

Список використаних джерел

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JAPAN'S COUNTER-TERRORISM UNITS

Terrorism poses a real and serious threat to people's lives and is a menace for human rights and democracy. Currently terrorism is evolving from extreme politically inspired crimes to a wide range of activities that is understood as terror, and it is difficult to find a state that is not concerned about the terrorist threat. Each country's counterterrorism efforts focus on increasing threat awareness, developing preparedness and response capabilities, and enhancing engagement with partner countries and other international actors [1].

In this paper I examine the terrorist threat and the fight against it in Asia and Japan, reveal Japan's counterterrorism policies domestically and internationally.

Japan's counterterrorism policy has several aspects. Government primary responsibility is to protect the security of Japanese territory and citizens against terrorist acts. In order to prepare for possible terrorist attacks, the Japanese police have created various units such as:

- Special Assault Teams (SAT);
- Anti-Gun Squads;
- NBC Anti-Terrorism Squads

and are working to develop and strengthen such units. In addition, in order to respond quickly and accurately to terrorist attacks, the police regularly conduct joint training with relevant

organizations [2]. I would like to dwell in more detail on the Special Assault Teams (SAT).

SAT is the national counter-terrorism unit of the Japanese police. Most of the information about the detachment is confidential; its existence officially became known only in 1996. SAT is officially known in Japanese as simply Special Unit (特殊部隊, Tokushu Butai). The personnel are recruited from the special forces of the Japanese police. Initially, rangers, rescuers, snipers and martial artists were invited there. They are monitored by inspectors until they are 30 years old. The service life is five years, due to the need to maintain physical fitness. Those who served in the Special Assault Group have the right to transfer to another branch of the Security Bureau [3].

The operatives are trained at their base in the Kanto region. Each SAT section consists of an assault team, a sniper team, a technical support team, and a management team. Upon selection, the officer's name is removed from the list of police officers; this is done in a similar way to the British SAS and GSG-9, in order to protect against persecution by criminals.

Also, given the event that occurred in 1996, namely, the residence of the Japanese ambassador in Peru was seized, the NPA created the Terrorism Response Team (TRT). This group is sent when serious terrorist incidents occur overseas affecting Japanese citizens and Japanese interests [2]. The group assisted with investigations such as information gathering and hostage negotiations, working closely with local law enforcement.

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