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Tourism in the Era of Digital Transformation



**THEMATIC
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I



**UNIVERSITY OF KRAGUJEVAC
FACULTY OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT
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TERRORISM AND TOURISM SAFETY

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze the problems of terrorism and are its threats to the security of people, tourism and infrastructure used by travel agencies and institutions, both nationally and internationally. The modern world and its current condition has brought with it a very dangerous threat to general security, as well as to tourism throughout the world including the Republic of Serbia.

Terrorism, in its threat to modern civilization is a phenomenon of the modern age. Its ever present activities cause many risks to the safety of humans, economic and other national values, is of a very worrying nature.

These values include, tourism, national and multinational infrastructure and its contents which consist of: facilities, tourist services, assets, social and economic well-being of citizens, society, and the wider international community.

Genetic method along with dynamic factors of threat increase was used to describe phenomenon and methods of threatening the touristic infrastructure.

Key Words: *terrorism, threats, infrastructure, risks, security, tourism.*

JEL classification: Z32, Z39

Introduction

Terrorism in its modern form is international problem that presents a great threat to human lives, infrastructure and material assets a whole. Goal of terrorist threats weather delivered individually or groups, is mainly to impose fear, panic and insecurity via media. The main targets are citizens,

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tourists and government representatives. Terrorists execute their threats by planting explosive devices, performing armed attacks, or committing suicide actions. In this way they don't just inflict injuries and kill people, but destroy infrastructure and create major material damage. Moreover, as well as imposing a threat to society and infrastructure, the destruction of objects and means, terrorists inflict economic damage. With that in mind, terrorism as a phenomenon of modern civilization drastically endangers many societies on the planet. Europe is especially threatened and this threat is increasing from Islamic groups. Therefore, terrorist attacks and armed threats will be even more accentuated in Europe making it unsafe. The huge influx of refugees and immigrants from Middle East and Asia and African region, and the rise of criminal activities, all represent threats. Migration, immigration and exile will increase in the future and refugees will come to Europe and Balkans in considerable numbers. Therefore, the highest threat from terrorism and organized crime will be directed towards tourism, infrastructure and the freedom of movement and winter, summer tourist centers.

Terrorism, organized crime, criminals and refugees increase the threat to society and therefore increase the risks. Adequate and high quality risk assessment of the above mentioned threats will have a significant contribution to the minimizing of the risks and casualties. From the above mentioned assumptions and predictions of the author of this paper and many other authors, the threat could be minimized if security were to be increased to include predictions, and the assessment, planning and understanding the danger that is indicated by best intelligence available. Special attention should be given to the fact that terrorist organizations have obtained large amounts of chemical, biological and radioactive substances. From these materials, based on experience, it is reasonable to assume that terrorists are creating dangerous devices which they intend to use (contaminating water and land). This is reinforced by the knowledge that that I.S (ISIS) in Syria had long ownership over chemical industry in their country.

Terminology and defining of transformed terrorism

Terrorism as a phenomenon is a major problem of modern civilization. It represents a threat to the everyday life of modern man. As humanity develops and advances in cultural, material, technical and other ways, terrorist tactics follow, threatening, endangering, and slowing the human development. In that way terrorism is constantly changing. The types of

threats, organizing and staging of terrorist and military conflicts between terrorists, armed forces and religions, are constantly fluctuating. At the same time modern terrorism as dangerous phenomenon especially in the new millennium is increasing rapidly, threats, victims, material destruction for example catastrophes, *Catastrophe in Middle East, especially Iraq and Syria* (2016-2017). The fact that terrorism as a phenomenon and problem of modern civilization, has become the most current form of menace is shown by the examples of violence in multiple countries among which are: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Libya, Iraq, Syria, Nigeria, Yemen, Western Europe etc. One of the countries that was most affected is France. Everything above mentioned warns us to seriously consider and get actively involved in finding a solution. Terrorism is at the same time an old and new phenomenon, directed towards intimidating wide masses and targeted governments, destruction of social values, during which they change and improve the threat etymology methods. Moreover, the above mentioned shows that it is hard to define terrorism because it's meaning changes with historic and societal contexts. An additional problem is that terrorism is not a solid lasting term. It is determined by society, and with societal changes its basic meaning changes and that is exactly what happened in the Middle East.

