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## CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEFENCE AGAINST TERRORISM

### Abstract

*The biggest form of threat in recent history is terrorism. We are all potential targets, with just a different idea of how close we are to becoming the actual ones. The world changed the geopolitical scene after 9/11, putting in the core focus the countries which were interesting only for their natural resources. These countries received massive support in means, methods, education, preparation, and were equipped with proper training centers, passing the methodology, performed in the highest security services of the most developed global actors. All of this resulted in formation of separate units, radicalized "on behalf of religion" and connected globally, that are acting separately and applying the feeling of fear all over the world.*

*Critical infrastructure is a list of key resources without which a country can neither function properly, nor defend itself in emergency situations. Various countries define having in mind different aspects, but some of them are common for all. The vulnerability of critical infrastructure should be fenced out, and responsiveness of security services combined with civil sector must be at the highest level. Stable systems and clear roles of leading institutions are the most effective means of prevention in the defense against terrorism. In case of terrorist attack, only timely reaction of all subjects of defense system can limit the impact and turmoil spreading among citizens as identified victims of this criminal act.*

**Key words:** terrorism, critical infrastructure, vulnerability, system, defense.

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## INTRODUCTION

Security system is one of the most significant preconditions of successful functioning of every country. Integration of defense factors in critical infrastructure protection is crucially important for peace keeping in case of an attack to the subjected infrastructure.

The subject of this article is critical infrastructure protection from the most unpredictable form of endangerment – terrorism. We will strive to underline that the vital objects for national security of all countries in the world are in fact the critical infrastructure objects (facilities), as well as services they provide. Also, possible feeling of unsecured vital objects the population is depending on could be fatal for the economy and security of citizens. People tend to feel safe and expect their country to protect them.

Scenarios seen on television every day stay as reminders of how great an impact the inequality has, and what are the results of the rapid development of only few countries in the world. The lack of basic human resources and destruction of facilities on behalf of democracy and human rights delivered the army of the disgruntled. They started migrating towards the promised countries of Europe's developed West, and flooded the continent with new needs – needs for safety. Some of them are running away from the war zones in their motherlands, and some are eager to pay off life images they have seen so far.

The goal is to destabilize country's functioning and to put main political leaders on the same grounds. Means and methods are developing based on groups' current possibilities at the moment when they decide to perform an attack. Victims seen as "far from us" are the invisible ones in the eyes of the empowered countries. Some countries are providing arms to war zones.

The world started noticing the importance of critical infrastructure only after the leading countries were impacted. Now each country wishes the security optimum level and are organizing defense systems in order to come as close as possible to the goal. Private sectors have a significant role and have to cooperate with the state-owned institutions. International actors have to agree as soon as possible on the grounds of future cooperation and creation of ultimate information exchange, while fulfilling critical infrastructure defense.

## 1. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN EUROPE AND WORLDWIDE

The term critical infrastructure became especially up-to-date given the increasing number of terrorist attacks in the world. After the terrorist attack on twin towers in USA, September 11 2001, critical infrastructure became an inevitable part of national security of every country. According to the findings of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, Civil Protection Committee – EAPC CPC from 2002, which was later accepted by the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee – SCEPC as well, the term "critical infrastructure" contains required national capacities, services and information systems which are of such a vital importance that their impossibility of producing or damaging might have a direct impact on the national security, national economy, public health, public safety and effective authority operation. The other definition is: "Critical infrastructure includes especially (but not limited to): food, water, agriculture, health services and ambulance services, energy, transportation, information and telecommunication, banking and finance, chemical facilities, defense industry, post office and goods distribution, as well as national monuments and other cultural values."<sup>2</sup>

According to the Directive of the President of the United States of America, there are 3 strategic imperatives in clarification of the functioning of jurisdictional institutions in securing of optimum critical infrastructure functioning:

- 1) Refine and clarify functional relationships across the Federal Government in order to advance the national unity of effort to strengthen critical infrastructure security and resilience;
- 2) Enable effective information exchange by identifying baseline data and systems requirements for the Federal Government; and
- 3) Implement an integration and analysis function to inform planning and operations decisions regarding critical infrastructure.

The European Union Council stressed closer identification and marking, as well as assessment of need for improvement of critical infrastructure protection in 2008, and under the term "critical infrastructure", it implies: "a resource, system or its part, which is in a member state that is key for maintenance of vital society functions, health, safety, security, economic and social wellbeing of people,

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<sup>2</sup> *The Department of Homeland Security*, June 2002, White House, page 15.

and whose disruption or destruction would have a significant impact on member states by providing impossibility that those functions remain/maintain themselves.”

