

BORDERPOL JOURNAL

FALL 2005 ISSUE

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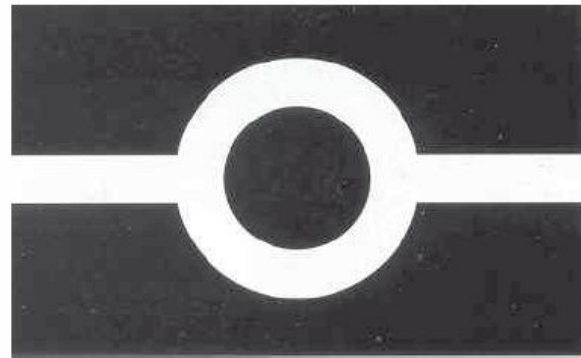
Borderpol-Point: *Balkans back in the news*

RFID: *ICAO sets the standards*

Croatia: *EU border challenges*

Canada/USA: *new border solutions*

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RFID is the 21st century coming to a passport near you. The ICAO standard symbol will soon be gracing the covers of new generation passports. (Cover Photo © Borderpol)

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**BORDERPOL
JOURNAL**

MAGAZINE STAFF AND MANAGEMENT

Publisher: BORDERPOL

A/Managing Editor: Thomas A. Tass

Director Business Development:

Leslie Bonnay

Director Media Relations: Tony Kingham

Distributor: KNM Media LLP

To contact BORDERPOL

E-Mail: borderpol@borderpol.com

Fax: +1.416.352.6105 (North America) or +44.870.132.6964 (Europe)

European Secretariat Office

Labanc Utca 57, Room 206

Budapest 1021, Hungary

Inquiries regarding advertising, subscription and promotion should be sent to KNM Media LLP, Rotherview, Etchingham, East Sussex, TN19 7AS, United Kingdom

Phone: +44 (0) 1580 819605

E-mail tony.kingham@worldsecurity-index.com

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The Balkans...border issues back in the news

UN-Resolution 1244 (1999) states that maintaining civil law and order, including the performance of border police duties at international border crossings, should be done by an international police force during an initial period. The UN instituted within its mission in Kosovo the UNMIK-Police. Within this force the UNMIK Border and Boundary Police (UNMIK-BBP) was formed.

The UNMIK-BBP staff has a total strength of 203 UN-CivPols and 711 KPS officers. It is organized as a Police Region with its Regional Headquarters located in Prishtina. In the future there will be a "Department of Border Police". Due to the unclear status of Kosovo there are some peculiarities in what denotes the borders. For example, there are international borders with Albania and FYROM (Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia). The Administrative Boundary Lines (ABL) separates the provincial borders of Kosovo with Serbia and Montenegro. At the international border to Albania and FYROM there are Border Crossings, at the ABL there are gates.

The Security along the 600 kilometres Green Border and Boundary, which marks the border between Kosovo and Albania and FYROM, is under the responsibility of KFOR (Kosovo Forces). At the Green Border Line, joint patrols of KFOR and UNMIK-BBP are made under the responsibility of KFOR, but at the ABL only patrols of KFOR are accepted by the authorities of Serbia and Montenegro.

...up to the summer of 2005 UNMIK-BBP had to act without police or immigration regulations...

The only independent responsibility for UNMIK-BBP is at the border crossings and the gates. The gates must keep their temporary look. UNMIK-BBP is working in containers and its electrical power comes from generators. This must remain so because of the unclear status of Kosovo. The authorities in Serbia and Montenegro insist that the ABL is not an international border and so everything that would give the gates a permanent look raises protests from their side. In total, UNMIK-BBP has to man seven gates, five Border Crossings as well as Pristina Airport.

By October 2005, most of the Police Regions and all Police Stations have transitioned from UNMIK-Police to the Kosovo Police Service (KPS). This means the international police officers remain as monitors and advisers. For UNMIK-BBP it is different. It is still under the responsibility of UNMIK-Police. This means that international police officers are still in command positions and retain have executive authority.

Up to the summer of 2005 UNMIK-BBP had to act without any police regulations or immigration law. On 1 July 2005, "Regulation No.2005/16 on the Movement of Persons Into and Out of Kosovo" and the corresponding Administrative Direction No. 2005/8 were implemented. With this legal framework the UNMIK-BBP has an instrument to allow or deny persons entry into an out of Kosovo. It also regulates the refugee status of people and the procedures for ordering measures to secure persons, to include detention.

At Prishtina Airport the UNMIK-BBP, besides its responsibility for border control is also responsible for the security of the airport. In this, they work in close cooperation with the airport authorities and their security and rescue services. UNMIK-BBP received from the US-State Department as a donation the Personal Identification-Security-Comparison-Evaluation-System (PISCES). This system allows the registration of all people entering or leaving Kosovo. It also includes a stop-list. The problem is that PISCES is not connected with the Kosovo Police Information System (KPIS) and so far has only been installed at Prishtina Airport and the border crossings General Jankovic (to FYROM) and Vrbnica (to Albania). Also this American system, as it is configured now, is not compatible to the Schengen Information System.

Borderpol Point: Balkans back in the news



The Border and Boundary Police Investigation Unit (BBPIU) is a centralized Investigation Unit that is attached to the Regional Headquarters. The unit is subdivided into three teams; two investigation teams and one intelligence team.

The Tasks of this unit in general are: investigations regarding smuggling of goods, falsifications of documents and human smuggling.

Conducting investigations in major cases, which consume time and personnel.

Assistance in any kind of investigations for all UNMIK-BBP detachments.

Deportation of detected illegal immigrants.

To continue its progress, the next steps for UNMIK-BBP is to establish units for the Green Border and Boundary lines and to give them the right to do controls (post border controls) and vehicle check-points within Kosovo. There is a plan to build up 11 border surveillance platoons. If one takes in consideration that Schengen standard requires 1,5 border police officers per kilometre that would mean about 600 UNMIK-BBP just to cover the Green Border and Boundary. From this point of view 11 platoons is not too much. But having in mind the big budget problems of Kosovo, it is not very realistic to install platoons just for Green Border tasks. Beside the task of patrolling along the Green Border and Boundary line, these platoons will also be trained in crowd-control-tactics. By this they can be used together with the Regional Operational Support Units (ROSU) in case of public disorder.

In the mountain forests alongside the Green Border and Boundary lines, illegal wood-cutting is a big problem, UNMIK is planning to develop a sort of forest-ranger unit with special equipment to reach areas where normal patrols cannot go. It is also evident the smuggling of human beings, alcohol, weapons and drugs is done through the same paths and tracks the illegal wood-cutters are using. It makes sense therefore, to combine this forest-ranger unit with the border surveillance platoons, because most of the Green Border and Boundary lines are in high and remote mountain areas. Therefore, these units must be equipped with special vehicles, possibly even horses. Places a smuggler can reach with a donkey can also be reached by mounted patrols of the UNMIK-BBP.

This Borderpol Point Editorial was contributed by Dr. Markus Ritter, Colonel German Federal Police currently stationed in Kosovo.

Like everywhere in the world close cross-border cooperation is essential for a successful border operation. The war was just six years ago and still the relations between Serbia and its province Kosovo are not without problems. However, there are regular meetings with the authorities from the Republic of Serbia. With all the neighbouring countries of Kosovo, KFOR is organizing meetings. They are called Joint Implementation Committees. Participants from the Kosovo side are representatives from KFOR and UNMIK. And from the other side, those authorities that are responsible for the borders and boundaries (Military or Police) of their respective states. In addition, with Montenegro there are regular meetings between UNMIK-BBP and the Montenegro Border Police on three different levels (local, coordination and command level) With Serbia and FYROM, sub-committees have been installed to discuss cases of human trafficking and smuggling. While the authorities from FYROM also accept participants from KPS, Serbia only meets with international police officers. With Albania there has been no exchange or meetings, but a meeting is planned to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with Albania on 2 November 2005. The UNMIK-BBP is off to a good start. Everything now depends on the results of the status-negotiations concerning Kosovo and the hope that the international community will not lose its interest in Kosovo. International donor assistance is necessary in the future because the installation of a modern border police is an expensive undertaking. As long as Kosovo will be "Europe's black-hole for trafficking" any investment in the UNMIK-BBP will bring advantages to the European Union.

"Kosovo is Europe's black-hole for trafficking"

Canada/USA: Partnering in the “container security initiative”

United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Commissioner Robert C. Bonner and Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) President Alain Jolicoeur signed a Container Security Initiative (CSI) partnership arrangement to move forward on the commitment of both countries to securing North American trade.

“The United States and Canada have implemented revolutionary initiatives to secure our countries borders, yet improve the flow of legitimate trade and people across our borders. Together, we have reinvented our mutual border and how we manage it,” said Commissioner Bonner. “The agreement we signed today represents a commitment between the U.S. and Canada to partner in one of the most revolutionary initiatives, CSI, to extend our mutual zones of security outward to foreign seaports.”

