



## Assessment of the Health Status of Populations Affected by Emergencies

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**Key words:** Criminal groups, terrorism, terrorist act, emergency situations, criminal activities, human sacrifices, populations, health

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**Abstract:** Terrorism is a constant companion of mankind which is one of the most dangerous and difficult-predicted phenomena of our time, taking on increasingly diverse forms and threatening scale. Terrorist acts bring massive human sacrifices, exert strong psychological pressure on large masses of people, entail the destruction of material and spiritual values that can't be repaired at times, create hostility between states, provoke wars, mistrust and hatred between social and national groups which sometimes can't be overcome the course of life of a whole generation. Terrorism as a mass and politically significant phenomenon is the result of the general "de-ideologization", when certain groups in society begin to question the legitimacy and rights of the state and thereby justify their transition to terror in order to achieve their own goals. Various criminal groups commit terrorist acts to intimidate and destroy competitors, to influence the state power in order to achieve the best conditions for their criminal activities. Everyone can become a victim of a terrorist act even one who does not have the slightest relation to the conflict that gave rise to the terrorist act.

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the course work is first of all, the identification of a clear definition of the definition of terrorism and measures to protect against terrorist acts. The objectives of this course work are:

- Consider the specifics of measures to protect the population in emergency situations caused by terrorist acts
- To consider in detail the measures taken to prevent terrorist attacks in the mode of daily activities and in the high alert mode
- Identify a nation-wide system of countering terrorism

The level of terrorism and the specific forms of its manifestation are an indicator, on the one hand, of public

morality and on the other hand, the effectiveness of the efforts of society and the state to solve the most acute problems in particular, to prevent and suppress terrorism itself<sup>[1]</sup>.

Unfortunately, terrorism is a very effective tool of intimidation and destruction in the eternal and irreconcilable dispute of different worlds, radically different from each other by their understanding of life, moral norms, culture. And over the past few years, the problem of terrorism has acquired global dimensions around the world and tends to grow steadily (up to 800 major terrorist acts in the 1980's and >900 in the 1990s)<sup>[2]</sup>.

Terrorist acts are becoming more carefully organized and brutal every year, using the most advanced technology, weapons, communications equipment. In various regions of the world, political and nationalist

radicals who have adopted the methods of terror to achieve their goals, organized an extensive network of underground, weapons and explosives stores, providing structures, financial institutions. As a cover for terrorist organizations, there is a system of firms, companies, banks and funds<sup>[3]</sup>.

It is absolutely clear that in order to counter this extremely dangerous phenomenon, it is necessary to coordinate the efforts of all states at the highest level, to create a network of international organizations. To implement effective actions to combat terrorism, it is also necessary to develop its unified international legal concepts, an exact legal description of this type of crime. The fact that leading states of the world adopt laws on the fight against terrorism, practically no meeting of heads of leading states does not pass without discussion of this problem about the degree of threat for modern society that terrorism carries in itself<sup>[4]</sup>.

The most important directions of activity in this sphere are: improvement of the legal framework, strengthening of interaction between special bodies, putting maximum pressure on countries supporting terrorism, improving the quality of training of employees of these structures dealing with the problem of terrorism, their technical equipment.

**The concept and types of modern terrorism:** It is not easy to define terrorism, because sometimes it makes a different meaning. Modern society has faced many types of terrorism and this term has lost a clear semantic load. Terrorism also means purely criminal kidnaping for ransom, political murders, cruel methods of warfare and hijacking of planes and blackmail, that is Acts of violence directed against property and interests of citizens. There are more than a hundred definitions of terror and terrorism but none of them is sufficiently definite. The word terror came from the Latin language: terror fear, horror. Indeed, any terrorist actions (not even those related to murder) always involve violence, coercion threat. The main means of achieving the goal for any terrorist is intimidation, creating an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty, creating terror. Taking into account the extreme social danger and cruelty of acts of terror, their anti-sociality and inhumanity, terrorism can be defined as a social phenomenon consisting in the unlawful use of extreme forms of violence or the threat of violence to intimidate opponents in order to achieve specific goals<sup>[5]</sup>.

Today, there are many forms of terrorism that can be classified according to the subjects of terrorist activity and in the direction to achieve certain results. Intra-state terrorism is the activity of specially organized terrorist groups or single terrorists whose actions are aimed at achieving different political goals within the same state. Terror can be called violence, deliberately directed towards the state<sup>[6]</sup>.

