

Pursuant to Article 45, paragraph 1 of the Law on the Government (RS Official Gazette, Nos 55/05, 71/05 – correction, 101/07, 65/08, 16/11, 68/12 – Constitutional Court, 72/12, 7/14 and 44/14),

the Government adopts the following

**NATIONAL STRATEGY  
FOR THE PREVENTION AND COUNTERING OF TERRORISM  
FOR 2017–2021**

**SUMMARY**

The Republic of Serbia recognizes the threat that terrorism poses to the basic values on which it rests, such as the rule of law, human rights and democracy, including freedom, peace and safety of citizens, sovereignty and territorial integrity, stability and safety of the state and legitimately elected authorities, as well as international peace and safety of the international community.

National policy in this field is based on condemnation of all acts of terrorism – regardless of circumstances, forces that committed them, location, time and method of execution. At the same time, the Republic of Serbia disapproves of association of terrorism with any particular religious, ethnic or other group.

Prevention and struggle against terrorism are important aspects of the achievement of foreign policy priorities of the Republic of Serbia in its endeavours to ensure long-lasting global and regional stability and to curb security threats posed by terrorism and other terrorism-related threats.

The Republic of Serbia recognizes the universal character of terrorism and extremism, as well as the need for continuous and broad-based cooperation of states at the global and regional level, for the purpose of adopting a joint approach, which is, as a priority, realized through the United Nations and other international organizations. Within security policy and facing the current security threats, the Republic of Serbia, as an EU candidate country, gives its full contribution through active participation within European policies in the struggle against terrorism, and at the bilateral level by respecting generally accepted international principles and standards.

The National Strategy for the Prevention and Countering of Terrorism for 2017–2021 (hereinafter: Strategy) defines the basic and lasting commitments, values and objectives of the policy of the Republic of Serbia in the field of prevention and countering of terrorism, and establishes a strategic-doctrinal framework of a comprehensive response to this threat, with an emphasis on the prevention of possible attacks with the support and participation of a wider social community.

The Strategy defines guidelines to improve the current and develop new methods, measures and tools for the prevention and countering of terrorism, with the aim to ensure proportionality between the volume of resources engaged and the degree of threat.

The purpose of this Strategy is to protect the Republic of Serbia from the terrorist threat to its citizens, values and interests, while at the same time supporting international efforts to counter terrorism. This purpose shall be achieved, *inter alia*, by implementing targeted and designed measures at the doctrine level, through developing and enhancing the security culture of society and promoting particular values, as well as at the normative and institutional level, through the improvement of capacities to prevent and counter terrorism, in particular capacities to counter violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism as an increasingly pronounced phenomenon. Strategic objectives in the field of prevention will be achieved through measures aimed at preventing causes and mitigating the factors that promote radicalisation leading to terrorism, as well as early identification of radicalisation, and measures aimed at preventing a terrorist attack being planned or prepared. Early prevention measures will be complemented with measures preventing the spreading of radicalisation and violent extremism, efforts aimed at deradicalisation and reintegration of radicalized persons.

The purpose of the Strategy will be fulfilled through four priority areas with clearly defined strategic objectives and concrete activities for their achievement, which will be defined by the Action Plan for Implementation of the Strategy, which forms its integral part.

In developing the Strategy, generally accepted international standards and assumed international-legal obligations were used, particularly those enshrined in the United Nations Charter,

the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. Furthermore, the Strategy upholds the objectives and values of the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including other basic international counter-terrorism tools, as well as guidelines, priorities and efforts aimed at the prevention and suppression of violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism, including all the current and future documents of relevant European institutions.

The Strategy is based on principles and values enshrined in the Constitution, and is harmonized with valid legislation of the Republic of Serbia. The purpose and objectives of the Strategy are harmonized with the basic strategic documents in the Republic of Serbia in the field of security and countering of terrorism, in particular with the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia.

## **ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND CHALLENGES**

The current terrorism threat assessment, including risk assessment and the SWAT analysis, for the purpose of drafting this Strategy, indicate that the threat of terrorism in the Republic of Serbia is realistic.

The assessments and analysis identified, among other things, the stability of the national security system and the publicly proclaimed and active policy of peace of the Republic of Serbia as an advantage, particularly the policy of peace making in the region. A weakness is the sensitive security situation in Kosovo and Metohija, whereas the threat includes the development of the security situation in the Near East and Africa and its impact on the region of the Western Balkans.

Violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism are recognized as the current security phenomena, which will in the coming period gain in strength. In terms of these threatening security phenomena, civil society, protection of minority rights in the Republic of Serbia at the level of the highest standards and the existing religious tolerance among the largest religious communities were identified in the analysis as an advantage. On the other hand, recognized as a weakness are the insufficient integration of some groups in society, the weakening of the role of the family as a consequence of global tendencies and the abuse of social networks for spreading intolerance and extremist attitudes. The participation of a particular number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia in armed conflicts abroad and their return to the country are recognized as a threat.

The process of globalization in all areas of human action, accompanied with free movement of persons, information, goods and capital, represents a favourable environment for extremists to promote their ideas, attract new supporters and broaden the conflict area.

The factors that may affect these phenomena and tendencies are multiple and diverse – economic, financial, social, educational, institutional, state-of-the-art information and communications technologies, activities of religious and other authorities and centres, interfaith, interethnic or other tensions, the degree of feeling rejection, frustration, isolation and self-victimization of citizens, and, finally, the failure to find socially and democratically acceptable mechanisms to solve the created contradictions and conflicts.