The CSI partnership arrangement was signed during the 12th meeting since 9/11 under the U.S./Canada Accord on our Shared Border and Commissioner Bonner’s last as Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

“The signing of this arrangement is yet another example of how Canada and the United States work closely together to ensure the safety, security, and prosperity of both our countries,” said President Jolicoeur. “CSI is a valuable program that will assist us to ensure that the North American perimeter remains secure while improving the flow of trade at our maritime ports.”

The United States and Canada continue to take significant steps forward in coordinated efforts to increase the overall effectiveness of the respective border security programs. Goals/accomplishments include: FAST, NEXUS, Harmonized commercial processing and equivalent processes for commercial shipments, to the greatest extent possible; Harmonized timeframes for advance electronic cargo reporting; Implemented the “24-Hour Rule” for marine shipments destined to North America; Collaborated in the development of automated risk assessment systems, tools and methods; Improved infrastructure and border processing times.

This is the latest meeting in a series regularly held by the heads of the U.S. and Canadian border agencies. Under the Smart Border Action Plan, Canada and the U.S. have worked together to achieve common goals in maintaining a secure border and facilitating trade and travel between the two countries.

“I am extremely pleased with the progress made at these meetings,” said Alain Jolicoeur, President of the Canada Border Services Agency. “Canada and the U.S. continue to work together to ensure our collective security and economic prosperity. In particular, I would like to thank Commissioner Bonner for his vision, his wisdom, his dedication and his leadership. It has been a pleasure working with him and I look forward to working with the next Commissioner to continue on with our success in meeting the objectives of the Smart Border Action Plan.”

On December 12, 2001 the U.S. and Canada signed the Smart Border Declaration and launched the 32-point Action Plan which is based on four pillars: the secure flow of people, the secure flow of goods, secure infrastructure, and information sharing and coordination in the enforcement of these objectives.

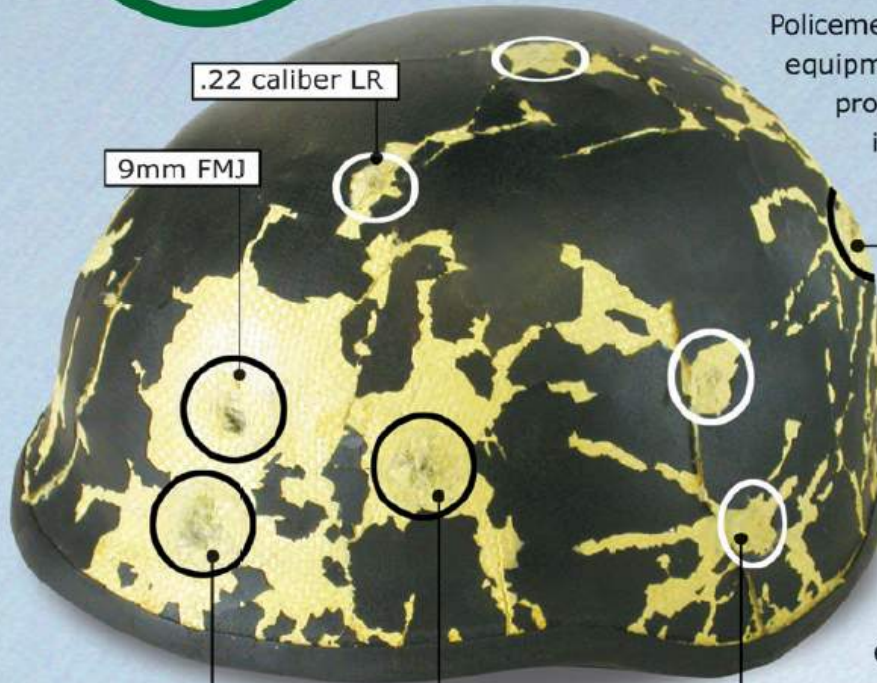


The United States and Canada have implemented revolutionary initiatives to secure their countries borders

This article was contributed to the Borderpol Journal by Erlinda Byrd of the Media Office of the US Customs and Border Protection Service

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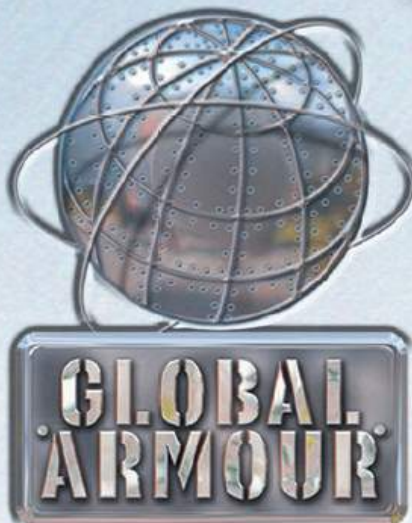
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Container Security Initiative: *explained*

The Department of Homeland Security determined after the events of September 11, 2001 that pre-entry control for goods was as effective as pre screening (visas) was for international travelers.

The Container Security Initiative or CSI was announced in January 2002 whereby maritime containers that pose a risk for terrorism were to be identified and examined at departure ports before they were shipped to the United States.

The CSI consists of four core elements. By using intelligence and data systems customs specialists identify and target containers that pose a risk for terrorism. They pre-screen those containers that pose a risk at the port of departure before they arrive at a U.S. ports and by using detection technology quickly pre-screen containers that pose a risk. In addition smarter, tamper-evident containers are placed into service.

In the beginning CSI focused on implementing the program at the top 20 foreign ports which ship approximately two thirds of the volume of containers to the U.S. Governments from these 20 foreign ports have agreed to implement CSI.

CSI is a reciprocal program and offers partner countries the opportunity to send their customs specialists to major U.S. ports to target ocean-going, containerized cargo to be exported to their nations.

The Customs Border Protection service shares information on a bilateral basis with its CSI partners. Japan and Canada currently station their customs personnel in some U.S. ports as part of the CSI program.



Above: CBP logo for CSI

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Croatian Border Police: the next EU border police service



Croatia: general info

- size: 56,542 sq. km
- population: 4.4 million
- Capital city: Zagreb
- nationalities: 90% Croation
with numerous
minority groups

CROATIA: a look at the EU's next border police service



Above: Croatian Flag

The Croatian Tourist Board advertises Croatia as "The Mediterranean as it once was".

In that context the Croatian border police can say that it is "EU border policing as it will be".

Border policing in the Republic of Croatia is a function of the Border Police Directorate. The BPD is located within the Ministry of the Interior and is under the supervision of the General Police Directorate. Border management and policing in the Republic of Croatia is challenged by a number of physical and legal characteristics.

For example there are still undefined border lines with some neighboring countries, there are a large number of border crossings (189), a difficult "green border" to protect (some 1370 kilometers of mountainous territory), and of course the fact that Croatia is also maritime nation with a large expanse of water to patrol along the Adriatic Sea (some 31,757 square kilometers of open water). This is complicated by hundreds of uninhabited islands.

Then there is still the matter of the minefields left behind from the Balkan war that can be found along the border with Serbia and Montenegro and the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Due to Croatia's geopolitical location, the BPD have their hands full dealing with illegal migration and other forms of transnational crime. For example the so called Balkan Route has once again begun to flourish and such goods as illicit narcotics, small arms, as well as migrants, pass along that road. Its proximity to Kosovo which is notorious in the region for smuggling of drugs and weapons makes the work especially difficult.

...minefields left behind from the Balkan war can still be found along her eastern borders...

Illegal migration through Croatia is generally headed to the European Union states and originates in the Middle and Far East. For the moment while Croatia is not a destination country for illegal migration, as it prepares for future membership within the European Union, it will no doubt become a target for migrant traffickers. In 2004, 4438 cases of illegal border crossings were recorded.

Croatia is working hard to become a dependable partner in the fight against transnational crime. It has signed an agreement on Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism, Smuggling, Drug Abuse and Organized crime with its neighbors. Croatia has also signed 23 Readmission agreements with most countries of the European Union as well as with its immediate neighbors.

At the present time the BPD is made up of over 4000 officers who are responsible for the control of border crossing points, green border patrols, and maritime surveillance. In the coming years, the size of the border police force will be increased to over 8000 officers. Much of this growth and subsequent restructuring of the border policing activities of the BPD will be as a result of its need to harmonize activities and operations with that of the European Union.

The BPD is a young organization established in 2002. There is much work to be done in the coming years to improve efficiency and effectiveness. A great deal of support is being provided to Croatia by its European Union neighbors. Cooperation with the Slovenian Border Police and the Hungarian Border Guards is excellent.

The border between Croatia and Bosnia Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro are being improved both in terms of infrastructure and technical capabilities. These are being done in accordance with the Schengen Catalog of best practices and various Programme initiatives which are supported by the European Union.

It is widely expected that Croatia will join the European Union by 2009 and the Croatian Border Police Directorate will take its place in the EU border policing community as a well trained and well equipped organization.

Is Politics in Sync with Enforcement? Or... Should Governments Invest More In Dialogue

Do the politicians and bureaucrats who make laws regarding cross border issues adequately consult with the enforcement agencies? Do politicians obtain practical input to proposed directives to ensure that enforcement staff can properly interpret and implement them? Are politicians playing a constructive pro-active role regarding national security or are they reacting to events with hasty laws that are difficult to undertake by Border and Homeland Security departments?