**Violence appears in two forms:** Direct violence which is expressed in the direct use of force (war, armed insurrection, political repression, terror); indirect (hidden) violence which does not involve the direct use of force (various forms of spiritual, psychological pressure, political interference, economic blockade) but only means the threat of force (political pressure, diplomatic ultimatum).

Panic is what terrorists count on. They do not demand anything, they do not call for anything. They simply blow up houses, trying to sow animal fear and panic. Fear is not an end in itself. Fear is only a means of achieving certain political goals.

Modern political terrorism has merged with criminal criminality, they interact and support each other. Their goals and motives may be different but the forms and methods match.

Here are a few examples: Colombian terrorist organizations interact with the drug mafia, Corsican with the Sicilian mafia. Often in order to obtain sufficient financial resources for their activities, political terrorist groups use criminal methods smuggling, illegal arms trade.

When state terrorism transcends the borders of individual countries, it acquires the character of an international one. Recently, this type of terrorism has acquired an unprecedented, global scale.

International terrorism shakes the state and political foundations, causes huge material damage, destroys cultural monuments, undermines international relations. Like any other form of terror, international terrorism manifests itself in indiscriminate violence, usually directed against people indiscriminately to create in the masses the idea that the end justifies the means: the worse the crime, the better from the point of view of terrorists. Types of international are transnational and international criminal terrorism. The first is the various actions of non-state terrorist organizations in other states. However, they are carried out independently and are not aimed at changing international relations. The second is manifested in the actions of international organized crime whose participants may be far from any political goals and their actions may be directed against competing criminal organizations in another country<sup>[7, 8]</sup>.

In accordance with the orientation, terrorism can also be classified as: social which aims at radical or partial change in the economic or political system of its own country; nationalist, practiced by separatist organizations and organizations that have set as their goal the struggle against the dictates of other national states; religious, connected either with the struggle of adherents of one religion (or sect) within the framework of a common state with adherents of others or with an attempt to overthrow secular power and establish religious power<sup>[9]</sup>.

Terrorism which is a danger of a global scale, in today's conditions, in fact, has become a threat to the political, economic, social institutions of the state, human rights and fundamental freedoms. We are already facing nuclear terrorism, terrorism with the use of poisonous substances, information terrorism. Today there are about 500 illegal terrorist organizations in the world<sup>[10]</sup>.

In modern conditions, there is an escalation of the terrorist activities of extremist individuals, groups and organizations, its character becomes more complex, the sophistication and anti-human nature of terrorist acts grow.

I would like to note the fact that, in addition to numerous terrorist organizations, there are many government agencies and even state sponsors of terrorism supporting these organizations. They are mainly developed western and Arab oil-producing countries. It is quite obvious that the phenomenon of terrorism becomes especially dangerous if it is created and maintained by state regimes, especially dictatorial, nationalist, separatist type.

Modern terrorism is not only a threat to the security of certain political or public figures, organizations, states. Thus, in order to solve these problems, it seems necessary to improve criminal legislation, toughen sanctions against states that support terrorism, coordinate efforts and close cooperation of all international organizations in the fight against terrorism<sup>[11]</sup>.

The source of terrorism of any kind is as a rule, a social environment but according to the criteria of consequences, emergencies caused by terrorist acts can be of the nature of anthropogenic, biologic or social. Emergencies of anthropogenic nature:

- Accidents with emission (threat of release) of radioactive substances at radiation (nuclear) hazardous facilities
- The creation of zones of combined defeats as a result of the detonation of nuclear munitions
- Radioactive contamination of the environment by spraying radioactive aerosols and dust as well as dissolution of radioactive substances in water sources
- Accidents with ejection (spill), threat of release (spillage) of accidentally chemically hazardous substances (ACHS) at chemically hazardous facilities
- Accidents with the release (threat of release) of biologically hazardous substances at their storage facilities
- Chemical contamination of the environment in various ways
- Accidents and disasters in various modes of transport
- Accidents on the main pipelines
- Fires, explosions at infrastructure facilities

- Accidents on power grids and utility networks, leading to massive disruption of living conditions of the population
- Hydro-dynamic accidents

Emergencies of a biological and social nature: epidemics, epizootics, epiphytoty, the defeat of agricultural plants by pests.

#### **Emergency situations of a social nature:**

- Hostage taking
- Seizure of various vehicles land, sea, air
- Provoking mass riots among the population
- Destabilization of the situation in the society with the use of the media and other information tools
- Creating conditions for destabilizing the economy and the financial system of the state

The nature of the impact of terrorist acts on the public and the environment depends on the type of possible emergency caused by this terrorist act but given the thoroughness of its preparation which can lead to increased negative consequences.