According to the same Directive: ”The European critical infrastructure“or the ”ECI“means critical infrastructure in member states whose disruption or destruction have significant impact on at least two member states. The importance of the impact is assessed in terms of general criteria. This includes effects which derive from inter-sector dependence of the type of infrastructure.<sup>3</sup>

Canada defines it as follows: ”Critical infrastructure refers to processes, systems, facilities, technologies, networks, assets and services essential to the health, safety, security or economic well-being of Canadians and the effective functioning of government. Critical infrastructure can be stand-alone or interconnected and interdependent within and across provinces, territories and national borders. Disruptions of critical infrastructure could result in catastrophic loss of life, adverse economic effects and significant harm to public confidence.”<sup>4</sup>

Australia is underlining: those physical facilities, supply chains, information technologies and communication networks which, if destroyed, would degrade or be unavailable for a longer period of time, and thus would significantly impact the social or economic wellbeing of the nation or impact the Australian capability to perform national defense and maintain national security.<sup>5</sup>

NATO, as an organization explains how:”Although there is no universally agreed definition, critical infrastructure is generally understood as those facilities and services that are vital to the basic operations of a given society, or those without which the functioning of a given society would be greatly impaired”.

In most countries, this definition has evolved over the years to include an ever-broader range of infrastructures. Critical infrastructure has come to include not only facilities as such, but also services, such as government services, emergency services, etc. ”Cyber-infrastructure“is also widely considered as a critical infrastructure, along with physical assets, and its protection has in some cases preceded that of physical infrastructure. Critical infrastructures also have

<sup>3</sup> *Council Directive 2008/114/EC* from 12/08/2008 on identification and marking of European critical infrastructure and assessment of need for improvement of its critical infrastructure protection, Official Gazette 345, 12/23/2008 P. 0075-0082

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/ntnl-scrtr/crtcl-nfrstrctr/index-en.aspx>; 10.05.2016.

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.emergency.qld.gov.au/publications/pdf/Critical\\_Infrastructure\\_Resilience\\_Strategy.pdf](http://www.emergency.qld.gov.au/publications/pdf/Critical_Infrastructure_Resilience_Strategy.pdf) (this document has been updated as of 09.05.2017. and is no longer displayed)

been identified in a growing number of sectors, from traditional areas such as defense, transport and energy, to areas such as banking and finance, health care, and IT, which have recently been labeled critical. Additionally, the criticality of an infrastructure has come to cover not only its "systemic" importance, i.e. its centrality to the operations of society, but also sometimes its symbolic importance as a national icon.

## 2. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE CLASSIFICATION

During 2004, a group of scientists made comparative analysis in 16 countries worldwide which is in summary as following:

1. banking and finance, (tele)communication, information and telecommunication systems and energy are listed in fourteen countries;
2. transportation, logistics, and distribution are listed in thirteen countries;
3. health services, water and water supplying are listed in twelve countries;
4. central government/government services are listed in eleven countries;
5. emergency rescue services are listed in ten countries;
6. petroleum and gas products supply are listed in nine countries;
7. informative services, media (radio and television), public administration are listed in eight countries;
8. other areas – strengthening of legislation, justice, public order and national security, waste management, police, radiological, chemical and biological protection, military and military facilities, insurance systems, social services, water supplies management, nuclear power plants are listed in one to six countries.<sup>6</sup>

Previously mentioned eight groups of critical infrastructure facilities priorities of sixteen countries, impose conclusion that there is no adequacy about definition and the content. Each country on its own level determines definition

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<sup>6</sup> Chemerin, D., *Critical infrastructure – object and mean, How we protect ourselves from catastrophies (Proceedings)*, State administration for protection and rescue of Republic of Croatia, Zagreb, 2007., page 81.

and content in accordance with its own specifics (political, economic, military, geostrategic etc.) What is common in all countries and which all of them agree during defining critical infrastructure is its key impact on normal society functioning.

NATO itself mentioned how Switzerland and Austria did not list critical infrastructure.<sup>7</sup>

It is clear also that NATO particularly addressed this fact, since the mentioned countries are maintaining their neutrality.

