

The Soft Targets in the Czech Republic and Their Security

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Abstract — This paper deals with the protection of soft targets in the Czech Republic, and it analyzes what soft targets are, what are the risk groups of the population from whom there is a potential danger. The second part of the paper explains the protection of these objectives, principles of security and protection of the population.

Keywords-component; Terrorism, Soft target, Extreme right, Extreme left, Population protection, Security elements.

I. INTRODUCTION

The paper deals with the issue of soft targets in connection with modern terrorism. The phenomenon of terrorism in the 21st century is an actual social issue addressed both at the level of the individual states of the world and within the international community. The theoretical part of the paper clarifies the definition of terrorism with the description and characteristics of terrorist subjects potentially active in Central Europe. Further, this part deals with the summary of current terrorist methods and methods and continues the specification of existing ways of fighting terrorism both within the Czech Republic and abroad. Soft Objects are referred to as objects and places with a high concentration of personalities and a low level of security against potential attack. In this work, soft targets are further specified, and there are presented principles and state-of-the-art methodologies to address their protection, prevention, and limitation of the impact of a potential terrorist attack. The aim of this paper is to supplement the current standard ČSN 73 4400 "Crime Prevention in the Planning, Implementation and Use of Schools and Schools", and to provide school principals with a useful tool for realistic assessment of their facilities in terms of evacuation of persons with specific outcomes can't offer.

II. SOFT TARGET

The Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic defines soft targets in its methodology as "places with a high concentration of people and low levels of security against violent attacks." The soft targets' breakdown is done by potential attackers and focuses on the likelihood of an attack (it does not look for impacts and significance for society) [1]. The term far-left refers to political groups that are characterized by a definite, often strong and violent application of egalitarianism. These efforts are supplemented

by violent and vigorous enforcement of these interests [2]. Far-left aims to eliminate capitalism and often comes into conflict with the modern democratic constitutional model of the state [3]. It has two primary components: communism and anarchism. The main difference between the two groups lies in the attitude toward the state. The aim of anarchism is to remove the state system, while communism seeks to promote its interests within the state [2]. The far-left terrorist groups have often worked with the concept of "against violence," based on the thesis that capitalism and imperialism are the true sources of violence and resistance, but only a necessary and justifiable response [4].

The Brazilian Communist Marighella wrote a manual on the Urban Guerrilla in 1969. It was a documentary describing a guerrilla struggle in the streets of the city with the aim of winning against the representatives of the state armed forces and members of the ruling class. This document was the inspiration for the far-left in the Western countries. The strategy of the armed struggle "urban guerrilla" found student supporters and led to the emergence of many "far-left" terrorist groups in Europe in the 1960s [4]. The fall of Communism in Central and Eastern Europe led to the dissolution of the most far left-wing terrorist groups [2]. Nowadays, there is no consistent ultra-terrorist terrorist organization in the Czech Republic, and the symptoms of terrorism are minimal within the Czech ultra-curriculum [3].

A. Communist Groups

The Czech Republic has extensive experience with repressive terrorism, widely practiced by the ruling Communist regime in the former Czechoslovakia in the 1950s. This type of terrorism was characterized by mass arrests, torture of interrogations, monstrous processes (by false evidence), labor camps with harsh conditions, shooting people at borders, etc. Mares further states that this regime "has, during its existence, realized, supported or covered various terrorist activities, groups and individuals, and justified it as aid to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation, progressive movement. During the revolution in 1989 and the subsequent democratization, there were no significant manifestations of counter-revolutionary terrorism [2].

B. Anarchist Group

These groups do not have a firm ideological anchorage and are only aimed at destroying an existing system of government. To achieve this goal, they also use violence and terror [5]. Anarchism in Czechoslovakia was more pronounced in the second half of the 20th century, partly in the Revolutionary Youth Movement, from 1968 to 1989. After the fall of Communism, anarchism in the Czech Republic began to develop more, and many organized groups emerged. Although anarchists in the Czech Republic regularly accept violence as a means of promoting interest terrorism, the most significant anarchist formations, they regularly reject. However, part of the Czech post-revolutionary anarchism established contact with far-left groups and allowed them to be so affected that ultra-terrorist terrorists (such as the Red Army Fraction) expressed support for demonstrations and statements. Despite this, they have never done the terrorist activity [2]. Anarchists have been boycotted for the presidential and parliamentary elections, and in a radical part of this spectrum, new challenges and advice emerged about the implementation of sabotage, instructions on how to implement them, and defending police methods and means in 2017 [6], these actions lack the parameters of a terrorist attack as defined in the first chapter.