Specificity of measures to protect the population and territories in emergency situations caused by terrorist acts Activities undertaken in advance to prevent terrorist acts in the mode of daily activities<sup>[12]</sup>.

**Legal measures:** The development and adoption of legal and regulatory documents in the field of protection of the population and territories in emergency situations, caused by terrorist acts of various types is the basis of legal measures.

The main legal documents in the field of combating terrorism are currently: the concept of national security of the Russian Federation, announced by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 17.12.1997 No. 1300<sup>[13]</sup>.

The Federal Law "On Combating Terrorism" of June 25, 1998, No. 130-FZ. The law defines the legal and organizational basis for the fight against terrorism in the Russian Federation, the procedure for coordinating the activities of federal executive bodies, public associations and organizations engaged in the fight against terrorism, regardless of the form of ownership, officials and individuals as well as the rights, obligations and guarantees of citizens in connection with the implementation of the fight against terrorism. A number of resolutions and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation:

- "On measures to counter terrorism"
- "On the Federal Antiterrorist Commission", etc.

Recommendations of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation “On the establishment of civil organizations in the territories of municipal entities and their use in the fight against terrorism”.

The order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Emergency Measures of the Russian Federation “On the improvement of the system of rendering emergency medical care to persons who suffered from terrorist acts”.

Various legal documents of the subjects of the Russian Federation on combating terrorism, taking into account the specifics of these regions<sup>[14]</sup>.

**Organizational activities:** Planning for the protection of the population and territories in emergencies caused by terrorist acts at any level should be reflected in the “Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies”.

When planning should take into account the fact that any disaster, the sources of which are the causes of anthropogenic or natural nature have a certain share of the “event randomness” according to the impact criteria, whereas the terrorist act leading to a similar situation is prepared carefully enough and minimizes the chance factor which in turn leads to more serious negative consequences<sup>[15]</sup>.

This provision should be especially taken into account when planning such advance measures as engineering and technical, improving the sustainability of facilities in different conditions and medical and preventive measures. Creation and maintenance in a constant readiness of forces and means for the prevention and liquidation of emergencies caused by terrorist acts.

To directly combat terrorism at its various stages, the authorities and structural subdivisions of the following ministries and departments of the Russian Federation are usually involved:

The Federal Security Service warning, detection and suppression of terrorist activities; prevention, detection and suppression of attempts to violate the state border of the Russian Federation by terrorists and illegal transfer of arms, explosive, dangerous chemical and radioactive substances across the border of the Russian Federation as well as items that can be used as means of committing terrorist acts; participation in ensuring the safety of national maritime navigation and in conducting counter-terrorism operations<sup>[16]</sup>.

The Ministry of the Interior warning, detection and suppression of terrorist activities with selfish goals. The Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation ensuring the security of Russian institutions abroad, collecting information on the international activities of terrorists.

**Federal security service security of objects of special importance:** The Ministry of Defense - protection against weapons of various purposes including weapons of mass destruction, ammunition, explosives, participation in ensuring the safety of national maritime navigation, airspace of the Russian Federation, participation in counter-terrorism operations<sup>[17]</sup>.

The Ministry of Civil Defense and Emergencies participation in the liquidation of the consequences of emergencies caused by terrorist acts.

The funds used to combat terrorist activities can be conditionally divided into groups of means of preventing terrorist acts and the means used to eliminate the consequences of these acts. Means of prevention of terrorist acts:

- Agency resources special means used by the relevant special services and agencies
- Information and propaganda tools media and other similar means
- Means of direct control of the territory of the protected facility
- Sets of optical instruments
- Night-vision devices
- Thermal imaging surveillance systems
- Reconnaissance complexes

The transport and reconnaissance complex SV No. 1355 is designed for audio and video reconnaissance of objects and territories; search; detection and destruction of improvised explosive devices. Provides carrying out of explosive operations by delivery and application of destroyers of explosive devices such as SV-1324, SV-1353, etc. Equipped with remote control. It is housed in two suitcases such as an attach case. The speed of movement is 4-5 km h<sup>-1</sup>.

Mobile robotics complex MRK No. 25 is used to detect, identify, transmit information about objects suspected of having an explosive device; prevention of violations and the fight against terrorism; carrying out radiation reconnaissance, liquidation of consequences of accidents at the enterprises of the nuclear and chemical industry without participation of personnel. Management of the complex is carried out from the post of the operator (or a portable console) through the communication line of the protection of various objects. The speed of movement is 1 km h<sup>-1</sup> weight 186 kg.

