

# **BORDERPOL JOURNAL**

*Border Security: why it cannot deter  
illegal immigration*

*Central Asia: on the Afghan border*

*G8 problems: borders and crime*

Issue 1 2006

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## ***Countering terrorism: Still much work to be done***



The official magazine of the Borderpol International Association

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International terrorism is an issue that border policing agencies and services challenge everyday. New and innovative programs and technologies are being introduced to ensure that borders remain open and safe. (Cover Photo © Borderpol)

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## Why border policing cannot deter illegal immigration

The United States is witnessing demonstrations on the streets of its cities not seen since the 60's. Once again a human rights issue has galvanized the population. Forty years ago it was the civil rights movement. Today it is the immigration movement or rather more precisely the illegal immigration movement that has captured the headlines.

The sleeping giant of mostly Hispanic speaking migrants from Mexico and the southern hemisphere has been prodded into action to demand a legal place in the society of the United States. Whether this action is because the current administrations wishes to make changes to the immigration policies of the US or because it has simply reached political inertia due to the sheer numbers of persons involved is secondary to the problem which is to find an equitable and lasting solution.

Clearly the border enforcement programs of the DHS and its predecessor agencies and services were not and are not by themselves effective enough to screen out or deter the millions of migrants who stream into America to do the jobs that Americans will not do.

Border policing is about security and not about immigration policy management. The truth is that many of the new generation of post 9/11 border security experts, populist media types and government advisors on immigration control fail to honestly tell both the politicians and the general public of this reality.

*...the US has over 11 million illegal migrants few will be removed....*

For the record, no border service has never been successful at keeping out migrants who become illegal workers in any democratic, western industrialized country.

The reason for these is associated with the general dysfunction of the post border policing programs which have for decades permitted greedy employers particularly in the agricultural and service industries to knowingly hire and exploit migrants. Its always been about money and never about national security or countering trans national crime.

At the same time governments have been loath for various populist reasons to remove significant numbers of identified and apprehended illegal migrants and failed asylum seekers. This lack of resolve undermines any effectiveness or efficiency that modern border policing policies might have.

Border management is an issue that has many facets to it. It has elements of social, economic, political and cultural significance. There are others as well but one thing is certain. The red herrings that populists like to bandy about is the need for more fencing and border controls in order to solve the illegal migration problem is not only simplistic but also proven unworkable. History proves the point beyond a shadow of a doubt. The Great Wall of China did not work. Hadrian's Wall did not work. The Berlin Wall did not work. All temporary measures that failed to solve a strategic problem.

In this debate, its time to pour fresh water into the glass. I submit that illegal migration will not be solved without a holistic and substantive long term approach to the problem. Furthermore, increasing pressure on the border services at the border to do more screening, controlling and policing will in and of itself fail to reduce illegal immigration – as it always has.

Thomas A. Tass  
Executive Director  
Borderpol

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## Feature Report

### The G8 Tries its hand at managing borders too

#### They are comparative but not comparable

The G8 has been successful at promoting counter terrorism, migration management and international crime at annual meetings, but actual results are less tangible due to the broad variances among the group due to differing migration, refugee, and border management approaches and policies.

The governments of the civilized world today confront a globalized criminal community, whose services include terrorism, the trafficking in weapons, or human beings or narcotics or any combination thereof. Other crimes include money laundering, child pornography, document fraud and commercial counterfeiting. Border management in an insecure world is challenge for all countries. There are essentially four reasons for this condition.

**First**, effective and efficient border management is not a challenge exclusive to the developed world. It affects all states regardless of their global economic or social ranking. Some states are sources of insecurity, others are transit or facilitator states and there are of course the target countries.

**Second**, border management issues are like politics, evoking emotional as well as legal responses. Above all border management always serves a domestic audience. International cooperation is difficult and has legal and social limitations in spite of the best intentions of cooperative and allied states.

**Third**, border management is an evolving concept. It is rapidly becoming an uncompartimentalized and seamless program. Restructuring of the so called legacy border agencies such as the customs, border police and the immigration services has already occurred in some states. In our rapidly changing world of social institutions, legal interpretations and economic prerogatives the lines separating the specialized competencies of the old legacy border services has been totally blurred.



Like this departure board the G8 has a consistent wait time posted for the results of its conferences. (Photo © borderpol)

Furthermore, the management of such programs require a higher level of sophistication and more greater human and financial resources neither of which is always provided.

