

TERORIZAM - BEZBJEDNOSNA PRIJETNJA ZAPADNOM BALKANU

Pregledni znanstveni članak

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Sažetak:

Među gorućim svjetskim problemima s kojima se suočava međunarodna zajednica je terorizam, te samim tim predstavlja globalnu prijetnju miru i čovječanstvu. Iako je međunarodna saradnja država reprezentativnija nego ikad terorizam i dalje predstavlja ozbiljnu prijetnju po svjetsku zajednicu sa negativnim posljedicama koji se manifestuju na pogoršane uslove života, međuetničko neprijateljstvo, sijanje straha i nepovjerenja među stanovništvom. Obilježija terorizma mjenjala su se tokom istorije neprekidno usklađujući ga sa trenutnim razvojem tehnologije i dostignućima u nauci i tehnici, te društveno političkim procesima. Problematiku takođe predstavljaju neusvojene opšteprihvaćene definicije pojma terorizma, zbog različitog tumačenja sadašnjih definicija svjetskih stručnjaka i državnih i međunarodnih institucija. Kada je u pitanju nacionalna bezbjednost strategiju za prevenciju i borbu protiv terorizma predstavlja dokument u kojem su naznačeni ciljevi države sa sredstvima, pristupima i načinima po kojima će država postupati kako bi realizovala svoje ciljeve. Za terorizam možemo reći da je on danas internacionalni fenomen i bezbjednosna prijetnja na cijeloj planeti, a ne samo problem država i lokalnih zajednica koje bi trebale zajedno uskladiti napore u borbi protiv terorističkih organizacija i njihovih finansijera. Tokom 2022. godine na području Zapadnog Balkana nisu registrovane terorističke aktivnosti, niti protok državljana koji odlaze na strana ratišta. Takođe utvrđeno je da na području Zapadnog Balkana ne postoje značajnije terorističke ili nasilničke ekstremne grupe, već se to svodi na radikalizirane pojedince i male lokalne grupe.

Ključne riječi: Terorizam, pojam terorizma, strategija, prijetnja, Zapadni Balkan.

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1. UVOD

Evropske bezbjednosne službe suočavaju se sa polarizacije svijeta i porastom antisemitizma, koje će najvjerojatnije predstavljati novi talas prijetnji terorističkih napada u narednom period, gdje se bilježi porast antisemitskih incidenata, govora mržnje i ekstremističkih sadržaja na internetu. Inostrane terorističke grupe koje se nalaze na području istočne Evrope i zapadnog Balkana pokušale su da iskoriste aktivne mreže ilegalnog krijumčarenja i trgovine ljudima kako bi sebi obezbjedili lakši ulazak terorista u Evropu sa Bliskog istoka i južne Azije. Republika Turska je s obzirom na svoju geografsku lokaciju oduvijek bila tranzitna tačka za strane terorističke borce koji su napuštali susjedne zemlje. Većina terorističkih incidenata u Evropi uključivala je jednostavne zavjere s lako izvodljivim taktikama, korištenjem noževa, oružja ili vozila za ranjavanje ili ubijanje ciljeva u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu, Njemačkoj, Francuskoj i Turskoj. Evropa nikad nije ni prestala da se suočava sa stalnim terorističkim prijetnjama i zabrinutostima, rasno ili etničkim motivisanim ekstremistima i teroristima. Mnoge evropske vlade izrazile su zabrinutost zbog rastuće prijetnje koju predstavljaju akteri budući da aktivno rade na uključivanju, regrutovanju i radikalizaciji nasilja na internetu. Tome još negativno doprinosi i oružani sukob na područjima Palestine i Izraela, koji bi zbog raseljavanja i migracije stanovništva u Evropu doveo i određeni broj ratnika (spavača) raznih terorističkih grupa.

2. POJMOVNO ODREĐENJE TERORIZMA

Terorizam potiče od latinske riječi (terror,terrere-plašiti) koji upotrebom nasilja i u stanju egocentričnosti i brzopletosti, širi strah, paniku i nesigurnost kako bi se ostvarili ciljevi grupe (vjerski, ideološki, politički). On u svom korijenu sadrži esencijalno nasilje i njemu konačni cilj nisu samo ljudske žrtve i materijalna šteta koju nanese, već potvrda i simbolika prenošenja zastrašujućih poruka prema stanovništvu, gdje se planski udara na psihi čovjeka. U doktrini se obično daje sljedeća definicija ovom pojmu – društveno međunarodna štetna aktivnost koja

rezultira besmislenim gubicima ljudskih života, remećenje normalnih diplomatskih aktivnosti država i njihovih predstavnika i međunarodnih kontakata, sastanaka, te prometnih veza između država. U nekim definicijama krivičnog djela terorizma prilikom određivanja terorističkog ponašanja koriste se i drugi kriterijumi radi preciziranja osobenosti radnje izvršenja pomenutog djela(Korajlić, 2008).