Many researchers, academics and scientists have put a lot of effort to define the term terrorism, as well as its basic characteristics, however it could not be determined due to the USA attitude which is the biggest obstacle to solving this problem. Based on general debate and activities three scientific teams were formed to define international terrorism, its causes and measures to stop and suppress it. Failed attempts to make a unified definition of this problem appeared even in the activities of these teams. Certain political groups did not want this problem to be defined as it was not in their interests. The contacts of these politic groups/bodies did not allow definition and defining of the causes and the appearance of terrorism. In order to adequately define the terrorism phenomenon, harmony and agreement of important elements, as well as adequate contents, is needed. *Therefore one can pose a question: can one research something and make conclusions about it when it cannot be precisely named or defined?* Confusion is evident even in different attitudes and political interests in which criminal techniques and tactics are hidden, which is confirmed by different attitudes in repressive measures towards executors of terrorist acts. As an example of this, the attitude towards terrorism in the Middle East – Islamic state (IS or ISIS) and its branches (Al Shabab, Al Nustra, Al Fronta, Boko Haram etc.) can be used.

Therefore, the question is being posed regarding latest form of terrorism that has transformed and adjusted to the new conditions, strategies and organizational tactics. In order to be able to offer an answer to that question it is necessary to look back at earlier considerations and happenings concerning international terrorism.

In the last century, at the end of 20th and beginning of the 21st, terrorist acts are mainly referred to acts with foreign elements, and in this case it is about foreign acts of violence which will later be expressed as international terrorism. International terrorism can be divided in to: *transnational* and *international terrorism*, at that time, the classification of executed threats was defined according to the rules and regulatory measures with the aim to prove executed terrorist acts in international relationships. Therefore, international terrorism in the sense of revealed facts is actually transnational terrorism. Acts of transnational terrorism are all mentioned forms of violence whose executors are persons or groups of people. Before the *transformation of terrorism*, in this new era, methods of terrorist threats were attacks in the form of “kill and run from the scene in to underground”, and they would enter “sleeping” phase untill the next attack. However, *terrorism in new millennium has been transformed into a new form of violence and confrontation with armed forces of one or multiple states*. In addition to the above mentioned, territories are being taken and occupied, residents are being forced in to refuge, caliphate states are being declared. Production of arms is being conducted as well as dangerous instruments, with strong support from United States, Saudi Arabia and other allies which in earlier period was not part of the terrorist methods of work. Before we start defining terrorism, among many proposed definitions we will take one as working definition “*Terrorism, indoctrination, method and means to induce fear and insecurity in citizens by the systematic use of violence with the goal of expressing certain mainly political goals*” (Bošković, 2015).

In order to be able to define terrorist groups transformation and their methods and forms of violence it is necessary to point out the original meaning of the word transformation “*To transform, to change, to reshape, to changeover, to transfigure, to convert*” (Mićunović, 1988), The above quoted terms which are connected to terrorism imply to reshaping of terrorist organizations, the names of terrorist groups their methods of work and goals towards organizing terrorism in modern conditions. Islamic state has proclaimed Caliphate and resorted to a new form of political violence through newly organized, transformed, terrorist

organizations. This form of violence indicates new way of defining terrorism. The terrorist groups applied new forms of violence in organizing terrorist conflicts against the state armed forces using the principle of military warfare and using heavy artillery weapons. Modern terrorist forms of violence are transformed terrorist organizations, reshaped to undertake assaults against armed forces of the specific country they are in conflict with. Therefore, transformed terrorism changes the form and definition of this type of terrorism and we can say that *modern organized and transformed terrorism is reshaped and a changed form of terroristic, intimidating political-religious violence over their enemies, “infidels” and anyone who is different, by inflicting horrific tortures, suffering, murders, destruction and burning of valuables with the name of forming caliphate.*