**Fourth**, border management as a component tool in countering trans national crime such as human trafficking, terrorism and customs crimes remains an inherently weak link in the international justice chain due to the absence of an international home or clearing house for the purpose of coordinating a multi lateral approach by border policing authorities. This condition is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

In 2005 the G8 determined that it would take a formal policy role in international border management. At Sea Island the G8 recognized the need to promote international safety and security and that certain elements affecting border management strategies needed to be addressed. Thus they created the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFITI) which as its name implies included a number of security initiatives including associated with border management.

The G8 will meet again in Russia in June 2006 and border security observers will be keen to see what progress has been made in the SAFITI initiative.

*This article is an abstract of a paper delivered by Thomas A. Tass at the opening plenary session of the Conference Border Management in an insecure world at Durham University, UK April 5, 2006. For a full transcript please contact Borderpol or IBRU, Durham University, DH1 3LE.*

# Illegal Immigration

## What does the public think?



**Its clear that the status quo won't do in the US**

### **Poll Is First to Offer the Public a Choice Between House, Senate Plans**

WASHINGTON (May 3, 2006) -- A new Zogby poll of likely voters, using neutral language (i.e., avoiding the words "amnesty" or "illegal alien"), finds that Americans prefer the House of Representatives' enforcement-only bill by 2-1 over Senate proposals to legalize illegal immigrants and greatly increase legal immigration. The poll was conducted for the Center for Immigration Studies and the following details were provided to Borderpol by CIS.

\* On immigration generally, Americans want less, not more, immigration. Only 26 percent said immigrants were assimilating fine and that immigration should continue at current levels, compared to 67 percent who said immigration should be reduced so we can assimilate those already here.

\* While the Senate is considering various bills that would increase legal immigration from 1 million to 2 million a year, only 2 percent of Americans believe current immigration is too low. This was true for virtually every grouping in the survey by ethnicity, income, age, religion, region, party, or ideology.

\* When offered by itself, there is strong support for the House bill: 69 percent said it was a good or very good idea when told that it tries to make illegals go home by fortifying the border, forcing employer verification, and encouraging greater cooperation with local law enforcement, while not increasing legal immigration; 27 percent said it was a bad or very bad idea.

\* Support for the House approach was widespread, with 81 percent of Republicans, 72 percent of independents, 57 percent of Democrats, and 53 percent of Hispanics saying it was good or very good idea.

\* When offered by itself, there is also some support for the Senate approach, though not as much as for the House bill: 42 percent said the Senate approach was a good or very good idea when told it would allow illegal immigrants to apply for legal status provided they met certain criteria, and it would significantly increase legal immigration and increase enforcement of immigration laws; 50 percent said it was a bad or very bad idea.

\* There were few groups in which a majority supported the Senate plan, even when presented by itself. Exceptions included Hispanics, 62 percent of whom said it was a good or very good idea, and the most liberal voters (progressives), 54 percent of whom approved of it.

\* When given three choices (House approach, Senate approach, or mass deportation), the public tends to reject both the Senate plan and mass deportations in favor of the House bill; 28 percent want the Senate plan, 12 percent want mass deportations, while 56 percent want the House approach.

\* But when given a choice between just the House and Senate approaches, without the choice of mass deportations, the public prefers the House approach 64 percent to 30 percent.

\* One reason the public does not like legalization is that they are skeptical of the need for illegal-immigrant labor. An overwhelming majority of 77 percent said there are plenty of Americans to fill low-wage jobs if employers pay more and treat workers better; just 15 percent said there are not enough Americans for such jobs.

\* Another reason the public does not like Senate proposals to legalize illegals and double legal immigration is that 73 percent said they had little or no confidence in the ability of the government to screen these additional applicants to weed out terrorists and criminals.

\* The public also does not accept the argument we have tried and failed to enforce the law: 71 percent felt that past enforcement efforts have been "grossly inadequate," while only 19 percent felt we had made a "real effort" to enforce our laws.