During telecommunication forum TELFOR in Belgrade 2010., the chart was presented and it analyzed following countries and common special interest defense systems for each of them: Canada, United Kingdom, Australia, USA, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Switzerland, and under critical infrastructure, each country quoted:

- Energy;
- Communication;
- Finance;
- Transportation;
- Health care;
- Governmental and emergency services;
- Water supplying, where Norway and Canada did not explicitly mention this category, but we consider it to be part of a wider aspect;
- Food supplying, where UK and Norway did not explicitly mention this category, but we consider that, under transportation and social security, these countries include food as well.

It is a clear impact of geopolitical position of each mentioned country, one's natural characteristics and risk (and vulnerability) assessment, so we also have water drainage in cases of UK and Netherlands, which specially underlined this category.

We noticed a continuing misunderstanding of all sovereign entities regarding definitions of many terms, which are important for this article – the definitions of terrorism and critical infrastructure. However, regarding the critical infrastructure,

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.nato-pa.int/default.asp?SHORTCUT=1165>; 15.05.2016.

the most important thing is finding common systems which are listed in all countries and, for starts, to direct all information resources towards close cooperation on common issues. Remaining characteristics can be discussed on national levels, according to the model of the European Union.

### 3. EUROPEAN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

As we noticed, critical infrastructure mostly implies physical assets, networks or organizations whose disruption or disabling would lead to serious consequences, long-term disruption of the social and economic life.

A few national authorities made a wide list of economic sectors, which is included in this definition – they mostly include energy supply, water supply and food products supply, waste management, key traffic networks (big airports and railway stations), financial institutions and money delivery, health services and state organizations in charge for emergency situations.

The European Directive from 2008 included only European critical infrastructure, meaning that many national critical infrastructure facilities stayed out of content of the Directive. When we add very frugal obligations dictated by the Directive to the member states regarding protection of critical infrastructures, we may conclude that the biggest jurisdiction lays in each member state separately.

Giving the circumstances we pointed out in the previous section, we have already stated that the European model could be used on a world-wide level, and thus we are underlining that the Directive should provide instruments for greater cooperation and imposition of more significant obligations.

The European critical infrastructure was made on demand of the European council in June 2004 by preparing general strategy for critical infrastructure protection. That strategy was preceded by the Board statement about critical infrastructure protection in fighting against terrorism, which proposes means which could improve the European terrorist attack prevention, readiness and response to it, including critical infrastructures.

On November 17<sup>th</sup> 2005, the Board presented the Green book on European program of critical infrastructure protection, which provides possibilities for establishing the program and information network for critical infrastructure alert.

On December 2005, the Council for justice and internal affairs asked the Board to make a proposal on a European program of critical infrastructure protection („EPCIP”), and decided that it should be based on an approach to all endangerments, giving the priority to terrorist attacks threats. Remaining treats produced by human factor, technology and natural disasters were taken into consideration in the process of critical infrastructure protection, but the priority was given to terrorist threats.

In April 2007, the Council adopted conclusions on the European program of critical infrastructure protection, in which was outlined that the ultimate responsibility will be on the member states to organize critical infrastructure protection within their national borders. The Board made the European procedures for identification and critical infrastructure marking (“ECIs”) and the assessment of need for their protection improvement.

The Council Directive 2008/114/EC from December 8<sup>th</sup> 2008 (The Directive) on critical infrastructure identification and marking is the first step in the gradual approach towards identification and marking of critical infrastructure, as well as assessment of need for its protection improvement.

This Directive was then focused on sectors of energy and transportation, while other sectors were excluded. There was a need for its revision in terms of its impact assessment, and the need to involve other sectors in its preview. It is imposing that prevailing and ultimate responsibility for the European critical infrastructure protection is in the hands of state members and the owners or those infrastructures.

Giving the circumstances that there is a certain number of critical infrastructures within the Community, whose disruption or destruction could have an impact across borders, there is a mutual dependence between related infrastructures.

It is emphasized that the European critical infrastructure should be identified and marked by general procedure. Assessment of security requirements for that kind of an infrastructure should be implemented in accordance with the general minimalistic approach. Bilateral cooperation among state members is a priority in this case. Experiences of each country and certain sectors in this process are taken into consideration.

The Directive defined obligations for preparing operative security plans (“OSP”) or equivalent measures, which are combined with identifying important resources, risk assessment and identification, choosing and establishing priority countermeasures



and procedures for each critical infrastructure facility. State members can estimate if existing security plans are adequate and , in case they are not, force adequate protection measures.

All suggested measures of member states and their bilateral and multilateral cooperation should meet the requirements of this Directive, which are referring to the Operational Security Plan or assigning a Security Liaison Officer.