Altered global and other circumstances have led to manifold changes in the nature of the terrorist threat in several key aspects:

- earlier security threats of local character (internal conflicts, absence of sound governance, unemployment, poverty, low level of social protection and education), have become global challenges – due to the interdependence of contemporary societies, and are conducive to the strengthening of radicalism and violent extremism,
- the existence of the terrorist structures in the Near East and northern Africa, which managed, within a short period, to incite and recruit tens of thousands of fighters and an incomparably higher number of supporters and fans from almost all countries of the world, developing an enormous economic and other potential for supporting terrorist activities,
- the development and availability of state-of-the-art information and communications technologies have increased the risk of their misuse not only for communication, propaganda, recruitment and terrorist training purposes, where information resources represent a means of attacks. Recognising the availability of state-of-the-art information technologies, where

information sources represent an object of attacks, the Republic of Serbia is in the process of developing the Strategy for the Struggle Against Cyber Crime, which will cover all areas not envisaged by this strategic document.

- the trend of decentralization of terrorist action is reflected in the possibility for perpetrators of terrorist attacks to be self-radicalized individuals who independently decide to execute a terrorist attack,
- financial flows which may be used to finance terrorism, including money laundering and connecting terrorist organisations with organised crime and perpetration of criminal offences in the field of organised crime in the function of terrorism financing, are difficult to control,
- mass migrations with porous borders may be used for unimpeded movement of terrorists and be conducive to the development of extremism both in transit and final destination countries,
- although terrorists generally choose targets that are important social symbols, over the past time there have been increasingly more frequent attacks at all easily available targets, executed by means at hand, while resulting in as many victims as possible, material destruction and fear;
- proliferation of weapons for mass destruction and illegal trade in all types of weapons increase the danger that weapons, including weapons for mass destruction, come into the possession of structures which the government cannot control, particularly terrorist associations and individuals.

Countries in the region, including the Republic of Serbia, are also faced with growing violent extremism and radicalisation of some individuals and groups which may lead to terrorism. However, the Republic of Serbia is also faced with specificities in regard to the terrorist threat, whose main manifestation forms are the following:

- ethnically motivated extremism and separatist tendencies in some parts of the territory, with the possibility to grow into terrorism, particularly in relation to the unilaterally proclaimed independence of Kosovo and Metohija,
- activity of members and fans of radical Islamic movements and organizations, which are organizationally and functionally linked with similar movements in the region and beyond,
- continuous propaganda activity of radical religious preachers, individuals or groups who with the tendentious interpretation of religious teaching consciously spread the ideology of violent extremism, and the radicalisation of the youth and religious converts,
- return of terrorist fighters from conflict areas to Serbia or countries of the region, whereby they become further radicalized and capable of executing terrorist attacks, thus possibly serving as negative role models,
- danger of the infiltration of terrorists during a mass influx of migrants and refugees, exceeding the Republic of Serbia's receipt capacity.

The complexity of the attempt to design policies and plans, as the basis for taking measures at the normative, institutional and operational level with the aim to counter this threat, is magnified by the fact that terrorism is a dynamic phenomenon, with the capability of transformation. Application of new strategies, tactics and methods, and relying on financial support whose origin is hard to identify aggravates the possibility to detect terrorists' activities and to predict objectives and methods of attacks.

Risk and threat assessments, based on numerous indicators and the analysis of key factors and elements which influence the degree of threat, shows that terrorist threats to the Republic of Serbia are realistic, i.e. there are persons and groups inside the country and in the surrounding countries who are capable and willing to prepare, organize and carry out terrorist attacks at targets in Serbia.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The Strategy is based on the concept of comprehensive cooperation among all stakeholders that can contribute to the achievement of strategic objectives and that have been, in that regard, profiled based on the mentioned analyses and assessments, as well as achievements of scientific theory in this field. This approach implies close cooperation among government and non-government stakeholders, including representatives of civil society, the academic and scientific community, and partners<sup>1</sup> at the national level, which is the assumption of an adequate response to the threat of terrorism and violent extremism as multidimensional social phenomena.

The Strategy defines the strategic objectives protecting the basic values, and groups them into four priority areas: (1) Prevention of terrorism, violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism; (2) Protection by detection and elimination of terrorism threats and system weaknesses; (3) Criminal prosecution of terrorists, while respecting human rights, the rule of law and democracy; and (4) System response in case of a terrorist attack.

The starting point in developing the Strategy was the fact that the threat of terrorist organizations, terrorist structures and individuals is manifested as religiously inspired terrorism, ethnic-nationalistic and separatist terrorism, left-wing and anarchical terrorism and right-wing terrorism. The main elements of terrorism as a social phenomenon, which can be recognized in all forms of manifestation include violence as a method; citizens, the government and infrastructure as targets – direct and indirect victim; fuelling fear and exhorting political and social changes; achieving the defined terrorist objectives – forcing the government or society to take or not to take concrete measures – achieving political, religious or ideological objectives; a large number of victims, which all indicates the spectacularity that terrorists aspire to, as well as illegality and social unacceptability.

Important causal factors of terrorism which influence the scope and dimension of terrorist activities of terrorist organizations, terrorist structures and individuals are different, starting from the gap between expectations and the possibility of achieving the objectives of social groups in the conditions of the existing social, economic and political changes, including separatist tendencies, achieving ethnic monolithism in a particular area, economic, social aspects etc.

In defining strategic objectives, account was taken of all the most important elements of this methodology, risk factors impacting the development of a threat in case of the appearance of radicalisation which leads to violent extremism, specificities that the Republic of Serbia faces in countering terrorism, including the mandate, mission and existing capacities of forces of the security system in the widest sense, including civil society and the private sector.

Concrete activities for achieving the objectives of this Strategy will be defined in the Action Plan for its implementation, and will be directed primarily at mitigating the related risk factors.