*The Center for Immigration Studies is an independent, non-partisan research organization which examines and critiques the impact of immigration on the United States. Contact: Steven Camarota, (202) 466-8185, [sac@cis.org](mailto:sac@cis.org)*



## Port security — a review post ISPS implementation

The International Ship and Port Facility Code (ISPS) has been implemented with surprisingly few difficulties. It is worth recalling that IMO intended the development of ISPS to ensure the security of ships and port facilities as part of the risk management activity process. This would determine the appropriate security measures to be put in place to protect the maritime industry. The ISPS Code would provide a standardized, consistent framework for evaluating risk, enabling governments to offset changes in threat levels with changes in vulnerability for ships and port facilities.

An accurate evaluation of the success so far of the Code needs to take account of geographic areas, comparative data on incidents (including theft) and the changes in threat that continually occur. An overview suggests that progress is being made in security awareness worldwide and in the implementation of security measures in Africa, the Americas, Europe, the Far East and the Middle East. There are incidents involving potential threats to the industry occurring in all of these areas. Indeed piracy is likely to continue in South East Asia despite the decrease in numbers of incidents - perhaps as it always has over the centuries. The old trade routes like the Silk Route have become, and remain, routes for criminal activity. Terrorists and criminals still perceive transport as a soft target. Yet in reviewing port security in the light of implementation of the ISPS Code a benchmark might be to take the US Coast Guard overview that "substantial compliance" is in process. There are countries black listed as non compliant but this is a matter for governmental action and the necessary political and economic pressures to be put into effect.

Changes have occurred in the climate of risk. The continuing pattern of terrorist activity itself is demanding greater cooperation between governments. Security measures will always be reliant on a requirement for both intelligence and information. Much needs to be done in achieving greater cooperation in exchanging information in this area. As other industry comparisons show there is a direct correlation between the terrorist and criminal type activity. Against a background of global activity it appears there is little by way of isolated terrorist occurrences. Local groups may carry out the attacks but the initiative and planning in carrying out these activities is derived from

linkages and knowledge sharing within an international network with a global agenda. This is not a new phenomenon. Using the British experiences of terrorism in the seventies and eighties the IRA, for example, helped nurture and develop the network that is extant now.

Basic security depends upon the effective use of people, equipment and procedures. Security is not practiced by specialists and responsibility for security rests jointly with management and employees. The introduction of the ISPS has been the trigger for greater awareness but it needs to be regarded as merely the first step in the creation of a security culture throughout the maritime industry. The code needs to foster a combined approach from both sides of the industry.

But for the smaller ports, and certain ports in developed countries, in considering the risk, the start point is often the facility boundaries. The boundaries to the installation usually present a major cost issue. The size of a port estate is often such that fences need additional forms of supporting security systems provided by the use of lighting and regular patrolling. Yet the identification of risk, the adoption of simple security principles and the acceptance of the need to seek pragmatic solutions will usually overcome any problems to minimize such risk even in the developing world. In dealing with the security problems of the real estate a major multinational we had to tailor the security solution peculiar to the country. In the developing world this is usually a people and practical procedures based solution. In the developed world this will be probably be an equipment based solution. Nevertheless even here this will depend on the unit cost of equipment and, importantly, the after sales service of the suppliers of that equipment. It is a fact that a solution that works in Romania may not work in the Ukraine: similarly in South East Asia. What works in Singapore will not necessarily be the effective solution for the same problem in Indonesia.

The implementation of ISPS has highlighted the problem of the cost of putting into effect practical security measures. The introduction of new equipment takes time and new systems are being introduced all the time. Often there is a lack of security experience in countries to be able to offer sound advice. The introduction of activity sensors, ID cards, emergency alert systems, TV surveillance and scanning systems requires the involvement of the users in an effective training processes. To further assist managers the requirements for lighting, fences, signs and the writing of policy and procedures usually require the advice and assistance of those experienced in security. Within the maritime sector we have observed a shortage of personnel with security expertise and training. Albeit those involved in pursuing solutions have undoubted energy and enthusiasm to have their systems implemented effectively.

In any implementation program there is inevitably a requirement for an audit process. If not as the result of an incident, then an audit process needs to be put in place by all governments to ensure that the necessary requirements are being met. Insofar as security training is concerned, both for awareness and specific courses, this should flush out any poor standards that have been adopted. To write an effective security plan, based upon a realistic security assessment there needs to be a greater security industry involvement with the maritime industry. Neither industry possesses sufficient experience and expertise in the other's field. To resolve the terrorist problem there needs to be full and effective cooperation within both industries.

