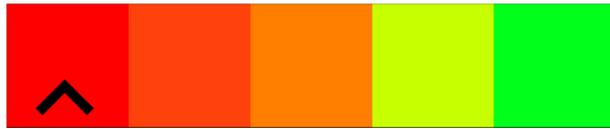


# Country 4

## Economy

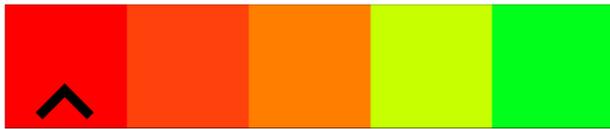
Weak



Strong

## Population

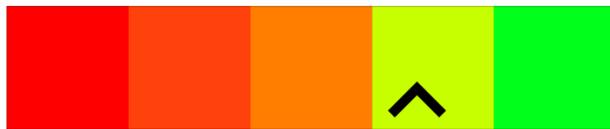
Small



Large

## Land Mass

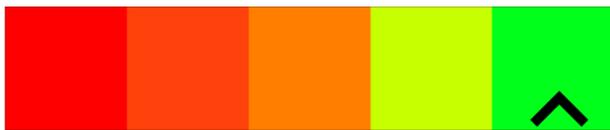
Small



Large

## Natural Resources

Low



High

## People & Press

Unfree



Free

## Allies

None



Lots

## Weapons

Old



Advanced

## Military

Small



Large

## Geography

- **Many natural resources**, such as food, water, oil, precious metals, minerals and timber – but most of these are controlled by large multi-national companies.
- **Exports many resources abroad, but the company takes the wealth generated and little reaches the people.**
- **Landlocked on all sides**, the countries which border you are friendly and similar in culture and values.
- Several less friendly countries further away, still **vulnerable to attack or invasion by land or air.**



## Wealth

- **Majority of people have limited access to housing, education and healthcare.**
- **Borrow money from richer countries**, rely on aid from charities.
- **Little power** in global organisations such as the UN.
- **Weak economy.**



## Political Climate

- **Military** are 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.
- **Some allies around the world**, mostly your neighbours, but if your country was ever threatened, the multi-national companies would protect you



## Religion

- **Most people believe in the same religion**, though everyone tolerates those who believe in other religions and atheists.
- **Religious leaders influence the government.**



## History

- **Many wars**, with other countries and civil wars within your borders.
- **People are used to violence** and harsh conditions.
- **Old weapons**, cannot invest in upgrading and training.
- **Cautious in attacking other countries** - cannot afford to send troops out of the country, resources must go on defending borders and helping citizens.



## 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.