Characteristics of outer and inner transformed terrorism and threat it imposes to tourism

Before we try to explain characteristics of modern terrorism, it is necessary to explain former domestic and foreign characteristics. Earlier terrorists practiced tactics that included assault, murder and quick withdrawal. Then they would stay low and wait for the news and reactions from security institutions, government, after which they would prepare themselves for new threats and attacks. In spite of some attacks in several European cities among which are Brussels and Paris the number of terrorist attacks is lower than it was during the seventies. In the seventies the number of terrorist threats was at the peak, while in those years ('70-'80ies), in Europe alone were 800 attacks, and yearly number of victims was over 150, which was recorded at Maryland university. During that time most active terrorist organizations were: IRA, ETA, Red brigades, Red army, RAF etc. they were mainly operating because of “ideology”. According to Tophofen today's terrorist organizations like Al Kaida work out of “religious conviction”. Al Kaida branches such are Al Nuusra, Al Shabab, Al Fronta and others in the Middle East represented a threat based on religion, committing the most gruesome crimes of the modern age. However, from 2001 until 2014 the number of terrorist attacks in the world had significantly grown especially if we take into consideration the situation in the Middle East and Africa. 0.3 % of attacks happened in Europe. Moreover, as Al Kaida (ISIL, IS) appeared, the terrorist doctrine and tactics have changed compared to the period between the seventies and nineties, where terrorist organizations have transformed from attack, kill run tactic to strategic tactics of open,

constant and frontal warfare against armed forces of Iraq, Libya and Syria on the land and conflicts with Russian armed forces in the air when they brought down the Russian fighter airplane “Sukhoi”.

The word *transformation* means, “*To transform, to change, to reshape, to changeover, to transfigure, metamorphose*” (Mićunović, 1988). In the other words, transformation implies reshaping and reorganizing as well as adjusting to new conditions of one environment. Therefore in our described situation transformation means *transforming of terrorist organizations and their activities in reshaped form of organizing with the aim to be more efficient and violent.*

This statement points out the behavior and activities of terrorists in the Middle East where they resorted to, until now, unseen terrorism, terror and war actions between ISIS and State armed and police forces of Syria, Libya, Iraq and other countries who joined to help suppress terrorism in that part of the world. If we observe this, we get the impression that this statement can be a new base for defining modern i.e transformed terrorism.

Considering that Syrian armed forces received help from Russia, France, UK and other European countries in the form of military forces and technical assistance, ISIS was defeated, broken and banished from Syrian, Libyan and Iraqi lands. After being banished and defeated by air force, ISIS regrouped and transformed into small groups and scattered in Africa, Europe and Balkans where they illegally crossed the borders along with refugees, or returned to their countries of origin, hidden and reverted to a “sleeping” state. Members of Wahhabi movements from BH and Kosovo and Rashka, have already voiced, and asked their compatriots, comrades and the like-minded for support and use of all available means. Therefore, in this specific point they will not wait for long and they should be expected at Balkans and in Serbia at tourist destinations.

Characteristics of internal terrorism

“Internal terrorism and extremism is the joint name for ways of endangering constitutional order and entire state safety within the state borders” (Milošević, 2005). In accordance with extremism, in the wider context, terrorism encircles all political understanding and behavior of a single person, group or organization which drastically deviates from what is acceptable, legal and legit in political relationships and struggles within

