

Secret Intelligence Service

C-I A Quick Sketch / Discussion Notes - A Few Ideas

(not all inclusive)

'A General Notion of What Counter-Terrorism is, or Might be'

The main trends of modern terrorism, I think, are: (a) an increase in the number of terrorist acts and the persons affected by them (b) an expansion of the geography of terrorism, the international nature of terrorist organizations, the use of international terrorist organisations, ethnic and religious factors.

The cultural and educational (promotion of socially significant values and to create conditions for a peaceful inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue.

Organisational and technical (development and implementation of targeted programs and activities to ensure critical infrastructure and livelihoods, as well as crowded places means of protection, improvement of the mechanism responsible for non-compliance with anti-terrorist security of objects of terrorist activities and the improvement of the technical equipment of the subjects of counter-terrorism.

The choice of specific measures to combat terrorism depends upon the level of identified terrorist threats, which are introduced to address the relevant legal regimes, including administrative regime, operational and investigative and other activities carried out operational headquarters in in co-operation with the counter-terrorist bodies, as well as time constraints, aimed at preventing an act of terrorism and minimising its effects.

The basic form of restraint against an act of terrorism counter-terrorist operation; involves the implementation of a set of special, operational combat, military and other activities with the use of equipment, weapons and special means to stop an act

of terrorism, neutralisation of terrorists, security of citizens, organizations and institutions, as well as to minimise and (or) the elimination of the consequences of terrorism.

During the course of the implementation of measures to minimise and /or the eliminate the consequences of terrorism following, see the following tasks;

- (I) provision of emergency medical care.
- (II) medical and psychological support of rescue and firefighting activities.
- (III) social rehabilitation of victims of the terrorist act.
- (IV) restoration of normal functioning and environmental safety.
- (V) compensation for moral and material damages to the victims of the terrorist attack.

Informational, analytical, scientific, logistical, financial and personnel support to counter terrorism

The legal provision of counter-terrorism includes ongoing monitoring and analysis of the phenomenon of terrorism, problems in the organisation of activities of subjects of counter-terrorism, the legislation and the international experience in this field, the preparation and adoption of relevant legal acts aimed at improving the effectiveness of counter-terrorism.

The legal framework to counter terrorism must comply with the following requirements;

- (I) flexibly and appropriately to constant changes in the ways, forms, techniques and tactics of activity of subjects of terrorist activity.
- (II) taking into account the international experience, the real socio-political, national, ethnic and religious and other factors.
- (III) to determine the competence of the subjects of counter-terrorism, adequate threats of terrorist acts.
- (IV) specifying the responsibility of individuals and legal entities for non-compliance with legislation in the field of counter-terrorism.
- (V) determining the appropriate threats of terrorist acts, incentives and social protection of persons involved in the

response to terrorism.

(VI) To ensure the effective prosecution of terrorist activities.

As an ideal, international co-operation in the field of counter-terrorism should focus on overcoming problems in the approach of foreign partners to prosecute terrorists in the appropriate use of existing international legal instruments in respect of counter-terrorism and extradition of terrorists.

An important task of countering terrorism is to ensure the legality of the implementation of this activity, the participation of subjects of counter-terrorism in the development and improvement of the regulatory framework, as well as in the formation of the legal culture of the population.

Information and analytical support to counter terrorism involving; the collection, storage, organizing, analyzing, evaluating information regarding threats of terrorist attacks, exchange of information.

In the process of information-analytical support of counter-terrorism addressed are the following main tasks;

(I) the study of the main factors determining the nature and condition of the threats of terrorist acts.

(II) forecasting of probable trends and patterns of threats of terrorist attacks, to develop proposals for the timely decision to neutralise them.

(III) analysis of the manifestations of terrorism, as well as the political, socio-economic and other social processes in the United Kingdom and in the world that have a negative impact on the situation in the field of counter-terrorism.

(IV) the organization and implementation of information interaction of subjects of counter-terrorism.