The mobile robotic complex MRK No. 01 is designed for inspections, search and destruction of explosive objects. Structure of the complex: wheeled 6×6 chassis, information system, communication lines, operator’s post, hinged technological and special equipment<sup>[18]</sup>.

**Devices and monitoring systems for personnel, visitors and their hand luggage:** Stationary metal detectors

Search-3M or Search-3MP and portable hand-held metal detectors Sphinx BM-611. They are used to identify cold and firearms, metal elements of explosive devices hidden under the clothes of personnel and visitors in building structures and furniture while inspecting the facility. Signaling light and sound<sup>[19]</sup>.

X-ray television system Rapiscan XRD1000 automatic detection of explosives. Technical characteristics: carrying capacity 160 luggage/h; the level of false alarms is <10%. It consists of a two-projection input and an X-ray diffraction system in the output. Can be used both autonomously and at the 3rd level of the automated baggage handling system. Equipped with means for connection to the local network.

Manual metal detector SUPER SCANNER is a classic metal detector, most popular with law enforcement and security personnel. Sound and light alarm when metal is detected on the body of the object. Maximum depth of detection, cm: medium-sized pistol-23; razor blade-7,5.

Portable X-ray television set NORKA is indispensable in carrying out activities to identify explosives in left convolutions, bags, hand luggage, luggage as well as to search for hidden means of information collection in interior items, furniture, various household appliances.

Portable explosive vapor detector. SHELF DS is a gas analyzer of vapors of explosives. It is intended for detection of explosive devices and explosives, hidden from examination in hand luggage. Provides high selectivity when analyzing the presence of explosive vapors Ethylene Glycol Dinitrate (EGD), dynamite) in the air sample against the background of natural atmospheric pollution. It is simple in operation and does not require special training of the operator has high ergonomic characteristics.

Means of minimizing the damaging factors of explosive devices. To locate the destructive effect of the detected explosive device and to temporarily store it prior to the arrival of experts, sappers can be used "Blanket" and "Fountain", "Blanket" reduces the destructive effect of the explosion by 10-15 times and retains up to 90% of the fragments. "Fountain" is designed to reduce the explosive impact of explosive devices with an explosive mass equivalent to 0.8 and 1 kg of trinitrotoluene and high-explosive fragmentation in the explosion of hand grenades with a trotyl equivalent equivalent of up to 0.8 kg. The weight of the Fontana is 35 kg.

**Means of destruction of terrorists and various flying objects and devices used in the conduct of terrorist acts:** Mobile microwave installation for the disabling of electronic systems of various aircraft aircraft, helicopters, cruise missiles, etc., blocking of mines laid by terrorists; violation of the work of communication between criminal groups.

Sniper Complex (SC) "Exhaust" is designed specifically for the defeat of terrorists, protected by individual means of armor protection (bulletproof vests, helmets) as well as those located behind various shelters. SK breaks a steel wall up to 10 mm thick. It is armed only with Russian FSB units. The main purpose of the "Exhaust" is a low-noise and flameless defeat of the protected targets (cars, other unarmored vehicles, live force in heavy body armor or concealed in vehicles, etc.) at distances up to 600 m. For these purposes, conventional weapons including various anti-aircraft systems are also used<sup>[20]</sup>.

**Means used in the liquidation of emergency situations caused by terrorist acts:** Types and types of means for the elimination of emergency data are determined on the basis of their specifics and the nature of the impact of damaging factors on the population and infrastructure.

These may include instruments, systems and means of radiation, chemical and biological control; engineering equipment including controlled remote; robotics; fire-fighting equipment; search equipment to detect people trapped in blockages; medical facilities for first aid; means of localization and elimination of radioactive contamination, neutralization of chemical and biological contamination and so on<sup>[21]</sup>.

Ensuring the population of PPE of the appropriate type should be envisaged depending on the presence in the areas of its residence of various potentially hazardous facilities, primarily radiation (nuclear) and chemically hazardous which may become objects of terrorist acts. In addition, the population, especially in large cities where the likelihood of terrorist acts is higher than in rural areas, it is advisable to have a set of medications and first-aid dressings.

**Control of the situation:** The main purpose of monitoring the situation in anticipation of possible terrorist acts is the timely detection of their preparation by monitoring in this area and subsequent forecasting of events.

In view of the fact that terrorism is now a global problem, control must be carried out both at the international level and within the state itself. The main tasks of control are to identify sources and ways of financial flows that feed terrorist groups and supply them with weapons and other means of carrying out terrorist acts<sup>[22]</sup>.

