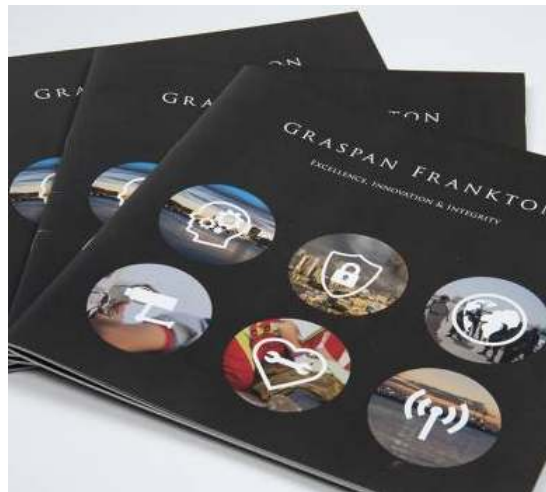


# Modern Day Terrorism



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# So What is Terrorism?



# The Contest Strategy

**Prevent** – to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism

**Protect** – to strengthen our protection against terrorist attack

**Prepare** – where an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact

**Pursue** – to stop terrorist attacks and those supporting terrorism



# The UK Threat Levels

- **CRITICAL** - Attack is expected imminently
- **SEVERE** - Attack is highly likely
- **SUBSTANTIAL** - Attack is a strong possibility
- **MODERATE** - Attack is possible but unlikely
- **LOW** - Attack is unlikely



# The Current UK International Threat Level

# SEVERE

Attack is highly likely



# Information

- Government agencies
- Police
- Media
- The public
- You



# How are Threat Levels Decided

- Available Intelligence
- Terrorist Capability
- Terrorist Intentions
- Timescale





# Terrorism - The Threat



# Terrorist Motivations

- Ideological
- Political
- Religious
- Publicity
- Free imprisoned terrorists



# Terrorist Threats

- International Terrorism
  - Radicalising
  - Fundraising
  - Supporting travel abroad
  
- Irish Related Terrorism



# Terrorist Current Methods

- Explosive Devices
- Shootings & Close Quarter Attacks
- Kidnappings
- Chemical, Biological and Radiological Devices