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 u tome da se bez nje ne može voditi uspješna internacionalna borba protiv terorizma. "Da bismo razumjeli pojam terorizma i njegovu ulogu trebamo ga staviti u vrijeme i prostor u kojem se događa i gledati iz više aspekata. Terorizam je dio globalnog svijeta i neosporno je da postoji, no svaki događaj, bila to pljačka, nasilje između pojedinih skupina ne možemo nazvati terorizmom."(Marić, 2012) U literaturi postoji preko stotine definicija koji opisuju pojam terorizma, ali ima nešto zajedničko što se provlači u njima a to je da se u podlozi terorizma koristi terror kao sredstvo nasilja u cilju ostvarivanja zadatih ciljeva , koja su najčešće politička. „Kada govorimo o teroru koji je jedan od elemenata terorizma, napraviti ćemo paralelu odnosa rata i terorizma. Dakle, rat je fizički dok je terorizam mentalni, te fizička sila može u principu biti minijatura. Terorizam djeluje putem subjektivnog psihološkog pritiska i najviše ga olakšava kolektivna panika.“ (Townshend, 2003). Glavna suština terorizma ogleda se u privrženosti radikalnim separatističkim poklicima, fokusiranim na suzbijanje tradicionalnih državnih osnova uspostavljanjem društvenih, rasnih, nacionalnih, vjerskih i drugih klasnih razlika. Pored toga, proklamuju i političku motivaciju nasilničkih aktivnosti, zastrašivanja različitih društvenih grupa, opravdavanje terorističkih akcija, nepostojanje obavezne veze između terorističkih napada i kasnijih oružanih sukoba, te prisustvo određene ekstremističke ideologije.

3. STRATEGIJA I SARADNJA U BIH

Svaki posao, naročito onaj koji je društveno potreban i koristan, kao što su poslovi policijskih organa i policijskih službenika, temelji se na određenim temeljnim i ključnim vrijednostima i principima. Demokratski postulati na kojima se treba zasnivati policijski rad su „legitimnost, profesionalizam i odgovornost (Mustafić M, 2022). Savjet ministara BiH je u novembru 2021.

godine usvojio dugo odgađanu Strategiju za prevenciju i borbu protiv terorizma 2021-2026 godine. Strategija predstavlja najvišu sposobnost države u pogledu osiguravanja nacionalnih interesa. Nacionalna strategija je način uporabe moći i resursa nacije kako bi se postigli nacionalni ciljevi bez obzira na potencijale krizne situacije (Bilandžić, 2012.). Nova strategija je bila neophodna zbog saradnje sa određenim međunarodnim organizacijama i predstavljala je dio procesa evropskih integracija zemlje. Ovaj dokument pokušava da razvija mehanizme na svim nivoima vlasti kada je u pitanju prevencija terorizma i ublažavanje radikalizacije nasilja i nasilnog ekstremizma. Savjet ministara BiH usvojio je takođe i plan međusektorskog koordinacionog tijela za repatrijaciju državljana BiH iz Sirije i Iraka u nadležnosti Ministarstva bezbjednosti BiH iste godine.

U BiH Državna agencija za istrage i zaštitu ostaje i dalje prepoznatljiva kada je u pitanju borba protiv terorizma, međutim BiH nema jasne smjernice kojima se regulišu saradnja između tužilaca, obavještajne zajednice i organa za provođenje zakona u istragama o nacionalnoj bezbjednosti. Saradnja trpi zbog sporova oko nadležnosti i birokratske manjkavosti koja je rezultat složene strukture vlasti u BiH i politizacije kompleksnih pitanja krivičnog pravosuđa kada je riječ o terorizmu. Kada je riječ o graničnoj kontroli u proteklom periodu usvojen je novi zakon kojim se unapređuje regulatorni okvir o prikupljanju i korištenju unaprijed podataka o putnicima (API). Savjet ministara je usvojio odluku kojom se uspostavlja međuagencijska radna grupa za API i evidenciju imena putnika (PNR) kako bi se razvio regulatorni okvir za prikupljanje i korištenje informacija nakon čega bi uslijedilo razmjještanje terminala sistema za bezbjedno praćenje, poređenje i procjenu lične identifikacije na četiri aerodroma u BiH. Pored toga BiH je članica MONEYVAL-a (Komiteta eksperata za ocjenu mjera protiv pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma), i njeno Finansijsko obavještajno odjeljenje članica je Egmont grupe čime se dokazuje da BiH radi na izgradnji kapaciteta za suzbijanje finansiranja terorizma i dobrom saradnjom sa regionalnim susjedima i državama članicama EU, UN-om, OSCE-om, Vijećem za regionalnu saradnju za jugoistočnu Evropu i Vijećem Evrope.