To meet the monitoring tasks in this area at the international level, relevant structures of the Russian Federation's external intelligence may be involved within the country the structures of the FSB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The monitoring data are sent to the structures of the main subject of leadership in the fight against terrorism

the Government of the Russian Federation, then to the antiterrorist commission and the interested ministries and departments to forecast the situation and decide on the need for certain actions.

Control posts for passengers and their carry-on baggage, routine control, postal ordering are organized at the federal, regional and territorial levels at the customs of the state border, at airports, railway stations and other similar places for direct control with a view to preventing the passage (proliferation) of weapons and various means of terrorism. Monitoring, equipped with appropriate instruments and systems.

At sites of special importance and potentially dangerous objects, monitoring of territories directly adjacent to objects is also organized with the help of instruments and remote monitoring systems.

The notification and information of the population about terrorist acts should be carried out according to the existing system of warning about emergencies and by the mass media. If there is reliable information about possible terrorist acts, the public should be informed about this as soon as possible and with appropriate instructions on the rules of conduct in this situation<sup>[23]</sup>.

In case of emergency caused by large-scale terrorist acts, it is possible to disable energy systems and, accordingly, stationary sources of warning to the public including the media. Therefore, in order to promptly alert the public, a duplicating system of mobile media on vehicles must be organized in advance.

**Preparation of the population for actions in the face of the threat or occurrence of emergencies caused by terrorist acts:** The preparation of the population for actions in emergency situations caused by terrorist acts should be carried out taking into account the specifics in this area of protection of the population and territory.

In training programs, in accordance with the specifics of the preparation of groups (categories) of the population such issues as:

General information on terrorism, the legal framework for combating this social phenomenon; preparation of the population to prevent and minimize the consequences of possible terrorist acts on this site.

Characteristics of the habitat (residence, work) as an object of a possible terrorist act; actions in the presence of threat of terrorist attack; the actions of the population in the commission of terrorist acts of a different nature and the elimination of their consequences.

In the groups (categories) of the executive bodies and executive bodies of the RSES at all levels, the issues of organizing the protection of the population and territories for various variants of possible terrorist acts should be worked out, taking into account close interaction with the FSB, Ministry of Internal Affairs and other agencies involved in this area.

On the most topical issues related to protection in the context of terrorist acts, the population should be given advice on the rules of conduct in these situations and practical exercises should be conducted.

Engineering and technical measures to protect the personnel of facilities, population and territories should be carried out first of all at the objects of "critical infrastructures" (objects providing safety and vital activity of the state) as well as at potentially hazardous facilities, mainly at the stages of their design and placement, taking into account the maximum possible counteraction to the damaging factors, both conventional weapons and weapons of destruction on new physical principles (laser, electromagnetic weapons, computer viruses s). In addition, it is necessary to provide engineering and technical protection of critical facilities against the possibility of terrorists penetrating directly to the facility. Engineering and technical measures for the direct protection of the territory, buildings and premises of facilities should comply with the recommendations of the RF Ministry of Internal Affairs guidelines in this area; the main provisions of other regulatory acts that determine the procedure and ways of equipping engineering, security and security systems with projected, under construction and reconstructed buildings, taking into account methods to improve the technical security of existing facilities<sup>[24]</sup>.

On the territory of the location of arsenals, bases and warehouses of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops and military formations in order to ensure the security of storage of weapons, military equipment and other military equipment, protection of the population and objects in natural and man-made emergencies (including those caused by terrorist acts) forbidden zones and restricted areas with a certain status shall be established. The width of the restricted area, depending on the type of storage of property can be from 100-400 m.

Forbidden area of at least 3 km wide from the outer fence of the military depot territory is established only for military storage of missiles, ammunition, explosive and dangerous chemicals, flammable and combustible liquids. In order to increase the efficiency and quality of emergency medical care, timely and urgent measures to eliminate the consequences of terrorist acts, the following preventive medical measures can be carried out<sup>[25]</sup>.

The creation in the regions of the Russian Federation of medical units and basic medical institutions involved in providing emergency medical assistance to victims of terrorist acts, providing these formations with the necessary medical equipment and property.

Preparation of a comprehensive use of emergency medical and emergency medical services, catastrophe services for territorial and departmental subordination to provide emergency medical assistance to those affected in

the course of large-scale terrorist acts with the destruction of housing and disruption of life-supporting communications.

Creation of specialized medical assistance in the regions of the location of radiation (nuclear) and chemically dangerous facilities of the permanent staff of the radiation, toxicological and sanitary-toxicological profile in order to prevent and provide emergency medical care to the affected.