## **PURPOSE, PRIORITY AREAS AND OBJECTIVES**

The long-term commitment of the Republic of Serbia is the protection of its constitutional organization and security, and comprehensive protection of individuals and the community from terrorism, with the affirmation and promotion of its fundamental values and interests.

Fundamental values protected by the Strategy are:

- constitutional organization, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Serbia
- rule of law and democracy
- human and minority rights and freedoms
- national, ethnic and religious equality and tolerance
- cultural, religious and material property
- publicly proclaimed active policy of peace of the Republic of Serbia

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<sup>1</sup> Partners in the process of developing the Strategy are listed in Annex 2.

Achieving the purpose of this Strategy is carried out through defining several strategic objectives, in four priority areas: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Response.

## PRIORITY AREA 1 – PREVENTION OF TERRORISM, VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND RADICALISATION LEADING TO TERRORISM

In the context of this Strategy, prevention means early prevention of terrorism, violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism, with the participation of stakeholders from different segments of society. It assumes a developed system of protection which enables timely identification and reduces the potential causes of radicalisation and violent extremism leading to terrorism, while at the same time discouraging an individual or group to resort to an act of terrorism or to otherwise support terrorists. In defining the strategic objectives in this area, account was taken of causes found in the root of radicalisation, as well as indirect causes which accelerate the process of radicalisation.

Timely taken preventive measures are crucial in combating terrorism, taking into account that they affect the instigating forces that incite violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism, thereby reducing the number of individuals ready to commit terrorist acts or provide support to terrorists.

Improving the existing and developing more advanced prevention programs implies the creation of political, social, economic and other circumstances which are not conducive to the emergence of radicalisation, spreading of extremist ideologies and recruitment of terrorists, along with strengthening the value system that the Republic of Serbia rests upon.

It is particularly important to establish intensive and close cooperation and coordination between representatives of government authorities, civil society, the private sector and families, in order to provide support in case that radicalisation is detected.

### *Strategic objective 1.1 – Developed security culture of citizens*

Developed security culture of citizens will enable better understanding of terrorism as a threatening phenomenon, timely detection of terrorist threats and their avoidance, and timely alarming of competent authorities so as to prevent a terrorist attack. At the same time, achieving this objective will enable an adequate response of an individual, as an active and responsible citizen in a democratic society, to a possible terrorist attack, including the motivation and capacity to participate in eliminating its consequences.

This objective will be achieved with the effort – through well designed and planned action in the field of formal and informal education, training and general information, particularly professions in everyday and direct contact with the population – to improve understanding of the wider social community in terms of the nature and intensity of a terrorist threat, which includes broadening knowledge in the public, among individuals and government stakeholders, about inciting and recruiting violent extremists and terrorists.

### *Strategic objective 1.2 – Early identification of causes and factors conducive to spreading of violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism*

Early identification of causes which motivate individuals and groups to terrorism will enable the undertaking of planned, coordinated and targeted activities of the society aimed at creating a political, social and economic environment not conducive to radicalisation, spreading of extremist ideologies and recruitment of terrorists along with strengthening the basic value system that this Strategy rests upon.

This objective will be achieved with the efforts – through coordinated engagement of all factors of society involved in prevention – to first adequately identify the key instigators of radicalisation, violent extremism and terrorism, and thereafter to act in a planned way with the aim of mitigation and elimination, by undertaking the activities at the economic and social level, by strengthening the value system and recognizing special needs of vulnerable groups.

*Strategic objective 1.3 – Environment discouraging the recruitment of youth for participation in terrorist activities*

The recruitment base for terrorists is narrowed by taking planned and coordinated measures on the part of diverse stakeholders, including government authorities, the local government and institutions to create an environment which will discourage the youth to embrace terrorism as a way of resolving existing social conflicts and contradictions.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to raise awareness among the youth about the bases and advantages of democracy and the rule of law, improve their integration and their social position, and ensure the support of the civil sector and family in such efforts, particularly in the case of recognizing radicalisation among individuals.

*Strategic objective 1.4 – Hi-tech communication systems and digital networks resilient to spreading of radicalisation and violent extremism*

The development of modern societies, reflected in the powerful hi-tech progress and rapid development of information society, has made it essential to carefully define the policy of confronting to putting these systems into the service of terrorism, due to the fact that an individual may succumb to the influence of propaganda and gain knowledge for committing a terrorist act without direct contact with the environment.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to raise the awareness in society about the dangers of using hi-tech communication systems for spreading hate speech and to develop and implement at the national level the best policies, legal solutions and practice of confronting to the use of these communications systems for spreading violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism, including carefully defining and promoting the attitudes representing a counter-balance.

*Strategic objective 1.5 – Skill of strategic communication*

Developing strategic communication, including confronting malicious interpretation of religious teaching and extremist messages in the public media and on the internet will enable consistent policy of communication with the public at the national level, ensure the promotion of alternative, positive messages, and improve the approach to revealing illegal contents on the internet which publicly justify terrorism.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to recognize the importance and advantage of the skill of strategic communication at the level of preventing violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism, and to build the necessary capacities for its implementation.

**PRIORITY AREA 2 – PROTECTION BY DETECTION AND ELIMINATION OF TERRORISM THREATS AND SYSTEM WEAKNESSES**

In the context of this Strategy, protection from terrorism implies a built system with defined procedures, activities and measures of responsible stakeholders, whose implementation will reduce the threat from a terrorist attack, i.e. prevent a concrete terrorist attack through detection and removal of weaknesses in the system of protection and limiting the possibilities of an individual or a group to commit a terrorist attack.

