

**ANNOTATIONS OF THE PUBLICATIONS UNDER ART. 65. OF RDASPU,
INCLUDING SELF-ASSESSMENT OF SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS
OF IVAN DIMITROV STANCHEV, PHD
IN A COMPETITION OF UNIVERSITY OF PLOVDIV „PAISII HILENDARSKI“
FOR TAKING THE ACADEMIC POSITION "ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR"
PROFESSIONAL RANGE 9.1. NATIONAL SECURITY (MIGRATION, BORDER
CONTROL, ANTI-TERRORISM)**

The list of publications submitted for participation in the competition includes:

Type of publication	Number of publications	Pages (no.)
Monographs	2	689
Studios	2	112
Scientific reports	5	37
Articles	7	80
Books / Teaching aids	1	174
Total	17	1092

Habilitation work - monograph

1. Counter-terrorist Raids, Sofia, 2007: Military Publishing House. 310 p.

ISBN 978-954-509-371-5.

The monograph aims to offer options for organizing and conducting counter-terrorist operations in the form of raids - covert or camouflaged intrusion into a territory or object controlled by terrorist groups, a sudden strike and rapid withdrawal to its own territory. These options are part of a specific national or coalition counter-terrorism strategy based on political, socio-economic, geographical and military capabilities.

The object of study are the operations in response to terrorist attacks, conducted on territory foreign to the subject or such temporarily controlled by terrorist groups. These operations do not provide for continuous control and protection of the site or area of operation. The subject of research is the strategic, operational and tactical aspects of counter-terrorist raid operations.

The monograph analyzes in detail 15 operations with the characteristics of counter-terrorist raids, examines regulatory documents of special operations forces and other formations involved in the fight against terrorism. the elements of the environment in which the operations are carried out

are analyzed and variants for action of the raid forces are synthesized, taking their main characteristic - the high degree of political and military risk.

The monograph is structured in three parts. Each of them is divided into chapters and paragraphs devoted to: the basics of counter-terrorist raid operations; characteristics of the environment in raid counter-terrorist operations; stages and phases of counter-terrorist raid operations.

The first chapter deals with the essence of counter-terrorist raid operations, their classifications. Descriptions and analyzes of the main types of operations have been made: for the release of hostages; to neutralize key terrorists; destruction of terrorist formations and infrastructure; sniper operations within a raid; raid operations by forces responsible for internal security; operation as part of a peacekeeping mission. The concept of counter-terrorist raid operation is defined and its main characteristic is the specific combination of the typical military raids of the special purpose forces with the operations for counter-terrorism. The complexity of the situation requires detailed planning at all hierarchical levels of the host country, including active diplomatic work.

The second chapter examines the stages of the content, formulates the characteristics and synthesizes the conditions for the success of counter-terrorist raids. Particular attention is paid to the structure and preparation of the formations that carry out the operations, their characteristics and recommendations for their preparation are presented.

Chapters three, four and five examine the main elements of the counter-terrorism environment. Some of the environmental factors are elements of the structure of terrorist organizations. Others are defined as external to the forces and means involved in the raid, elements of the fight against terrorism - strategy and tactics, and a third are defined as natural - the elements of the geographical environment. The influence of these factors is analyzed with the argument that a detailed study of the opponent, properly formulated strategy, appropriate strategic and tactical principles, rules, procedures, techniques, actions, methods adapted to different geographical environments are the basis on which theory and the practice of raid operations.

Chapters six, seven, and eight discuss in detail the stages of counterterrorism raids: reconnaissance and raid preparations; penetration of raid forces; punch and download. After an analysis of individual operations and regulatory documents, options are proposed for the implementation of the main phases in counter-terrorist raids, including procedures for planning, organizing, preparing raid forces and conducting a strike. Formulated for conditions for success of the main variants of a strike against terrorist formations, as well as recommended organizational and tactical structures of the raid forces

The conclusion outlines the importance of counter-terrorist raids for the national security

system and in particular for the fight against terrorism. With the negative development of the terrorism situation in some geographical areas, the responsibility of state institutions in the fight against terrorism increases due to the tendency to increase the level of organization, the level of strategic leadership, creative thinking and determination to achieve the goals of terrorist organizations.

Main scientific and scientific-applied contributions in the monograph.

- The conceptual foundations of counter-terrorist raid operations have been laid. Elements of the preparation of the forces for special operations in the army and specialized formations of the Ministry of Interior for conducting independent and joint operations can be built on them.