The Directive also defined an obligation that every member state should assign a Security Liaison Officer for each European critical infrastructure, in order to ease the cooperation and communication with relevant national authorities for critical infrastructure protection.

This Directive further predicts establishing of general methodology for identification and classification of infrastructural resources risks, threats and vulnerability. In order to create a safe information exchange, this document assumes obligatory protection in accordance with proper regulations of community and member states. Each member state and Commission should obey certain security levels of confidentiality, which are determined by the document issuer.

Information exchange requires a trust bond, so that the companies and organizations know that their vulnerable and classified data will be properly protected. In EC, there is significant engagement of private sector in risk monitoring and managing, planning of working continuity and restorations after accidents. The Community encourages full inclusion of the private sector.

In European countries, the ways they are secured and protected vary from combination of state authorities (police, special protection services, and sometimes the army as well), to private security officers which are employed by the given organization, to the employees in private security companies.

If we have in mind the threats to critical infrastructure, those might be caused by humans, like terrorist attacks or other criminal activities, but they can also be caused by natural disasters - by weather like storms, volcano eruptions or other weather impacted disasters.

Recently, the European Union started numerous initiatives in the field of critical infrastructure protection.

#### 4. TERRORISM AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

”An idea of an ancient philosopher that all flows and all changes, also applies to the source of the word *terrorism*. Namely, at the time of the French revolution, during the period 1793 - 1794 (régime de la terreur), the expression *terror(ism)* meant establishing order by violence against the violence of anarchists. So, the meaning was exactly opposite of the contemporary one: at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century it was positive, today it is negative.”<sup>8</sup>

Depending on the general significance for the world politics scene, the impact of certain countries on the understanding of terrorism, and the general relation towards terrorism has changed throughout history. The relation was definitely subservient to the interests of an individual country or different federations of countries. In accordance with the above, the ”duplicity of standards and also the duplicity of morals in international politics is shown in this regard.”<sup>9</sup>

Terrorist attacks of recent dates on the critical infrastructure of the USA raised again, in the foreground, the question of protection of these objects, as in the USA, as well as in the rest of the world, and, of course, in the UN.

After the attack on the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in the city of Oklahoma in 1995, the American authorities concluded by analyzing the consequences, that the ”loss of one federal building of its less importance and separated from vital national infrastructure, made a chain reaction on different activities, which, in normal conditions, would never be impacted by that building”.<sup>10</sup>

Except for the lost lives and the infrastructure itself, the assassination caused discontinuation of many processes, which were controlled directly or indirectly from that federal building.

Interdependence of critical infrastructures and their vulnerability on many crossing points is a risk factor for the national security.

<sup>8</sup> Antic O., Article in newspaper ”Politics”: ”*War against terrorism*”, 17.09.2014.

<sup>9</sup> Simeunovic D, *Terrorism*, Faculty of Law studies, Belgrade, 2009, page 18.

<sup>10</sup> Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was an office complex of the American federal services, residing on the address 200 N. W. 5th Street in the business center of Oklahoma, in Oklahoma state. Murrah building was the target of the bomb attack on April 19th 1995. On that occasion, 185 people died. Until the 90s, the building was the regional center office for Social security administration, the FBI, the DEA and the ATF, according to: „*Critical infrastructure protection: a brief overview*“<http://chnm.gmu.edu>; 11.06.2016.

Conclusions of analyzing the consequences of the assassination lead to an imminent presentation of the Directive 39 (PDD-39), which formed Critical Infrastructure Working Group. This group was formed by the governmental agencies' representatives, lead by justice minister at the time.<sup>11</sup> Based on the Group's report, president Clinton formed the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection – PCCIP, with the task of performing a detailed analysis of the existing links between country's critical infrastructure and the national security. The appraisal pointed out high vulnerability of the overall national infrastructure, due to their interconnection. At the time, 8 critical infrastructures<sup>12</sup> were recognized, with the conclusion that information and electrical infrastructures were the most sensitive, due to the fact that they were the base for the functioning of all other infrastructures.

Considering the development of the situation on the field of current world happenings, terrorists are using wider available resources with multiple profits. Namely, we are witnessing everyday prime time news that people are joining willingly these called "Islamic state", which started the latest form of brutality towards "the infidels".