Recent events in the US, UK and elsewhere suggest that there is inadequate communication between politics and enforcement. Reduction of terrorism and illegal immigration are not easily achieved at the best of times let alone when borders change and there is economic inequality between neighbouring countries. Country enforcement agencies are large and must operate in a complex system of international cooperation and as a result cannot easily reorganize systems, equipment and manpower to deal with politically driven changing priorities.

Continued next page.....

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thinking

Outside the box!

Is Politics in Sync with Enforcement.....con't

Take for example the issue of illegal immigration and trafficking. The United Nation's Global Commission on International Migration issued 33 recommendations after two years of work. Their recommendations include finding new ways to legal migration of guest workers from poor countries. The Commission hopes that controlled migration would reduce trafficking and illegal immigration. This recommendation seems to make sense since increased globalization tends to increase migration.

Politicians in many EU countries and the bureaucrats in Brussels will debate these recommendations. Senior management from the border enforcement agencies will also discuss and assess such recommendations.

However it would be very useful to have the debates between politics and enforcement to ensure that practical solutions are developed both from a policy and implementation perspective. For example, how can the legal migration of seasonal workers be increased while the trafficking in people, especially young women and girls be decreased. Perhaps with the application of modern technology and information systems this can be achieved easier than in the past. Do the politicians know this? Will the funds be available?

Conferences, roundtables and other non-government events can facilitate the important exchange of information that would greatly assist the work of the politicians and the enforcement agencies. Often government does not spend enough time listening to informed sources, in non-partisan settings. Increased dialogue may cost time and money but better laws that are properly interpreted and implemented more effectively will more than justify such up front costs.

*Contributed by Les Bonnay –
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Border Management in an Insecure World

Much has been written in recent years about the value of 'soft' borders in maintaining good relations between neighbouring states and creating borderland prosperity. However, the reality in many parts of the world is that borders are hardening rather than softening as states seek to protect their populations from perceived external threats. The aim of this conference will be to examine the implications of the re-emergence of security as a key dimension of boundary management. Can borders actually be made secure in the 21st century? If so, what are the political, economic and social consequences, especially for border regions? What border management strategies are available and how are they working in practice? And how can scholars assist practitioners in finding solutions to complex border management challenges?

The conference will be multidisciplinary in approach and global in scope. We welcome proposals for panels or papers on any of the following themes:

- Boundary security, surveillance and control
- Managing disputed territory
- Post-conflict border management
- The role and function of boundary commissions
- The cartopolitics of territorial control
- Fortress Europe - lessons from Schengenland
- Managing maritime boundaries
- Transboundary environmental management
- Evaluating the purpose and impact of fences, walls and barriers
- From alienation to integration: theorising borderland development
- The boundaries of failing and fragmenting states
- Technologies for effective border management
- Contentious sub-state and inter-entity boundaries
- Emerging challenges to the territorial integrity of the state
- Economic, cultural and social impacts of hardening borders



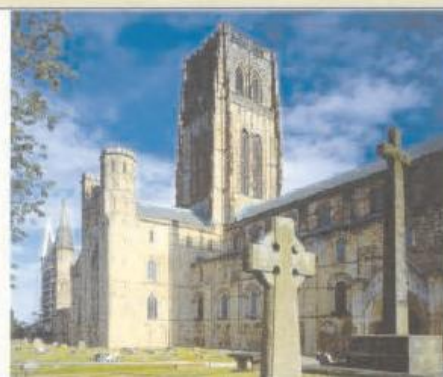
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THE RFID Passporthas arrived

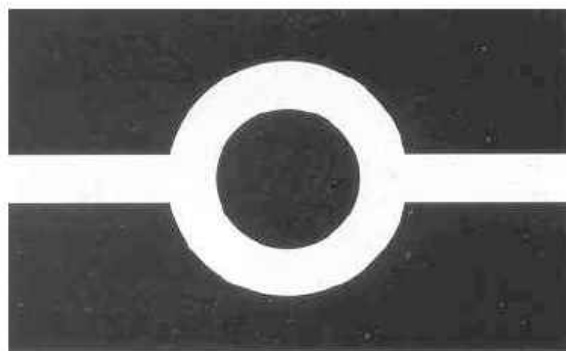
Most of us are familiar with the ubiquitous Machine Readable Passport or MRP. These are the ICAO standard passports introduced over two decades ago which can be read by an Optical Character Reader or OCR. It was designed in a less security conscious era for the purpose of processing passengers through airport passport control lines more efficiently. The MRP was never designed for the information needs of border policing in the post 9/11 era and in a technical sense have reached the end of their shelf life.

E-Passports, E-Visa's or Radio Frequency Identification Documents or RFID's are now promoted by industry and some governments as simple yet effective way to greatly improve the facilitation of travelers passing through airports. Taking the experiences of the commercial world and transposing them into the screening processes of border police at passport control was expected to gain immediate and wide acceptance. Unfortunately for this technology two significant legal issues emerged which initially placed this technology on the slow track to success. One was, and is the issue of personal data protection and the other is the "location" privacy risk.

Personal data protection is generally associated with the issue of who controls and owns the information which is contained in the travel document while location privacy is issue of who records and maintains the records of the physical movements of the person concerned, nominally the holder of the RFID.

One concern of privacy rights advocates is the fact that like a mobile phone that is turned on, an RF enabled passport can be read by anyone with a receiver. But unlike a mobile phone that can be turned off, an RF enabled passport cannot be turned off which means anyone or any organization with the appropriate equipment can retrieve the information which is contained in the passport or indeed track the movements of the passport holder. This was the original intent of the commercial application of RFID's as they were attached to inanimate objects and helped track products along the supply chain.

In October 2005 the US State Department announced that it was adding two security features to the new electronic passports that it will start issuing in November 2005. They hoped that the announcement will assuage privacy advocates who feared the technology wouldn't protect travelers from identity theft or from people who aim to harm Americans traveling abroad.



Above: The ICAO designated and approved logo for RFID passports

The State Department said its original proposal in February generated 2,335 comments that were overwhelmingly opposed to the technology because of concerns that terrorists could identify and target U.S. citizens.

So the new passports' front covers and spines will now include anti-skimming material that blocks the radio waves that could pick up the data. They also will use Basic Access Control technology, which utilizes a kind of personal identification number that must be touched physically to unlock the data on the chip.

Technology may help solve the problem of possible identity theft from RF passports but technology will not resolve the problems associated with legal systems that are not interoperable and conflicting border security policy objectives of various countries.

Other technologies such as iris scans have been tested and introduced at some airports in a number of countries, but these have differing technical standards and have differing end user applications.

As a result of tougher post-Sept. 11 security requirements, all new U.S. passports issued by the end of this year are supposed to have a microchip containing the holders' name, nationality, sex, birth date, place of birth, issuing office and a biometric identifier, a digital photograph.

From a technical perspective there is still the question of interoperability. Will these features work at non American border crossing points? This issue was raised by Borderpol with US border officials who declined to comment.

APIS:....more improvements?

Travelers to the United States could begin to see slowdowns at passport control as they enter the country beginning this fall as they will have to provide additional personal documentation to the Department of Homeland Security.

The Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) will provide U.S. officials advance information about travelers arriving at US airports. The new requirement may prove to be yet another inconvenience for travelers who have been subjected to increased security checks by Customs and Border Protection officials.

Last year the outgoing head of that service, Raymond Bonner had to publicly apologize for the poor treatment meted out to travelers by his department's border policing staff. Many people complained to the U.S. authorities as well as the international media that border officials were rude and insensitive, ill informed about immigration and visa laws and generally heavy handed.

U.S. tourist authority VISIT USA acknowledged that the new requirements introduced in October 2005 would likely cause additional delays.

Australia changes visa rules

Employers desperate for young workers to fill vacant apprenticeships will be able to recruit from overseas under visa changes from November 1, 2005. Overseas backpackers who have worked for at least three months have the chance to apply for a second working holiday visa while foreign students will have more opportunity to study, train and work in Australia when new immigration measures come into effect. Immigration Minister Amanda Vanstone said the visa changes were aimed at helping employers access the labour they need.

Cayman Islands changes visa rules

From November 1, 2005 citizens of Jamaica will require visas to enter that island state. Overstaying by Jamaicans has become a significant enforcement problem for police and immigration authorities.

Trafficking: follow the money

In October a convicted Chinese people smuggler was interviewed in the British press about his activities. What was surprising was that he was delighted to provide the UK interviewers with an insight into how to traffic human beings and make a handsome profit for the traffickers.

According to the THB specialist forgery and corruption methods are used by "snakeheads" to outwit British immigration officers.

These include fictitious Chinese company registers and documents which establish fraudulent claims of employment or income; bogus offices and telephone numbers just in case police try to check up on claims; and a system by which migrants' passports are sent back to China by courier to be stamped with false re-entry stamps to make it look as if they have returned home.