In the presence of operational data on the possibility of an act of terrorism depending on its expected scale, the relevant executive authorities, governing bodies of the RSES at different levels can conduct the following activities:

Alerting the executive authorities, management bodies and structural units of ministries and departments engaged in the fight against terrorism.

Introduction, if necessary, of an enhanced operating regime for all controls. Clarification of planning for the protection of the population and territories, depending on the possible nature of the foreseeable terrorist act. Alerting the rescue teams of the given region (region) including the subdivisions of disaster medicine "Protection".

**Strengthening the mode of control of the situation:**

When forecasting possible explosions, the buildings, structures, communications are checked for actual bombing; check suspicious persons and vehicles in the area of possible terrorist acts. In addition, there is a strengthening of airspace control around the facility by means of visual and technical control devices and means; toughening the regime of physical protection of facilities and, first of all, the objects of "critical infrastructures" of the given region (region); the strengthening of the monitoring regime in places of mass congestion; if necessary, the implementation of information to the public through the media on the possibility of terrorist acts in the area and recommendations on its behavior.

The most difficult situation can be created when carrying out terrorist acts related to explosions in residential buildings and in crowded places at exhibitions, train stations, fairs, stadiums, markets, in large shops, etc. The variant of the sequence of measures to protect the population and territories may be as follows.

The actions of the duty bodies of management of various services and departments. Obtaining information on the conduct of the terrorist attack from the victims or witnesses of the event as a rule by Department of Internal Affairs units of the appropriate level<sup>[24]</sup>.

The transfer of information from the Department of Internal Affairs to the duty services of the FSB, the Civil Defense Ministry, the departments of disaster medicine "Protection", the arrival of the operational groups of the Internal Affairs Directorate at the site of the terrorist

attack and the conduct of certain activities under the general supervision of the representative of Civil Defense Forces: rapid assessment of the situation the nature of the terrorist attack, the presence of victims, the need for emergency medical care, the presence (possibility) of radioactive, chemical contamination (contamination), explosions and fires, the need for forces and facilities for the elimination of emergencies.

Information from the management of the Internal Affairs Directorate, the FSB, the State Emergency Service, the disaster medicine "Protection" about this emergency situation<sup>[25]</sup>.

Decision-making on measures for liquidation of emergency situations by available forces and means. The beginning of the liquidation of emergencies carrying out rescue operations and providing first aid to the victims, extinguishing fires and conducting other urgent work.

**Actions of the emergency response of civil defense emergency situations:**

- Clarification of the situation
- Clarification of the decision to eliminate the emergency situation
- Clarification of tasks for existing forces, ensuring the arrival of additional forces and assets, setting tasks for them
- If necessary, informing (informing) the public about the situation and the basic rules of conduct in the current situation
- Setting tasks for newly arrived rescuers, organizing interaction, ensuring management of all forces and assets
- Liquidation of the consequences of emergency situations: organization of emergency medical assistance to the victims, their evacuation if necessary
- Termination (minimization) of the possible impact of various damaging factors heat exposure, ionizing radiation, chemical contamination
- Localization of accidents on utility networks, clearing of blockages during collapse of object constructions, search and neutralization of explosive objects, carrying out measures to ensure vital activity of the population affected by the destruction of residential buildings

Measures to protect the personnel of a separate facility, its territory and the population living near the facility when carrying out terrorist acts there are carried out in the same sequence but taking into account the availability of state control bodies, regular and non-standard rescue units at the facility<sup>[26]</sup>.

The goal of countering terrorism in the Russian Federation is to protect the individual, society and the state from terrorist threats and manifestations. The main tasks in achieving these goals are:

Identification and elimination of factors contributing to the emergence and spread of terrorism. Identifying, preventing and suppressing the actions of individuals and organizations aimed at preparing and committing crimes of a terrorist nature and (or) assisting such activities. Bringing to justice the subjects of terrorist activity in accordance with the current legislation of the Russian Federation<sup>[27]</sup>.

Suppression of attempts to transfer activities of international terrorist organizations to the territory of Russia, attracting the potential of the international antiterrorist coalition to this process.

Continuous improvement of the General State System of Counteraction Terrorism, maintenance in the state of readiness for the use of forces and means designed to identify, prevent, suppress terrorist acts and minimize (eliminate) their consequences.

Provision of antiterrorist protection of objects of terrorist encroachment critical infrastructure, life support and places of mass stay of people.