Within the security planning process after a certificate of compliance has been issued, as with any plan, there needs to be a program of testing and adjustment of the plan which takes place at least on an annual basis. In a similar way the assessment needs to be reviewed and revised at least on an annual basis. Internal as well as external audits are an necessary evil particularly in view of terrorist incidents involving transport. Should the terrorist decide that the internal transport of a country are hardened and therefore less attractive targets it is easy to see the target profile of the maritime industry being raised.

Maritime organisations need to review their proposals for dealing with the threats posed against a background of what advice, assistance and physical help that is available. Many public services, particularly the police, give their advice and time freely. The Internet enables the individual to track down web sites that can provide and generate information to support that already given out by government. It is also possible to establish a network of individuals/organizations who have similar problems and who may have resolved a such problems before.

This building up of a security culture is an ongoing process but it certainly has its rewards. To effect full implementation it is equally a part of the ISPS requirement.

*The above article is a condensed version of an article which appears in the Lloyd's List Ports of the World 2006.*

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## On the Afghan border

### *European Commission's Border Management & Drug Action Programmes*

Since 2003, the European Commission's Border Management & Drug Action Programmes (BOMCA/CADAP) have been underway in the five Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan). The two programmes are interlinked and implemented by UNDP. These programmes are considered to be long term and are part of the TACIS regional programme.

One of the main objectives is to introduce EU guidelines for Integrated Border Management within the region. These guidelines have been developed by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) in Vienna.

Tajikistan is a key country for the illicit trafficking of drugs from Afghanistan. Because of concerns for border security following the rapid withdrawal of the 8,000 strong contingent of the Russian Federal Border Service in 2005, the focus of the BOMCA-CADAP programmes, and of similar US assistance in Tajikistan, has been on the 1,334 km border with Afghanistan. This is currently, a major drug trafficking route to Russia and the CIS and to a lesser extent, to Europe.

Despite its efforts to reorganize and strengthen border control, the Government of Tajikistan has lacked adequate resources and capacity to provide effective security to prevent trafficking but at the same time, promote legitimate cross border transit & trade.

Its law enforcement agencies are poorly equipped and lack training and the infrastructure along the border is in a dilapidated condition. Many of the border post are in isolated areas and depending on weather conditions, are often inaccessible for months at a time.

The massive increase in opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and relocation of heroin processing laboratories into the Northern provinces which border Tajikistan - particularly Badakshan, Takar and Kunduz - has resulted not only in increased movement of drugs through Tajikistan, but an increase in drug use within Tajikistan.



**International market – open on Saturdays**

The international market adjacent to the crossing point is open on Saturdays and attracts up to 1,000 Afghans. Some come to sell goods and some to buy... Special arrangements are made for these visitors – they have no passports or visas but lists of names are provided by the local Afghan authorities for checking at the border crossing point. Movement outside the market is not permitted.



**Bridge across the River Pyanj at Tem**

Across the bridge, the road is open for about five months of the year and leads to Faizabad – regional capital of Badakshan Province - and believed to be the home of numerous heroin processing laboratories. The journey time from the Chinese border on a recently upgraded road, is only 12 hours. This crossing point and the one further south are likely to experience a considerable increase in cross border movement.

New facilities at the three border crossing points in GBAO are to be provided under the EU's BOMCA – CADAP programmes this year. The design of the working areas will encourage joint working by Tajik Border Force and Customs officers. Existing buildings will be converted into accommodation for staff and the markets will be upgraded.

Vehicles, radios, drug testing & rummage kits are being provided under the same programmes to increase the mobility and effectiveness of Border Force teams responsible for preventing illegal cross border movement between the border crossing points.

A new EU project is anticipated for later this year under which similar assistance to the Afghan Border Police and Customs will be provided at the same border crossing points on their side of the river Pyanj border. This should significantly increase the effectiveness of the law enforcement agencies in both countries.

Article and images from Hardy Roehling, Borderpol member currently serving with the the EU programme in Tajikistan



Customs House – soon to be converted into accommodation for border staff.



Typical stretch of road on Tajik side of the border

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## Eye in the sky planning:

*Border surveillance is identified as a key mission by the new European civil UAV roadmap now awaiting endorsement by member states*

Border surveillance roles are likely to form a key element of a looming European market for civil unmanned air vehicles (UAV) worth up to €1.2 billion by 2015 according to a newly released roadmap for the sector developed by the European Commission-funded UAVNET project.