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# Suspicious Items

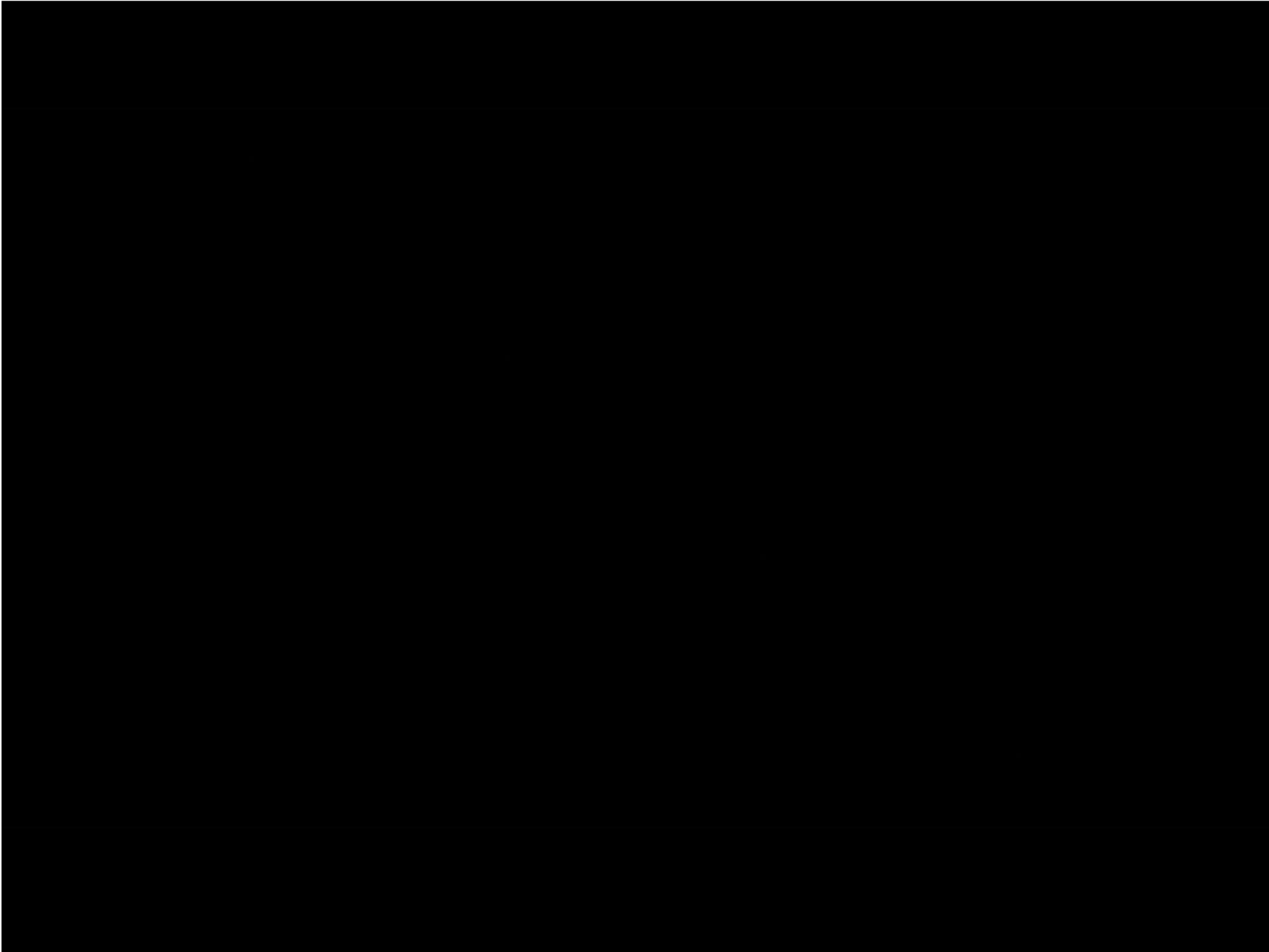


# The H.O.T. Protocol

- **HIDDEN** - Not in general view and may have deliberately been positioned in a discrete area.
- **OBVIOUS** - This is when the item is obviously suspicious, signs of tape, batteries, etc.
- **TYPICAL** - Not typical of what is the normal everyday situation, out of the ordinary.







# Police Response – The 5 W's

- What is it?
- Where is it?
- When was it Found?
- Why is it Suspicious?
- Who are the Witnesses?



# Suspicious Items

- Confirm
- Clear
- Communicate
- Control





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# Terrorist Firearms & Weapon Attacks



# Istanbul Airport Attack – June 16



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# STAY SAFE – Principles

## RUN

- Escape
- Consider options
- Is there a safe route
- Getting there without exposing yourself
- Insist others leave with you
- Leave belongings behind



# STAY SAFE – Principles

## HIDE

- If you cannot RUN, HIDE
- Find cover
- If you can see the attacker they can see you
- Cover from does not mean your safe
- Try not to get trapped
- Be silent
- Lock/barricade yourself in
- Move away from the door





# STAY SAFE – Principles

## TELL

- Location
- Direction
- Descriptions
- Further Information
- Stop other people entering



# STAY SAFE – Principles

## ARMED RESPONSE

- Follow officers instructions
- Remain calm
- Can you move to a safer area
- Avoid sudden movements
- Show your hands

