

False reports of planted explosive devices represent a serious security challenge that transcends the framework of individual incidents, intruding into the very structure of public safety. Although they formally fall under the domain of criminal offenses against public order and peace, their functional damage is much deeper: they disrupt the operational capacities of response services, provoke collective anxiety, and undermine institutional authority. In the context of modern security threats, especially those arising from the sphere of terrorism, such reports further complicate the operational reality; not only are resources dispersed, but precious time is also lost, which, in situations of real danger, could make the difference between prevention and tragedy. A strong correlational relationship has been observed between the increase in such incidents and specific social circumstances, such as election periods, high-profile court trials, and significant socio-political events, which often serve as temporal triggers for activating false reports. The aim is to draw attention, provoke panic, or disrupt the functionality of institutional mechanisms. The etiology of this phenomenon is not uniform. Various motivational patterns can be seen, ranging from adolescents seeking attention through antisocial acts, to individuals with psychopathological disorders, to conscious actors with clear instrumental goals. Such acts, besides potentially representing an element of manipulative tactics within political-ideological conflicts, often carry implications that go beyond the scope of the original intention.

In order to minimize these incidents, it is necessary to implement a multi-layered prevention strategy. This includes enhancing the training of professional staff in the fields of forensics and crisis management, introducing modern software tools for assessing the credibility of threats, and establishing stricter legal mechanisms for repression and sanctioning. In addition to institutional responsibility, a more active role for the media is also necessary. Irresponsible and sensationalist reporting further raises the threshold of fear, diminishes the sense of control among citizens, and contributes to social fragmentation. Therefore, the media space must be treated as a security instrument, not as an arena for inciting panic. Finally, security is not solely the domain of institutions but a collective societal project. It is necessary to strengthen the collective awareness of the seriousness of false alarms and to educate the population, especially through formal educational channels, about the legal and ethical repercussions of such behavior. If we want to preserve the resilience of society to security deviations in the long

term, it is important to develop not only repressive but also proactive policies. These include the development of predictive models for identifying high-risk behavioral patterns, as well as promoting a culture of responsibility at all levels. The fight against false alarms does not begin the moment the phone rings; it starts in culture, education, and institutional readiness to distinguish between a joke and a strategically placed threat.

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