Counteraction to the spread of the ideology of terrorism, the implementation of active anti-terrorist propaganda activities. The state system for countering terrorism General State System of Counteraction Terrorism is a set of organizational structures (subjects of counteraction to terrorism) that within the framework of powers established by laws and issued on their basis by regulatory legal acts, carry out activities to counter terrorist threats, develop and implement a set of measures to prevent terrorist threats, detection and suppression of terrorist activities, minimization and elimination of possible consequences of terrorism acts.

General State System of Counteraction Terrorism, by virtue of assigned tasks is called upon to ensure a systematic and effective use of the potential of the state and society to protect against the threats of terrorist acts. The forms and methods of countering terrorist manifestations are determined by the complex socio-political and military nature of terrorism.

The subjects of the General State System of Counteraction Terrorism are the authorized bodies of state power whose competence includes counter-terrorism measures, non-state organizations and associations as well as individual citizens assisting the state authorities in implementing activities in this field<sup>[28]</sup>.

In accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal legislation, the President of the Russian Federation determines the main directions of state policy in the field of countering terrorism; establishes the competence of the federal executive authorities whose activities he exercises in the fight against terrorism; adopts a decision in the established manner on the use outside the territory of the Russian Federation of the armed forces of the Russian Federation and special purpose units to combat terrorist activities against the Russian Federation.

The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation forms the legislative basis for countering terrorism at the federal level.

The Government of the Russian Federation determines the competence of the federal bodies of executive power, whose management it exercises, in the field of countering terrorism; organizes the development and implementation of measures to prevent terrorism and minimize and (or) eliminate the consequences of its manifestations; organizes maintenance of activity of federal enforcement authorities, executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies in countering terrorism with the necessary forces, resources and resources.

Federal executive bodies carry out activities to counter terrorism within their powers. The bodies of executive power of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies within their powers organize and carry out activities on the territory of the subject of the Russian Federation, the prevention of terrorism as well as to minimize and (or) eliminate the consequences of its manifestations.

The National Antiterrorist Committee (NAC) is coordinating the actions of federal executive bodies, antiterrorist commissions in the subjects of the Russian Federation, organizing their interaction with the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments, public associations and organizations in the field of countering terrorism.

Anti-terrorist commissions of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation Department of Internal Affairs carry out coordination of the activities of territorial executive bodies, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies for the prevention of terrorism as well as to minimize and (or) eliminate the consequences of its manifestations in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation<sup>[29]</sup>.

In order to organize the planning of the use of the forces and resources of the federal executive bodies and their territorial bodies in the fight against terrorism as well as for the management of counter-terrorism operations, the NAC operates the Federal Operational Headquarters and operational headquarters for the counter-terrorist operations in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation subjects of the Russian Federation.

To counter terrorist threats directed against Russian citizens and institutions abroad, including military and important state facilities, organizing and carrying out urgent actions to respond to threats of terrorist acts, diplomatic missions are being created at diplomatic missions.

In the event of new threats of terrorist acts, other organizational structures for countering terrorism may be created in legislation.



The necessary conditions for the effectiveness of the General State System of Counteraction Terrorism are the constant and active participation in the counter-terrorism of the administration of enterprises, institutions as well as citizens, public associations, other civil society institutions and coordination of their activities with OGSPT entities. The main activities of the system of countering terrorism are:

- Force counteraction to terrorism
- Elimination of internal sources of terrorism
- Counteraction to international terrorism and participation in the elimination of its sources
- Reducing the severity of the consequences of terrorist attacks
- Monitoring the situation inside and outside the country in order to identify potential terrorist threats

Counteraction to terrorism in Russia is carried out in the following areas:

- Prevention of terrorism
- Combating terrorism (identification, prevention, suppression, disclosure and investigation of a terrorist act and other terrorist crimes)
- Minimization and (or) liquidation of the consequences of terrorist acts

Terrorism prevention is understood as the activity of General State System of Counteraction Terrorism entities which includes a set of measures aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to the implementation of terrorist activities. The prevention of terrorism is carried out in three main directions: the organization and implementation on a systematic basis of countering the ideology of terrorism and extremism; improving the antiterrorist protection of potential targets of terrorist aspirations; strengthening control over compliance with administrative, legal and other regimes that contribute to counteracting terrorism.

Combating terrorism is the activity of authorized federal executive bodies, carried out with the use of intelligence, counterintelligence, operational-search, investigative, military and special measures aimed at solving problems in: identifying, preventing and suppressing terrorist activities; disclosure and investigation of crimes of a terrorist nature. The organization of the fight against terrorism requires a comprehensive approach to the analysis of sources and subjects of terrorist activities, a clear definition of the functions and responsibilities of each combat subject, the timely identification of priorities in the solution of tasks, improving the organization of the construction and interaction of operational, operational, combat, military, implementation of the headquarters principle of

organization of counter-terrorist operations management and provision of resources including modern hardware and software systems.

