



consolidation of their efforts in the face of new challenges and threats posed by terrorism. The inaugural Meeting in Saint Petersburg saw 49 delegations from 37 countries, while the 17th Meeting in Moscow was attended by the delegations of 125 special services from 80 countries and 5 international organizations.

In his welcoming speech at the 17th Meeting, Director of Russia's Federal Security Service (FSB) Mr. Bortnikov emphasized that the rising global terrorist threat required coordinated operational measures, confidence building and stronger depoliticized interaction among special services and law-enforcement organizations all over the world, both on bilateral and multilateral level.

Given the efficient suppression of the international terrorist organizations in Syria and Iraq, losses in manpower and resources, the leaders of ISIL, Jabhat al-Nusrah and affiliated groups are seeking to expand their activity to the countries, which have never faced the terrorist threat before. International terrorist leaders still use foreign terrorist fighters as the main tool of expansion, resorting, inter alia, to the use of labor and humanitarian migration channels.

The possible merger of Al-Qaeda's and ISIL's capabilities may pose a serious threat, since the groups are guided by similar ideology and share common human resources to replenish their ranks.

Stronger connections with transnational criminal groups provide terrorist groups with greater capabilities to conduct their terrorist activity worldwide.

A significant threat may also come from the advanced technologies in the hands of terrorists and, in particular, the use of unmanned aerial vehicles by the militants. Uncontrolled proliferation of drones raises an issue of collaborative development of a regulatory framework for the use of UAV.

International terrorist organizations are more widely using sophisticated digital technologies, primarily to radicalize and recruit new followers, as well as to coordinate the activity of their cells in terrorist planning and perpetration of lone wolf attacks in different regions of the world.

The activities within the 17th Meeting were centered around the exchange of opinions and elaboration of coordinated approaches to effective counteraction against pressing terrorist threats.

For the first time ever, the participants of the Meeting actively supported the idea to single out the issue of terrorism prevention as a separate item on the agenda. Some delegations shared their national experience in this area.

Dear ladies and gentlemen.

With reference to the aforementioned subject the Russian side presented a general outline of the results of operation of the nationwide antiterrorist system, which includes a set of measures, among them terrorism suppression and terrorism prevention, i.e. building social resilience to the spread of terrorist ideas, reducing the number of individuals exposed to the terrorist ideology and ready to provide any assistance to terrorists.

Nationwide preventive work, either on the federal, regional or municipal level, is carried out in line with the Comprehensive Plan for Terrorism Ideology Prevention designed by the National Antiterrorism Committee and approved by the President

The activities are based on a thoroughly elaborated legal framework to include the Federal Laws “On Counterterrorism” and “On Fundamentals of Prevention of Offences in the Russian Federation” and are organized under the guiding and coordinating role of governmental institutions with active engagement of civil society institutions.

Russian experience shows that the general prevention practices, for instance, activities devoted to the all-Russian Counter-Terrorism Solidarity Day, which is celebrated annually on the 3rd of September to commemorate the victims of terrorist attacks, have maximum social outreach.

Meanwhile, from the practical point, individually tailored approach to the social groups, which are at greater risk of potential exposure to the terrorist ideology in view of their social, age-specific and psychological features, proves to be the most effective.

To arrange this work in a productive manner, special councils made up of experts in social sciences and psychology, prominent religious and cultural actors, have been set up and operating under the regional antiterrorism co

The practice shows that the effective preventive action greatly depends on the expertise of the individuals engaged. For this purpose, the National Antiterrorism Committee has come forth with an initiative to establish training centers in 10 leading Russian universities to provide advanced training for the subject-matter experts at all administrative levels, from the federal to the municipal one.

Over the past two years, the system has enabled us to train more than a thousand specialists in terrorism prevention. More than 7 thousand government and municipal officials underwent advanced training.

Public surveys reveal that the majority of Russians are positive about the counterterrorism efforts of the governmental agencies. We believe that this speaks for the correctness of the approach chosen by our country, which



The implementation of the Initiative by the international community will provide special services and law-enforcement organizations globally with the capabilities for effective joint action in investigation and prevention of terrorism-related offences.

Therefore, the aforementioned approach will pave the way for legal and technical capabilities to obtain operational intelligence by picking up the data sent by terrorists via mobile platforms featuring robust cryptographic tools, but in the meantime to preserve the system of civil rights and freedoms in each country.

The subject session titled “Countering the General Public Radicalization and Extremist/Terrorist Recruitment, including in the Information Environment” was marked by plentiful discussions. Within the scope of implementation of the UNSCR 1624 (2005) and 2354 (2017) the experts shared the experience and law-enforcement practices.

cooperation, including within the framework of XXIX Winter Universiade 2019 in Krasnoyarsk.

Dear colleagues.

The analytical activity within the framework of the Forum continued in 2018. In the run-up to the 17th Meeting, we revised and updated the Consolidated Assessment of Future ' Terrorist Threats. The document incorporates the consolidated position of security/intelligence and law-