

GENDARMERIE ACTING IMPROVEMENT IN COUNTERING TERRORISM

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Abstract

When considering terrorist acts as those whose modus operandi could be described as a non-selective punctual immediate physical violence with heavy consequences directed against a group of people, we can say that it is a phenomenon encountered by the security apparatus of many contemporary countries. Such modus operandi, characterized by a high level of cruelty and impudency, causing the great number of victims, deterrence and public disturbances, is very closely connected with the acts mentioned. The trend of such acts is on the increase, and they are more often performed as the representative form of terrorism, as the complex form of political violence, as well as other heavy crimes, and set a task for the security offices to find effective mechanisms to confront them. This requires changes along the process of training, organization, and tactics in the Gendarmerie police officers' procedures.

Key words: violence, terrorism, training process, procedure, Gendarmerie.

УНАПРЕЂЕЊЕ ПОСТУПАЊА ЖАНДАРМЕРИЈЕ ЗА СУПРОТСТАВЉАЊЕ ТЕРОРИЗМУ

Апстракт

Предузимање терористичких аката чији би се modus operandi могао описати као неселективно пунктуално тренутно физичко насиље са тешким последицама уперено према групи лица – јесте феномен са којим се сусрећу безбедносни апарати многих савремених држава. Наведени modus operandi одликује висок степен свирепости и безобзирности, проузроковање великог броја жртава, док су истовремено застрашивање и узнемирење јавности уско повезани са предметним актима. Тенденција повећања ових аката, који представљају појавни облик тероризма као сложеног облика политичког насиља, пред органе безбедности поставља задатак изнајлажења ефикасних механизма за супротстављање истима, што захтева промене у процесу обучавања, те у организацији и тактици поступања полицијских службеника Жандармерије.

Кључне речи: насиље, тероризам, процес обучавања, процедура, Жандармерија.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Criminality as a social phenomenon has been perceived as negative by most community members since the beginning of institutional regulation of interpersonal relationships and the creation organized communities of people. In different historical eras, society's response to criminality has adapted to specific social and political conditions. Terrorism¹ is ranked as political criminality and represents one of more prominent problems of many modern states. A modern state accentuates the fight against crime as one of high priority tasks, with the emphasis on serious forms of crime, where terrorism is certainly included. From the perspective of criminal phenomenology, that is, by observing particular manifestations of criminality as a mass social phenomenon and criminal behavior as an individual phenomenon, some of these forms that particularly affect society can be distinguished. Terrorism can be classified as one of such forms of criminality.

The object of this article is the investigation of incriminating behavior that materialises the essence of the criminal act of terrorism, i.e. the manner of committing this crime, which manifests itself in using non-selective, punctual, instant physical violence against a group of persons resulting in death or injury of the persons targeted. Also, here will be presented novelties in the training process, organization and methods of Gendarmerie police officers' actions, which we believe can increase the efficiency in countering the perpetrators of the said acts of violence, as well as reduce consequences of these acts.

In theory and practice, the aforementioned way of expressing violence is differently called², and the distinction between them is made according to different criteria, such as active subject characteristics, or circumstances related to the perpetrator's personality; according to motives as organic or psychological factors that initiate or regulate behavior in order to achieve certain goals (Rot, 1977, p. 87); according to protected object as a good, value or interest for which the criminal law protection is provided against injury or threat (Jovašević, 2012, p. 94),

¹ For the purpose of this paper, the author has accepted a definition according to which "the terrorism is a form of violent struggle in which violence is deliberately used against civilians in order to achieve political goals." (Ganor, 2005, p. 17).

² In foreign theory, and especially in practice of the Western European countries police, the term AMOK is widespread. The word itself comes from the Malay language, and is used to label persons who, due to psychological distress in a state of unrestrained anger, commit violence that results in the deprivation of the lives of others. The term itself is not comprehensive and scientifically based, but it is widely used in practice for naming enforcement. In addition to that, the terms such as eng. *killling spree* and eng. *rampage shooting* are also present in the police practice in USA, and they also refer to the manner of enforcing acts of violence. The examples presented do not exhaust all terms that are present in practice.

and which is protected via incrimination of certain behavior, etc. The subject of our interest is the violence performed by terrorists, who use violence as one of the means to achieve goals of ideology of an organization or group to which they belong or identify with. The *modus operandi* of terrorist acts may be different, and one of them is using non-selective, punctual, instant physical violence against a group of persons, resulting in death or injury of the persons targeted.