Activities to minimize and (or) eliminate the manifestations of terrorism (elimination of consequences) are planned in advance, based on forecasts of possible consequences of terrorist acts. This activity should be aimed at the solution of the following main tasks: prevention (minimization) of human losses based on the priority of protecting human life before material and financial losses (excluding the life of terrorists); timely carrying out rescue and rescue operations and providing medical and other assistance to persons involved in the suppression of the terrorist act as well as to persons affected by the terrorist act, their subsequent social and psychological rehabilitation; minimization of adverse moral and psychological consequences of the impact of terrorist acts on society or individual social groups; restoration of damaged and destroyed objects; compensation of the harm caused to individuals and legal entities affected by acts of terrorism (with the exception of terrorists).

## CONCLUSION

Having studied such phenomena as terrorism and having considered measures to protect against terrorist acts, we came to the following conclusions:

Terrorism is a collection of violent acts assassinations, hostage-taking that are committed by a political or criminal organization (mafia) in order to influence the leaders of one's own or another's country. Another definition means terrorism as one of the variants of the tactics of political struggle, connected with the use of ideologically motivated violence. The essence of terrorism is violence for the purpose of intimidation. The subject of terrorist violence is individuals and non-governmental organizations.

The object of violence is power in the person of individual civil servants or a society in the person of individual citizens (including foreigners or civil servants of other states). In addition, private and public property, infrastructure, life support systems.

The purpose of violence is to achieve the desired development for the terrorists: revolution, destabilization of society, unleashing a war with a foreign state, gaining independence by some territory, a decline in the prestige of power and political concessions on the part of the authorities.

The obligatory condition of terrorism is the resonance of a terrorist act in society. A terrorist attack that has gone unnoticed or secretly loses all meaning. Public response to a terrorist act is necessary for terrorists to change public sentiments. Terror acts affect mass psychology. Terrorist organizations demonstrate their strength and

readiness to go to the end, sacrificing both their own lives and the lives of the victims. The terrorist loudly declares that in this society in this world there is a force that under no circumstances will accept the existing order of things and will fight it until victory or until its end.

At the same time, terrorists tend to call themselves soldiers, guerrillas, saboteurs in the rear of the enemy, fighters for faith mujahideen. The threat of terrorism became a fashionable topic long before the explosions in Buinaksk, Volgodonsk, Moscow, Beslan. This term has turned into a powerful political weapon because there is no regime that would be immune from terrorism, this phenomenon applies to both dictatorships and democratic states.

Almost the time has come when the armed struggle will have a completely new character, without open major military clashes. The seizure of foreign territories much less their retention will become unnecessary and unnecessary. Massive effects on man will be carried out with qualitatively new means of destruction including not least biochemical, geophysical, physical, etc.

If the fight against international terrorism is one of the directions of the security policy, it requires the coordination of this policy of states, both at the national and regional and international levels in this sense the principle of the indivisibility of security.

“Sovereign” unilateral actions by states in terms of strengthening their national security or “self-defense” in the context of the fight against terrorism - an international fight in nature and scale will directly or indirectly contribute to the introduction of an element of geopolitics into this sphere. And this will play into the hands of the same terrorists. The fight against terrorism as a whole is:

Antiterrorist defensive measures to prevent terrorist attacks, deter terrorists and deliver resolute retaliatory strikes against them including physical destruction. Active counter-terrorist offensive actions to prevent terrorist actions.

At the same time while the international community’s struggle against international terrorism is only at the initial stage of its systemic organization, the terrorist threat itself is becoming increasingly sinister: nuclear terrorism, bioterrorism, chemical terrorism, information terrorism. Unfortunately, we have to admit that the organization of the international fight against terrorism so far lags far behind the organization of international terrorist activities.

There is a systematic work of experts, scientists, politicians and most importantly, the active participation of ordinary people in this work. Military, i.e., “Power work” should now be supplemented not by force in a broad sense by preventive work.

The expected adoption of a universal convention on combating terrorism will undoubtedly become another

important stage in the systemic counteraction to terrorism. However, there are “pitfalls” and “undercurrents” in this case. And it seems that the biggest difficulty is not only in defining terrorism one and the same for the entire world community but also in determining who is to blame for terrorism and what to do against it.

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