- The essence and content of the counter-terrorist raid operations have been revealed, a classification of their types and forms has been made.

- The conditions for the success of the counter-terrorist raids have been synthesized.

- A theoretical model of the environment in raid counter-terrorist operations has been built, including the element "terrorism", in which the causes are considered, a description of the organizational structure of terrorist organizations and terrorist actions, forms and methods of terrorist activity.

An analysis of the concepts of "counter-terrorism", "counter-terrorism strategy", "counter-terrorism tactics" has been made, and basic counter-terrorism strategies have been formulated. their principles. An option for strategic planning of the fight against terrorism has been formulated, as a basis for the development of the theory and practice of counter-terrorist raids.

- The influence of the geographical environment, including politico-geographical and military-geographical aspects on the counter-terrorist raid operations is analyzed.

- Based on an analysis of the structure and tactical capabilities of counter-terrorist formations, theoretically formulated the characteristics and requirements of the special operations forces that carry out counter-terrorist raids.

- Theoretically, models have been built for the preparation and conduct of counter-terrorist raid operations.

Published monograph, which is not presented as a main habilitation thesis

2. Special Police Tactics, Sofia, 2005: Military Publishing House. 379 s. ISBN 954-509-304-8

The monograph aims to build a theoretical model of the system of special police tactics, as a teaching and scientific discipline. The object of study is the activity of law enforcement institutions in high-risk situations arising in the course of combating crime and maintaining public order. The subject of the study is the

organizational and tactical aspects of high-risk police operations, including the detention of armed perpetrators of crimes, the response to terrorist attacks, threats of blasting and after blasting, the restoration of public order in riots. The monograph examines the concepts: "high-risk situation", "high-risk operation", "building forces and resources", analyzes the conditions of the environment in which high-risk operations are conducted and formulates options for conducting different types of operations. The monograph is structured in six sections and three appendices. Each of the sections includes chapters and paragraphs that cover: the basics of special tactics; high-risk operations; police operations; operations to detain armed perpetrators of crimes; counter-terrorism operations; restoration of public order during riots.

The first, second, third and fourth chapters explore the basics of special police tactics, as a discipline: definition, subject, components, tasks, connection with other sciences and disciplines; nature, characteristics, types of high-risk situations; system of special tactics. The proposed system of special tactics is presented from the point of view of a systematic approach, as a mental construction, including many elements that are interconnected. Operations, methods, tactical actions, techniques, procedures, principles are aimed at effective neutralization of threats in conditions of high risk. This goal is the basis for uniting these elements in a common system of academic and scientific discipline.

Chapters five, six, seven and eight explore the basics of high-risk operations, as a subject of special tactics and the other basic elements: tactical methods; building forces and means; command and control of forces and means. The experience made in defining and classifying the listed elements is in connection with the derived basics of the discipline.

From the ninth to the fifteenth chapters the actions of the main organizational and tactical elements of the police (border, gendarmerie, military-police activity) are considered - the police orders, in the form of operations. Despite their small staff, thanks to the great mobility, the ability to act covertly and suddenly, the simple structure and ease of management, they actually solve most of the tasks in high-risk situations.

Section four, which includes three chapters (16, 17 and 18), examines the theory and practice of preparing and conducting actions to apprehend perpetrators of crimes that are armed. The objects of the operations offer or are in danger of offering armed resistance, the lives of the citizens in the area of operations are endangered. The main productions are based on empirical and field research conducted in the period 1998-2001, which examined more than 4,000 detention operations conducted by units of criminal, security, border police and the fight against organized crime. On this basis, options have been identified for the implementation of all stages and phases of operations for the detention of armed perpetrators of

crimes, which are over 98% of all high-risk operations in our country. These options are the basis for other types of high-risk operations.

Section five covers five chapters (19th to 24th), including counter-terrorism operations, with an emphasis on the response of the first responders to a terrorist act, the police. The urgency of the problem requires the consideration of terrorism as a social phenomenon and the disclosure of its nature, causes, structure of organizations, terrorist actions (operations). Based on the Bulgarian and international experience, a model of a counter-terrorism system has been proposed, which includes two main types of operations - anti-terrorist and counter-terrorist. Procedures are proposed for initial response to a terrorist attack, preparation and conduct of operations to release hostages and abductees.

Section Six examines the operations to restore public order in riots in four chapters, examining respectively: the nature of the riots and the behavior of their participants; the basics of the tactics for restoring public order in riots; the building of forces and means and the preparation and conduct of an operation to restore public order.