The capacity of the system to protect itself from terrorism implies an improved mechanism for timely detection of a threat from terrorism, by way of early identification of terrorist organizations and networks providing support to them, methods of terrorist operations, as well as by uncovering terrorist plots. This reduces the risk of a terrorist attack and increases the capacities for early detection of criminal offences of terrorism and other criminal offences linked to terrorist organizations and terrorist activities, particularly in relation to foreign terrorist fighters and financing of terrorism, including those criminal offences perpetrated through the social media.

Such improved system requires a necessary level of operative capabilities of the police and intelligence-security capacities, adequate protection of critical infrastructure, efficient integrated

border management, improved system for combating the financing of terrorism, and the establishment of a system for deradicalisation and reintegration of radicalized persons.

*Strategic objective 2.1 – Full understanding of terrorism threats in the Republic of Serbia through early identification of target groups and radical methods*

Improved understanding of vulnerability to terrorism, including the identification of protection system weaknesses will, by way of strategic planning, coordination, cooperation and exchange of information, enable competent authorities to efficiently and proportionally distribute resources and undertake relevant measures and activities resulting in the elimination of threats and risks of terrorism.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to improve the existing methodologies on the collection, processing and estimate of intelligence, which will contribute to revealing of preparation of a terrorist attack and identification of the perpetrator in an early phase.

*Strategic objective 2.2 – Improved coordination and cooperation among government authorities in charge of collecting intelligence*

The appropriate level of coordination and cooperation, by way of exchanging, comparing and consolidating intelligence enables reliable identification of individuals, extreme groups and radical methods they use, including timely identification of channels for the trade in weapons, explosives and other dangerous matters and materials which could be used for committing a terrorist attack and contribute to its prevention based on consolidated intelligence.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to define the roles, achieve coordination, ensure appropriate authorizations, build mechanisms for efficient exchange of information and improve cooperation at the national level, as well as with other states and international organizations in the field of countering terrorism.

*Strategic objective 2.3 – Enhanced level of operational capacity of the police and intelligence-security capacities*

Appropriate operational capacities of the police and intelligence-security structures when it comes to human and material resources, including knowledge and skills based on experience and scientific methods, through specialization and other forms of professional training, will contribute to better protection of citizens and property from terrorist attacks.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to improve the normative and institutional framework, with adequate development of human and material resources of police and intelligence-security capacities, so that they are capable of efficiently responding to threats of terrorism.

*Strategic objective 2.4 – Improved system for combating the financing of terrorism*

Implementation of activities from the existing National Strategy against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing and the establishment of the mechanism to coordinate its objectives and activities with those of this Strategy will enhance the system for combating the financing of terrorism in the Republic of Serbia.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to strengthen cooperation with financial and other sectors and the control of its work, and to improve control mechanisms aimed at preventing the financing of the procurement of means for committing a terrorist attack.

*Strategic objective 2.5 – Deradicalisation and reintegration of radicalized persons*

Through implementation of activities from the existing Strategy for the Development of the System of Execution of Criminal Sanctions until 2020 (RS Official Gazette, No 114/13) and establishment of a mechanism for the coordination of its objectives and activities with those of this Strategy, the system of deradicalisation and resocialization in the Republic of Serbia will be enhanced.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to fully develop a deradicalisation system in penal institutions, with the aim to deradicalise radicalised persons, including the system of their resocialisation.

*Strategic objective 2.6 – Enhanced level of protection of critical infrastructure*

The vulnerability of contemporary societies to terrorist attacks has increased as facilities and systems of special and vital importance for the functioning of a community may become a target of attacks, which can have devastating consequences to the lives and health of people, economy and the environment. This is one of the hallmarks of modern terrorism – creation of fear and disturbance of regular routines for a wide range of the population. Therefore, improving the system for the protection of critical infrastructure is one of the most important objectives of countering terrorism.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to raise awareness of the importance of critical infrastructure for the functioning of the community, develop a normative and institutional framework and enhance human and material capacities of bodies in charge of protection of critical infrastructure, which guarantees efficient readiness and ensures appropriate protection for persons, vital functions, systems and installations.

*Strategic objective 2.7 – Improved efficiency of the integrated border management mechanism*

The efficiency of controlling the state border crossing and security in line with security standards will be promoted through the implementation of the Strategy for Integrated Border Management in the Republic of Serbia (RS Official Gazette, No 91/07) and the coordination of its objectives and activities with those of this Strategy. The aim is to prevent unimpeded movement of terrorists, access to training camps and means for execution of a terrorist attack, which reduces the risk of a terrorist attack in the Republic of Serbia or an attack against the interests of the Republic of Serbia abroad, including the use of its territory as the base for supporting terrorists.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to implement coordination mechanisms and strengthen the capacities of border services, and to improve international cooperation.

*Strategic objective 2.8 – Raised level of security in the field of transport, trade, exchange of goods and services*

A higher level of security in the field of transport, trade, exchange of goods and services will lower the risks of forbidden transfer of means and materials which can be used to commit a terrorist attack, while at the same time improving the overall economic development and efficient and safe communication, both among different parts of the country and among different countries.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to improve the security of transport of passengers and goods.

**PRIORITY AREA 3 – CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF TERRORISTS, WHILE RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS, THE RULE OF LAW AND DEMOCRACY**

In the context of this Strategy, criminal prosecution of terrorists implies a developed system of conducting investigations on acts of terrorism and bringing to trial those who are responsible for committing criminal acts of terrorism, or crimes related to terrorist organizations and terrorist activities, which features fairness and efficiency.

This system is compatible with generally accepted international standards and international obligations endorsed by the Republic of Serbia – all those responsible for terrorism will be brought before the national court and will be processed in efficient court proceedings, while respecting human rights and freedoms.