Potpisivanje sporazuma sa evropskom agencijom bilo je predviđeno u momentu kada je migrantska kriza u BiH bila na vrhuncu. EU je tada ponudila BiH sporazum prema kojem bi Fronteks pomagao domaćim policijskim službama za provedbu zakona da suzbiju nelegalnu migraciju i prekogranični kriminal, što uključuje saradnju sa partnerima i raspoređivanje njihovih snaga. BiH i Fronteks

su krajem 2018. godine parafirali sporazum. Savjet ministara Bosne i Hercegovine ovih dana postiglo je saglasnost o tekstu sporazuma kojeg bi ta država trebala postići s Fronteksom, čime bi se stekli uslovi da policijski službenici iz Evropske Unije mogu doći u BiH kako bi pomogli u kontroli ilegalnih migracija, što ovaj sporazum čini jednim od ključnih preduslova koje je Evropska komisija postavila kako bi BiH u narednom periodu mogla otvoriti pristupne pregovore s Unijom.

3.1. Statistički pokazatelji za Evropu i Zapadni Balkan

Tabela br.1 Europe GTI score, rank and change in score, 2012–2022
Izvor: Institute for Economics and Peace, GTI, 2023.

Country	Overall Score	Overall Rank	Change 2012-2022	Change 2021-2022
Türkiye	5.600	23	-1.787	-0.078
Greece	4.793	31	0.765	-0.098
France	4.419	34	0.060	-0.154
Germany	4.242	35	1.022	-0.503
United Kingdom	3.840	42	-0.729	-0.713
Norway	3.514	49	-2.060	2.407
Italy	3.290	53	0.054	-0.391
Slovakia	2.784	58	2.275	2.784
Belgium	2.763	59	1.936	1.020
Spain	2.712	60	-0.545	-0.145
Austria	2.677	61	1.157	-0.580
Sweden	2.307	64	0.848	0.701
Switzerland	2.205	65	0.685	-0.572

Netherlands	2.120	67	2.120	-0.592
Cyprus	1.392	74	0.566	-0.537
Romania	0.682	84	0.682	-0.376
Lithuania	0.508	86	0.508	-0.318
Ireland	0.291	87	-1.829	-0.217
Denmark	0.158	90	-0.669	-0.133
Kosovo 90	0.158	90	-3.079	-0.133
Albania	0	93	-0.826	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	93	-1.974	0
Bulgaria	0	93	-4.255	0
Croatia	0	93	0	0
Estonia	0	93	-1.820	0
Hungary	0	93	-0.291	0
Iceland	0.000	93	0	0
Latvia	0	93	0	0
Montenegro	0	93	-0.508	0
Poland	0	93	0	0
Portugal	0	93	0	0
Serbia	0	93	-2.450	0
Slovenia	0	93	0	0

Macedonia (FYR)	0	93	0	-0.158
Czech Republic	0	93	0	-0.291
Finland	0	93	-0.227	-1.006
Regional Average			-0.288	-0.002

U periodu od 13. do 17.11.2023. godine, u organizaciji Generalnog sekretarijata Interpola- Direkcije za borbu protiv terorizma i Direkcije za koordinaciju policijskih tijela Bosne i Hercegovine*, u našoj zemlji je realizovana specijalna operacija Interpola HOTSPOT Adriatic 2023, čiji je cilj sprječavanje i otkrivanje kretanja terorista/stranih boraca terorista i njihovih saradnika koji koriste neregularne migracijske tokove. Direkcija za borbu protiv terorizma i naročito Poddirekcija za borbu protiv terorističkih mreža koje se nalaze u sastavu Interpola razvila je HOTSPOT koncept u svrhu otkrivanja, identifikovanja i lišenja slobode terorista i njihovih pomagača koji zloupotrebljavaju nezakonite migracijske rute za ilegalni ulazak u različite zemlje. Okosnica koncepta je unakrsna provjera biometrijskih podataka, prikupljenih od sumnjivih lica, sa biometrijskim podacima u Interpolovim bazama podataka, u realnom vremenu na licu mjesta.