Main scientific and scientific-applied contributions in the monograph.

- A description of the concept of special police tactics is made, the subject, the components, the tasks, the connection with other sciences and academic disciplines are revealed.
- Theoretically, the nature, characteristics and elements of high-risk situations are considered, in which the factors of the external and internal environment influencing the preparation and conduct of high-risk operations are revealed and differentiated.
- A theoretical model of the system of special tactics has been built, which includes an organizational structure for action in high-risk operations, building forces and means, procedures, techniques, tactical actions, methods, operations.
- The concepts of command and control in high-risk operations, the content of the planning, organizing and controlling phases are studied and command and control technologies for use in operations are proposed.
- Theoretically, the high-risk operations of the police squads, for detention of armed perpetrators of crimes, counter-terrorism operations, restoration of public order in case of riots, the peculiarities in the preparation and conduct of these operations are considered.
- The concepts of tactical thinking, danger zone, area of responsibility, intersection point as a basis for performing tasks in high-risk situations are studied.

Studies published in non-peer-reviewed journals with scientific review or published in edited collective volumes.

3. Empirical research on "High-risk Police Operations". AMVR Yearbook 25, 2009, pp. 219-273. 54 p. ISSN - 1312-6415

The organization and tactics used in high-risk police operations are studied. The main reason for conducting the survey is the lack of a system of indicators in police statistics to record the parameters of these operations. The research acquires data that, after processing, give an idea of the characteristics of high-risk operations and the actual management of operations managers. The main purpose of the study is to identify and analyze the conditions for collecting and analyzing information about the situation, planning, organizing, training forces, conducting and completing high-risk operations, and based on the findings to give recommendations for the implementation of appropriate courses of action.

The subject of the empirical study are the quantitative and qualitative parameters of 2710 operations for: detention of especially dangerous perpetrators of crimes, for release of hostages and kidnapped, for disposal of barricaded persons, carried out in 2007. The object of the study is the activity of employees in high-risk police operations by the main and regional directorates of the Ministry of Interior.

245 officers were interviewed: head of sector, head of a group of units "Crimes against the person", "Robbery", "Search", "Crime on the road", "Drugs", "Fight against organized crime", the structural units for patrol- post activity and security of mass events, the specialized tactical units for fast actions "in SDP, ODP and the regional police departments in 20 cities of the country.

Main scientific and applied scientific contributions.

- The dependence of the efficiency of high-risk police operations on the quantity and quality of the data on the situation, the tactical methods used has been established.
- The share of different types of high-risk operations conducted on the territory of the country has been determined.
- The main parameters of the studied operations are established: place and time where they are performed; the number of employees involved; the duration of active tactical actions; the tactical and other methods used.
- There is a steady trend for maintaining the values of the studied parameters in the period 2000-2007.
- The specific features of the operations of criminal, security, border police, fight against organized crime, from a tactical point of view, have been determined.

4. The effectiveness of training for action in high-risk situations. AMVR Yearbook 24, 2008, pp. 215-273. 68 pp. ISSN - 1312-6415

The effectiveness of the training was studied as a relative assessment category, which characterizes the quality of the training process in "Operational-combat and tactical training", "Special tactics" (for specialized tactical units for rapid action), "High-risk police operations" of cadets and trainees. at the Academy of the Ministry of Interior.

In the study, the effectiveness of high-risk operations training (HRO) is considered as a result of comparing the pre-defined goals with the achieved ones. This takes into account the costs incurred to achieve the goals - material and time. The study of the problem includes analyzes of the goals of tactical training and the factors that affect the achievement of the goals. A systematic approach was used in which the training system is considered as a complex of elements: teachers, students, goals, learning content, and didactic subsystem (principles, methods, forms and means of learning). In addition to theoretical analysis, the results of questionnaires of students of all categories and the results of an empirical study of high-risk police operations from 2001 were used.

Main scientific and applied scientific contributions.

- The main elements (factors) of the pedagogical system have been identified, which influence the effectiveness of the training for action in high-risk operations.
- The foundations of the methodology for training for action in high-risk operations, including specific principles, methods and forms of training.