state. Internal terrorism implies *extremist-separatist alliances and terrorist acts against the government in their own state with the aim of bringing down the existing system and come to power*. In the modern age, terrorist organizations overthrow governments with the help of some countries who are in disagreement with the existing government and would use all possible means, even terrorism, to achieve their goals” (Pejanović, 2017). Therefore, broken terrorist groups are now hiding in multiple states, among which are neighboring Albania, BH, and KM. Their future targets can be people and facilities in Serbia, among which are tourist facilities. Moreover, terrorists used the TV station Jazeera, and it was reported in daily press, to give instructions how to take revenge on their enemies and infidels. In those countries mentioned, Republic of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina were mentioned. The instruction was to use weapons, cold weapons, poisons, bombs, explosives and all other available means to inflict as much damage as possible. Therefore, people, facilities, transport means, tourist resorts (beaches etc.) can be future targets of terrorist group factions of ISIS.

Characteristics of religious terrorism

Religion gives a man the highest sense of freedom and it introduces him into most hidden secrets and defines his relationship with the universe. On the other hand it can be used to justify violence, war and repression. Someone may say that all the good that faith has created has its opposite pair in the other side. We cannot exactly define the ultimate goal of religion and its relationship with societal violence, but what we know is that at the beginning of the twenty first century a link between religion and terrorism has largely been formed Johnathan, R. V. (2004), “*Religion* is Latin word which means “*faith, creed, belief in supernatural beings, god*”, while religious means “*devoted, pious, one who believes in supernatural beings, especially in god*” (Mićunović, 1988).

Fanatic religious terrorism is based on long term preparations and national feelings. It is directed towards destruction of existing system of given state. Religious terrorism exists in all religions, and it is especially expressed and has deep roots in the Islamic world. Religious (Islamic) fanaticism, money, robbery, pleasure, revenge and killing are main motifs of Albanian terrorists and their “landing” on Kosovo and Metohia district. In the organization “Liberation army of Kosovo” (OVK/UCK) there were constantly between 300 and 800 foreign mercenaries. “The largest number of mercenaries were citizens of Albania, including higher officers

of Albanian army, police and national security, as well as some mercenaries from the fundamentalist Islamic states” (Pejanović, 2008). “However, terrorism in Kosovo and Metohia has gone beyond all known methods of terror in the world and grew in to systematic cleansing of non-Albanian citizens in this district, especially Serbians” (Pejanović, 2003). Moreover, even though conflict at Kosovo and Metohia (KIM) is long finished, oppression and persecution of Serbian people continues without a chance of getting back to their homes.

“Osama bin Laden has united five Islamic militant fundamental factions from Pakistan, Syria, Egypt, Bangladesh and Afghanistan into a single organization of around 4000 jihadi terrorists so called mujahedin. These fanatics participated in the war in the Bosnia and Herzegovina, terrorized in Kosovo and Metohia, several thousand mujahedin warriors fought for Bosnian Muslim forces. Members of Hanjar division (so called Albanian-Sandzak brigade of BH army) that was formed 1993 in Sarajevo mainly consisted of Albanians (around 3000) who were trained by Afghanistan and other Arabian countries mujahedin warriors” (Pejanović, 2003).

The members of those organizations are burdened with fanatic religious pledge and faith in Allah for whom they are willing to give their life and take other lives. Hamas recruits minors whom they prepare for suicide missions. *Member of “Hamas” swears to Allah and his ideology leader that he will willingly lay his life just to fulfill given task, for which he will be paid after his death with eternal afterlife, suicide bomber killer performed attack in 2006 and he was only 17 years old.*

Unfortunately, tragedy is that in this forces they push, train and recruit kids aged from 3-15. *“Religious terrorism term implies to the violence motivated by religious feelings, spiritual guidance and need for holy war, acquisition of political gain without fear even for their own lives”* (Pejanović, 2016).