Operativna operacija HOTSPOT Adriatic 2023 odvijala se na području Unsko-sanskog kantona u PPC „Lipa“, u Kantonu Sarajevo u PPC „Blažuj“, kao i u Imigracionom centru u Istočnom Sarajevu. Prema raspoloživim podacima u BiH izvršena je provjera 292 lica kroz Interpolove baze otisaka prstiju i prepoznavanja lica te razmijenjeno 360 informacija putem Interpolovog zaštićenog sistema I-24/7 i drugih sredstava komunikacije. Prilikom unakrsne provjere biometrijskih podataka, jedno lice je identifikovano kao lice traženo po međunaorndoj potjernici zbog krivičnog djela Organizovanje kriminalne grupe i Ilegalna trgovina migrantima, i lišeno je slobode i predato u dalju nadležnost Suda Bosne i Hercegovine*. Osim u Bosni i Hercegovini, ovakve operativne akcije sprovedene su i u Albaniji, Crnoj Gori, Sjevernoj Makedoniji, Srbiji, Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu, Sloveniji, Moldaviji, Italiji, Libiji i Tunisu.

*www.dkpt.gov.ba , (29.11.2024.)

4. TERORISTIČKA PRIJETNJA U EKSPANZIJI

U odnosu na 2021. godinu kada je bilo 18 terorističkih napada, države članice EU u 2022. godine prijavile su 28 pokušaja terorističkih napada, što znači tendenciju rasta i zabrinutosti. U izvještaju EUROPOLA* za 2022. godinu predočeno je da terorizam ostaje značajna prijetnja unutrašnjoj bezbjednosti Europske Unije, i da je neophodno nastaviti saradnju sa bezbjednosnim partnerskim agencijama kako bi osujetili terorističke aktivnosti, finansiranje terorističkih organizacija i grupa, smanjili radikalizaciju itd.

Na području Zapadnog Balkana nisu registrovane terorističke aktivnosti, niti protok državljana koji odlaze na strana ratišta tokom 2022. godine. Nacionalna netrpeljivost, visoka stopa nezaposlenosti, loši socioekonomski uslovi predstavljaju pogodno tlo za razvijanje radikalizacije na ovom prostoru. Online propaganda je i dalje na prvom mjestu kad je u pitanju širenje mržnje i ekstremizma, kao i regrutovanje putem neformalnih vjerskih okupljanja. Trenutno na području Zapadnog Balkana nema većih terorističkih ili ekstremističkih grupa, nego su zabilježeni radikalni pojedinci ili malnje lokalne grupe. Te lokalne grupe nisu hijerarhijski organizovane, već ih vode vjerski "autoriteti" u grupi koje imaju online kontakte sa istomišljenicima u regionu i Evropskoj Uniji. Zemlje Zapadnog Balkana tokom 2022. Godine nisu zvanično registrirale državljane koji putuju u inozemstvo na ratišta, iako je bilo više medijskih izvještaja o takvim slučajevima. U izvještaju se takođe skreće pažnja na povratak stranih boraca iz Sirije i Iraka u zemlje u regiji zapadnog Balkana.

Bosna i Hercegovina je u posebnom riziku zbog većeg broja ovih lica, znajući da ih se preko 100 još nije vratilo kući. Teroristi koji su osumnjičeni i predstavljaju potencijalnu bezbjednosnu prijetnju koriste migrantske rute kako bi se infiltrirali u grupe prolazeći kroz zemlje Zapadnog Balkana na putu do EU. Takođe uočene su prijetnje kroz korištenje vještačke inteligencije i novih tehnologija terorista i ekstremista namjenjene za regrutovanja i radikalizaciju pojedinaca. Platforma Metaverse koristi se za širenje regrutovanje, koordinaciju terorističkih aktivnosti i širenja propaganda plasirajući opciju dubokih lažiranja, proširene stvarnosti i vještačke inteligencije za razgovor kako bi se poboljšala učinkovitost.

*<https://www.europol.europa.eu/cms/sites/default/files/documents/European%20Union%20Terrorism%20Situation%20and%20Trend%20report%202023.pdf>, (29.11.2024.)