According to the trafficker, staff at European Embassies can be bought, which makes his job easier. He however stated that corruption at UK Embassies since 2002 has declined. It appears to be the toughest in this respect but he brags that he does crack it regularly.

The trafficker was originally a travel agent but saw real profits in THB. He feels that THB is a service rather than a crime. His "service fee" costs about £3,000 per person. For the service he provides a passport stamped with a valid entry visa.

The THB specialist does not move his clientele by herding them into containers or by extorting money from them once in the destination country. On the contrary, he runs an "all cash" operation.

His clients are middle class, ambitious and have money. Most have some legitimate friends or connections in Europe. These clients are in fact not going to Europe to begin a life on the dole. Quite the contrary. They are coming to do business, find jobs and make money. Which is why he was pleased with the UK governments determination to bring in up to 200,000 tourists a year from the PRC in five years. Compare this with 68,000 approved visas granted in 2003.

In October 2005 the "Beijing Youth Daily" (a Chinese state media) reported a government attempt to clamp down on illegal migrants. Four travel agencies were suspended from doing business after their customers failed to return home. It seems that THB specialists or "snakeheads" are making it harder for genuine Chinese tourists to get visas. News reports suggest that 50% of EU bound visa applicants in Beijing and more than 90% in Shanghai are refused.

CARICOM Passport: St. Kitts-Nevis is third to deploy

New MRP passport have been issued by the Caribbean island of St. Kitts-Nevis. The new passports were purchased from the Canadian Bank Note Company at a cost of \$1 million (US).

The most innovative part of the new passport is the incorporation of the CARICOM Logo on the front cover and the words Caribbean Community along with the Coat of Arms and the name of the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis. This follows a common approach which is taken by Members of the European Union and promotes unity and freedom of movement within the community.

The new passports will be replacing three former documents. A regular passport will be blue (old passport was green), the official passport will also be blue while Diplomatic passport will be burgundy in colour.

Current passports will be valid until they the government announces a phase out period for them.

Surinam and St. Vincent and the Grenadines were the first CARICOM states to issue community passports. Other members of organization are encouraged to follow suit.



The new passport was issued primarily to thwart the high degree of fraud that the document was being subjected to by criminals. The laminated bio page posed little challenge for criminals with photo substitutions. The new security features are compliant with ICAO standards which will facilitate travel for passport holders.



Above: CARICOM logo

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TSA woes.....

The US Congress has ordered an investigation into what it says are "skyrocketing costs" of fixing and keeping up machines that scan luggage for bombs at the nation's airports.

The DHS is currently paying twice as much – about 200 million dollars - for maintaining and repairing these machines, as they anticipated. They are breaking down with regularity and causing delays at the nations airports.

This just adds to the woes already shouldered by the beleaguered agency. "We need to know why the increase is occurring," said Rep. Martin Olav Sabo of Minnesota, the senior Democrat on the House committee that oversees Homeland Security spending.

Experts say the machines have been designed to take much less wear and tear than they are being used for. To complicate matters DHS management didn't "grasp the cost of maintaining luggage scanners" until 2004, when warranties began expiring. This according to widely reported news sources.

USA Today reported that InVision Technologies said, in documents filed last year with federal regulators, that the heavy use of its luggage scanners "places a burden on them not previously experienced. This has resulted in an increase in the amount of maintenance." General Electric bought InVision last year.

In 2002 the National Research Council, reported that a particular brand of the luggage- scanner was "too unreliable to deploy in airports, where downtime for unplanned maintenance can wreak havoc with flight schedules."

At Buffalo Niagara International Airport luggage scanners "break down weekly" in the winter and take days to fix, according to a Buffalo screener who left his job in August after three years. The scanners are in an airport basement where temperatures frequently drop below freezing according to the source.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS



European Commission Looking for Border Guards Experiences

The European Union is currently performing a study on the Powers of the Border Officers (PBO) when invited to operate at the external border of another Member State. The scope of which is as follows: Administrative control on persons at the external borders of the European Union (border check, border surveillance or return enforcement), In one or more of the 25 EU Members + Norway, Iceland, and Switzerland),

The executive powers conferred on officers from one country when they are operating on the territory of another country (e.g. in joint operations). The goal of the study is to provide the European policymakers with an exhaustive overview of the current situation in these countries regarding the cooperation and the eventual obstacles for such cooperation.

In this framework, learning from examples and practical cases is essential to identify needs and best practices. Any situation where a "guest officer" has been able to perform administrative tasks, or has been bestowed with executive powers (without being just an observer), is relevant for this study.

Continued on next page.....

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

The members and the readers of Borderpol are invited to provide the study team with any story drawn from their own experiences. We are looking for cases illustrating the day-to-day working of border control (which does not mean highlighting specifically dysfunctions or exceptions, except when it provides lessons for improvement).

If you have an experience to share that would be relevant and useful in the context of this study, please write to us by sending an e-mail to:

Border_Control@unisys.com

(deadline: 16 December 2005).

Note: the European Commission has entrusted the consulting team of Unisys Belgium with the mission to carry out this study. The study is for European Commission's internal use. No source and no personal data will be mentioned in the study (except upon express demand and agreement).

Photo: Gyorgy Paros, HBG Magazine

Borderpol congratulates Major General Jozsef Bendek, Commander in Chief of the Hungarian Border Guards who recently received a special citation from President of Hungary, Mr. Laszlo Solyom seen here shaking hands with Major General Bendek. The ceremony was also attended by Prime Minister Ferenc Gyurcsany and the President of the Parliament Katalin Szili. Major General Bendek is also a member of the Borderpol Management Board.



WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION



WCO BIOMETRICS 2005 EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE

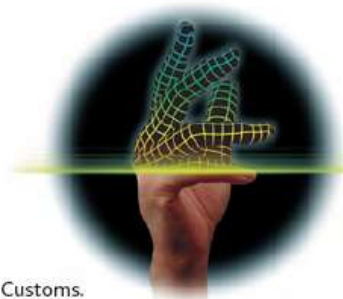
Brussels, Belgium, 8-9 December 2005

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World Customs Organization 2005 - Photo: Courtesy of Smith-Heimann/Interflex

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LAST CHANCE FOR
REGISTRATION

At Sea: Security challenges.....

What has been absent in the current debate about vulnerabilities in everyday life that could be exploited by terrorists, is a focus on maritime security in the round. Three areas were highlighted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in December 2002: ship, port and harbour facility security, seafarer identification, and container security.

Maritime security is the largest component of a much bigger challenge, the security of the intermodal supply chain. This is the arterial blood that keeps democratic societies running and is almost completely open to terrorist exploitation. Worryingly, substantially little has been done to combat this threat.

QinetiQ works to four principles of security – whatever is implemented has to save life, protect property, protect forensic evidence and return life to normal as fast as possible. Solutions also need to address the future security environment, not the past one.

In the maritime world there have been a number of incidents that show that a diverse number of threats exist. In July 1999 Tamil Tigers attacked a passenger ferry; in October 2000 terrorists attacked the USS Cole killing 17 sailors; in October 2002 the French oil tanker Limburg was attacked off Yemen; and in April 2004 suicide attackers hit a Basra offshore oil rig with two explosives-laden speedboats. And don't forget the resilience lessons learned from the chaos of Hurricane Katrina.

Against this backdrop the IMO clearly accepts that shipping is at risk and also extended security to ports and their facilities. Sadly the World Customs Organization, directed by the IMO, held back from the full logic that indicates that the intermodal supply chain itself is under threat and that it is the supply chain that should be at the centre of maritime security. Maritime security does not work in isolation; it is part of a global picture.



Photo: Cerberus at sea

One reason for the less than comprehensive response to date could be that securing the global supply chain is probably considered an impossible problem. It isn't. Technology has given us the 'constantly vigilant' component of the counter terrorist response, allowing people to make decisions with greater confidence in the knowledge that the perceived threat is not a false alarm.

Security systems for ships, ports, airports, warehouses and railway termini need not be expensive. Most of the innovation that makes modern security systems intelligent is automated, allowing for minimal increase in manpower but with a greater coverage for security. The catalyst for securing the supply chain is the secure container itself. This needs to have an internal device that is dormant when the container is sealed but alerts when the container is breached. There are technical challenges, not least getting a signal into and out of a container when it is buried in the bowels of a ship, but QinetiQ can produce a system that has been proven inside a container in such a stack for less than \$150 per container.

Securing the global supply chain, and in doing so satisfying the main concerns of maritime security, is now achievable. Industry has some of the answers but it needs commitment from governments to get it started. Those who comply will get the 'green light' through borders allowing two of the key principles of security to be achieved – saving life and getting life back to normal.

Under vehicle inspection systems

The **SEARCHCAM® UNDER VEHICLE INSPECTION SYSTEM (UVIS)** by Search Systems, Inc. is a battery powered video camera designed for security professionals to quickly and easily inspect the entire undercarriage of vehicles. It incorporates a high-resolution color video camera, a uniquely designed wide angle optical system, and a fully integrated illumination system into an articulating (120°) housing to provide clear views under all weather and lighting conditions.

