

TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM

→ impact

- it became easier to coordinate and recruit, using the internet to spread beliefs and recruit new converts, and also raise funds and collect intelligence
- economies of several countries can be affected as trade has linked countries together, and transnational terrorism acts beyond one's borders, impacting more than one country
- 9/11 attack in 2001 led by Al Qaeda - hijacked commercial airliners and crashed them into selected targets on US soil, causing more than 3000 deaths
- planned attacks on bus service carrying US military personnel at Yishun MRT as well as other locations such as Changi Airport and US embassy by Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) in 2001 - thwarted by Singapore ISD
- As a result, countries removed all sensitive information on the internet, such as locations of bases and weapon facilities from the map
- In addition, the rise of self-radicalised individuals that are influenced by terrorists' propaganda but are not affiliated to them increases the challenge of identifying and stopping them from causing harm

→ management

- preventive measures - the first line of defence
 - border control to prevent movement of well-known terrorists as well as materials used to create explosives
 - upgrade in technology (biometric passports, radiographic scanner to scan shipments and detect dangerous hidden items)
 - no-fly lists (certain individuals banned from flying to other countries)
 - counter terrorism committee organised by UN
- protective measures - second line of defence
 - surveillance (key installations in places with high human traffic volume)
 - detention without trial (police can detain individuals indefinitely as long as they feel they pose a threat to the well-being of society - used to detain JI terrorists in 2001)
- responsive measures - last line of defence
 - regular drills and exercises to prep people's readiness