5. ZAKLJUČAK

Evidentno je da Bosna i Hercegovina ima volju da nastavi graditi zdravu, pluralnu i demokratsku zemlju, poštujući institucionalne vrijednosti. Međutim ukoliko se želi napraviti napredak u narednom vremenu potrebna je društvena predanost i finansijska podrška Evropske Unije. U svijetu nasilja i nejednakosti samo kultura i tehnologija mogu biti učinkoviti instrumenti za izgradnju ravnopravnijeg i tolerantnijeg okruženja u kome društvo ima posljednju riječ.

Kada govorimo o terorizmu možemo zaključiti da je to složena i višedimenzionalna pojava. Osim pravnih on se dotiče i niza drugih problema kao što su: psihološki, historijski, tehnološki, itd. Sve to dovodi do zaključka da svjetska zajednica još nije uspjela razviti opšte prihvatljivu pravnu definiciju za terorizam. Trenutno postoji prilično raznolik broj definicija koje manifestuju terorizam, koji proučavaju stručnjaci, kriminolozi, politolozi i specijalisti drugih nauka, dok se istovremeno se pojavljuju novi, sofisticiraniji oblici terorizma povezani sa razvojem naučnog i tehnološkog napretka.

Kako bi se uklonile prijetnje od terorističkih aktivnosti koje prijete Zapadnom Balkanu i šire policijske agencije i bezbjednosne službe morale bi represivnije djelovati kad je u pitanju ovaj kriminalni akt, a sastojala bi se od prepoznavanja, uklanjanja, neutralisanja, lokalizacija i minimiziranje utjecaja onih stvari koje bi mogle dovesti do terorističkih akata ili ga sprovesti u djelo. Prevenciju se provodi u prekriminalnim fazama razvoja negativnih procesa, tj faze u kojima se formira motivacija za nezakonito ponašanje. Kada se radi o borbi protiv terorizma, kojem je osnova vjerski fanatizam, neophodna je masovnost učešća kroz publikacije i razgovor sa stanovništvom koji moraju izlagati specijalisti iz područja teologije, društvenih nauka, psihologije, pravosuđa i mas medija.

Poseban značaj i podršku treba dati agencijama za provođenje zakona u Bosni i Hercegovini (SIPA-e, Ministarstvo unutarnjih poslova Republike Srpske, Federalne Uprave policije, Policije Brčko Distrikta, Tužilaštva BiH) koji su aktivno uključeni u borbi protiv terorizma kako bi se povećala učinkovitost njihove interakcije, razmjene informacija i koordinacije tokom zajedničkih protivterorističkih operacija.

Strategija za prevenciju i borbu protiv terorizma 2021-2026 godine, uveliko će olakšati konsolidovanu saradnju sa određenim međunarodnim organizacijama i državama članicama svjetske zajednice u cilju borbe protiv terorizma i razvoja mjera za rana upozorenja. Što interakcija na ovom polju bude aktivnija i šira, to možemo više očekivati da će manevarski prostor za teroriste biti sužen kako bi ih onemogućili u provođenju svojih namjera.

Takođe potpisivanjem sporazuma sa Fronteksom uveliko će pomoći u obezbjeđenju graničnog pojasa naše zemlje čime bi rezultat trebao biti suzbijanje nelegalne migracije, trgovinom oružjem i ljudima, prekogranični kriminal itd.

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www.dkpt.gov.ba
(28.11.2024.)

TERRORISM - A SECURITY THREAT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS

Review scientific article

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Abstract:

Among the pressing world problems facing the international community is terrorism, which therefore represents a global threat to peace and humanity. Although the international cooperation of states is more representative than ever, terrorism still represents a serious threat to the world community with negative consequences that are manifested in worsening living conditions, inter-ethnic hostility, spreading fear and mistrust among the population. The characteristics of terrorism have changed throughout history, continuously harmonizing it with the current development of technology and achievements in science and technology, as well as socio-political processes. The problem is also represented by the non-adopted generally accepted definitions of the term terrorism, due to different interpretations of current definitions by world experts and state and international institutions. When it comes to national security, the strategy for the prevention and fight against terrorism is a document in which the goals of the state are indicated with the means, approaches and methods by which the state will act in order to realize its goals. Regarding terrorism, we can say that today it is an international phenomenon and a security threat on the entire planet, and not only a problem of states and local communities, which should coordinate their efforts in the fight against terrorist organizations and their financiers. During 2022, no terrorist activities were registered in the area of the Western Balkans, nor was there a flow of citizens going to foreign battlefields. It has also been established that there are no significant terrorist or violent extreme groups in the Western Balkans, but it is reduced to radicalized individuals and small local groups.

