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NATO's role in the fight against international terrorism -
processing the UK's political dimension
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Viktória Peterdy

Main titles from the study:

- ***Introduction***
- ***Britain and terrorism - the London bombings and their aftermath***
- ***British participation in NATO counter-terrorism operations***
- ***Afghanistan (ISAF)***
- ***ACTIVE ENDEAVOR***
- ***Iraq***

Annotation

In the current situation, the most important security challenges that the British have to face are the so-called asymmetric threats such as terrorism, international crime, ethnic and religious conflicts, threats to international trade or destabilization of partner countries. The SDR lists six objectives that may require the deployment of the British Army.

The assessment and implications of the new global security environment are discussed in The Strategic Defense Review: The New Chapter (July 2002).

Britain has been facing a wide range of terrorist acts since 1968. For a long time, this was primarily related to the country's institutional relationship with Ireland and was felt primarily through the activities of local extremist groups (eg IRAs). At the same time, Britain has been included in the scope of international terrorism by its Middle East policy: Britain has become potential target for terrorist acts used by state-sponsored political violence (eg Syria) on the other hand, it has become a potential target for terrorist acts used by Middle Eastern minorities living in the country as a means of raising awareness of their own problems.

The UK's commitment to terrorism and its active involvement are well illustrated by the fact that London is involved in all NATO counter-terrorism operations. UNSCR 1244. The United Kingdom is represented in Kosovo KFOR, which is mandated by UNSCR 1244, with about 200 members. At the request of the African Union, NATO has been providing support and assistance to the AU Peacekeeping Mission in Darfur (AMIS) since 2005. The Alliance provided assistance in transporting about 24,000 peacekeepers and 500 police forces. Following the extension of AMIS's mandate, the United Kingdom increased its financial support from GBP 15 million to GBP 35 million for the financial year 2006-07.