*Strategic objective 3.1 – Harmonized national regulations with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, EU acquis and other international standards*



National legislation of the Republic of Serbia, harmonized with international standards and assumed obligations, serves as a guarantee for the protection of rights and freedoms from terrorism of citizens of the Republic of Serbia, and also for the protection of vital and long-lasting values and interests of the community from this threat.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to achieve, by interventions in normative regulation, the harmonization of valid legislation of the Republic of Serbia in this field with generally accepted rules of international law, relevant UN Security Council resolutions and ratified international-legal instruments, which, by respecting the assumed international obligations, establishes the normative framework adequate for efficient detection, criminal prosecution and trial for terrorists and persons supporting them.

*Strategic objective 3.2 – Enhanced system of detection, identification and criminal prosecution of perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism and criminal acts related to terrorism, while respecting human rights*

Efficient criminal prosecution of perpetrators of terrorism and terrorism-related crimes will be carried out while fully respecting human rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Serbia and by international law. Due to the very nature of the criminal act, prosecution requires a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach with participation of different government authorities and organizations in possession of specific knowledge and skills, in order to ensure quality criminal proceedings.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to build human, material-technical and professional capacities of the public prosecution and the police, strengthen mutual cooperation, achieve full coordination, and intensify international cooperation, as well as cooperation with the Interpol and Europol, including international legal aid in criminal matters, which is a precondition for successful prosecution of terrorists and persons constituting the support network.

*Strategic objective 3.3 – Efficient trial for the criminal offence of terrorism and other criminal acts related to terrorism*

Efficient trial of persons indicted for the criminal offence of terrorism and criminal offences related to terrorism, while respecting the principle of fair trial, will ensure that all those who are responsible for terrorism are processed before competent judicial authorities and are tried in efficient court proceedings, while respecting human rights.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to enhance human and professional capacities of courts and strengthen public trust in the capacity of the judicial system to face perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism and other criminal acts related to terrorism.

#### **PRIORITY AREA 4 – SYSTEM RESPONSE IN CASE OF A TERRORIST ATTACK**

The response to a terrorist attack, in the context of this Strategy, is to prepare institutions and systems that provide vital services to citizens, and citizens themselves, to manage and mitigate the consequences of terrorist attacks, including the provision of assistance to victims of attacks.

*Strategic objective 4.1 – Enhanced system of managing the consequences of a terrorist attack*

Developed national capacities, standards and procedures in situations caused by terrorist attacks, based on a previously conducted situation analysis, analyses of available capacities and operational preparedness, along with provision of the necessary preconditions for emergency response, rehabilitation of threatened values, minimizing the damage, and cost-efficiency of response, will enable an effective and coordinated response of society to a terrorist attack.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to establish a system with defined competencies, forces and means, raise its capacities to the level which enables adequate preparedness and ensure coordination and communication within the system and with stakeholders outside the system, including citizens and the public.

## Strategic objective 4.2 – *Mitigating the consequences of a terrorist attack*

Establishment of a system with defined competencies, forces, resources and procedures to mitigate the consequences of a terrorist attack, which will enable an effective and coordinated response of society, including provision of assistance to victims of terrorist attacks in accordance with relevant EU documents, will ensure efficient and speedy recovery of all vital functions of society.

This objective will be achieved through the efforts to precisely define the tasks and responsibility and improve the capacities of competent government authorities, organizations and institutions, and to motivate the participation of citizens, civil society and the private sector in diminishing the consequences of a terrorist attack.

## **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND COORDINATION**

### **Implementation**

The Strategy will be implemented by applying the Action Plan which is its integral part and represents a public document. The Action Plan will contain activities, indicators, implementing authorities, deadlines and funds.

Government authorities and organizations specified in the Action Plan as implementing authorities must develop, within six months, detailed internal action plans which will, in accordance with the general Action Plan, also contain necessary funds for the implementation of activities under their remit, and which will determine the partners needed for the implementation of the defined activities.

The budget for implementation of individual action plans will be aligned with the budget and limits envisaged in the general Action Plan. Internal action plans may be fully or partly designated as confidential, by applying the criteria prescribed by the law governing the protection of confidential data and by-laws adopted based on that law, depending on the nature of data they contain.

### **Monitoring**

To ensure full implementation of the Strategy and achieve success in improving work, mechanisms will be established for continuous monitoring, which includes the assessment of implementation and reporting on the achievement of objectives and implementation of activities. Monitoring will ensure a more detailed analysis of problems and obstacles which arose in the process of implementation of the Strategy and will identify the achieved improvements in institutions, including possible taking of corrective measures. The effects of planned and implemented activities will be assessed once a year. In evaluating the Strategy, the degree of efficiency will be monitored, taking into account the implementation of activities from the Action Plan.

The basis for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy will be the Action Plan.

In accordance with internationally recognized standards, and if the need arises, the Action Plan will be revised.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia will set up the Working Group for the needs of implementation and monitoring, including evaluation of and reporting on the Strategy and the Action Plan.

## Coordination

A national coordination body will be established to coordinate activities in the field of prevention and struggle against all forms of radicalism, violent extremism and terrorism at the national level, including ensuring efficient implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on implementation of the Strategy and establishment of a clear and consistent policy in this field. The Working Group will prepare the annual report on the implementation of the Strategy for the national coordination body, which will submit the report to the Government. In addition, the report on implementation of the Strategy will be public and a part of the basis for preparation of the report on progress in implementation of the Action Plan for Chapter 24 – Justice, freedom and security, subchapter – Fight against terrorism.

## FINANCING

The Action Plan for implementation of the Strategy will define the means and sources of funds needed for the implementation of the Strategy.

Costs of the Strategy are equal to the costs of the Action Plan which is integral to this Strategy.