(VI) monitoring and analysis of national and international experience in counter-terrorism.

(VII) improvement, including via the introduction of state of the art information and communication technologies, information

and analytical support, the involvement of research institutions situational analysis of risks of terrorist acts.

(VIII) the development of information banks and databases, information and telecommunication networks, automated systems and hardware-software systems using state of the art information technologies and support.

(IX) the timely preparation of proposals for the development and improvement of the legal framework of information-analytical support of counter-terrorism.

(X) a systematic increase in training of analysts in the field of counter-terrorism.

Informing senior officials of public authorities on combating terrorism provides for the optimisation of information flows and the distribution of powers between the subjects of counter-terrorism in the field of information and analytical activities, centralising information on the integration (including statistical) terrorist activities and the results of the counter-terrorist activities of all entities nationwide in the counter-terrorism system.

Scientific support of counter-terrorism includes;

(I) the development of theoretical and methodological foundations of counter-terrorism, recommendations for solving practical problems in specific activities in the field of counter-terrorism;

(II) conducting applied research for policy, legal, institutional and administrative decisions in the field of counter-terrorism at different levels.

(III) the study of international experience in combating terrorism, making proposals so to improve the strategy and system response to terrorism.

Priority areas of scientific and technological developments in the field of counter-terrorism are the creation and implementation of:

(I) the protection of counter-terrorism units and objects of counter-terrorist activities using the latest scientific achievements, whatever these are.

(II) new weapons for counter-terrorism units, including non-lethal weapons and special equipment which can significantly reduce the loss of life and reduce property damage during the operational and combat activities.

(III) effective means of communication systems that meet the requirements of information security, including security requirements against cyber-attacks, means of detecting new types of bombs, explosives, other dangerous means of terrorism and terrorists directly, as well as means of disguise of counter-terrorist units.

Further development of the national system of counter-terrorism involves the concentration of material, technical and financial resources in priority areas of support of the subjects of counter-terrorism, the establishment of appropriate infrastructure for the development of a public network of scientific and technical and commercial information, and investment policy in order to improve antiterrorist protection of objects of terrorist activities, as well as to the formation of the insurance protection of the population against terrorist risks.

Financial support for counter-terrorism

Funding for programmes in the field of counter-terrorism

A sound personnel policy is one of the main ways to increase the efficiency of the national system of counter-terrorism. Units involved in countering terrorism, must be staffed with highly qualified individuals who possess the necessary qualities and skills. Priority area of personnel policy is to increase the prestige of service in these units.