Next to the above mentioned, we indicate and observe that almost no terrorist organization works alone in their threats and that all of them are under control of some state. Quite frequently they are formed, organized, financed and run by those states. Certain states mainly have their own goals which get fulfilled via terrorist organizations. Therefore, this type of activity is just one of the forms of state terrorism. Some western countries have also achieved their goals using terrorist threats and activists in the Balkans. Their intelligence and security services work out scenarios,

execute them and create a crises like in Rachak village at Kosovo and Metohia district, Miskin market case in Sarajevo after which NATO bombed Serbia and Republic Srpska. Similar examples of creating crises were assassination of Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic, assassination of Oliver Ivanovic and similar threats are just some of examples of crises created by intelligence services of western states. Therefore, above mentioned and similar terroristic threats endangered and can endanger people, material and other values, and security as a whole.

Tourist infrastructure sensitivity to terrorist threats

Infrastructure can be seen like logistic function which provides favorable conditions for quality performance of other functions of logistic support. With the increase of danger, especially from terrorism, in modern theory analysis and, in practice the expression “critical infrastructure” is more and more present. Due to ever growing risk of terrorist activities it was needed to predict corresponding measures for each system. Just after the terrorist attacks in September 2001, critical infrastructure has become important and a structural part of national security. “Its protection represents one of the “every state” priorities” (Škoro & Ateljević, 2015).

With that in mind, critical infrastructures represented like joint principles with basic commands in control, sustainability, risks, threats and protection from all types of threats. Under the types of threats, risks and dangers on infrastructure, we consider and take as influence, human factor, technology and technical insufficiencies and elementary disasters. In order to understand endangerment of critical infrastructure, our starting point is key and significant data about entire infrastructure and its contents. Critical infrastructure is very complex due to human potential, information system and unconditional connection of national and international critical structure. That correlation enables destructive organizations to attack, threat, endanger and destroy, entire architectural, natural and ecologic infrastructure. Therefore, it is necessary to break down the system of critical infrastructure to its respective components in order to enable easier recognition, understanding and concluding the problem this paper is all about. However, tourist infrastructure is not only threatened by terrorist groups, but by criminal groups and criminals, and all who want to exploit its use. Next to criminal groups, this type of infrastructure can be attacked by groups and people who do not belong to criminal groups but want to acquire benefits by performing illegal actions.

Tourism in the time of modern terrorism

Terrorism as modern phenomenon and threat of modern civilization threatens entire planet. It has taken a new form of threats, attacks as well as contamination of nature with very dangerous poisons. Attacks in Europe, Middle East, Africa and other regions targeted not only cities and significant facilities and killed people but they attacked tourist destinations and resorts. Tourism has found itself in bad situation called alert phase. Therefore, the new situation can have a drastic influence and decrease the number of travels and tourists. Next to terrorist threats, elementary disasters of natural and artificial origin also present a danger for tourism. Artificial natural disasters are orchestrated by scientists, people who want to influence climate. According to data, decrease of tourist visits was marked in 2009, mainly due to economic crisis, and a bit later due to terrorist threats. However, predictions say that an increase of tourism can be expected by 2030, when it is estimated that terrorism will be brought to minimum. World tourist organization (UNWTO) estimates growth in tourist numbers starting from 2015 by 4,3% compared to 2013, mentioned estimation is based on factual data where in 2010 Egypt had over 14million foreign tourists, however that number decreased in 2014 to 9,6 million. In Tunisia in 2010 there were 9 million tourists but by 2014 that number decreased to 6 million. Europe also had significant losses in tourism where highest decrease was for Paris due to entire situation and terrorist threats at that time. (Published 02.02.2016. comments). Tourist infrastructure can be threatened by terrorism, criminals, organized crime, thefts and similar threats. In this sense tourist infrastructure consists of mountains, rivers, lakes, seas, natural resources, roads, facilities, beaches, resorts and similar objects.

