

THE VALUE OF A SPECIAL UNIT DURING TERRORIST OPERATIONS

Special forces and special operations forces are military units trained to conduct special operations.

Special operations requiring unique modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment and training often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments and characterized by one or more of the following: time sensitive, clandestine, low visibility, conducted with and/or through indigenous forces, requiring regional expertise, and/or a high degree of risk.

Depending on the country, special forces may perform some of the following functions: airborne operations, counter-insurgency, "counter-terrorism", foreign internal defense, covert ops, direct action, hostage rescue, intelligence operations, mobility operations, and unconventional warfare. The term special forces in the United States refers to the U.S. Army's forces, while the term special operations forces (SOF) refers to all units.

Throughout the latter half of the 20th century and into the 21st century, special forces have come to higher prominence, as governments have found objectives can sometimes be better achieved by a small team of anonymous specialists than a larger and much more politically controversial conventional deployment. In both Kosovo and Afghanistan, special forces were used to co-ordinate activities between local guerrilla fighters and air power.

Tasks of special forces: reconnaissance and surveillance in hostile environments

Foreign internal defense: Training and development of other states' military and security forces; Offensive action; Support to counter-insurgency through population engagement and support; Counter-terrorism operations; Sabotage and demolition.

Hostage rescue SF conducts its missions and activities, either unilaterally or through indigenous or surrogate forces, throughout the range of military operations. SF executes its operations in every environment (permissive, uncertain, or hostile), with applications in war and in military operations other than war SF gives an additional means to resolve emerging crises, achieve U.S. objectives, and pursue U.S. strategic goals. Additionally, SF can help shape the environment while preparing for future operations. SF can support the joint force commander (JFC) at all levels—strategic, operational, and tactical. Figure 1-1, page 1-10, addresses full-spectrum operations for SF. SF has capabilities throughout all environments within full-spectrum operations. Although primarily ground-oriented, SF maintains additional capabilities—in the air for infiltration and exfiltration and in waterborne operations for infiltration, exfiltration, and limited water-based interdiction requirements. SF operations include a variety of offensive, defensive, stability, and support actions that assist in attaining joint force dominance in any environment.

In either situation, SF offers unique military options unavailable from any other source. This characteristic is particularly evident in situations requiring subtle, indirect, or low-visibility applications for their solution. SF's small size, unique capabilities, and limited self-sufficiency give the United States a variety of feasible and appropriate military responses. Due to SF's small physical signature and cultural awareness, these responses do not entail the same degree of liability or risk of escalation normally associated with the employment of an inherently larger and more visible conventional

The broad distribution of SF missions and training activities during peacetime or periods of uncertainty also makes SF widely available to precede conventional forces into a hostile area. Either already present or able to move quickly because of its proximity, SF can usually be in a crisis area well before conventional forces. When tasked appropriately, SF can provide real-time information and intelligence to deploying forces to help set the conditions for conventional force operations

During war or crises, SF performs its missions at the strategic and operational level to influence deep, close, or rear operations. SF is optimally designed to conduct and support theater deep operations beyond the forward limits of conventional land forces. Such operations may extend into the homeland of a hostile power or into the territory of hostile states that threaten lines of communications (LOCs) in the friendly strategic rear. These operations may impact throughout the theater of war. During war, the strategic role of SF focuses on the long-term capacity of the hostile power to continue hostilities. This role has two aspects. First the NCA, through the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), may direct a unified commander to conduct SO in pursuit of national strategic objectives. For example, SF may deploy into denied territory to support resistance forces and to collect and report information of national strategic importance. SF can also accomplish other missions with decisive strategic implications but with limited near-term effect on conventional military operations.

Special units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine:
Special Corps Police Division "KORD";
Police Department of Physical Security Protection in Kyiv (UPE FB) - former special regiment
"Titan";
Regiment of the special police "Kyiv";
Regiment of special police "Dnipro-1"

Список використаних джерел

1. <https://fas.org>
2. <https://www.thecipherbrief.com>
3. <https://blazepress.com>