"Both individuals and society have always encountered various forms of indelible violence against which the combat is difficult, and which can hardly be eradicated as an immanently negative social phenomenon" (Belančić, 2004, p. 9).

In developed information and communication-technology conditions, when such acts, in almost real time, with all the cruelty and ruthlessness that characterize them, are dispersed to a wide audience, causing a high degree of intimidation and public disturbance, the states with their security apparatus must find ways and measures to oppose them efficiently. Regardless of whether these measures are preventive or repressive, their evaluation will depend on the efficiency in counteracting acts of violence in question, and minimizing consequences caused by their enforcement. We believe that a security threat depends on the will of the perpetrator and that they have control over it, while the risk can also be seen as the difference between the level of threat and the ability to counter it. In this article, we will try to present the innovations in the training process, organization, and tactics we believe would have effect on raising the level of ability to counter the terrorist acts in question.

THE CONCEPT OF VIOLENCE

Before we present the process of training, organization of work and behavioral tactics of Gendarmerie police officers in opposing perpetrators of the acts of violence in question, it is necessary to explain what characterizes the acts of violence that are the subject of this article. Also, the phenomenon of violence itself should be explained, which is often widely used to denote the phenomena that manifest in different social spheres³. All of this indicates that it is necessary to determine the characteristics of the form of violence that is relevant to this article. We can conclude that there is no universally accepted concept of violence. Moreover, in its definition, theorists give more or less importance to certain elements referring to the term of violence, which leads to many definitions,

³ For example, violence is discussed in the context of domestic violence, peer violence, violence at sports events, violence on the Internet, violence against animals, violence in international relations, etc.

and even conflicting opinions regarding the term violence. The author here has no ambition to define the notion of violence, which is certainly a complex task that would require a complex and profound research on the phenomenon, which this article cannot comprehend because of its subject and volume. We will try to present the notion of violence as it was defined by the institutions involved in researching violence, as well as theorists tending to different scientific fields, in order to facilitate later descriptions of the form of violence that is the subject of our interest.

One of the institutions that recognized violence as a problem is the World Health Organization and they define violence in the 2015 Report on Violence and Health as:

deliberate use of physical force and power, endangering or really, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that has caused or is likely to cause injury, death, psychological harm, downgrade or deprivation. (World Health Organization, 2015, p. 5).

Violence is a negative social phenomenon that can be observed from the political, sociological, security, criminological, criminal law and other aspects. Violence is a way of expressing and exercising power, when the subject of power mediates its influence by force in communication with the object of power (Simeunović, 2002, p. 146). At the same time, according to the aforementioned author, "exercising violence is a manifestation of power, but only with an exception that violence can also be a manifestation of powerlessness" (Simeunović, 2002, p. 146). The aforementioned author, in his political approach, insists on the distinction between force as a means, and violence as a way of fulfilling and sustaining, or expressing and exercising power. The expression of violence itself has a negative connotation, i.e. it is speaking of something that is forbidden, illegal. The force, however, represents a term that is valuably neutral in itself (Stojanovic, 2014, p. 3).

From a criminological point of view, "violence means the use of force, threat or abuse of power against another person" (Šeparović, 1988, p. 7). Violence is also defined as:

the use of enforced means and methods against someone and against their will and rights, or application of physical force on objects and material means (Bošković, 1999, p. 202).

In addition to the mentioned criminological definitions that are relatively short, according to one of the broadest criminological definitions, violence implies:

various acts, practices and behaviors of individuals, groups, social institutions, organizations or societies in relation to people, involving the application of physical, psychological, political or other forces that threaten the physical, psychological or social integrity of a person, and cause different physical and psychological damage and other adverse consequences (Milosavljević, 1998, p. 33).

Violence in itself is not incriminated in the criminal legislation as a separate criminal offense, but there is a significant number of criminal offenses in which violence occurs as an element, or a manner in which a crime is committed, and one criminal offense from a separate part of the CL of the RS in its name has the term violence (domestic violence referred to in Article 194 of the CL of the RS).

"In criminal law, the term "violence" is not a commonly used term, nor does it represent a general institute, and the theory of criminal law itself has not sufficiently addressed the definition of the criminal law concept of violence and its criminal law significance." (Stojanović, 2014, p. 2).