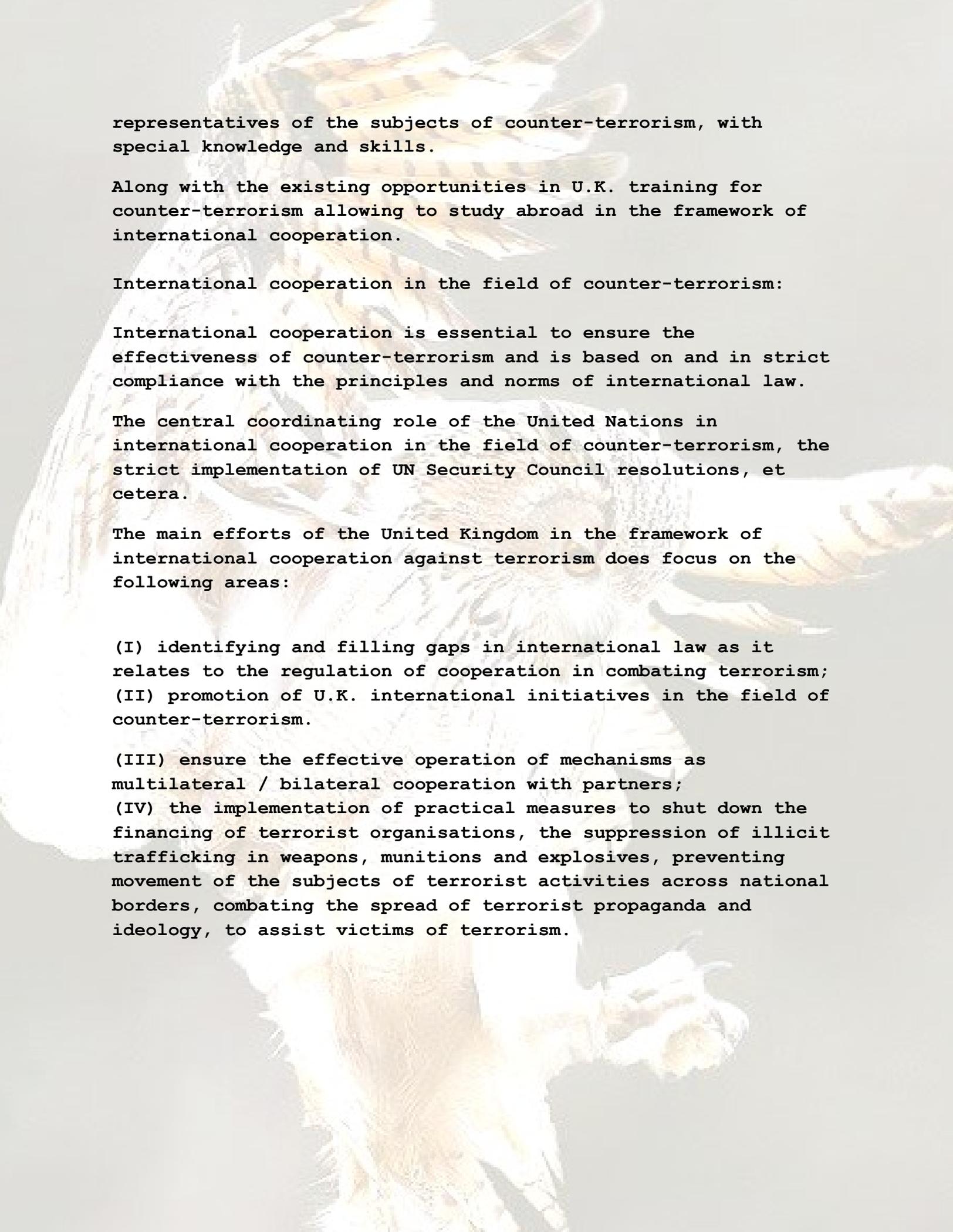
Staffing counter-terrorism carried out in the following areas:

(I) training and retraining of personnel involved in combating terrorism.

(II) counter-terrorism specialty staff of non-state security structures, taking into account the specifics of their tasks;

(III) training in specific areas of counter-terrorism (countering the ideology of terrorism, nuclear, chemical, biological terrorism, cyber-terrorism and other forms);

(IV) the establishment of expert advisory groups comprising



representatives of the subjects of counter-terrorism, with special knowledge and skills.

Along with the existing opportunities in U.K. training for counter-terrorism allowing to study abroad in the framework of international cooperation.

International cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism:

International cooperation is essential to ensure the effectiveness of counter-terrorism and is based on and in strict compliance with the principles and norms of international law.