Keywords: *Terrorism, concept of terrorism, strategy, threat, Western Balkans.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

European security services are facing the polarization of the world and the rise of anti-Semitism, which will most likely represent a new wave of threats of terrorist attacks in the coming period, where there is an increase in anti-Semitic incidents, hate speech and extremist content on the Internet. Foreign terrorist groups based in Eastern Europe and the Western Balkans have tried to use active networks of illegal smuggling and human trafficking to ensure easier entry of terrorists into Europe from the Middle East and South Asia. Due to its geographical location, the Republic of Turkey has always been a transit point for foreign terrorist fighters leaving neighboring countries. Most terrorist incidents in Europe involved simple plots with easy-to-implement tactics, using knives, guns or vehicles to injure or kill targets in the UK, Germany, France and Turkey. Europe has never stopped facing constant terrorist threats and concerns, racially or ethnically motivated extremists and terrorists. Many European governments have expressed concern about the growing threat posed by actors as they actively work to engage, recruit and radicalize online violence. The armed conflict on the territories of Palestine and Israel also contributes negatively to this, which would bring a certain number of fighters (sleepers) of various terrorist groups to Europe due to the displacement and migration of the population.

2. DEFINITION OF TERRORISM

Terrorism originates from the Latin word (terror, terrere-to scare) which, through the use of violence and in a state of self-centeredness and rashness, spreads fear, panic and insecurity in order to achieve the goals of the group (religious, ideological, political). At its root, it contains essential violence, and its final goal is not only human victims and the material damage it causes, but the confirmation and symbolism of conveying terrifying messages to the population, where it systematically strikes at the human psyche. In the doctrine, the following definition is usually given to this term - socio-international harmful activity that results in senseless loss of human life, disruption of normal diplomatic activities of states and their representatives and international contacts, meetings, and transport links between states. In some definitions of the criminal act of terrorism, when determining terrorist behavior, other criteria are also used in order to specify the particularity of the act of committing the said act (Korajlić, 2008).

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 conducted. "In order to understand the concept of terrorism and its role, we need to place it in the time and space in which it occurs and look at it from multiple aspects. Terrorism is part of the global world and it is undeniable that it exists, but every event, be it robbery, violence between individual groups we can call it terrorism." (Marić, 2012) There are over hundreds of definitions in the literature that describe the term terrorism, but there is something common that runs through them, which is that terrorism is based on the use of terror as a means of violence in order to achieve set goals, which are mostly political. "When we talk about terror, which is one of the elements of terrorism, we will draw a parallel between the relationship between war and terrorism. Thus, war is physical while terrorism is mental, and physical force can in principle be miniature. Terrorism works through subjective psychological pressure and is most facilitated by collective panic" (Townshend, 2003). The main essence of terrorism is reflected in adherence to radical separatist slogans, focused on suppressing traditional state foundations by establishing social, racial, national, religious and other class differences. In addition, they proclaim the political motivation of violent activities, the intimidation of various social groups, the justification of terrorist actions, the absence of a mandatory connection between terrorist attacks and subsequent armed conflicts, and the presence of a certain extremist ideology.

3. STRATEGY AND COOPERATION IN BIH

Every job, especially one that is socially necessary and useful, such as the jobs of police bodies and police officers, is based on certain fundamental and key values and principles. The democratic postulates on which police work should be based are "legitimacy, professionalism and responsibility (Mustafić M, 2022). In November 2021, the BiH Council of Ministers adopted the long-delayed Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism 2021-2026. The strategy represents the highest ability of the state in terms of securing national interests. National strategy is a way of using the nation's power and resources to achieve national goals regardless of the potential of the crisis situation (Bilandžić, 2012). The new strategy was necessary due to cooperation with certain international

organizations and was part of the country's European integration process. This document attempts to develop mechanisms at all levels of government when it comes to preventing terrorism and mitigating the radicalization of violence and violent extremism. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina also adopted the plan of the intersectoral coordination body for the repatriation of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina from Syria and Iraq under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the same year.