Articles and reports published in non-peer-reviewed journals with scientific review or published in edited collective volumes

5. Conference report. Border security - a key element in the fight against jihadist terrorism. Proceedings of the annual scientific conference of the Faculty of National Security and Defense 18 - 19 May 2017. Sofia, 2017, pp. 59-64. 5 pages ISBN 978-954-9348-92-7. Available at: <https://rncd.bg/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/FNSO-2017-PartOne.pdf>

Following the postulates of the founders of modern jihad for world domination, terrorist organizations with such a profile create the conditions for achieving this goal by destabilizing European countries. The necessary contractors are infiltrating through a massive flow of migrants from the Middle East to Europe, which passes through the Balkan countries. To prevent such a development, our country should review the border security system and especially the border guard, as a key element in the fight against jihadism.

6. Conference report. Mass jihadist attacks. Proceedings of the annual scientific conference of the Faculty of National Security and Defense 19 - 20 May 2016. Sofia, 2017:

Military Academy "Georgi Stoykov Rakovski" pp. 24-30. 5 pp. ISBN 978-954-9348-84-2.
Available at: http://rnda.armf.bg/wp/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Sbornik-FNSO-2016_vol1-transliterated.pdf

Recent jihadist attacks in Paris, Brussels and some others in the past are a warning to our security authorities. Jihadist tactics involve prolonged attacks, in many places, carried out by numerous teams. This tactic is designed to disrupt the OODA- decision-making cycle by security authorities. It is necessary to prepare for such situations through analysis, changed tactics and training. The report examines the tactics of security agencies and military formations. Subsequently, proposals were made to change the tactics and organizational structure of the counter-terrorist forces.

7. Conference report. Application of research results in training in special police tactics. Yearbook of the Faculty of Command and Staff, Sofia, 2016: Military Academy "Georgi Stoykov Rakovski", pp. 127-135. 8 pp. ISSN 1312-2991 Available at: <http://rnda.armf.bg/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Godishnik-fksht-1-2016.pdf>

The educational process in the educational institutions of the Ministry of Interior has specific characteristics. It forms future employees who participate in the legal system of the society and influence its development and has a direct relation to the security and defense capabilities of the country.

The interaction of educational institutions with other elements in the security system and other public institutions determines the nature of the contradictions in the educational process. These include the lag of the professional training of employees from the requirements of consumers (divisions of the Ministry of Interior) and society as a whole. This affects the quality of education received, and of course the social situation in the country and under certain conditions can provoke an increase in social discontent. One of the reasons for this lag is the ignorance or the dynamic change of the conditions in which the cadets, specialists and other categories of employees studying at the Academy of the Ministry of Interior will work. Resolving this contradiction in the framework of training in special police tactics can be resolved by conducting regular research to establish the basic parameters of high-risk operations. The use of the results in the training leads to the fast and adequate inclusion of the graduates in the work of the divisions

8. Conference report. Problems of abduction rescue operations. Scientific Conference of the Union of Scientists in Bulgaria "Building Security Based on Knowledge - Challenges and

Opportunities, Union of Scientists in Bulgaria", Section "Defense and Security", Sofia, 2010. pp. 67-77. ISBN 978-954-9348-21-7 (published on CD-ROM)

The report is part of a study on the fight against abductions. It addresses key legal, tactical and technical issues related to abductions. Hypotheses are raised about the goals, structure, behavior of organized abduction groups. A parallel is drawn between some kidnappings for ransom in Bulgaria and kidnappings as a method of terrorist activity. It is proposed to build a system for counteracting kidnappings, which is based on precise and long-term work of scientists from different scientific specialties.

9. Conference report. Creation of integrated military-police formations - an element of civil-military management in crises. Proceedings of the conference. Sofia, 2007. pp. 488-506, ISBN 978-954-348-029-6

One of the possible tools for resolving crises created on the basis of decisions of the Council of the European Union are the so-called Integrated Police Units (IPU), which are defined as a police component, which must be able to perform law enforcement tasks, i.e. be able to perform all police-specific tasks. This is caused by situations in which there is a lack of local police in the crisis area or they are not able to fully perform their tasks. The EU doctrine for the deployment of a police component provides for two main scenarios: strengthening and replacing the local police. Integrated police units can be deployed within the "local police replacement" scenario. The mission in Kosovo revealed some weaknesses in the use of these units. First of all, interoperability between UN police forces and NATO military units. The military units of the different countries could carry out joint military operations, as interoperability is one of the conditions for NATO membership. The police forces were from countries, some of which are not members of NATO. There is no requirement for police organizations for interoperability. To solve these problems, organizational and structural changes in the composition of the military and police component in EU missions are proposed. It is proposed to form Integrated Military Police Units to fill the gap between military and police operations and to address in general the problems of interaction in areas of crisis and conflict.