Jihad was announced against the Americans who are occupying the two sacred places in 1996, and even then, we could assume that the requests for execution of enemies would not stop on their ouster from Mecca and Medina but, as confirmed by the terrorists' actions, on their own territories as well. However, what was once the organization "Al Qaeda", today is separated into few fractions. Among the ones who became skewed interpreters of religion, the ISIS (IslamicStateofIraqandSyria) is the most brutal, recruiting boys and training them to perform different kinds of executions, from beheading (their trademark) to shooting from the gun in the back of victim's nape.

Even in the first fatwa (religious statement), Bin Laden, as the only signatory, quoted extracts of the Islamic holy book: "Martyr shall not feel the pain of death unless as you feel being pinched. Privileges for the martyr are guaranteed by the Allah; forgiveness with his first blood flow, he shall see his place in heaven,

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11 *U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism PDD -39*, <http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/pdd39.htm>, accessed on: 23.10.2015.

12 Critical informational infrastructure, infrastructures of banking and finance, electrical systems, water supply systems, transportation, emergency services, government services and infrastructures for delivery and fuel and gas warehousing. According to: Marsh.R, *Critical Foundations: Protecting Americas Infrastructures*, The George C, Marshall Institute, [http://cipp.gmu.edu/clib/43\\_TheMarshallInstitute-CriticalFoundationsProtecting.htm](http://cipp.gmu.edu/clib/43_TheMarshallInstitute-CriticalFoundationsProtecting.htm), 02.07.2016.

he shall wear jewelry of the faith (Imaan), shall be married to the pretty ones (referring to virgins), shall be protected from the purgatory, shall be secured on the day of judgment, shall be crowned by the crown of dignity, the ruby which is better than this entire world (Duniah) and his entire content, shall be married to 72 virgins (the beauties of the Heaven) and his devotion on behalf of his 70 cousins shall be accepted''<sup>13</sup>

The incredible sensationalism, sending messages only moments after publishing videos with calls for the attack or the videos of attacks themselves on the leading TV networks, which are being spread with the amazing speed throughout the world, is providing executors so much wanted attention, and the world shivers once again.

''It is considered that there are two key characteristics which differ terrorism from other forms of violence: the targets are noncombatants and violence is used for producing the dramatic fear''.<sup>14</sup>

Contemporary terrorism is closely connected with the most severe form of propaganda as a dramatically planned crime, wrought by hatred towards all opponents, which strives to point out their motives and goals through global media channels, perform indoctrination, cause fear or sympathy, and finally- devalue democratic achievements of contemporary society. That is why terrorism is an act of communication<sup>15</sup> or a ''synthesis of war and theatre''<sup>16</sup>

The roots of globalist ideas of warfare against infidels on one side and religious apostates, on the other, should be researched. Islam contains ideas about afterlife and Jannah (paradise), and existence on Earth only as a stopover towards Heaven. ''In the idea of destiny, the stance that God determines the hour of man's birth and death is emphasized, so that man in war can freely expose himself to danger, because death will be avoided if in God's will is not written to die. There are 3 kinds of righteous wars which are sanctioned by the Islamic divine law: 1. Wars which are fought on behalf of religion and Muslim community defense; 2. Wars

13 <https://www.heritage.org/research/projects/enemy-detention/al-qaeda-declarations>, 10.06.2016.

14 ''Contemporary terrorism'' editor PhD professor Branislav Djordjevic, group of authors, Public enterprise ''Official Gazette'' International politics and economy Institute, Belgrade, 2015., page 105.

15 Horgan J. and Taylor M., *The future of terrorism*, Frank Cass publishers, London, 2000., page 2.

16 Combs, C.C., *Terrorism in the Twenty-First Century*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., 1997., pages 8 and 17.

being fought in order to penalize injustice towards Muslim community; 3. Wars fought against infidels and idolaters or all the ones which are not Muslims. In the writings of Muslim theologians and jurists, there are 4 kinds of jihad, fought by hearth, tongue, arm and sword.<sup>17</sup>

As joint obligation of all Muslims, only the last kind of jihad is in constellation with world stage today. It is clear that the recipe contained additional radicalization of holy book's excerpts in order to enforce some of the well-developed methods used by the intelligence services and sects, like deprivation and group unity maintenance during trainings, which are underlining how one sacrifice will secure the rest of family's living in peace and welfare.

The swing of the world's theatre scene and media role in the service of terrorist organizations still depends on the key actors of chessboards, prophets of history ending predictions, kings of democracy and absolutists of multinational corporations.

## 5. DEFENSE AGAINST TERRORISM

Terrorism is, as we have already seen, the sickness of modern society, shaped by significant differences among distribution of wealth in the world, and radicalized by social factors (including religious and economy factors) as the base of misunderstanding between united colors of the world.