Operational flexibility is maximized by the detachable color LCD video display. The system can be used with the display attached for efficient one hand operation. With the display detached, the operator is free to move the display to increase comfort and to optimize viewing. The form fitted sunshield enhances display viewing in bright sunlight conditions.

It is designed to glide above the roadway with no surface contact allowing use wherever vehicles are operated. The articulated camera housing is remotely controlled by a lever located on the control grip. The 15° sweep angle of the probe handle allows the operator to maintain a safe distance from the vehicle while conducting searches. It also allows system operation from an upright standing position.

The long extension arm of the probe combined with the camera articulation gives the flexibility to place the camera at any point under the vehicle and to provide unmatched viewing capability. It can easily inspect hard to reach places like driveline tunnels, inside frame rails and along driveline components.

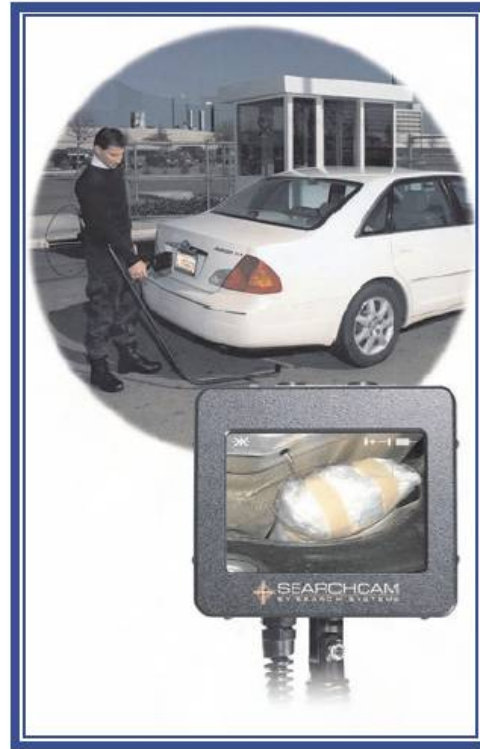


Photo: Searchcam Mongoose



Photo: CBSA

An optional wireless transmitter is available to enable the video to be sent to remote stations where the images can be viewed by other personnel and recorded. The **SEARCHCAM® MONGOOSE™** can be purchased as an accessory to be used for vehicle interior inspections.

For more information via the Internet click on www.searchsystems.com

LoJack: The Premier Global Stolen Vehicle Recovery System for Police

Auto theft is a growing problem affecting people around the world. Today, more than ever before, LoJack technology is helping law enforcement combat this costly issue. LoJack, which provides its technology to licensees in 25 countries throughout Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Western Hemisphere, utilizes Radio Frequency (RF), a time-tested, covert technology that allows law enforcement to track and recover stolen vehicles regardless if the vehicle is hidden in dense foliage, in concrete garages or steel shipping containers. Because of the capabilities of its technology, police seem to prefer LoJack to any other solution. To date, LoJack has helped police recover more than 150,000 stolen vehicles across the globe worth more than U.S. \$3 billion in recovered assets.

Here are some examples of how LoJack has helped police track and recover vehicles in different parts of the world.

The World's Most Stolen Car is Stolen and Recovered Once Again

A customer of Tracker, LoJack's South African licensee, recently had one of his vehicles stolen for an unprecedented 12th time in only five years. In fact, the customer, a business man, owns a fleet of five vehicles which have been stolen a total of 28 times over the past few years. Each time a vehicle was stolen, it was quickly recovered by Tracker. After the most recent theft, Tracker took less than an hour to recover the vehicle.

In less than nine years, Tracker has recovered almost 26,000 vehicles and arrested more than 5,500 criminals.

Toyota Stolen in Brazil Recovered by Police in Argentina

The owner of a Toyota that was stolen in Brazil had hoped that the Brazilian Police would be able to track and recover the vehicle which was equipped with LoJack technology, but the thieves drove the vehicle out of Brazil and into Argentina. Luckily for the owner, Argentina is part of the LoJack International Recovery Network which operates on the same frequency all the way from the United States to the tip of Argentina. Soon enough, Argentinean police were able to track and recover the vehicle.

LO JACK[®] Police Operated Stolen Vehicle Recovery System



LoJack is the only system widely operated by the police to locate and recover stolen vehicles, often leading to recovery of other stolen vehicles, goods and crimes.

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LoJack: success stories...

Since 1998, more than 25,000 vehicles stolen in Argentina have been tracked and recovered using LoJack technology, totaling more than U.S. \$150 million in recovered assets.

Two Hummers Stolen out of San Diego Tracked and Recovered in Mexico

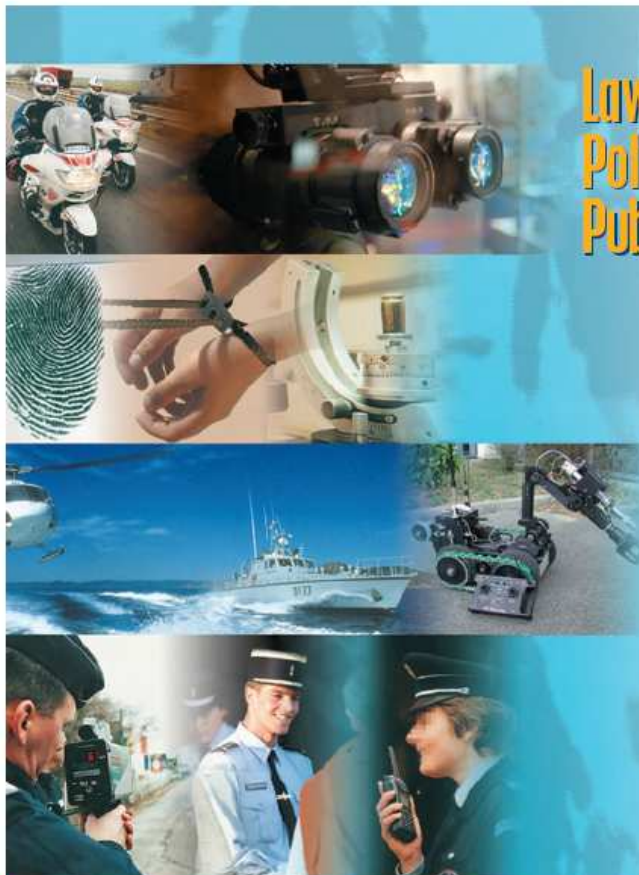
While the owner of a GM Hummer was in Las Vegas, NV, he received an automatic LoJack Early Warning notification that his vehicle, which was in San Diego, California, had been moved without his authorization. After it was confirmed that the vehicle was stolen, the Hummer was tracked to a location in Tijuana Mexico using LoJack technology. At the same time, the California Highway Patrol had tracked an additional LoJack-equipped Hummer, stolen out of San Diego, to the same Mexican location. Working together, the California Highway Patrol and the Mexican Police force were able to track and recover both LoJack equipped stolen Hummers in Tijuana.

To date, Police in the United States have recovered more than 75,000 stolen vehicles totaling more than U.S. \$1.5 billion in recovered assets.

It's no wonder that law enforcement the world over seems to believe that LoJack is the best solution for tracking and recovering stolen vehicles. The LoJack technology helps make their jobs easier, finding vehicles often within hours, to the delight of LoJack—and its licensees'—customers.

LoJack Helps Police in Hong Kong Recover Eleven Stolen Vehicles

Only 40 Minutes after a LoJack customer in Hong Kong reported his vehicle stolen, a patrolman with the LoJack Control Center in Hong Kong was able to track the stolen auto to a small parking lot. Unexpectedly, the vehicle suddenly sped off followed by a getaway car. The patrolman followed the stolen vehicle and alerted the Hong Kong police to its location. After the police arrived, they arrested the suspects and recovered an additional ten vehicles in the suspects' garage.



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GM-94 Hand-Held Magazine Grenade-Launcher – Versatile Weapon for Special Forces and Police

Nowadays and in the near future many countries are to face a serious threat of armed conflicts caused by growth of nationalism, separatism, religious extremism and crime creating political and economic instability throughout the world.

Reduction or total elimination of side losses among civilians and minimization of damage to inhabited locality infrastructure are possible due to the use of high-accuracy weapon types with strictly determined engagement area as well as non-lethal engagement assets.

The use of non-lethal engagement assets allows neutralization (temporary deactivation) of wrongdoers, their compulsion to cease combat actions, precision fire prevention, disrupt or hinder their control and interaction and to prevent delinquencies not taking up combat fire arms. Non-lethal engagement assets significantly enlarge operational and combat capabilities of special units while solving such tasks:

- terrorists deactivation;
- hostages liberation;
- suppressing of mass riots, including unauthorized meetings and demonstrations;
- protection and guarding of high-priority facilities, etc.

It is obvious that maximum effect will be reached by surprise use of

non-lethal engagement assets which calls for the ensured capability of concealed approach to the wrongdoers, that is they must feature small weight and dimension; provide for silent operation, or concealed fire; feature high firing rate, or sufficient magazine capacity; capability of use in constraint environment, that is from small ranges; and high target selectivity provided by ammo strictly limited engagement area as well as good firing accuracy and pattern. KBP-developed GM-94 hand-held magazine grenade launcher and versatile use VGM93 rounds meet most of today's requirements to the weapons used under urban environment.