According to prof. Dr. Zoran Stojanovic:

violence as a criminal law term and as an act of perpetration in criminal acts in which it is comprehended in legal description should be defined as it follows. It is the use of physical strength that represents an attack on one's bodily integrity. So it must be an (active) action, not an omission. Then, the exercise of violence involves the use of force (not a threat also), which must be directed at a person's body, and it must be noticeable, rougher use of physical force. The notion of violence does not include the goal it seeks to achieve. Violence as an act of perpetration represents the use of physical force aimed at attacking bodily integrity only (Stojanović, 2014, p. 4).

The previously presented definitions of violence, which perceive the phenomenon in question from the point of view of the scientific field they originate from, show how complex the issue of defining the concept of violence is. Since the subject of this article is the totality of measures and procedures undertaken by the Gendarmerie police officers in order to prevent the manifestation of violence, it is of primary importance for the author, with due regard for the efforts made in defining the notion of violence, to determine the form of violence to be dealt with in this paper, and its characteristics, as violence which occurs as a *modus operandi* for the criminal act of terrorism. How a particular crime will later be qualified depends on the elements of the criminal act. We believe that *modus operandi* of the criminal act of terrorism addressed in this article should be referred to as the *non-selective punctual current physical violence with grave consequences directed against a group of persons*. We will try to explain the proposed designation in the following text.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FORMS OF SUBJECTIVE TERRORIST ACT ENFORCEMENT

If the term selectivity implies the ability to select (Vujaklija, 1966, p. 862), then non-selectivity of subjective violence would imply a lack of choice for the individual to whom it is directed, and which would be

performed upon according to the criteria that differentiate a particular person from all other persons. We are talking about individual non-selectivity, which does not exclude these persons from being selected by the perpetrator of acts of violence because of their affiliation to a broader social group against which the perpetrator wishes to enforce violence. In accordance with the ideology of the organization or group to which the perpetrator belongs or identifies with, the perpetrator enforces violence on members of a particular ethnic, minority, confessional or other groups with his personal motives and attitudes. The offended group may have a more distinguishing peculiarity, such as students of a particular school or university students, members of a political party, employees of a particular institution, etc. What makes the subjective violence non-selective is that the persons at whom the violence is directed are not individually identified and selected even within the smaller social group to which they belong, but are passive subjects against whom the violence is enforced only because of their affiliation to a particular social group.

Taking the spatial distribution as a criterion, subjective violence is defined as punctual. Punctuality implies that a specific act of violence is carried out in a relatively restricted area, such as a certain public institution, traffic infrastructure facilities, religious sites, shopping malls and other spaces, which are, in principle, characterized by a high person movement frequency. A distinction needs to be made between a punctuality related to a specific act of violence and geographical distribution referring to the diffusion of indefinite number of subjective acts. Geographically, subjective acts are widespread throughout the world, and their scope will depend on specific conditions and causes that can be identified in a particular area, and which affect the occurrence of the subjective acts of violence.

Considering the durability of an act, subjective acts can be designated as current. These acts are manifested as a deed, and not as activities and processes that would place them in the category of long-term violence. The duration of subjective acts of violence is relatively short, influenced by the reaction of police and other security structures, difficult sustainability of high intensity of the violence manifested over a continuous, long, period of time (the physical capabilities of the perpetrator and the technical capabilities of means used for violence), the will of the perpetrator, the reaction of passive subjects, etc. The previously stated does not exclude the possibility of periodically committed acts of violence in a particular area, for a shorter or longer period of time, even by the same perpetrator, group or organization. When we characterized subjective acts of violence as instantaneous, we primarily focused on the duration of each individual act.

Violence can be manifested as physical and psychological, although there are some theorists who imply that violence is only a physical act, as can be seen from the definitions of violence we have presented in the previous section of the paper. The subject of our interest is physical violence, which is manifested over passive subject through the use of the

physical strength of the perpetrator, or the means used by the perpetrator, suitable to attack the bodily integrity of the passive subject. These include cold weapons and firearms, explosives, motor vehicles, etc. As the consequences of enforcing these acts of violence result in death and serious injury of the targeted persons, the consequences can be qualified as serious. The formulation of a group of persons is considered to be three and more persons. As subjective acts of violence, as a rule, are undertaken in areas characterized by a high frequency of persons movement, so it follows that a larger number of persons are exposed to the act of violence, ranging from three to several hundred, and even thousands of persons.