C. Extremely Right-Wing Groups

These extreme extremists are on the right side of the political spectrum and are characterized by the emergence of values such as power, authority, tradition, national consciousness, etc. They try authoritarian power approaches in favor of their own subjectively defined elitist group (usually a nation or race) and its purification from unwanted effects. Far right syndromes represent an emphasis on xenophobia, nationalism, ethnocentrism and extremist forms of racism and anti-Semitism. Ultraviolent violence in a purely terrorist form is not very common. The far right strategy often links violent methods of political struggle with propaganda and party-political activity. Terrorism serves to support militant groups such as neo-Nazis [2]. 21 cases of extremist crimes related to the defamation of the nation, race, ethnic or other groups were registered in the Czech Republic during the year 2017 [6]. The same number of cases were registered in the following year as of 30 June 2018 [7]. However, these data can't be assigned to a particular group with a unified ideology. However, they have shown a very high increase in crime against minorities in recent years.

D. Neo-Nazi Groups

Neo-Nazis refer to the Nazi traditions of Hitler's Germany and, within the Czech Republic, can't legally declare their ideology. Their purpose is to create a totalitarian regime in which they would use repression of terrorism. Neo-Nazis existed before 1989 mainly in subcultures such as skinheads or punk in the Czech Republic. In the 1990s, a general connection was made to transnational neo-Nazi structures, which led to the idea of a militant movement and the subsequent promotion of violence against neo-Nazi enemies (Roma, Vietnamese, left-wing, homosexual, drug addicts, anti-racist activists, etc.). In spite of many strenuous proclamations, however, the violent

activities of Czech neo-Nazi organizations can only be put into the field of terrorism exceptionally [2].

E. Nationalist Groups

The primary criterion in defining the ideology of the Czech far right is a look at the link between German Nazism and the Protectorate Collaboration of the Second World War. In contrast to neo-Nazis, nationalists advocate anti-Germanic traditions and refer to Czech, Czechoslovak national history. In the post-communist era, a series of violent actions took place among the nationalists, but it was mostly a random, impulsive negotiation without the aim of sending a broader terrorist message. The features of terrorism carried the wave of activities of people dissatisfied with the rise of crime in the early 1990s when pre-planned attacks were carried out mainly on Roma. Some extremist groups threatened terrorism with open threats, but they did not implement any concrete terrorist actions [2]. An example of nationalist terrorism abroad could be the Irish Republican Army (IRA), which used the methods of terror both in Ireland and Britain to deter the public and send people against ruling elite [8].

F. Groups With Ethnic and Territorial Delineation

These groups promote the interests of a particular ethnicity that is subjectively perceived as marginal within the state. Frequently, ethnic groups demand inter alia the admission of a specific territory. For these groups, the interconnection of terrorist and public party-political activities is characteristic, which can be manifested by the existence of political wings within terrorist organizations. The interethnic situation can be aggravated especially in the Roma population, provided that the "ghettoisation of the Roma in the" underclass of the slums "takes place. However, it is not clear whether problems would have resulted in ethnic terrorism. According to the Czech Statistical Office, the number of foreign nationals was more than doubled between 2004 and 2017 [9]. With the ongoing migration crisis, another potential influx of foreigners into the Czech Republic can be expected. Influence and demands of these minority groups within society, but these can't be associated with terrorist activity at this time.

G. Lone Wolves

The US NSCITF defines terrorist activities by soldiers as: "the deliberate creation and use of fear through violence or threats of violence committed by an individual, which aims at a political change associated with a particular ideology, whether its own or more significant organization and who does not accept orders, is not directed, and material support from external sources is not provided [10].

We distinguish four types of lone wolves:

Loner

An individual practicing terrorist activity under the auspices of extremist Islamic ideology. However, it is almost impossible to determine whether their behavior is based on any ideology, or ideology is just a shield for the psychological and social problems of an individual.

Lonely Wolf

This type has a connection to a terrorist organization with whom it communicates at some level mainly over the Internet. However, the actual terrorist attack itself.

Covenant of lone wolves

A small group of similarly minded individuals who were radicalized separately outside the terrorist organization. However, they can sympathize with the activities of these organizations.

Lone attackers;

These people work independently but have a close connection with a terrorist organization that gives them commands and provides material support [11].

III. STRATEGIES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

The role of the state and the population in the terrorist attack is described by Eichler, who claims that the state itself is exposed to the position of an attacked and extorted object and assumes a passive role as well as the population whose terrorists manipulate and respond to their interests, and ideas. Terrorists are the only active actors in the conflict [12].

In 2013, the Czech Republic adopted the methodology of the Czech Republic's Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This proactive approach was due to the ongoing terrorist activity in the surrounding countries and the fact that the Czech Republic could become the target of terrorist attacks.