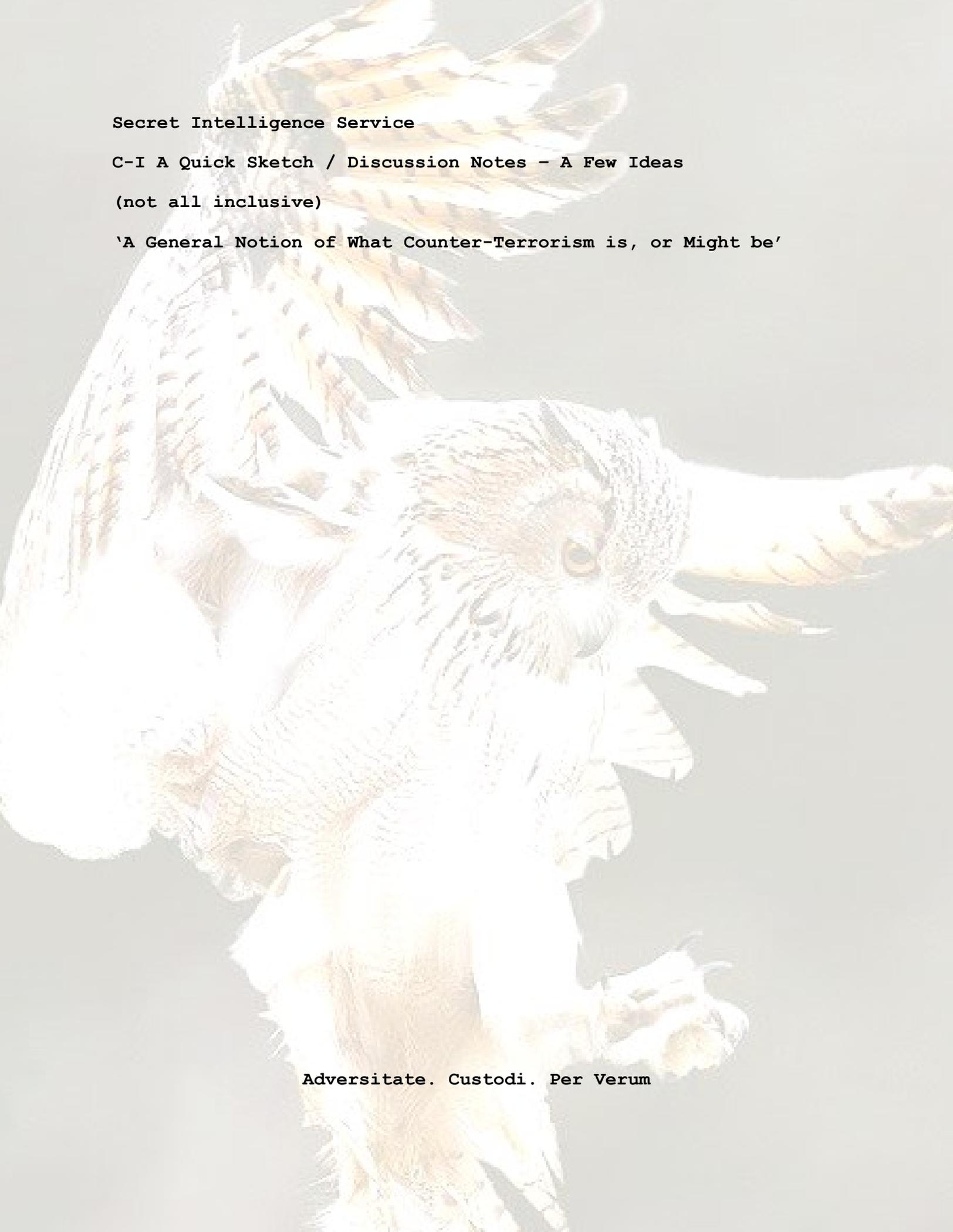
The central coordinating role of the United Nations in international cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism, the strict implementation of UN Security Council resolutions, et cetera.

The main efforts of the United Kingdom in the framework of international cooperation against terrorism does focus on the following areas:

(I) identifying and filling gaps in international law as it relates to the regulation of cooperation in combating terrorism;
(II) promotion of U.K. international initiatives in the field of counter-terrorism.

(III) ensure the effective operation of mechanisms as multilateral / bilateral cooperation with partners;

(IV) the implementation of practical measures to shut down the financing of terrorist organisations, the suppression of illicit trafficking in weapons, munitions and explosives, preventing movement of the subjects of terrorist activities across national borders, combating the spread of terrorist propaganda and ideology, to assist victims of terrorism.



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Adversitate. Custodi. Per Verum