*THE SPECIFICITY OF THE GENDARMERIE POLICE OFFICERS'
TRAINING PROCESS FOR COUNTERACTING SUBJECTIVE
TERRORIST ACTS*

The Gendarmerie is a special police unit within the Police Directorate of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, designed to perform complex security tasks, which imposes the need for adequate training of police officers and the Gendarmerie units. The training of police officers and the Gendarmerie units is a planned activity that is being implemented continuously, in all weather and land conditions, in accordance to the training plan, stated needs, available time, space, material and financial capacities, and engagement of units.

In the modern world, a distinctive dynamic in the field of security puts us at the forefront of a great problem of failing to follow up promptly and respond to manifested changes with a timely response. The overall situation is further being complicated by the fact that security systems, by their very nature, as well as all complex systems, are prone to inertia, which is why changes and adjustments require time, and sometimes we don't have enough of it. The previously mentioned adoption of the new content arising from science and practice implies continuous monitoring of security challenges, risks and threats, i.e. the endangering security facts that arise, changing or supplementing previous ones. The concept of security challenges, risks, and threats has been introduced into the Serbian theory of security and political theory and practice relatively recently from the Anglo-Saxon security theory and practice as a synonym, and an exchange for the term used before "the endangering security facts" which caused certain terminological confusion as well as the question of regularity of introduction of the term mentioned above⁴.

⁴ When discussing the regularity of using the syntagm of security challenges, risks, and threats, "because of some inner controversy this syntagm cannot be a completely satisfying synonym in that sense, and it seems that its introduction in our theory and

Radical Islamism⁵ as an ideology and, consequently, various manifestations of political violence as means of achieving goals of the ideology of radical Islamism, are a global phenomena that have their own regional reflection on the Balkans, and consequently have influence on the security situation in the Republic of Serbia. Although acts of violence were enforced in the second half of the twentieth century by groups and organizations to which radical Islamism was an ideological basis, it can be stated that this phenomenon has a global character after the "absolute event" (Baudrillard, 2007, p. 7), i.e. the terrorist attacks in the USA on September 11, 2001, and continues to this day. Looking at the period from the attack to the present moment, the dynamic transformation of the *modus operandi* is noticeable, in terms of the adaptation of the strategies of the states and other entities, applied at the operational and tactical level. If we take geographical distribution as a criterion, acts of violence were enforced in countries with the Muslim majority and targeted against non-Muslims and other Muslims on the basis of belonging to another denomination, religious movement or sect within Islam. These acts were also enforced in countries where Muslims, as a religious community, are a minority. They have also appeared in Western countries with many Muslim immigrant communities. As for the manifestations of political violence, almost all simple and complex manifestations of political violence were present, such as threat of force, political killings, assassinations, riots, turbulences, armed insurgencies, terrorism, riots and civil war, and they, depending on specific

practice of security was not quite necessary, causing more problems than resolving them." (Ilic, 2013 :49).

⁵ Broadly accepted subjective apparatus which could define and describe phenomena like Islamism and Islamic Terrorism in more details does not exist, and because of that there are serious difficulties in dealing with this questions, so we believe it is necessary to explain what shall be considered while using these terms.

Islamism – political ideology based on Islam as religious study searching a way to rearrange society in accordance with Islamic interpretations of the person conducting the teaching, where this political activism could have different organizational and appearance forms. Rearranging itself implies a greater level of introducing and applying Islamic law (Sharia) and teaching in political institutions and social relationships. If a descriptive adjective "radical" is added, we get the phrase **radical Islamism**, pointing out the act of performing in order to realize islamist goals, which could contain enforcing different forms of political violence.

Islamic terrorism – the phrase is made of two words, without the general accepted meaning of them, but it is a subject of widespread controversy. The dilemma and discussion around the adjective Islamist/Islamic in marking terrorism as a complex form of religiously based political violence. Considering Islamism as a political ideology based on reduced interpretation and application of Islam, which is far wider than Islamism both theoretically and in influencing different spheres of life, and terrorism as one of the means of realizing ideology of Islamism, the adjective Islamist is more suitable for use.