Depending of the round type grenade launcher ensures: unlawful acts, dispersion of unauthorized gatherings of the wrongdoers by means of unbearable conditions creation on the open terrain and in enclosed spaces; manpower engagement in urban environment – in dungeons, fortified facilities, terrain folds, in the mountains and in transport; localization of individual most aggressive wrongdoers excluding their serious injuries or damage.

Grenade launcher allows conducting fire with minimum disclosure (insignificant fire noise, flameless operation) at all elevation angles from enclosed spaces and transport means, at that thermal effect for the gunner is eliminated.

Grenade launcher features pump-up design. It is based on

the design of 12 caliber Rys rifle developed by KBP in 1993 which proved itself to be a reliable weapon serially manufactured since 1995. Reloading is performed manually by sliding the fore-end thus allowing the use of wide array of ammunition, including low-energy ones, providing for faultless operation as well as for the firing rate which can be compared with the firing rate of the self-loading weapon.

Ingenious design pattern permitted to illuminate longitudinally sliding breech-lock and to reduce the dimensions, weight, number of parts and assembly components. Barrel lock is performed by the front face of the rifle body and side rests. Barrel

Main Performance Characteristics

Caliber, mm	43
Round	VGM93
Aiming fire range, m	up to 300
Maximum firing range, m	up to 600
Magazine capacity, rds.	3+1 in the housing
Weight, w/o ammunition	4.8
Overall dimensions:	
with shoulder rest folded, mm	540x320x80
with shoulder rest unfolded, mm	810x230x80

position under tube magazine reduces grenade launcher tossing during fire. Loading is executed from the top, which permits to easily load and replenish the magazine. Fired case extraction is performed downwards, thus guaranteeing easy use while working in groups, enclosed spaces due to the possibility of use from both right and left shoulder.

The use of striking-and-launch mechanism of self-cock type permitted to develop the weapon constantly ready for operation. Combat spring arming only by finger-pressing the trigger assures safe carrying of the weapon with the ammo in the housing.

Grenade launcher is easy and reliable to operate, equally convenient for right- and left-handers due to the



GM-94 grenade launcher combat use



Firing GM-94 grenade launcher with large elevation angle

fired case downward extraction. The weapon permits conducting fire

for its effective multi-purpose application. Thermobaric round permits engagement of: enemy manpower within a radius of 3m from the blast point, lightly-armoured materiel with up to 8-mm-thick armour, provides for effective use against a wooden door (40mm-thick, padded with 2mm steel plate) and brick wall (half-brick). The grenade of the round is fragment-free; it ensures strictly-formed engagement zone, which, in combination with high firing accuracy, allows using this ammo type to reach non-lethal effect. Minimum safety distance for ammo use is 10m. Irritating round permits creation of



GM-94 grenade launcher in travel configuration

GM-94 grenade launcher presents highly effective versatile weapon that supersedes analogous foreign types as it is designed for modern mobile contact combat in urban environment and carrying out police and counter-terror operations.

At the end of July 2005 by the RF Decree 43mm GM-94 hand-held magazine grenade launcher with various-purpose VGM93 round set was

Model	GM-94 Russia	MGL Mark 1 South African Republic	M79 USA	CIS 40GL Singapore
Caliber, mm	43	40	40	40
Weight, w/o ammo load, kg	4.8	5.3	2.72	2.35
Length in travel configuration, mm	540x80x320 (dimensions)	566	737	655
Length in combat configuration, mm	810	778	737	655
Magazine capacity, rds.	3	6	single-round	single-round
Maximum ammo load, rds.	4	6	1	1
Maximum firing range, m	up to 600	up to 400	up to 400	up to 400
Aiming firing range, m	up to 300 (pin-point target)	up to 375 (group target)	up to 150 (pin-point target) up to 350 (group target)	up to 150 (pin-point target) up to 400 (group target)

with the folded shoulder rest, which serves as a carrying handle. Shoulder rest unfolding takes up not more than 1-2sec. At present the following 43mm rounds are developed to furnish GM-94 grenade launcher:
VGM93.100 – thermobaric, no fragments;
VGM93.200 – irritating "smoke"-type, featuring CS substance;
VGM93.600 – percussion-shock effect with springy striking element.

The capability to use various-type rounds boosts grenade launcher combat characteristics and provides

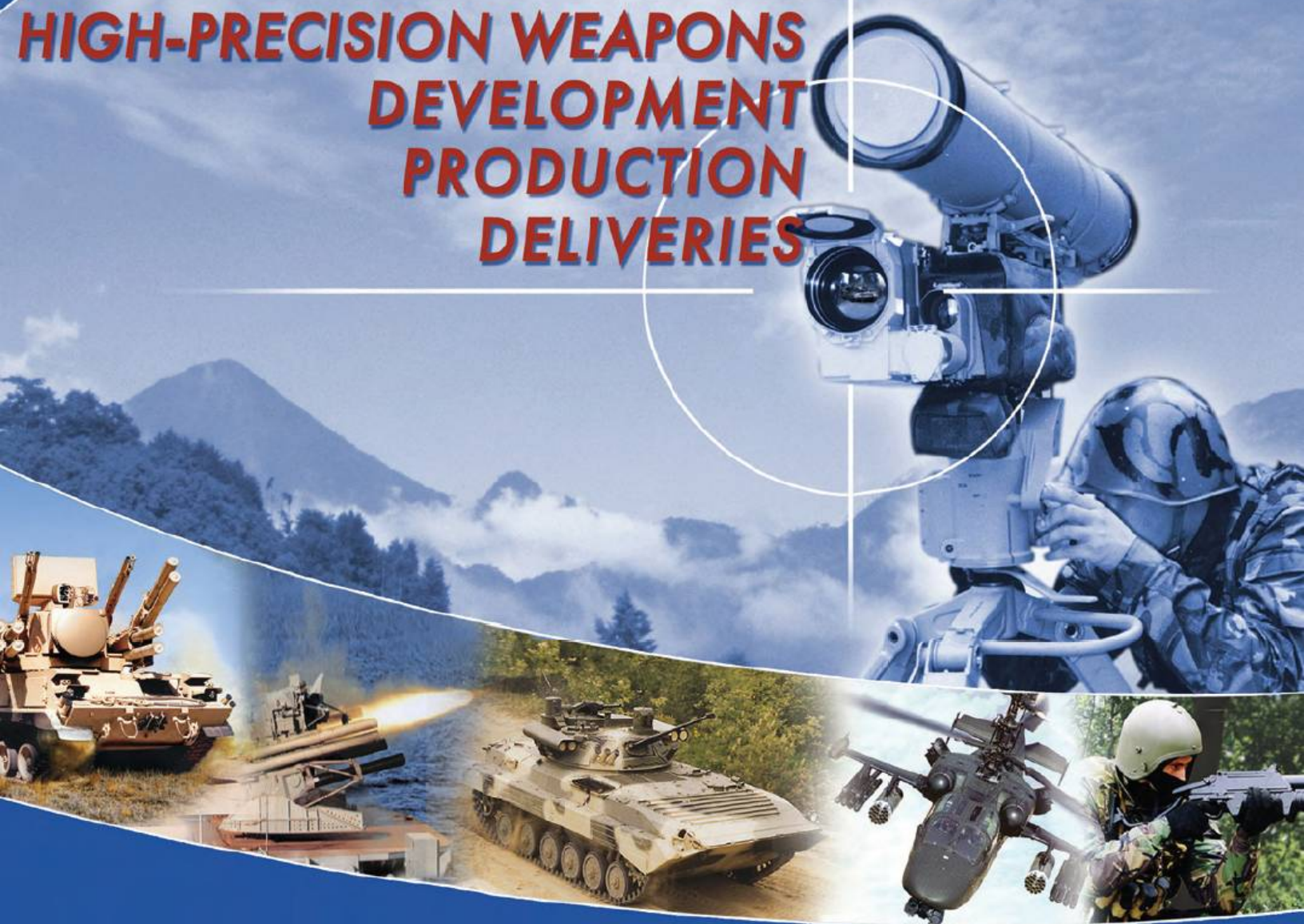
unbearable conditions for the manpower in the open terrain with the area of not less than 100m² of in the enclosed spaces with the volume of up to 300m³. Grenade of VGM93.200 round bears sufficient irritant amount (66g) and delivers it to the "addresser". Percussion-shock round with springy striking element is designed for reliable deactivation of wrongdoers through minimum damage to their health. It enjoys its advantages over the analogues in terms of high precision and significant (from 40 to 120m) safety operation range.

accepted for service by the Russian Internal Affairs Ministry.

The marketing section is based on the article by V.A.Zamarakhin, Candidate of Tech.S., B.A.Volkov, Y.N.Kirillov, I.P.Zakharov



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RUSSIA OFFERS UNIQUE ANTI-TERRORIST ASSETS



It is not only highly trained special operations forces that are needed to efficiently fight terrorism, but also dedicated weapons and equipment for them. Such assets are developed and mass produced in Russia. Anatoly Isaikin, deputy director general of Rosoboronexport State Corporation, discusses the issue with editors of Borderpol International Association magazine.