10. Article. Activity of the governing bodies and the forces of the Ministry of Interior in a crisis situation caused by a terrorist act with taking hostages. Police Bulletin no. 21/2006 pp. 5-29: Academy of the Ministry of Interior. ISSN 1312 - 6679.

The activity in crisis situations caused by a terrorist incident with hostage taking and kidnapping is analyzed. The analysis is based on a tactical exercise of the Ministry of Interior "Unbreakable determination - 2003". Problems have been identified in the command and control technology used. Recommendations are given regarding the management of hostage-taking and

abduction operations.

11. Article. Operations of Soviet border formations in Afghanistan (1979-1989). Mr. Military Journal no. 1-2 / 2011, pp. 43-51. 8 pp. ISSN 2534-8388

The article examines the little-known involvement of Soviet border formations in the Afghan conflict from 1979 to 1989. Little is known among military experts about the fact that along with the military contingent deployed in Afghanistan (40th Army), units of border troops also operated. The reason is the high degree of secrecy, which has long limited the dissemination of information about these actions. During ten years of active participation in the Afghan conflict, the border formations gained a unique experience, which was later used in the local conflicts in the post-Soviet space. They practically applied the concept developed after the years of the Second World War for combating sabotage and guerrilla formations.

The success of the operations of the border formations is due to: detailed intelligence, secrecy of the preparation of operations, surprise, high psychological and physical endurance of personnel, the use of highly maneuverable military equipment, support of the local population, extensive use of engineering equipment in bases and combat positions, the use of long-range firearms. The main reasons for the failed operations are: leakage of information about the planned operations (most often in operations in interaction with Afghan units); loss of orientation (especially in operations in mountainous areas); the use of "dense" marching, pre-battle and battle lines; lack of training in cleaning buildings, large villages and towns; inaccurate first shots in ambush, which turn them into a prolonged battle; bad attitude towards the local population

12. Article. Tactical characteristics of security and border police operations. Police Bulletin, issue 25/2009, pp. 14-28. Sofia, 2009: Academy of the Ministry of Interior. 15 pp. ISSN 1312 - 6679 .

The purpose of the article is to establish and analyze the conditions for collecting and analyzing information about the situation, planning, organizing, conducting and concluding operations of security and border police. The analysis is based on data obtained from a survey of 52 security police officers and 39 border police officers who led operations in 2007. The total number of surveyed operations is 856, of which 611 are security police and 245 are border police. Based on the comparison between the main parameters of the operations and the conclusions made, recommendations are formulated for the application of appropriate options for action.

From a tactical point of view, the operations of the security police are characterized by: a small number of detained offenders in one operation; conducting mainly in populated areas; a large share of operations in buildings; shorter active tactical actions; equal frequency of use of tactical

means blocking, attacking (assault) and ambush; more frequent resistance from offenders and wider use of police equipment

.Among the distinguishing features of the border police operations can be pointed out: a larger number of detained violators in one operation; conducting mainly outside settlements - in mountainous and forested areas and in aquatic environments; longer duration of active tactical actions; most operations are performed at night and with limited visibility; using mainly tactical methods of blocking and ambush; less resistance from border trespassers and limited use of weapons and police equipment.

The tactical characteristics of the operations of the security and border police are important for the tactical training of the employees of these structural units. Curricula and thematic plans should include themes tailored to the conditions of the actual operations. In the classes the situation should be recreated and situations should be trained that are as close as possible to the parameters established in the research. This will logically lead to an increase in the effectiveness of training and faster adaptation of employees to the chosen professional field.

13. Separatist terrorism in the European Union. Mr. Military Journal, no. 3/2009. Sofia, 2009: Ministry of Defense, pp. 103-111. 9 pp. ISSN 2534-8388

The article examines the threats posed by separatist terrorism in the EU, which can be described as one of the most serious in terms of security. Separatist organizations carry out the most attacks, and although the material damage and human casualties are limited, they have a great influence on all spheres of public life. Unlike organizations formed on an ideological basis (left and right), the separatists are very resilient over time and rely on greater support from the population. By using violence in parallel with political activity carried out by legitimate political parties, they are persistently pursuing their goals. Following the example of the influence of separatism on the break-up of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, EU member states are taking serious countermeasures.