As for the term terrorism, we have defined it in previous section of this article.

conditions, often intersected and transformed from one to another. In terrorist acts that were recently enforced in the Near and Middle East, Africa, Asia and Europe, the dominant *modus operandi* is the one referred to above as *non-selective punctual current physical violence with grave consequences directed against a group of persons*. The perpetrators themselves commit violence in most cases until they are prevented, which generally results in deprivation of liberty or deprivation of life of these persons by police officers. Although so far such acts of terrorism have not been committed on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, their execution cannot be completely ruled out as a possibility. Factors that may influence eventual execution of subjective acts are participation of the Republic of Serbia citizens in armed conflicts in the Middle East, as well as the high frequency of persons originating from the area affected by armed conflicts within the so-called "migrant crises"⁶.

The author believes, taking all of the above into account, that there is enough space for improving the system of training that would enable the Gendarmerie police officers to make their eventual treatment of subjective terrorist acts perpetrators more efficient. The introduction of novelties is required in the following teaching areas: special action tactics and weapons with shooting classes. It should be noted that the primary assumption is that police officers who are being trained to counteract subjective acts have previously passed selective, basic and special training, and that the training we are talking about is an upgrade to a specific security threat, or a way of its manifestation.

Within the teaching area of special action tactics, which already encompasses subjects on terrorism, antiterrorist measures and antiterrorist actions, it is necessary to introduce an additional subject that would refer to subjective *modus operandi* of terrorist acts. The specific issues of this subject are the space and surroundings where Gendarmerie police officers would eventually be forced to act, the behavior of subjective violent act perpetrators, and the nature and the way of using means of execution.

The main feature of the area where the Gendarmerie police officers would eventually act is their high frequency of persons. Analyzing the acts of terrorism carried out in the world in the previous period (70's, 80's

⁶The Republic of Serbia is located on the so-called "Balkan route" of migrants moving from the Middle East and Africa to countries of Western Europe. It would be arbitrarily, non-objective, and even immoral, to claim that migrants as a population may be presented as a threat in relation with possible terrorist acts. It is a population that is fleeing from violence, that is, armed conflicts in their home countries, and passes through the territory of the Republic of Serbia on their way to their destination countries. However, the sheer size of this population and inability to exercise effective control over persons consisting population, makes it easier for potential terrorists to disguise themselves and find their way to their final destinations.

and 90's of the 20th century)⁷ and in terms of the space where they were executed, it is obvious that they were relatively spatially restricted (hijacking an aircraft after landing, directed to the part of the airport intended for such situations, hostage situations in facilities, occupation of facilities of vital importance, etc.), while related to current terrorist acts, it is more difficult to limit the space of terrorist activity, which leans to spatial dispersion of activities rendering counteractions of police officers more difficult, while endangering a greater number of persons. The space itself also affects the environment in which the Gendarmerie police officers could eventually act. The nature of the space we cited above indicates that it would be difficult to set up a blockade within a short period of time, which would allow physical separation of perpetrators from persons in the blocked space, which means that eventual actions of the Gendarmerie police officers would be placed in an environment characterized by high concentration, who can be expected to react driven by fear and panic. The need for evacuation and triage of these persons, while simultaneously acting against the perpetrator, with all actions taking place over a very short period of time, makes the environment very complex.

Unlike in the past, we perceive the use of widely available means, which in addition to their primary purpose have potential to cause death or serious injury to persons, such as, for example, motor vehicles (Miller, 2019, p.7). In the training process, attention must be paid to the way in which the Gendarmerie police officers would confront persons using these assets as means of executing terrorist acts, while making their actions efficient and safe for persons finding themselves at the scene.

While discussing topics in the teaching area of Weapons with Shooting Classes, which relate to tactics of using firearms, as well as the implementation of shooting programs, changes must be made that would closely reflect the possible tactical situations in which police officers may find themselves. Namely, it is necessary to take into consideration the saturation of space, that is, observation and fire sectors to persons whose behavior cannot be influenced, which will act as the disruptive factor for the use of firearms against the perpetrator, if the conditions provided by the law are met. It is also necessary to consider the position of cooperating forces, their movement and observation and fire sectors, in order to avoid their crossing. Training related to the tactical use of firearms, as well as the realization of shooting, is necessary to be performed at night and in conditions of reduced visibility, in closed spaces exposed to interfering factors (smoke, noise, etc.), with the use of opto-electronic sighting and aiming devices in order to approximate the training conditions to those

⁷ Source: Office of the Director of National Intelligence, <https://www.dni.gov/nctc/timeline.html>, accessed 10th October , 2019

expected in real life situations. Also, the method of shooting should enable the Gendarmerie police officers to establish a fire system, control, handling and discipline of fire during the course of realization.

