

Country 2

Economy



Population



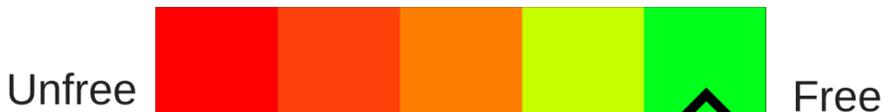
Land Mass



Natural Resources



People & Press



Allies



Weapons



Military



Geography

- Few natural resources, such as oil, precious metals, minerals and timber, though your agricultural industry is good - **Imports most of these from abroad.**
- An **island**, but very close to lots of other friendly countries.
- Several less friendly countries are further away, still **vulnerable to attack from the sea or by air.**



Wealth

- Most **people have access to housing, education and healthcare.**
- At the **cutting edge in many industries** from science and technology to finance and entertainment.
- **Loan money** to other nations to support them.
- **Powerful in many global organisations.**
- **Strong economy.**



Political Climate

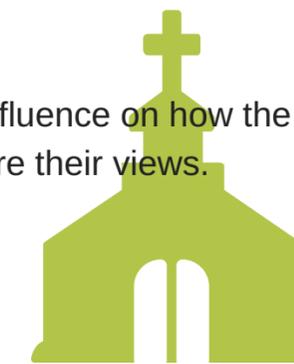
- **Military controlled by the government**
- **Press free** to report both positive and negative stories.
- **People free** to hold and share their own political, religious and cultural views.
- **Support poorer countries** to so they can improve themselves



Religion

- Population mostly **believe in some form of religion**, though there are many who do not practise.
- Those of other religions are free to practice their religion by law and tolerance of other religions is seen by most as a virtue.

- Religious leaders do not have much influence on how the country is run, but they are free to share their views.



History

- **Not had a war within its own borders** for 100's of years, however have been involved in many wars where borders have been threatened.
- **Advanced weapons**, however, significantly reduced the size and capability of your military.
- **Help allies** when they ask for support, and would expect them to do the same.
- **Cautious of military interventions**, preferring diplomacy where possible. However, not afraid of military responses to protect your people or overseas interests.



Thinking Questions

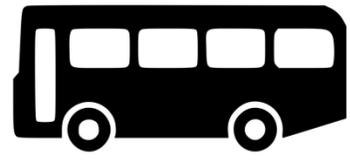
What are the three most crucial factors when deciding how to respond to a terrorist incident?

What makes a crucial factor? Use examples to back up your thinking

Which are the least crucial factors? Why?

Do any factors limit how you might respond? Why?

Situation Report

		
10 different bomb blasts on the train system	Aeroplane hijacked and crashed into a complex of office blocks	Bus driven into a government office block and 20 shooters emerged who entered the building shooting anyone they saw
		

Intelligence Service Report

- **Known terrorist group** has claimed responsibility
- They do not like our religious/political views on culture
- They **wish to scare us** and other countries who value the same things as us
- We have **identified the likely location** of the terrorist group's leadership
- We have **identified the country** which is sheltering and supporting the terrorist group's leadership

Military Response: Bomb the terrorist training camps and leadership camp.
Pro:- Probably kill potential terrorists and stop future terrorists from being trained.
Con:- You may kill innocent civilians, such as children. The information you have about locations may be incorrect.

Military Response:- Overthrow governments that are sympathetic to the terrorists' cause by sending in your troops.
Pro:- It will also show the terrorists that you are prepared to act. Terrorists rely on safe havens to train and plan attacks.
Con:- You could start a long, costly war and simply drive the terrorists to hide in another country.

Inward Focus:- Withdraw your military presence from other countries. Focus only on issues in your own country and don't get involved in any issues abroad.
Pro:- If your country keeps a low profile, it is harder to be seen as an enemy.
Con:- Without your support, poorer countries might find their economy and political system weaken. Terrorists may take charge.

Outreach: Make contact and discuss with terrorists. Find out what the terrorists want.
Pro:- If you can understand the terrorists' demand, you may be able to prevent future attacks.
Con:- They are probably untrustworthy.

Outreach:- Focus on developing better relations with different communities in your own country and elsewhere.
Pro:- If people learn more about each other, there is less fear and mistrust. If you can understand the terrorists' demand, you may be able to prevent future attacks.
Con:- Many people in your country are angry and want actual action against the terrorists.

Tighten Security:- Pass laws to give the police and government more powers to pursue terrorists. For example, extend the powers of the police and security services to arrest terror suspects and detain them for longer.
Pro:- Rounding up potential terror suspects and interviewing/interrogating them might not only stop some terrorists; it might also lead to vital information that could help capture other terrorists elsewhere.
Con:- You may arrest and question lots of innocent citizens who have done nothing wrong.

Response 5) Intelligence Networks Infiltrate terrorist groups abroad, gather intelligence and seek to undermine their capability from within.
Pro:- By infiltrating networks, you can find out about any potential attacks that might happen.
Con:- This takes a long time and lots of money/resources.