According to this methodology, there are several reasons to fear the possible commission of a terrorist act in the Czech Republic, which is:

- The Czech Republic's competence towards international anti-terrorist communities
- The Czech Republic as a transit point, for persons suspected of being connected to terrorist organizations
- Foreign relations between the Czech Republic and the state of Israel
- threatening Czech interests abroad (attacking Czech tourists, authorities, private companies)
- The self-radicalization of people who are not connected to larger terrorist groups [13].

Target of the attack (exceptionally soft targets). The document is intended for the entire spectrum of the public of the Czech Republic and deals with five main areas: cooperation of stakeholders in the fight against terrorism, protection of the population and other potential objectives, security research and communication with the public, radicalization and recruitment into terrorist groups, legislative anchoring of the issue of the fight against terrorism [13].

IV. PROTECTING THE POPULATION AND POTENTIAL TARGETS

The main component for solving the consequences of a terrorist attack in the Czech Republic is the Joint Rescue System (JRS). The Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, in connection with JRS, stresses that "the whole spectrum of activities and measures should be focused on the prevention of abusive and effective response to potential terrorist attacks using chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear materials and explosives. From the previous chapters, it is clear that the Czech Republic has never attempted a similar type of attack, but it is taken seriously as a potential threat to the future.

The methodology states that these activities are an integral part of the exercise of crisis management bodies at supranational, national and regional levels.

An indispensable tool for effective crisis management is Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Within this information system, it is desirable to effectively use the data of other entities, and to unify the environment for dealing with these data. At the same time, it is necessary to develop and regularly update the map data and related information, the key to the effective use of GIS [13].

Beyond soft targets, it is a potential target of a civil aviation terrorist attack. Attacks to the airport or Aircraft abductions have been the preferred form of terrorist activity since the beginning of civil aviation. The Ministry of the Interior states that the Czech Republic complies with the strict standards given by the legislation of the European Union and has a high level of security at its airports. In the future, attention will be paid to prevention, security training and control of compliance with security measures and procedures. In connection with the protection of the population, it is also necessary to mention the urban transport sector. The European Parliament's Commission has set up a Working Group on Urban Transport Security. The purpose of this group is to test and exchange safety practices and experience to establish criteria and indicators that would enable transport authorities to conduct inspections of their activities and develop security plans [13].

V. PROTECTION OF SOFT TARGETS

The previous chapters illuminated soft targets into the several sought-after objects (or public spaces) currently available for terrorist attacks and statistically elucidated the most common current attacks. This chapter discusses modern methods and methods to increase the resilience of soft targets against such attacks and their potential to reduce their devastating impacts. The objective of protecting soft targets in the Czech Republic is, inter alia, by the team within the Soft Target Protection Institute (STPI) 1, which issued the Ministry of Interior methodology for the Basics of Soft Destination Protection in 2016, from which this chapter mainly draws. [14]Protecting the Population and Potential Targets Protecting the Population and Potential

VI. SECURITY PRINCIPLES

When creating a soft-end security system, STPI requires a sequence of successive steps, questions. Firstly, it is necessary to realize what the objective of protection should be. In general, it may be about protecting the lives and health of people, property, information, values or reputation [14]. In the context of this paper, focusing on a potential terrorist attack, it will only be calculated with the protection of life and health of people.

Secondly, STPI identifies potential sources of hazard based on previous similar attacks or reflections on new potential threats. To ensure efficiency and cost-effectiveness, this area should not be underestimated. Following this point, we will analyze and prioritize the threats and risks that the security system will give. The matrix then generates an overview of the threat level that makes it possible to allocate resources to address the priority threat effectively. "Based on this risk analysis, an objective security strategy and appropriate security measures such as the installation of technical elements or the creation of specific safety plans will be established. These measures should include both preventive measures and emergency measures in the event that the crisis fails to be timely prevented, and it is necessary to prevent the spread of its impact [13].

A. Security Features and their use

The security measures that are available to design the soft targets can be broadly divided into three categories according to the STPI:

- Physical security
- Electronic components
- Mechanical elements [14]

In the UK, the Center for the Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI) has proposed a different structure in its counter-terrorism methodology:

- Physical security
- Security of information
- Personal security [15]

This approach includes both STPI security features and security of digital information. Also, this classification will be used in work. Czech Republic has extensive experience with

VII. PHYSICAL SECURITY

These are different types of features, devices, and installations to protect the object against a real physical attack. According to CPNI, this form of security will include a combination of quality management within the building, in addition to investing in closed circuit television (CCTV), alarm systems, lighting that can deter and deter the attacker [15].

One of the essential elements of the building's security is the security door. STPI states that, combined with access systems, it forms a useful tool to control entry to the building. Safety doors are manufactured in various certified classes,

according to their properties. It may be the explosion, fire, or extra violent intrusion [14]. An example of security features are security windows.