What share in total exports of your corporation belongs to special weapons and equipment?

In the last decade Russia has been threatened and attacked, like some other countries, by terrorists, so it could not but address the problem of international terrorism menacing the whole world. In 2001 our corporation duly committed itself to its solution by forming a special-purpose technical means service which played its role in boosting special-purpose assets exports. Today we have a firm order book for Russian-made special weapons and equipment. The value of their exports in 2005 exceeds that of 2001 by more than 15 times.

Special-purpose assets nomenclature and their export geography have substantially expanded. Whereas in 2002 we maintained cooperation in this area with some 30 countries, in 2004 their number reached 50. These countries are mainly from Latin America, South-East Asia, and Arab East.

What special weapons and equipment can Rosoboronexport offer for police and anti-terrorist units?

We offer to our foreign customers special-purpose assets that fall tentatively into four functional types:

1. special weapons and individual protection gear for anti-terrorist units
2. police equipment for law enforcers, including criminological equipment, non-lethal anti-riot weapons, audiovisual surveillance systems, remote radio control systems, operative communications aids, road traffic control facilities, as well as night vision sights and devices
3. state border and important installations protection facilities, passage checkpoints for border control posts, inspection equipment
4. confidential information protection systems, including cryptographic equipment.

The nomenclature of assets on offer comprises several thousand items including uniforms, body-carried gear and hand arms. Most of

these assets are as good as their foreign analogues, and even surpass them by some parameters. As a rule, Russian-made special-purpose items have lower prices, enjoying a competitive edge. Some are truly unique: like, for example, an underwater assault rifle that is not produced in any other country of the world.

I would like to refer here to some Russian-made weapons for special operations units that are in greater demand abroad. These are primarily silenced small arms: PSS pistol, VSS sniper rifle, AS assault rifle.

The PSS pistol is designed for attack and self-defence at short ranges where silent and flashless fire is requisite. The pistol employs the SP-4 special cartridges with powder gases cut off within the case. Shots made

from it do not produce report. The pistol is small-sized and handy, without a bulky attachment to its barrel, in contrast to similar foreign makes. Such pistol is produced in Russia solely.

Russian assault weapons are popular too. The 9-mm SR-1 Gyurza self-loading pistol is one of the most powerful firearms in its class. The bullet of its SP-10 cartridge

penetrates anti-fragmentation armoured vests and steel army helmets at a range of 100 metres. The 9-mm SR-2 submachine gun and 9-mm SR-3 compact assault rifle also have unique characteristics. The assault rifle proves very efficient when firing special cartridges with low ricochet bullets during anti-terrorist operations indoors.

We also offer for export Kashtan submachine gun and 9A-91 assault rifle, both having good operational records in real combat and special operations.

Do you market non-lethal weapons as well?

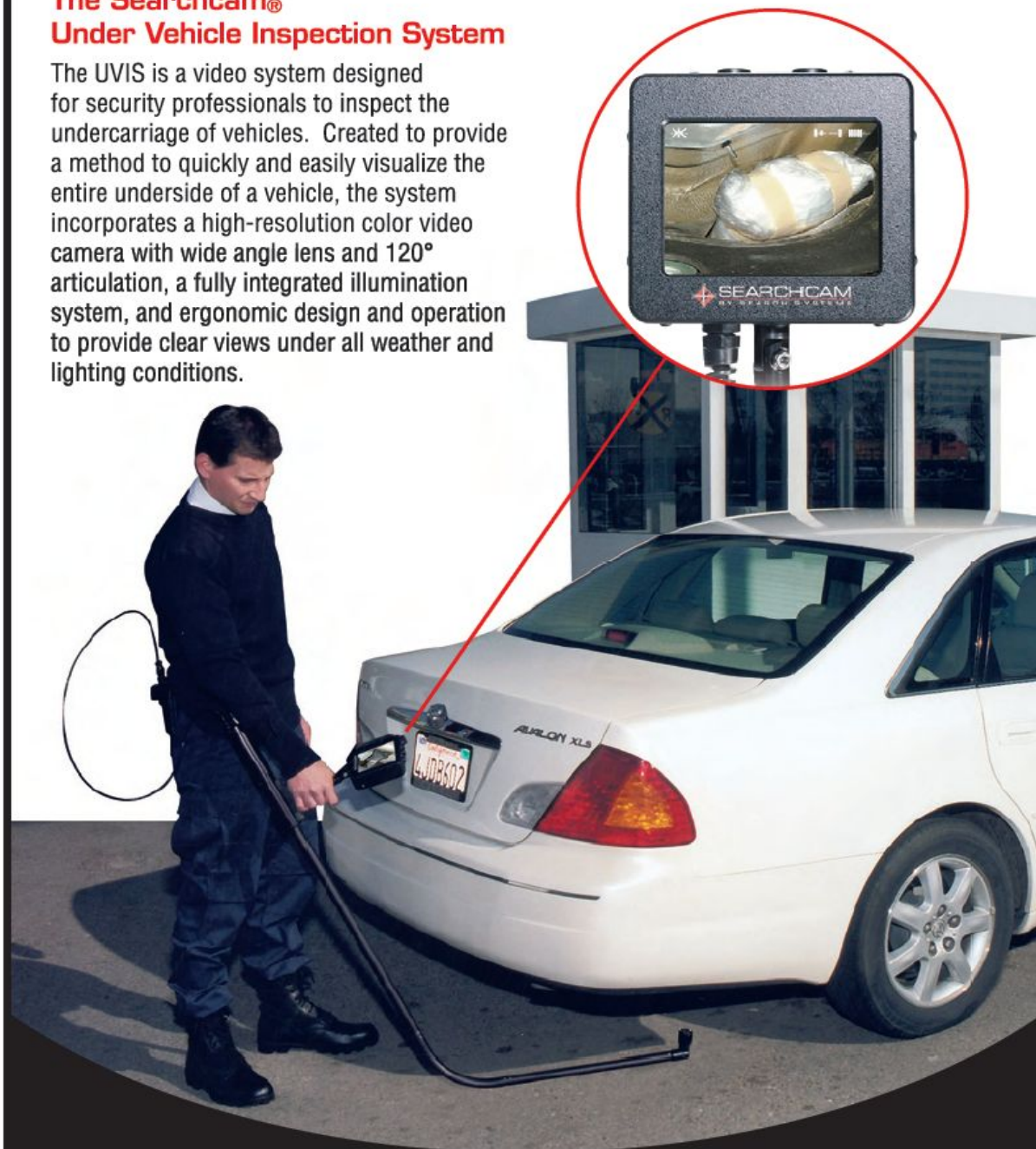
We do offer non-lethal weapons intended for temporary incapacitation of criminals. Depending on their employment modes these weapons can have dazzling, stunning, sound-impact, tear-gas irritant, or hybrid effects. There are also distracting and temporarily incapacitating weapons with traumatic rubber bullets. Non-lethal



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weapons are crucial when releasing hostages held by terrorists and conducting special operations in crowded areas.

Russia produces hybrid-action grenade launchers capable of firing several different types of rounds at once. Russian special services employ the RGS-50 and RGS-33 non-lethal grenade launchers with a set of various-purpose munitions for temporarily putting out of action, thanks to their psycho/physiological

effect, terrorists hidden inside transportation facilities or buildings seized by them. In cases when one or several criminals, surrounded but unyielding and offering fierce resistance, should be taken alive, special operations units can use hybrid-action grenades. Evil doers are literally disabled by bursting shrapnel, intense light flashes and sound impulses. In addition, there are Zarya-2 and Fakel flash-and-sound hand grenades, as well as Dreif and Gvozd tear-gas grenades.

Does the Russian defence industry produce ever more sophisticated equipment for detection and destruction of mines, artillery shells and, especially, low-observable explosive devices used by terrorists for diversions in populated areas?

Yes, it does. New facilities have been developed to neutralise such objects. These are hydrodynamic and hydrocumulative destructors of explosive devices, as well as robotised systems such as Vezdekhod-TM3, Vezdekhod-TM5, and a more powerful Varan.

The Vezdekhod type ultra-light robot is accommodated in two portable cases. It can conduct audio and video surveillance in field



and urban conditions, and inspect separate rooms and entire buildings. All on its own the robot can find explosives inside vehicles and under their bottoms, and perform bomb disposal operations. Remotely controlled by operator via radio link to a distance of 600 metres, robots give maximum protection of demolition engineers' life. TV cameras mounted on robots allow operators to control their progress, observe explosive objects and manipulate robots' mechanisms, watching the scene on portable computer's screen. This technology provides safe working conditions for explosion specialists. Nowadays such systems are produced serially in Russia and adopted by bomb disposal units.

The latest top-class innovation of the Russian defence industry is a unique facility for safe cutting of explosion-dangerous objects, such as missiles, munitions and fuses, with a powerful sand-water jet. The facility will be produced soon in series, and put into service with Russian special operations units.