In BiH, the State Agency for Investigations and Protection remains recognizable when it comes to the fight against terrorism, however, BiH does not have clear guidelines regulating cooperation between prosecutors, the intelligence community and law enforcement authorities in national security investigations. Cooperation suffers due to disputes over jurisdiction and bureaucratic inadequacy, which is the result of the complex structure of the government in BiH and the politicization of complex issues of criminal justice when it comes to terrorism. When it comes to border control, a new law was adopted in the past period, which improves the regulatory framework on the collection and use of advance passenger data (API). The Council of Ministers adopted a decision establishing an inter-agency API and Passenger Name Record (PNR) working group to develop a regulatory framework for the collection and use of information followed by the deployment of security tracking, matching and assessment systems for personal identification at four airports in BiH. In addition, BiH is a member of MONEYVAL (Committee of Experts for the Evaluation of Measures Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing), and its Financial Intelligence Department is a member of the Egmont Group, which proves that BiH is working to build capacities to combat terrorist financing and good cooperation with regional neighbors. and the EU member states, the UN, the OSCE, the Council for Regional Cooperation for Southeast Europe and the Council of Europe.

The signing of the agreement with the European agency was foreseen at the moment when the migrant crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina was at its peak. The EU then offered BiH an agreement under which Frontex would assist domestic police law enforcement agencies to combat illegal migration and cross-border crime, which includes cooperation with partners and the deployment of their forces. BiH and Frontex initialed the agreement at the end of 2018. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina recently reached an agreement on the text of the agreement that that country should reach with Frontex, which would

create the conditions for police officers from the European Union to come to BiH to help control illegal migration, which makes this agreement a of the key preconditions set by the European Commission so that Bosnia and Herzegovina could open accession negotiations with the Union in the coming period.

3.1. Statistical indicators for Europe and the Western Balkans

Table no. 1 Europe GTI score, rank and change in score, 2012–2022

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace, GTI, 2023.

Country	Overall Score	Overall Rank	Change 2012-2022	Change 2021-2022
Turkey	5,600	23	-1.787	-0.078
Greece	4,793	31	0.765	-0.098
France	4,419	34	0.060	-0.154
Germany	4,242	35	1,022	-0.503
United Kingdom	3,840	42	-0.729	-0.713
Norway	3,514	49	-2.060	2,407
Italy	3,290	53	0.054	-0.391
Slovakia	2,784	58	2,275	2,784
Belgium	2,763	59	1,936	1,020
Spain	2,712	60	-0.545	-0.145
Austria	2,677	61	1,157	-0.580
Sweden	2,307	64	0.848	0.701
Switzerland	2,205	65	0.685	-0.572
Netherlands	2.120	67	2.120	-0.592

Cyprus	1,392	74	0.566	-0.537
Romania	0.682	84	0.682	-0.376
Lithuania	0.508	86	0.508	-0.318
Ireland	0.291	87	-1.829	-0.217
Denmark	0.158	90	-0.669	-0.133
Kosovo 90	0.158	90	-3.079	-0.133
Albania	0	93	-0.826	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	93	-1.974	0
Bulgaria	0	93	-4.255	0
Croatia	0	93	0	0
Estonia	0	93	-1.820	0
Hungary	0	93	-0.291	0
Iceland	0.000	93	0	0
Latvia	0	93	0	0
Montenegro	0	93	-0.508	0
Poland	0	93	0	0
Portugal	0	93	0	0
Serbia	0	93	-2.450	0
Slovenia	0	93	0	0
Macedonia (FYR)	0	93	0	-0.158

Czech Republic	0	93	0	-0.291
Finland	0	93	-0.227	-1.006
Regional Average			-0.288	-0.002

In the period from 13 to 17 November 2023. in the organization of the General Secretariat of Interpol - the Directorate for Combating Terrorism and the Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, a special Interpol operation HOTSPOT Adriatic 2023 was implemented in our country, the aim of which is to prevent and detect the movement of terrorists/foreign terrorist fighters and their collaborators who use irregular migration flows. The Directorate for Combating Terrorism and especially the Sub-Directorate for Combating Terrorist Networks, which are part of Interpol, developed the HOTSPOT concept for the purpose of detecting, identifying and depriving the freedom of terrorists and their helpers. who abuse illegal migration routes for illegal entry into different countries. The backbone of the concept is the cross-checking of biometric data, collected from suspicious persons, with biometric data in Interpol's databases, in real time on the spot.

The operational operation HOTSPOT Adriatic 2023 took place in the territory of the Una-Sana Canton in the "Lipa" PPC, in the Sarajevo Canton in the "Blažuj" PPC, as well as in the Immigration Center in East Sarajevo. According to available data in BiH, 292 persons were checked through Interpol's fingerprint and facial recognition databases, and 360 pieces of information were exchanged through Interpol's protected I-24/7 system and other means of communication. During cross-checking of biometric data, one person was identified as a person wanted under an international warrant for the criminal offense of Organizing a criminal group and Illegal trafficking of migrants, and was deprived of his liberty and handed over to the further jurisdiction of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Apart from Bosnia and Herzegovina, such operational actions were also carried out in Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, the United Kingdom, Slovenia, Moldova, Italy, Libya and Tunisia.