Critical infrastructure of human security

Our research is directed towards relationship and influences on critical infrastructure, mainly what is observed is national infrastructure and its values that are used by tourist agencies and their clients. However in our case, defining critical infrastructure of human security means *taking planned, necessary security measures and protecting people who visit tourist infrastructures and their valuables*. Therefore, human health and lives as critical infrastructure are one of the most threatened. Terrorist groups in large numbers of attacks are directed towards taking human lives, threatening human health, environment and valuables, while criminal groups and organizations threaten security of their lives and

valuables by committing robbery and destruction. Significant influence on security of critical infrastructure has international and national political implications. The above mentioned organizations threaten entire human critical infrastructure by frequent and often very aggressive threats. With often and aggressive threats they aim to create as many casualties as it is possible as well as to destroy as much infrastructure as it is possible. This theory is confirmed by latest events in the Middle East where Islamist groups have organized within ISIS. They caused death of a couple of hundreds of people, destroyed many cities to the ground, thousands of citizens were banished from their homes and forbidden to return. In this case terrorist organizations have, out of ideology, faith and hatred, inflicted complete terror at this places. This case is one of the most drastic examples of threat to critical infrastructure by killing large numbers of people, banishing, destruction of cities, environment by terrorist leaders and their followers. *Threat to critical infrastructure implies planned, organized and executed mass threat with most modern and vile form of terrorism in which people were murdered, burnt alive, facilities destroyed, polluted environment and people were forbidden to return to their homes.* “Risk assessment revises all measures to lower risks and all decisions which are connected to lowering risks through application of acceptable criteria” (Butorac, 2013).

Therefore, above quoted definition points us towards need to make risk assessment for information systems as well as for tourist facilities.

Risk from biologic and chemical agents

Considering that we explained characteristics of the modern and Islamist groups and consequences of their actions in the Middle East. We have shown their recent and possible threats that can cause great risks. It is hard to precisely predict lethal effect of potentially catastrophic bio-terroristic incidents. Those predictions are very important for defining the defense measures of public health. For example, unpredictability of human behavior can influence morbidity, especially if contagious agents are involved. “In the cases of agents transmittable by air, factors like wind speed and direction, filtration and other environmental parameters could lead to completely different attack results. Exact prediction is limited also by the scope of our knowledge about biology, pathogen, and their interaction with hosts (how infection develops and ways of spreading). Moreover, as with any catastrophes it is not easy to know up front how efficient our plans in emergency state are, and how competent people who

will carry them out will be” (Bostrom & Ćirković, 2011, 2012). Having that in mind, we will stress, that terrorist groups who occupied chemical and biologic agents factory have come in to possession of the large amounts of chemical and biologic poisons, and that, they have exported it outside of Middle East, that represents great threat for tourist infrastructure. All tourist infrastructures are sensitive to above mentioned agents that impose huge risks for tourism, as their consequences cannot be predicted upfront nor can be total risks and damages be defined. In this case it is unpredictable, where, when and how terrorist will perform their actions, therefore, consequences are unpredictable.

Contamination with chemical and biologic agents can happen at the: tourist camps, beaches, water, roads, forests, facilities. Experience of modern society remind us of existence of the chemical, biologic, radioactive, nuclear and other dangerous materials, which if used could endanger the entire civilization. If we remember the anthrax contamination in Tokyo by the Aum Shinirikyo, when over five thousand of people were affected and around five hundred were poisoned, and if we take in to consideration the case in Sirya and similar problems, situation is worrying. Moreover, as many of this agents were exported out of Syria to other locations, there is possibility for IS to build workshop for creation of weapons, which imposes great threat to entire international community and unimaginable risks for safety of humans and other living beings.

Critical information infrastructures

Among many critical facilities of infrastructure that are sensitive to *terrorist threats*, we will describe only a few as we are limited by working space. One of the critical infrastructures, used by tourist agencies, institutions and other subjects and one that cannot be avoided is information infrastructure. Under critical information infrastructure we refer to infrastructures that if they were to be attacked and disabled or destroyed it would have consequences on national system, society and political welfare and development. In this sense critical infrastructure includes human activities, services, welfare, technology, information, and protected data, in the other words entire network of infrastructure. Specificity of information structure refers to Information systems, cybernetic space (connectivity of electrical networks), telecommunication networks, energetic systems, transportation, financial sector, statistic system, banking system, healthcare, distribution system, military, police, judicial system, etc. as well as information and air traffic system. All of