How do you promote special-purpose weapons?

Rosoboronexport State Corporation organises, with active participation of different departments of the Interior Ministry and Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, all-in demonstration of modern special-purpose assets to foreign delegations with live firings from special weapons, and gives recommendations on particular items and weapons intended for equipping foreign anti-terrorist units.

Thus, at last May's exhibition of anti-terrorist assets in Moscow we received delegates from 38 states' special services.

Our offers can be obtained in 44 countries abroad - in Rosoboronexport's representative offices provided with all necessary promotional materials. And finally, it is Milipol, the worldwide exhibition of internal state security, which is the largest venue where the Russian defence industry can showcase its developments of special-purpose assets that we demonstrate there once and again, but also Russia's will and capacity to build a legal and civilised market of security equipment and strengthen cooperation within international community in struggle against international terrorism.

Main directions of introduction and using technical safety devices based on new physics foundations, developed by SPC «TRANSCRIPT»

Strengthening of the terrorist activity in Russia and abroad demands from the state and commercial organizations serious revision of approaches and methods in organization the system of technical and physical safety.

Organization in action and high level of technical and professional training of members of terrorist groups, allows them not only to get freely on especially protected objects, passing multilevel technical safety system, but also, using «weapon» means of defeat to affect from greater distance.

As one of the basic purposes of terrorist actions is achievement of psychological effect, which is necessary for satisfaction of political or economic requirements, the organizers of terror do not have necessity to resort to classical overland or naval operations. Even active diversionary actions can have psychological character.

Some terrorism acts directions can be:

- Damaging to ways of the international transportation of raw material.
- Attacking oil and gas producing platforms and processing stations with purpose of influence on public opinion by the threat of ecological catastrophe.
- Inactivation the major navigable routes having the international value.
- The organization of attempts on the leaders and members of their families with purpose of destabilization of their supervising position and rendering strong psychological pressure.

Protection from terrorism is extremely laborious because of multiplicity, extension and heterogeneity of possible objects of terrorist attacks.

The system analysis of objects vulnerability shows, that frequently during organization technical and physical safety, new kinds of terrorist threats demanding not only development of adequate techniques of counteraction, but also creation on their basis modern hi-tech systems of counteraction and prevention to active kinds of threats, are not considered.

In a basis of development of Scientific production center «TRANSCRIPT» has underlain the deep analysis of vulnerability of objects and efficiency of their technical and physical protection (at the established kinds of threats and priorities of protection purposes). The estimation (acknowledgement) of efficiency of protective measures has been given; the complex of steps (tactics) on achievement of the set criteria is developed.

Using different physics foundations, SPC «TRANSCRIPT» has produced a whole series of professional devices, aligned at the wide circle of solution the professional aims in the field of counteraction against terrorism and protection.

The designed equipment is subdivided into:

- Individual.
- Hand.
- Stationary.
- Mobile.

Devices and systems allow carrying out qualitative monitoring (inspection) the area around the object during daytime

and nighttime including difficult weather conditions.

Principle of laser location in infra-red spectral region, put into devices and systems, allow carrying out quick detection of optic and optoelectronic devices carrying out counter observing, independently from their working principles (day, night, active, passive, laser, television, etc.), and also detecting the distance up to them and their location.

Unique properties of devices allow finding out optical and film-photo supervision even if it is conducted from-behind the tinted or mirror glasses.

At installation the systems on stationary objects, the organization of work is stipulated as directly with participation of the operator and in the automated mode, with an opportunity of the organization of management simultaneously several complexes, with accumulation and transfer the received information on the removed items of the control.

Considering absence at stationary complexes of external differences from standard security-television complexes, their early identification from the terrorists leading supervision over object is excluded.

Mobile and hand devices can be used as effective means of the prevention of an attack both for stationary objects, and for the organization the reliable bodyguard of leaders and safety of especially important urban and country actions.

Offered equipment can be used for solving the following problems:

1. protection especially important objects of an industrial and commercial infrastructure against penetration (attack) on them from terrorist or criminal elements;
2. warning security services about terrorists attacking, using weapons with the greater radius of defeat;
3. prevention the attack on heads of the companies and protected members of their families;
4. detection laser means of receiving information;
5. revealing a film-photo-video shooting;
6. detection the optical observation;
7. struggle against a sea piracy;
8. counteractions to industrial commercial espionage;
9. revealing a video shooting (pin hole cameras), etc.

Produced equipment is fast and easy to master; does not demand a presence of technical and special knowledge from the user; it is as much as possible adapted for professional security activity.

The developed practical recommendations and tactical receptions of effective work with devices allow receiving result in real time, irrespective of a level of professional skills of "opponent".

Production developed by SPC «TRANSCRIPT» has no direct analogues in Russia and abroad, it corresponds to a modern technological level, for several years it has been actively used by a number of state and commercial structures.

Separate kinds of production have passed fighting adaptation during carrying out counterterrorist operations in the Chechen Republic that is confirmed by positive responses and test reports.

Security Bulletin 01/2005

Key Ring Gun

Dimensions: Length: 80mm Width: 30mm

Thickness: 16mm

Colours: Black and silver

Caliber: 2 X .32 Automatic rounds.

(Though could vary)

Construction: Aluminum Alloy and Steel.

Street Price: Up to \$2000.00 (Aus)

Effective (accurate) Range: One Hundred meters.

Maximum Range: 800 meters +

Muzzle velocity: .32 cal = 275 meters/sec (though likely to be less due to short (30mm) barrels.

Notes: This weapon can appear like a common key ring, a vehicle immobilizer or MP3 player it may be carried in pockets or around the neck. It is unusually light in weight.

It can be separated into two parts, the double barrel (silver section) and the rear key ring, firing pin mechanism (black section). If carried separately within different bags or with numerous persons these items would be even more difficult to detect or identify. The trigger mechanism is cocked by simply pulling the key-ring section to the rear, raising the two trigger buttons, which can be fired separately. *This mechanism may be prone to unintentional discharges.*

Caution: This weapon has been assessed by airport screeners. It is not readily discernible from other items carried, especially if the weapon is disassembled.

Source: IAASP and Borderpol





22-25 November 2005 - MILIPOL Paris 2005, France

[Http://www.milipol.com](http://www.milipol.com)

The 14th MILIPOL PARIS is expected again to appear as the most important international exhibition dedicated to public and industrial security. The event has over 700 exhibitors and an expected 21,000+ visitors.



8-9 December 2005 - WCO Biometrics 2005, Conference and Exhibition, Belgium

<http://events.wcoomd.org/aboutconferencebiometric.htm>

How will biometrics help Customs in ensuring strong trade facilitation whilst maintaining a secure trade network? What can we gain from biometrics? What impact will it have on the world of Customs? Will this technology increase or decrease privacy? All these questions shall be addressed at WCO Biometrics 2005. Major industry leaders, Customs executives and biometrics and security experts, will consider the challenges and debate the serious questions which this subject poses.



29-31 January 2006 – Intersec, Dubai, UAE

<http://www.intersecexpo.com>

MEPEC -the Middle East Police Exhibition and Conference targets delegates from Police and Government, Civil Defense Authorities, Municipality and Ports & Airport Authorities from throughout the Middle East. and should give new insights on border control, anti terrorism..., command control, policing equipment, airport security, forensics to name a few areas of specialization.



29-30 March 2006 - SOFEX 2006, Jordan

<http://www.sofexjordan.com>

SOFEX 2006, the sixth exhibition in the Special Operations Forces Exhibition and Conference series, is expected to attract over 270 exhibiting companies and organizations from across the world. SOFEX is the second largest defence exhibition to be held within the Middle East and North Africa. In the last decade, the Middle East has emerged as the largest importing region for security and military defence equipment, representing approximately 60% of the global defence expenditure.



12-13 April 2006 - 2006 Homeland & Global Security Summit, Washington D.C. USA

<http://www.globalsecurity.bz>

he 2006 Homeland & Global Security Summit, to be held April 11 - 12, 2006 at the Washington Convention Center. The Summit is considered the most influential homeland security event in the United States for 2006!



24-27 April 2006 Defence Services Asia 2006, Malaysia

<http://www.dsaexhibition.com>

DSA 2006 one of Asia's premier defence events will incorporate a specialised Security & Homeland Enforcement section catering to the internal and inland security needs. This will enable relevant agencies to keep abreast of the latest available technologies, which I am confident will enhance our policing and enforcement requirements.



15-17 May 2006 - Milipol Qatar, Doha, Qatar

<http://www.milipol.com>

Qatar, situated in the heart of the Middle East, is today a strategic crossroads at both an economic and an industrial level. The country's gas reserves are estimated as being 12 % of the world's total reserves. Doha, the capital of Qatar and one of the region's leading towns, will welcome the MILIPOL QATAR Exhibition for the sixth time from 15 to 17 May 2006 at the International Exhibition Centre.



13-14 June 2006 - Air & Port Security Expo Asia 06, Hong Kong, China

<http://www.aps-expo.com>

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