The sources of funds needed for implementation of the Strategy will be partly ensured from the budget of the Republic of Serbia, and partly from international funds, domestic and international grants, as well as pre-accession assistance funds.

Costs of state administration bodies, as implementing authorities, and/or participants in activities are the following:

### Costs of implementing authorities and/or participants in these activities, within the Action Plan for implementation of this Strategy:

#### ▪ Ministry of Justice:

Promote intercultural and interreligious dialogue through media support (activity 1.2.4)		
2017	2018	2019
	RSD 124,400.00	RSD 124,400.00
Eurojust visit – AP for Chapter 24 – Justice, freedom and security (activity 3.2.4)		
2017	2018	2019
	RSD 375,500.00	

#### ▪ Ministry of Culture and Information:

Improve the general level of information of the entire public about terrorism, through media campaigns, round tables and public debates and other activities, including cooperation with civil society (activity 1.1.1)		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 100,000.00	RSD 100,000.00	RSD 100,000.00
Promote intercultural and interreligious dialogue through media support (activity 1.2.4)		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 124,400.00	RSD 124,400.00	RSD 124,400.00
Support media contents representing an alternative to the radicalisation and recruitment on internet (activity 1.4.4)		

2017	2018	2019
	RSD 200,000.00	
Strengthen the skill of strategic communication with the public, by sending positive messages targeting vulnerable groups in society, through regional coordination and cooperation and other EU and UN mechanisms (activity 1.5.1)		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 62,200.00	RSD 248,800.00	RSD 248,800.00

- **Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications**

Present to the overall public the dangers of using hi-tech communications systems for spreading radical attitudes (activity 1.4.1)		
2017	2018	2019
	RSD 248,800.00	RSD 248,800.00
Define and develop the system for monitoring and restricting illegal contents posted on the internet, relating to violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism, in accordance with the right to the freedom of expression and privacy (activity 1.4.6)		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 124,400.00	RSD 497,600.00	RSD 248,800.00

- **Ministry of Interior:**

Round tables, seminars and panels activities 1.4.6, 1.4.1 and 2.6.1		
2017	2018	2019
	RSD 497,600.00	RSD 497,600.00
Training of anti-terrorist units activity 2.5.4		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 343,000.00	RSD 343,000.00	RSD 343,000.00
Training of anti-terrorist units activity 2.5.4		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 3,997,600.00	RSD 3,997,600.00	RSD 3,997,600.00
Public security equipment activity 2.5.4 – first part		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 53,927,400.00	RSD 53,927,400.00	RSD 53,927,400.00
Public security equipment activity 2.5.4 – second part		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 550,000.00	RSD 550,000.00	RSD 550,000.00
Public security equipment activity 2.5.4 – grant		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 36,703,326.00		

Official travels activity 1.4.6		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 124,400.00	RSD 497,600.00	RSD 248,800.00
Liaison officer at Europol in the Hague, Kingdom of the Netherlands activity 3.2.4		
2017	2018	2019
RSD 4,105,200.00	RSD 8,210,400.00	RSD 8,210,400.00

- **Security Information Agency**

Establish the national database to fight terrorism (activity 2.3.2)		
2017	2018	2019
	RSD 373,300.00	RSD 373,300.00

- **Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime**

Strengthen the personnel, material-technical and expert capacities of the public prosecution in charge of prosecuting the perpetrators of the criminal act of terrorism and related criminal acts (activity 3.2.1)		
2017	2018	2019
	RSD 8,599,700.00	RSD 8,599,700.00
Strengthen the personnel, material-technical and expert capacities of the public prosecution in charge of prosecuting the perpetrators of the criminal act of terrorism and related criminal acts (activity 3.2.1)		
2017	2018	2019
	RSD 450,000.00	RSD 450,000.00
Strengthen the personnel, material-technical and expert capacities of the public prosecution in charge of prosecuting the perpetrators of the criminal act of terrorism and related criminal acts (activity 3.2.1) – grant, other sources		
2017	2018	2019
	EUR 4,000.00	EUR 4,000.00

Improve international bilateral and multilateral cooperation, particularly with Europol and Eurojust, as well as international legal assistance in criminal matters through the designation of contact points, implementation of the recommendations for the improvement of cooperation efficiency and exchange of good practices of prosecution of terrorists (activity 3.2.4)		
2017	2018	2019
	RSD 620,000.00	RSD 620,000.00
Improve international bilateral and multilateral cooperation, particularly with Europol and Eurojust, as well as international legal assistance in criminal matters through the designation of contact points, implementation of the recommendations for the improvement of cooperation efficiency and exchange of good practices of prosecution of terrorists (activity 3.2.4) – grant, other sources		
2017	2018	2019
	EUR 3,000.00	EUR 3,000.00

▪ **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Improve cooperation with other states and international organisations in the area of terrorism suppression, including the conclusion of new and amending existing agreements on international cooperation – bilateral and multilateral cooperation <b>(activity 2.2.5)</b>		
<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
RSD 200,000.00	RSD 622,000.00	RSD 622,000.00

**Bodies of the state administration without costs needed for the implementation of activities from the Action Plan for this Strategy:**

1. Ministry of Mining and Energy
2. Ministry of Economy
3. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
4. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management – Plant Protection Directorate
5. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management – Veterinary Directorate
6. Ministry of Defence
7. Ministry of Finance – Customs Administration
8. Ministry of Finance – Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering
9. Office of the National Security Council and Classified Information Protection
10. Ministry of Health
11. Ministry of State Administration and Local Self-Government
12. Ministry of Youth and Sports
13. Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Policy
14. Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development
15. Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure
16. Republic Public Prosecutor's Office
17. State Prosecutorial Council
  
18. Office for Cooperation with Civil Society  
 Strengthening communication and cooperation between the state and civil sectors in the field of preventing the spread of extremism and radicalization, which will be ensured by the Office for Cooperation with Civil Society through organisation of round tables, consultations and other activities with civil society organisations, from grants, in the amounts given in the Action Plan, to be granted to the Office after the Government adopts the Strategy for the Prevention and Countering of Terrorism and the accompanying Action Plan, which has been agreed between the Office and potential donors from the country.