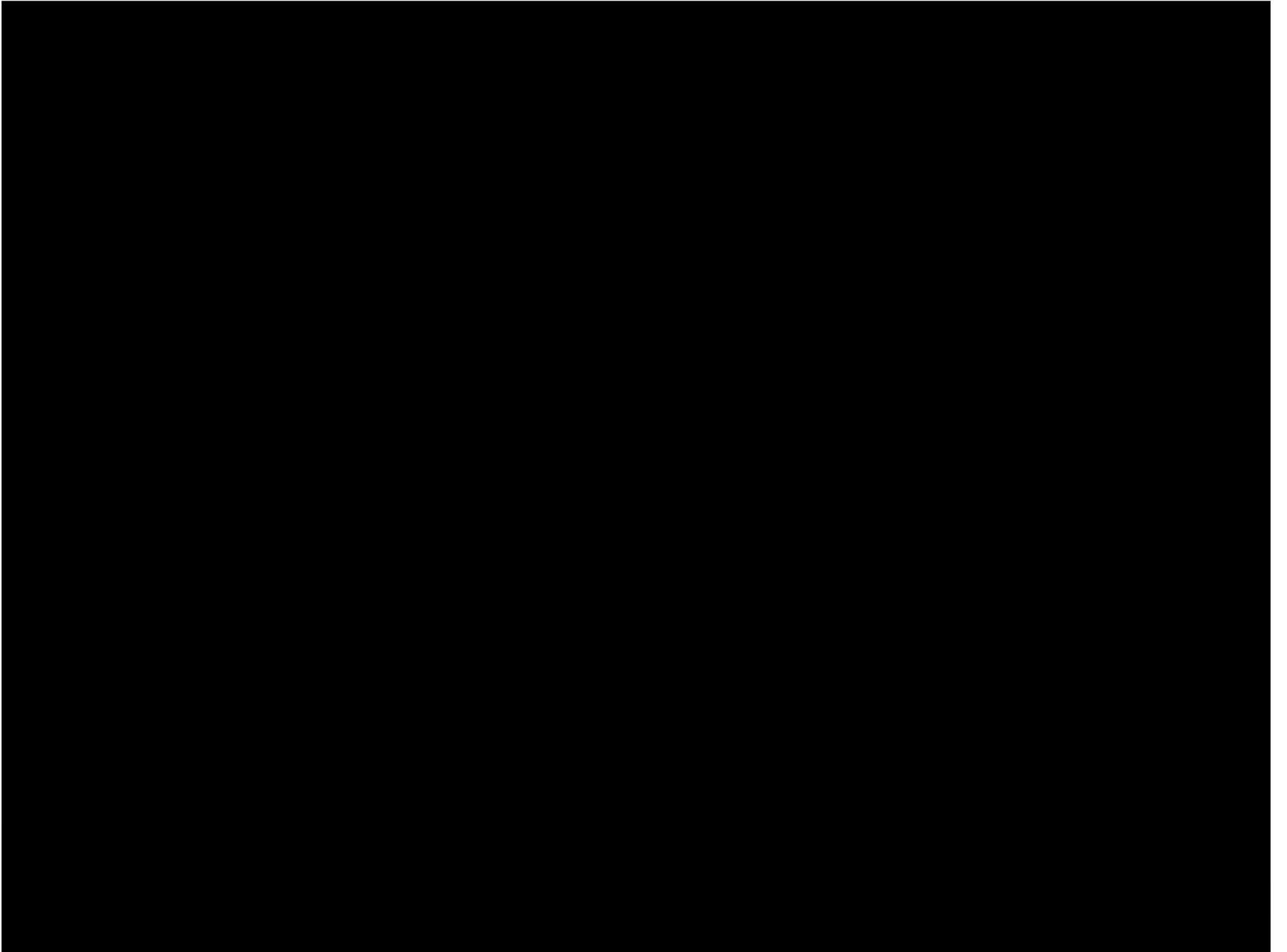


# STAY SAFE – Principles

## EXPECT

- Officers to point guns at you
- Treat you firmly
- Question you
- Be unable to distinguish you from the attacker
- Officers will evacuate you when it is safe to do so







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# Hostile Reconnaissance

7th July 2005 – London bombers carried out a dummy run 9 days before actual attack!

4 Bombs - 52 People Dead – 700 Injured



# Hostile Reconnaissance

Hostile reconnaissance is an integral part of all terrorist groups operational activity and is used to provide a stream of information to operational planners on potential targets during both the preparatory and operational phases of terrorist operations.







# Reporting Procedures

- Know what is normal for your area.
- Rely on instinct; if it feels suspicious then it is.
- Do not hesitate in calling the Police.
- Record all details on CCTV.
- Record descriptions of all persons, vehicles and exact type of activity.
- Remind staff to be vigilant make them aware of reporting process.
- If persons still present contact Police 999.



# Countering Hostile Reconnaissance

- Secure On-line Presence
- Robust Entry Process
- Hostile Reconnaissance Threat Understood
- Strong Staff Security Awareness
- Vigilant & Professional Security
- Deterrence Strategy



# Security Advice



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# Physical Security

- Measures to assist in the detection of threat weapons
- Measures to assist in the detection, tracking and monitoring of intruders and other threats
- Access control and locking systems
- Physical and active barriers to deny or delay the progress of adversaries



# Physical Security

- Measures to protect people or assets from the effect of blast or ballistic attack
- Measures to protect against or limit the spread of chemical, biological or radiological material
- Measures to protect sensitive (e.g. classified) material or assets



# Cyber Security



# Cyber Security

- Hostile Actors
- Cyber Espionage
- Computer Network Attack



# Personnel & People Security

- Reducing Insider Threat
- Optimising people in Security
- Disrupting Hostile Reconnaissance





# Reducing Insider Threats

- Reduce the risk of recruiting staff who are likely to present a security concern
- Minimise the likelihood of existing employees becoming a security concern
- Reduce the risk of insider activity  
Implement security measures in a way that is proportionate to the risk



# Travel Security Advice



# What Makes us Vulnerable?

**We may be vulnerable to a specific threats - are there specific factors or weaknesses which expose us or our colleagues to danger?**

- Location of staff & property
- Exposure to threats (driving through dangerous areas)
- Lack of training
- Inappropriate cultural/religious behaviour
- Non compliance with security measures
- Organisational image



# Common Threats and Vulnerabilities when Travelling

- Political, social & cultural instability
- Weakness of state & bad governance
- Civil disorder & violent actions
- Criminal acts & banditry
- Danger of arms & explosive devices
- Travel risks
- Natural hazards
- Health & stress
- Infrastructure & Organisation
- Staff





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# Summary

Businesses can reduce the risk to themselves, their employees and customers by remaining vigilant, being security minded and having good security measures in place. A small investment in security measures helps to protect businesses against crime and make the work of terrorists and hostile foreign states more difficult.