ORGANIZATION AND THE GENDARMERIE POLICE OFFICERS' ACTING METHOD

The security threat of terrorism, in which *non-selective punctual current physical violence with grave consequences directed at a group of persons* occurs as a *modus operandi*, points to the need to introduce changes in the current mode of work organization, with the primary goal of shortening the period of time from accepting the task to its execution. The previously stated is conditioned by the very nature of the subjective acts of violence, which, after the onset, terminate only with the actions of police officers, while any increase of time period between these two moments could result in the increase in the number of victims. For the improvement in the organization of work, spatial dispersion of police officers at the time of alert was taken into account, i.e. their referral to locations that will enable operability in the shortest possible period of time, with simultaneous delivery of arms, equipment and material-technical assets. The aforementioned method of organization implies successive deployment of forces, with an emphasis on rapid first reaction, which should influence on termination of terrorism act, damage control, admission and introduction of newly arrived forces, although the above will be mainly determined by specific present tactical situation.

The author believes that it is necessary to define a procedure, i.e. the standard operative procedure, which would help police officers, in conditions of a restrictive time frame in which it is necessary to assess the situation and make a decision on the course of action, to undertake all the necessary measures and actions for the successful completion of the tasks. Standard Operative Procedures are:

official information notes or guidelines written for use in interventions. SOPs typically have operational and technical content and are written for emergency response interventions to coordinate different disciplines during an emergency. Regular and effective SOPs are necessary for the development and dissemination of any solution" (DHS, 2004).

The procedure itself must have clear guidance for police officers on the necessary measures and actions, but at the same time it must not be as specific so it would prevent the adaptation of the procedure to any tactical situations that may be brought before the Gendarmerie police officers. While designing the procedure, it is necessary to take into account the characteristics of the form of violence to which the procedure shall be applied, and especially the fact that the time frame from the

moment of accepting the task to its completion, decision making, preparatory actions, drafting and issuing orders for the completion of the task, is very limited, and that some of these stages will be absent, combined, or conjoined.

The procedure to be conducted should be designed to facilitate the work of the Gendarmerie police officers in a situation characterized by a certain degree of personal stress. Accordingly, the process should be in the form of an easily readable table with stages of the procedure highlighted in different colors. As for the stages themselves, they should be as follows:

1. *The phase which contains measures and actions undertaken outside the risk zone;*
2. *The phase which contains measures and actions undertaken in the wider environment of the scene and at the outer boundary of the blockade line;*
3. *The phase which contains measures and actions undertaken at the scene, in the situation when the perpetrator ceased to exercise acts of violence, and there is no danger of jeopardizing other persons and*
4. *The phase which contains measures and actions undertaken at the scene, in the situation when the perpetrator is currently enforcing acts of violence and endangering other persons.*

The procedure, assuming the chronological order that may be altered under the influence of particular circumstances of the event, would include certain measures and actions that police officer would be required to carry out, unless the tactical situation dictates otherwise. The measures and actions are related to receiving alert signals and referring police officers to the scene; gathering personnel, receiving arms, equipment and material-technical assets; gathering information about the event necessary to assess the situation and make decision on how police officers should act; blocking the premises and securing the scene; identifying the perpetrator; using means of compulsion in accordance with the law and the principles of tactical conduct in order to prevent the perpetrator from acting violently; the evacuation and triage of persons from the blocked space, organization of assistance and care of the injured; reporting and accepting intervention forces.