The separation of parts on the one hand as a result of the successes of the separatists may encourage those on the other and lead to increasing fragmentation of countries, especially those in the Mediterranean region. This could lead to a general destabilization of this area, which is crucial for the EU.

14. Characteristics of the operations of the specialized tactical unit. Military Journal, № 3/2008. Sofia, 2008: Ministry of Defense, pp. 104-111. 8 pp. ISSN 2534-8388,

The article presents an analysis of the results of the determination of the main characteristics of the operations of STZBD. Data on these operations were collected through a survey of their

managers in 2005 and 2007. The specifics of the conditions in the environment in which the units operate and the degree of risk in the operations are determined. 351 operations conducted in 2005 and 312 operations conducted in 2007 were analyzed. The analysis of the survey data confirms the hypothesis about the main characteristic of the operations of the specialized tactical units - the high degree of risk. This high degree is due to the accumulation of many threats, which result in both tactical and accidental risk

15. Article. Combat operations of the 16th frontier company during the First World War. (submitted for publication in the magazine "History 2020"). 10 pp. ISSN 1314–8524 (Online); ISSN 0861–3710 (Print)

The article is about the battle route of the 16th frontier company, which started the war on the Dobrudzha front, in 1916-17 fought in Romania, and in 1918 on the Macedonian front. In two years, in campaigns and battles, the company traveled over 2000 km. No other border formation with such a long combat path has gained unique combat experience that has not been studied for more than 100 years. The various geographical conditions for conducting the hostilities, the different opponents and the set combat tasks require the company to use various tactical options, which is not typical for the regular military and police formations. The importance of the ability to adapt to the conditions of the situation in military operations is emphasized. A military unit designed to perform security tasks in the Dobrudzha steppes is simultaneously prepared for guerrilla warfare, tactical reconnaissance, successfully storming fortresses, guarding, defending and crossing large water barriers, building and defending long-term fortifications in the Danube Delta and in the mountains. Macedonia.)

**16. Article. Need for new specialties in vocational education and training related to cybersecurity (submitted for publication in the magazine "Vocational Training" 2020). 6 pages
ISSN 1314–8567 (Online); ISSN 1314–555X (Print)**

The article examines the growing digitalization that makes society vulnerable to cyberattacks. In order to reduce this vulnerability, an option for the training of specialists in this direction is proposed. For this purpose, it is necessary to include new specialties related to cybersecurity in the List of professions for vocational education and training, as it is characterized by shorter deadlines and faster adaptation of curricula

Teaching aids, according to Additional faculty requirements for the academic position "Associate Professor", adopted by a decision of the FS of FISN with protocol № 134 from 22.04.2019.

17. Stanchev, I. High-risk Police Operations. Sofia, 2013: Military Publishing House. 174 pp. ISBN 978-954-509-505-4

The book addresses one of the complex issues that the police and other law enforcement agencies have to deal with in the course of protecting national security, maintaining public order and combating crime - high-risk situations caused by barricading, hostage-taking or kidnapping. Based on previous research and development in the field of special tactics, this book offers options for responding to the forces involved in such incidents. It offers options for uniting the efforts of heterogeneous formations to achieve the main goal of the special police tactics - saving lives.

The book is structured in eleven chapters, introduction, conclusion and appendices. The first chapter describes the high-risk situations related to barricading, hostage-taking and abduction.

In the second chapter a topographic and tactical description of the places where high-risk situations most often occur - settlements, buildings and vehicles.

Chapter three lays the foundations for high-risk operations to dispose of barricaded persons, rescue hostages and abductees.

In the fourth chapter options for implementation of the first stage of the considered operations - isolation of the area of the incident are considered.

Chapters five, six and seven describe the next stages of the operations - intelligence, negotiations and preparation. Chapter eight discusses in detail the forceful intervention to neutralize offenders and the main variant of the intervention - assault operations.

The content from the ninth to the twelfth chapters includes the peculiarities in the preparation and conduct of sniper, combined and ambush operations. Incidents resulting from the barricading of armed persons, kidnapping and hostage-taking, as well as the reaction of the police authorities were analyzed. An algorithm is proposed for the work of the heads of operations and operational (crisis headquarters) in operations for disposal of barricaded persons, release of hostages and abductees. The manual is intended for the officials responsible for security from the state and local administration, the heads of operations, the operational headquarters for crisis management and critical situations of such nature, cadets and students from the professional fields "National Security" and "Military Affairs".

24. 07.2020

Plovdiv

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