



# Abstracts

Ongoing policy work at the OECD will look to design biosecurity guidelines appropriate to a broader range of facilities in possession of dual-use materials, such as university and industrial laboratories.

**Key words:** Biosecurity, Dual-Use, Biological Materials, International Co-operation

## 84. CYBER TERRORISM DEMANDS A GLOBAL RISKS AND THREATS STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT (1)

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The world is in the third wave of development, which is digital managed and networked. Information, which creates the knowledge is transferring thorough the Internet by exponential function.

The rapid advancement of the computer technology has a great influence over the development of the critical information infrastructure, thus changing the safety environment and the national values and interests. This advancement produces threats and risks from computer perspective which are sublimated in different forms of international terrorism and particularly in cyber terrorism.

The main aim of this paper is based on a thorough analysis of what is scientifically known and practiced when nowadays critical information infrastructure is in the focus of the cyber terrorism. The rapid IT development demands changes in the strategic management focus.

As a result of a time-consuming theoretical and empirical research this paper suggests a methodology for strategic managing of: threats, risks and vulnerabilities. The proposed methodology is seen as a mean to increase the human security conscious in every sense of the word, and to promote the need for rules, procedures and standards establishment from the aspect of the strategic management in the new information epoch concerning.

In addition, through a scientific discourse, a short attempt is made to relate Macedonian reality with the phenomenon mentioned above.

The most fundamental set phrase is that the efficiency and promptly made decisions during strategic planning are a projection of the systematic organization of functions and models for managing the risks and threats of the critical information infrastructure.

Hence, this paper could be seen as a perspective when taking in consideration the regional strategic management, and the cyberspace vital functioning.

**Key words:** critical information infrastructure, cyberspace, cyber terrorism, cyber crime, threats, risks, security, strategic management

## 85. ASYMMETRIC THREATS AND RISKS OF THE XXI CENTURY (14)

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The rapid technology development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century has a great influence over the dynamic arm competition, thus threats & risks increasing. They are sublimated in different forms of international terrorism and could produce crisis in the Region, and furthermore all round the world. The international community is faced with new challenges. Now, the territories are not the only targets of attacks.

The result of the theoretical and empirical research leads towards to the non-existence of national crisis management capacity.

The paper identifies the international scenario which is very complex and unpredictable in the diapason of the asymmetric threats, as well as a new priorities agenda of the international community in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Therefore, a risk management model is suggested, too.

**Key words:** security, risk, threat, terrorism, crisis, management.

## 86. DETECTION - NIR, LUMINESCENCE, AND OTHER RAPID METHODS-PIT FALLS AND OPPORTUNITIES (5)

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The proliferation of rapid, on-site biological detectors over the last 15 years has caused confusion within the user community and in some cases a diversion of resources. There remains no panacea; all systems have issues and no system provides the total answer.

In 1995, with much enthusiasm, members of a US National Lab presented a mock-up of a hand held Biological Detector. This system, compared to a "Tricorder" from science fiction, was envisioned to be available within 5 years. It would be able to scan a substance and within minutes provide an answer. Clearly that remains the goal of detector programs, but unfortunately science is the limiting factor.

There are technologies, such as fluorescence and luminescence that provide minimally acceptable results when utilizing a defined bio-air sample. Many of these systems are also expensive, limiting their utility. But when these FLAPS, BARTS, BAWs, BioLerts and other are challenged with dirty or non-aerosol samples, they begin to have problems.

With the relatively high cost of test kits, the significant number of potential hoax or negative samples; the issue of usefulness versus performance versus cost has further complicated the environment.



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