If we understand it as: "intentional, organized and systematic violence of a human collectivity – non-sovereign (non-state, non-governmental) subject (group, gang, organization, political party or movement) or sovereign (state-led) subject, or state, whose members are in such measure convinced in the adequacy and justification of their own extremist goals (political, religious, ethnical, social...), and obsessed by hatred towards the enemy, that they are determined to apply the roughest physical force over the predetermined (personal) or randomly directed victim, for its murder, temporary or permanent physical hurt (mutilation), kidnapping or psychological abuse, with the intention of causing (create) maximal effects (fear) in the environment where random (predetermined) victim is, and to enforce the opponent to unconditional subordination to their will, and by that it is implied to fulfill their demands – realization of projected political goal."

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17 Milasinovic R, Milasinovic S, *The basis of theory of conflicts*, University in Belgrade, Faculty of Security studies, 2007, pages 48 and 49.

Countries are trying to engage maximum capacities available in order to protect their population, but as the borders are becoming porous, challenges seem to multiply on daily basis.

All engaged defense forces are under continuous training and control, especially in regards of terrorism defense. However, the fact is that the forces are understaffed, and that the situation is similar in most countries in the world. Hence, mutual cooperation on national security protection of all countries in the world is the key question which has to step out from the frames of discussion panels and the exchange of experiences and statistical data, but should rather deliver specific measures and present them in a way which will not minimize rights and obligations of any country, but strengthen international trust, especially when considering defense against terrorism.

## CONCLUSION

As we are witnesses of everyday destruction, the role of critical infrastructure is seen even better. It is considered that there are no more important objects for population and economy functioning than the ones of specific importance for the country's defense. We also underlined the fact that critical infrastructure cannot be the main object of protection, but actually the services it provides, i.e. their continuity.

Security experts must be incorporated in adequate and timely defense and so that they know the systems we call critical infrastructure. We wanted to explain that the correct way is to unite practices in social sciences, and to continuously exchange information and analysis, because this information is the core concept of protection of most significant resources. It is obvious that countries understood the importance of preservation of all systems representing critical infrastructure, i.e. which are of specific importance for country's defense, and its forces should be reinforced in bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and in cooperation of leading economies of the world. We are aware that annual budget is crucial for improving the system of mutual informing and production, but also, we understand that security culture is the factor which can help us in engaging citizens in processes of proactive security function.

Security forces should have clearly established system of unequivocal rules and procedures and clear allocation of forces in the time of peace. Permanent preparation helps in emergency situation.

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8. U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism PDD -39, <http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/pdd39.htm>, accessed on: 23.10.2015.

**Apstrakt****ODBRANA KRITIČNE INFRASTRUKTURE OD TERORIZMA**

*Najveći oblik pretnje u novijoj istoriji je terorizam. Svi smo potencijalne mete, samo sa drugačijom idejom o tome koliko smo blizu da postanemo stvarna meta. Svet je promenio geopolitičku scenu posle 11.septembra (2001.), stavljajući u fokus one države koje su bile interesantne samo zbog svojih prirodnih resursa. Ove države su dobile masovnu podršku u sredstvima, metodama, edukaciji, pripremi, i bile su opremljene adekvatnim trening centrima, prosleđujući metodologiju korišćenu u najznačajnijim bezbednosnim službama najrazvijenijih globalnih aktera. Sve ovo rezultiralo je u formiranju odvojenih jedinica, radikalizovanih "u ime religije" i globalno povezanih, koje deluju odvojeno i šire osećaj straha po celom svetu.*



*Kritična infrastruktura je lista ključnih resursa bez kojih jedna država ne može adekvatno funkcionisati, niti se braniti u vanrednim situacijama. Različite države ih definišu imajući na umu različite aspekte, ali neki od njih su zajednički za sve. Ranjivost kritične infrastrukture mora biti ograničena, i pravovremeno reagovanje bezbednosnih službi u kombinaciji sa civilnim sektorom mora biti na najvišem nivou. Stabilni sistemi i jasne uloge vladajućih institucija su najefektivnija sredstva prevencije u odbrani protiv terorizma. U slučaju terorističkog napada, samo pravovremena reakcija svih subjekata sistema odbrane može ograničiti uticaj i širenje nemira među stanovništvom koje je identifikovano kao žrtva ovog kriminalnog akta.*

***Ključnereči:*** terorizam, kritična infrastruktura, ranjivost, sistem, odbrana.