* www.dkpt.gov.ba , (November 29, 2024)

4. TERRORIST THREAT IN EXPANSION

Compared to 2021, when there were 18 terrorist attacks, EU member states reported 28 attempted terrorist attacks in 2022, which means a growing trend and concern. In the EUROPOL* report for 2022, it was presented that terrorism remains a significant threat to the internal security of the European Union, and that it is necessary to continue cooperation with security partner agencies in order to thwart terrorist activities, financing of terrorist organizations and groups, reduce radicalization, etc.

No terrorist activities were registered in the area of the Western Balkans, nor was there a flow of citizens going to foreign battlefields during 2022. National intolerance, high unemployment rate, poor socioeconomic conditions represent a suitable ground for the development of radicalization in this area. Online propaganda is still in first place when it comes to spreading hatred and extremism, as well as recruiting through informal religious gatherings. Currently, there are no major terrorist or extremist groups in the Western Balkans, but radical individuals or small local groups have been recorded. These local groups are not hierarchically organized, but are led by religious "authorities" in the group who have online contacts with like-minded people in the region and the European Union. During 2022, the countries of the Western Balkans did not officially register citizens traveling abroad to the battlefields, although there were more media reports on such cases. The report also draws attention to the return of foreign fighters from Syria and Iraq to countries in the Western Balkans region.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is at particular risk due to the large number of these persons, knowing that over 100 of them have not yet returned home. Terrorists who are suspected and pose a potential security threat use migrant routes to infiltrate groups passing through Western Balkan countries on their way to the EU. Threats through the use of artificial intelligence and new technologies by terrorists and extremists intended for recruitment and radicalization of individuals were also observed. The Metaverse platform is used to expand recruitment, coordinate terrorist activities and spread propaganda by placing the option of deep spoofing, augmented reality and artificial intelligence for conversation to improve efficiency.

*<https://www.europol.europa.eu/cms/sites/default/files/documents/European%20Union%20Terrorism%20Situation%20and%20Trend%20report%202023.pdf>, (29.11.2024)

5. CONCLUSION

It is evident that Bosnia and Herzegovina has the will to continue building a healthy, plural and democratic country, respecting institutional values. However, if progress is to be made in the future, social commitment and financial support from the European Union are needed. In a world of violence and inequality, only culture and technology can be effective instruments for building a more equal and tolerant environment in which society has the last word.

When we talk about terrorism, we can conclude that it is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. Apart from the legal ones, it also touches on a number of other problems such as: psychological, historical, technological, etc. All this leads to the conclusion that the world community has not yet managed to develop a generally acceptable legal definition for terrorism. Currently, there is a fairly diverse number of definitions that manifest terrorism, which are studied by experts, criminologists, political scientists and specialists of other sciences, while new, more sophisticated forms of terrorism associated with the development of scientific and technological progress appear at the same time.

In order to eliminate threats from terrorist activities that threaten the Western Balkans and wider police agencies and security services would have to act more repressively when it comes to this criminal act, and it would consist of identifying, removing, neutralizing, localizing and minimizing the influence of those things that would could lead to terrorist acts or put them into action. Prevention is carried out in the pre-criminal stages of the development of negative processes, i.e. the stages in which the motivation for illegal behavior is formed. When it comes to the fight against terrorism, which is based on religious fanaticism, mass participation is necessary through publications and conversations with the population, which must be presented by specialists in the fields of theology, social sciences, psychology, justice and the mass media.

Special importance and support should be given to law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SIPA, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republika Srpska, Federal Police Directorate, Brčko District Police, BiH Prosecutor's Office) that are actively involved in the fight against terrorism in order to increase the effectiveness of their interaction, exchange of information and coordination during joint anti-terrorist operations.

The strategy for the prevention and fight against terrorism 2021-2026 will greatly facilitate consolidated cooperation with certain international organizations and member states of the world community in order to fight against terrorism and develop early warning measures. The more active and wider the interaction in this field, the more we can expect that the room for maneuver for terrorists will be narrowed in order to prevent them from carrying out their intentions.

Also, by signing the agreement with Frontex, it will greatly help in securing the border zone of our country, which should result in the suppression of illegal migration, arms and human trafficking, cross-border crime, etc.

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