**FINAL PROVISIONS**

This Strategy shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

05 No 337-9655/2017  
 Belgrade, 12 October 2017

GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT

Ana Brnabić, sign.

## **ANNEX 1**

### **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

EU – European Union

EUROPOL – European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation

INTERPOL – International Criminal Police Organization

FATF – Financial Action Task Force

MONEYVAL – The Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures of the Council of Europe

CTC – Counter-Terrorism Committee

EGMONT GROUP – The international gathering of financial intelligence units

NATO – The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

OUN – Organization of the United Nations

OSCE – Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

OECD – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

SC – Security Council

CoE – Council of Europe

CODEXTER – The Committee of Experts on Terrorism

## ANNEX 2

### PARTNERS IN STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

- ministries, their administration bodies and special organizations in charge of protecting security of the Republic of Serbia, such as ministries in charge of internal affairs and defence, particularly the police, army and security services;
- other ministries and their administration bodies, particularly those authorised to use special police powers in the performance of their activities, such as ministries in charge of finance and justice, and/or administration bodies such as the customs, tax police, financial-intelligence service in the Republic of Serbia and services for execution of criminal sanctions;
- other ministries and their administration bodies in charge of agriculture and environmental protection; construction, transport and infrastructure; trade, tourism and telecommunications; state administration and local government; foreign affairs; education, science and technological development; health; labour, employment, veteran and social issues; youth and sports and culture and information;
- prosecutor's offices;
- bodies in charge of managing, harmonization and directing, supervision and control of the security sector – the Parliament, President, Government, judicial system, independent government authorities and supervision bodies and bodies in charge of directing and harmonization in the field of security, particularly the National Security Council and the Bureau for Coordination of Security Services;
- stakeholders from the private security sector (private security enterprises and private detective agencies);
- stakeholders in the information field;
- Government's service in charge of cooperation with civil society organisations;
- the civilian sector and other entities of society with an impact on the creation of security policy, among other things through the public oversight of the security sector;
- the academic and university community;
- existing authorities and coordination bodies:
  - Standing inter-institutional working group for the fight against terrorism;
  - Standing coordination group for supervision of implementation of the National Strategy Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing;
  - National (inter-institutional) team for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear material.



## ANNEX 3

### STRATEGIC AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

#### International instruments

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)
- Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft (1970)
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973)
- International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (1979)
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)
- Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation (1988)
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)
- UNGA Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (1994)
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing (1997)
- UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)
- International Convention for the Prevention of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1333 (2000)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1377 (2001)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1377 (2001)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1452 (2002)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1456 (2003)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1631 (2005)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1624 (2005)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1631 (2005)
- Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (2005)
- EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2005)
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)
- Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)
- UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006)

- Revised EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment (2008)
- Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2009)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1988 (2011)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1989 (2011)
- Stabilisation and Association Agreement (2011)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2170 (2014)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2195 (2014)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199 (2015)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2249 (2015)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2253 (2015)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2255 (2015)
- Council of Europe Action Plan to combat violent extremism and radicalisation for 2015/2017
- UN Charter

### **National strategic and normative framework**

- Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003)
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (2008)
- National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (2009)
- Migration Management Strategy (2009)
- Strategy for Combating Illegal Migration in the Republic of Serbia (2009)
- Defence Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (2009)
- National Strategy on Fight Against Organized Crime (2009)
- National Strategy for Protection and Rescue in Emergencies (2011)
- National Employment Strategy (2011)
- Strategy for Integrated Border Management in the Republic of Serbia 2017–2020 (2017)
- Strategy for Development of Education in Serbia (2012)
- Strategy for Prevention and Protection against Discrimination (2013)
- Strategy for the Development of the System of Execution of Criminal Sanctions (2013)
- Community Policing Strategy (2013)
- Action Plan for Chapter 24 – Justice, Freedom and Security (2016)
- National Strategy for Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (2014)
- National Youth Strategy (2015)
- Financial Crime Investigation Strategy (2015)
- National Strategy on Resolving the Issue of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (2015)
- National Strategy for Gender Equality (2016)
- Strategy for Social Inclusion of the Roma 2016–2025 (2016)
- Strategy for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protection of Victims for 2017–2022 (2017)

- Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (RS Official Gazette, No 83/2006)
- Law on Ministries (RS Official Gazette, No 44/2014, 14/2015, 54/2015 and 96/2015)
- Law on State Administration (RS Official Gazette, No 79/2005, 101/2007, 95/2010 and 99/2014)
- Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia (RS Official Gazette, No 85/2005, 88/2005, 107/2005, 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013 and 108/2014)
- Law on Responsibility of Legal Entities for Criminal Offences (RS Official Gazette, No 97/2008)
- Criminal Procedure Code (RS Official Gazette, No 72/2011, 101/2011, 121/2012, 32/2013, 45/2013 and 55/2014)
- Law on International Limitation Measures (RS Official Gazette, No 10/2016)
- Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (RS Official Gazette, No 20/2009, 72/2009, 91/2010 and 139/2014)
- Law on Freezing of Assets with the Aim of Preventing Terrorism (RS Official Gazette, No 29/2015)
- Law on Payment Transactions (FRY Official Journal, No 3/2002 and 5/2003 and RS Official Gazette, No 43/2004, 62/2006, 111/2009, 31/2011 and 39/2014)
- Law on Payment Services (RS Official Gazette, No 139/2014)
- Law on the National Bank of Serbia (RS Official Gazette, No 72/2003, 55/2004, 85/2005, 44/2010, 76/2012, 106/2012, 14/2015 and 40/2015)
- Law on Tax Procedure and Tax Administration (RS Official Gazette, No 80/2002, 84/2002, 23/2003, 70/2003, 70/2003, 55/2004, 61/2005, 85/2005, 62/2006, 63/2006, 61/2007, 20/2009, 72/2009, 53/2010, 101/2011, 2/2012, 93/2012, 47/2013, 108/2013, 68/2014, 105/2014, 91/2015 and 112/2015)
- Law on Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime (RS Official Gazette, No 32/2013)
- Law on State Border Protection (RS Official Gazette, No 97/2008 and 20/2015)
- Law on Foreigners (RS Official Gazette, No 97/2008)
- Law on Asylum (RS Official Gazette, No 109/2007)
- Law on Migration Management (RS Official Gazette, No 107/2012)
- Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia (RS Official Gazette, No 135/2004 and 90/2007)
- Law on Weapons and Ammunition (RS Official Gazette, No 20/2015)
- Law on Production and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment (FRY Official Journal, No 41/96 and RS Official Gazette, No 85/2005)
- Law on Import and Export of Weapons and Military Equipment (RS Official Gazette, No 107/2014)
- Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Goods (RS Official Gazette, No 95/2013)
- Law on the Prohibition of the Enhancement, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (RS Official Gazette, No 87/2011)
- Law on Trade in Explosive Matters (SFRY Official Journal, No 30/85, 6/89 and 53/91 and FRY Official Journal, No 24/94, 28/96 and 68/02)
- Law on International Legal Aid in Criminal Matters (RS Official Gazette, No 85/05)
- Law on the Programme of Protection of Participants in Criminal Proceedings (RS Official Gazette, No 20/09)
- Law on Data Secrecy (RS Official Gazette, No 104/2009)

- Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities in Suppression of Organised Crime, Corruption and other Severe Criminal Offences (RS Official Gazette, No 42/2002, 27/2003, 39/2003, 67/2003, 29/2004, 58/2004, 45/2005, 61/2005, 72/2011, 72/2011, 101/2011 and 32/2013)
- Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities in Suppression of Organised Crime, Terrorism and Corruption (RS Official Gazette, No 94/16)
- Law on Organisation of Courts (RS Official Gazette, No 116/2008, 104/2009, 10/2010, 31/2011, 78/2011, 38/2012, 101/2011, 101/2013, 106/2015 and 40/2015);
- Law on Public Prosecutor's Office (RS Official Gazette, No 116/2008, 104/2009, 10/2010, 78/2011, 101/2011, 38/2012, 121/2012, 10/2013, 111/2014, 117/2014, and 106/2015)
- Law on the Programme of Protection of Participants in Criminal Proceedings (RS Official Gazette, No 85/2005)
- Law on Extraordinary Situations (RS Official Gazette, No 11/2009, 92/2011 and 93/2012)
- Law on Defence (RS Official Gazette, No 116/2007, 88/2009, 104/2009 and 10/2015)
- Law on the Serbian Armed Forces (RS Official Gazette, No 116/2007, 88/2009, 10/2015, and 88/2015);
- Law on Police (RS Official Gazette, No 6/2016);
- Law on Foreign Affairs (RS Official Gazette, No 116/2007, 126/2007 and 41/2009)
- Law on Electronic Communications (RS Official Gazette, No 44/2010, 60/2013 and 62/2014)
- Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of Government Bodies in Combating High Tech Crime (RS Official Gazette, No 61/2005 and 104/2009)
- Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions (RS Official Gazette, No 55/2014)
- Law on Execution of Prison Sentences for Criminal Offences of Organised Crime (RS Official Gazette, No 72/2009 and 101/2010)
- Law on the Bases Regulating Security Services of the Republic of Serbia (RS Official Gazette, No 116/2007 and 72/2012)
- Law on Security Information Agency (RS Official Gazette, No 42/2002, 111/2009, 65/2014 and 66/2014)
- Law on Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency (RS Official Gazette, No 88/2009, 55/2012 and 17/2013)

## ANNEX 4

### DEFINITIONS

The term “terrorism” in this Strategy means criminal offences contained in Chapter 34 of the Criminal Code (RS Official Gazette, No 85/2005, 88/2005, 107/2005, 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013 and 108/2014), from Article 391 to Article 393a, and other criminal offences stipulated by law or other laws, carried out in relation to the criminal offence of terrorism.

Other basic terms used in this text correspond to the meaning defined within UN bodies dealing with issues of radicalisation, violent terrorism leading to terrorism, and the meaning defined in UN Resolution 2178.

*Radicalisation:* the process during which a person is brought into the situation when he begins to approve of extremist beliefs, accepts violent extremism and/or terrorism as a possible and justified method of action, with the possibility, at the end of this process, that he shares values, supports or participates in activities of terrorists.

*Violent extremism:* extremism which implies the use of violence for the purpose of achieving political objectives, including but not limiting exclusively to terrorism.

*Foreign terrorist fighters:* persons who recruit, prepare, organize, manage, transport or organize transportation or train an individual or a group of people with the intention of having them join or participate in terrorist armed formations acting outside the territory of the Republic of Serbia, or they themselves join such formations.

*Terrorist association:* association of two or more persons, established for a longer period and acting in an organized way in order to commit the criminal offence of terrorism and other related criminal offences.