Doors as entry portals into the building will work much more efficiently with quality spaces and reception staff. According to CPNI, reception is necessary to monitor access to the premises. Inputs and outputs to the object should be provided with a quality access control system, via magnetic or electronic cards, supported by PIN verification. It also states that visitors should be escorted by staff members and should wear a sign indicating their visit, which will be returned to the staff upon departure [15]. This reception approach, of course, is not applicable to all types of soft targets. It primarily concerns administrative buildings and institutions where this method restricts the public's free access to the building. It is a high-quality security system that practically does not allow the attacker to access the facility without confronting the staff.

Another set of security features in this area are Alarm Signaling and Emergency Systems (ASES). STPI states that these systems serve primarily to detect unauthorized or violent intrusion into an object or its premises. They provide a wide range of applications such as motion detectors, door and window openings, glass break detection, fence jamming, etc. The output of this detection can mean sending an SMS message to a person or security department [1].

Another element that increases the resistance of soft targets is high-quality fencing. The STPI defines it as "a means to prevent unauthorized people from entering the site." A practical solution for perimeter security is a combination of fencing with CCTV and ASES. The camera system could be operated continuously by a security officer, or it can record for later back-up. The most critical position of the cameras is at the entrance. In the case of permanent service, the number of cameras per worker is an essential aspect. According to the recommendation, up to four views could be displayed on one 17-inch monitor [1]. The National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO) sees the use of CCTV not only for the identification of crime or critical incidents but also for the subsequent useful identification of the perpetrator, the collection of evidence and forensic analysis in time after the event [16].

The modern STPI element for detecting explosives is a so-called sniffer. It is a sophisticated, user-friendly but maintenance-intensive device. They are mainly used for random baggage checks or for detecting a suspected object or vehicle. The last element in physical security is lighting. It is an underestimated element that can deter an attacker at minimal expense, primarily if it operates on the principle of a motion sensor [1].

The above-mentioned physical security features are not complete but are the most commonly used. It is highly desirable to calculate these elements at the design stage to ensure maximum efficiency and synergy with the construction itself.

VIII. SECURING INFORMATION

According to NaCTSO, there are several organizations whose activity is dependent on information systems. These information systems are used to protect and manage security and engineering systems. It makes them possible targets through which sensitive data can be accessed and control over these systems. The consequences of such attacks can be devastating for the organization [16]. CPNI reports that, according to a British government survey, 35% of companies in the UK were attacked in 2008 to break their IT security systems [15].

CPNI distinguishes four main types of these electronic attacks. Firstly, it is a malware attack, malicious software or file containing viruses, worms, Trojans, or other harmful data. Typically, they are distributed through email or untrusted websites. This software can collect, record and store data from computer memory or find passwords. Another type of attack is hacking. These are attempts to gain unauthorized access to the computer system to obtain data. The penultimate cyberattack is so-called phishing. This attack, through technical and social knowledge, tries to get the attacker to make a series of specific actions that will then allow the attacker to gain access to the system. Frequently, an attacker is considered to be a credible source in the form of a bank, an IT supplier, etc. The last type of cyberattack is the congestion of the system by many unwanted data. This attack attempts to disable a service or website [15].

It should be stressed that this is a security area where users or employees are not vulnerable to a soft target, but this area can serve terrorist subjects as a sub-instrument for subsequent terrorist actions (eg, non-violent intrusion through security terminals, detailed project documentation of the building, etc.).

IX. PERSONAL SECURITY

These are mainly security workers and other workers within the organizational structure of the facility.

Security personnel can have many uses such as entry control, tracking, commanding, and security technology. If the soft goal is provided with professional personnel security, the STPI is the most effective security tool. These workers act as a deterrent, and they can detect, react, or respond in time to mitigate the impact of the attack. They should work within standardized procedures specifically tailored to a soft target. Both routine activities and emergency and emergency events should be included. Other staff may, eg, porters, janitors, event organizers, teachers, teachers, volunteers, or cleaning staff. STPI sees a unique role in the management of an organization that "can be trained in particular to coordinate the necessary actions after a security incident." [1].

X. DISCUSSION

The paper also aims to demonstrate the potential of using numerical computational models of human movement. The quality outputs of these models are of high quality input data for model creation and subsequent processes of

verification, calibration, and validation of the model. After these necessary processes, it is possible to model the specified object, practically in an unlimited number of variants and scenarios within the scope of the software.

XI. CONCLUSION

The aim of the paper was to select a soft object and then evaluate it on the impact of a potential terrorist attack using modern engineering simulation tools. In the theoretical part was introduced the issue of terrorism in relation to the territory of Europe and the Czech Republic with the definition of terrorist subjects, which can be assumed the potential risk of attack on soft targets in the Czech Republic. Subsequently, the strategy of the Czech Republic in the fight against terrorism was described, in line with modern methods of protection of soft targets. At the conclusion of the theoretical part was described the problem of evacuation of people from the building and theory of modeling tools.

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