CONCLUSION

The dynamics, in modern conditions, indicates the need to constantly monitor the past transforming and new emerging security challenges, risks and threats, determine their characteristics and factors that affect them, and find mechanisms to ensure effective counteracting. *Non-selective punctual current physical violence with grave consequences directed against a group of persons* is identified as a very common form of execution, primarily acts

of terrorism as a complex form of political violence and criminal offense incriminated by the criminal legislation of the Republic of Serbia. It was necessary to determine, explain and name the characteristics of the subjective form of violence, which the author of this article tried to do. Although terrorist acts of this kind have not been committed on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, their perpetration in countries with which the Republic of Serbia has developed political, economic and other relations, but also factors such as the participation of people from the Republic of Serbia and the Balkans in armed conflicts in the Middle East, as well as extensive flow of persons from areas affected by armed conflicts, among which it is realistic to expect infiltrated persons who may be perpetrators of terrorist acts, a necessary improvement of the training process is identified in order to raise the level of police officers and the Gendarmerie units' competence to counter subjective terrorist acts.

The peculiarities of a security threat are also requiring the introduction of novelties in organization and operations of police officers and the Gendarmerie units. If we consider, as mentioned earlier in the article, that the perpetrator has control over the threat, while considering the security risk as the difference between the level of threat and the ability to counter it, then it follows that raising the level of ability of police officers and the Gendarmerie units to counter this threat has a direct effect on reducing the degree of risk. The high competence level of police officers and the Gendarmerie units to counter subjective terrorist acts can serve as a discouraging factor for potential perpetrators, i.e. have a preventive effect. In the event of a possible terrorist act enforcement whose *modus operandi* could be described as *non-selective punctual current physical violence with grave consequences directed against a group of persons* and, accordingly, the indicated need for repressive action, increasing the level of competence of police officers and the Gendarmerie units, the improvement of the organization of work and the way police officers of the Gendarmerie act will minimize any potential consequences of a terrorist act and prevent the perpetrators from continuing their acts by efficient and lawful actions.

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УНАПРЕЂЕЊЕ ПОСТУПАЊА ЖАНДАРМЕРИЈЕ ЗА СУПРОТСТАВЉАЊЕ ТЕРОРИЗМУ

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Резиме

Динамика којом се, у савременим условима, трансформишу претходни и појављују нови безбедносни изазови, ризици и претње – указује на неопходност сталног праћења истих, одређивања њихових карактеристика и фактора који на њих утичу, те на изнајлажење механизма који треба да обезбеде ефикасно супротстављање насталим безбедносним изазовима, ризицима и претњама.

Неселективно пунктуално тренутно физичко насиље са тешким последицама уперено према групи лица идентификује се као веома заступљен начин извршења, првенствено аката тероризма као сложеног облика политичког насиља и кривичног дела инкриминисаног кривичним законодавством Републике Србије. Предметном облику насиља било је неопходно одредити карактеристике, објаснити их и именовати га, што је аутор у овом чланку и покушао да уради. Иако терористички акти ове врсте нису вршени на простору Републике Србије, њихово вршење у државама са којима Република Србија има развијене политичке, економске и друге односе, али и фактори као што су партиципација лица из Републике Србије и простора Балкана у оружаном сукобима на Блиском истоку, као и обиман проток лица из подручја захваћеним оружаном сукобима, међу којима је реално очекивати и инфилтрирана лица која могу бити извршиоци терористичких аката, идентификује

се као неопходно унапређење процеса обучавања, а у циљу подизања нивоа оспособљености полицијских службеника и јединица Жандармерије за супротстављање предметним терористичким актима. Специфичности безбедносне претње изискују и новине у организацији рада и поступања полицијских службеника и јединица Жандармерије. Ако сматрамо, као што смо већ споменули у чланку, да над претњом контролу има извршилац, док безбедносни ризик посматрамо као разлику између нивоа претње и способности да јој се супротстави, онда произлази да се подизањем нивоа способности полицијских службеника и јединица Жандармерије за супротстављање овој претњи директно утиче на смањење степена ризика. Висок ниво оспособљености полицијских службеника и јединица Жандармерије за супротстављање предметним терористичким актима може деловати као одвраћајући фактор за потенцијалне извршиоце, односно имати превентивно дејство. У случају евентуалног извршења терористичког акта чији би се *modus operandi* могао означити као неселективно пунктуално тренутно физичко насиље са тешким последицама уперено према групи лица и, сходно томе, указане потребе за репресивним деловањем, подигнути ниво оспособљености полицијских службеника и јединица Жандармерије, унапређена организација рада и начин поступања полицијских службеника Жандармерије утицаће на то да се умање последице извршеног терористичког акта и да се извршиоци ефикасним и законитим поступањем спрече да наставе са вршењем ових аката.