those and other infrastructures can be misused and manipulated as computer-information communication between tourist agencies and other institutions is well developed. Moreover, that infrastructure is frequently threatened which is confirmed by many facts. Models of risk management and crisis management are far from perfect, and they need to be improved. Having in mind the sensitivity of infrastructure in general, this type of network became critical and threatened by multiple threats, such as: terrorist, criminal malversation, corruption and other threatening motifs. Management can come to situation where they cannot keep this type of infrastructure under control and protection. Therefore, social and information networks are very sensitive to technology, technical and natural disasters, when great or total damages to those systems occur. In order to be able to precede and stop the above mentioned threats, every tourist agency should, before concluding cooperation with clients, make assessment of all possible threats and dangers.

Conclusion

When we talk about modern and dangerous terrorism and threats from Islamist terroristic organizations, modern civilization should take this phenomenon seriously. After Paris and Brussels attacks, to all European citizens and institutions of European civilization terrorist attacks became more of a real nightmare and closer than ever before. If we analyze terrorist threats in Europe between 1970 and 1990 when more hundreds of attacks per year happened and number of victims was around 150 per year, it presented real and dangerous threat. However, when we analyze number of attacks and victims in past twenty years, that number is far higher, especially if we bear in mind that in one day couple of thousands of people died in Syria due to ISIS actions. Let's try to explain bit closer the modern threat of terrorism, in the year 2016 when transformed terrorism in the Middle East has presented new form of terrorist fight, where terrorist organizations openly fight with armed forces. In those confrontations hundreds of people lost lives, many were abducted, taken and considered missing. This is a serious warning that there is a possibility of drastic and disastrous casualties and material damage. Today this problem warns us that everything has changed, and that nothing is as it was in the past, it implies serious consideration and finding solutions to adequately respond to modern evil of the new era. Modern forms of confrontations between terrorist groups and State armed forces have made fundamental change of terrorist actions. Modern terrorist groups are equipped and armed with all available weapons and

means for long and hard warfare. They will resort to suicidal actions killing large numbers of children, woman and man, and they will sacrifice themselves in the name of Allah. They use: plastic explosives, plant bombs in facilities and means of transportation, artillery weapons, poisons and other means for mass destruction. In that way they are showing their power and weakness of societies who could not oppose them. In earlier times it was not possible to presume or think that terrorist will impose this big and complicated threat, and that societies will not be able to endure and oppose them.

When it comes to tourist infrastructure, terrorist organizations warns us about their ultimate goals, destruction and damaging of infrastructures.

Securing critical infrastructure is of vital importance and should be treated as one of the most significant challenges for scientists, researchers and interested experts. Researching and determining connections and correlations through identification of possible risks, finding solutions and ways of protection is the ultimate goal. It enables us to perform the risk assessment that is connected or related to terrorist threats. Therefore, above mentioned problems or similar situations represent challenge, for improving and rebuilding methodology for risk assessment for tourist infrastructure having in mind complexity of critical infrastructure system. Today in modern civilization technology of risk assessment is developed and perfected for all types of risks including terrorists and their threats. Nevertheless, in some methodology risk assessment is lacking study about resistibility of tourist infrastructure. When it comes to terrorism risk assessment methodology evaluators should identify possible threats, vulnerabilities of infrastructure, in individual and common areas. However, resistibility analysis requires matching and expert evaluation of endangerment of infrastructure along with adequate cooperation and reactions. It asks for cooperation between owners and users of above mentioned infrastructures. It is necessary to stress out that risk assessment of infrastructure is part of wider frame within which analysis on risk resistibility on terrorist threats should be main goal and key response in protection of infrastructures against threats. Terrorism was always a threat to human society, and modern time brought modernized threats which are significantly more dangerous they were in the past.

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