The roadmap proposes the launching of a five phase European civil UAV technology demonstration programmes for new high altitude (HALE) and medium altitude (MALE) long endurance, rotary wing and mini systems over a six year period as part of the forward European strategic research agenda. Supporting technology development programmes would be spread across all 25 European Union member states.

The border surveillance roles market is estimated at being worth €120 million between 2006 and 2013, with the bulk of acquisitions expected to occur in 2010-2013. Finland and Poland are identified by the draft roadmap as the most likely immediate buyers of systems, with Europe's eastern borders likely to dominate the immediate market focus. However, wider market opportunities for European UAV manufacturers are identified in the international marketplace, with near term opportunities including Australia, India and Bangladesh.

The UAV-based border surveillance market is also likely to develop quickly the roadmap says, though will focus in the European context on tactical UAV's rather than larger MALE systems which are already being used in border surveillance roles in the United States. The market difference, the draft roadmap says, is driven by political geography. "Although the total border length [in Europe] may be equivalent to the US borders, it is split between several countries that will be responsible only for the section. In no case does this warrant a MALE UAV system who capabilities will be beyond what is required and whose price may also be beyond what is acceptable."

"Within six years" the roadmap says, "Europe can be transformed into a major influence in civil UAV's", playing



a major role in shaping the civil and commercial applications marketplace across a variety of market segments, including telecommunications, border surveillance, police patrol, maritime surveillance and scientific research.

UAVNET is seeking formal adoption of the full roadmap by the European Commission, potentially as part of the Seventh Framework technology plan. The roadmap will be the subject of a one day briefing on European UAV development activities at the ILA airshow in Berlin on 18 May, with this being jointly organised by UAVNET and the Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International.

The proposed mini-UAV would make its first flight within 2.5 years of programme launch, followed by the HALE making its first flight at the 3-3.5 year mark. The MALE would fly in similar timeframes, followed by the rotary wing aircraft by the start of year four.

The four new UAV development efforts would potentially be based on initial design work carried out by the European Commission's Fifth Framework Civil UAV applications and economic effectiveness of potential configurations (CAPECON) project.



SAAB is proposing development of a new generation multirole UAV to undertake surveillance of European territory. SAAB Artwork.





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The roadmap says that while there is a widespread impression that "civil UAV's and their related technologies are available, this concept is incorrect." Extensive design and technologies readiness studies carried out by CAPECON show that "the technologies need to be advanced and further developed in order to realise this new field".

The development of the broader European market for civil unmanned air vehicles (UAV's) is likely to progress slowly over the next four years but will surge dramatically around 2009-2010 as air traffic integration and certification issues are overcome according to the roadmap.

It says that the civil UAV market is expected to double from forecast new revenues of €8.4 million in 2006 to €15.5 million in 2007. By 2008 revenues will have doubled again to €30.7 million.

From 2010 the civil market will break the €100 million mark, with new annual revenues worth €137 million in 2011, rising to an annual €270 million in 2015. The forecasts were developed by Frost and Sullivan under a two year support contract to UAVNET.

The roadmap forecasts earth observation to be the dominant civil UAV market driver, representing 37% of likely demand with a revenue potential of €442 million out to 2015. Telecommunications and maritime surveillance roles are each expected to comprise 13% of the market over the same period, representing potential revenues of €156 and €150 million. Forest fire management roles represent 12% of the potential market with a value of some €136 million. Law enforcement roles are seen as accounting for only 3% of the overall civil market but would still be worth an estimated €35 million in new revenues out to 2015.

The roadmap argues that "civil UAV systems have several potential cost benefits to offer to a number of industries" but also cautions that "the degree the civil UAV systems impact business margins will determine how widely UAV technology pervades European society in the coming decades.

Clear cost advantages for civil UAV's will not be found in the initial purchase price, the roadmap cautions, arguing that system costs "may match the cost of procuring a manned aircraft". Instead, civil UAV's are likely to be most competitive over their full in-service life because they will provide reduced logistics support footprints, lower maintenance costs, fewer personnel costs and lower fuel costs.

Formal adoption of the roadmap would allow Europe to "position itself centre-stage influencing the technologies for generations to come. Furthermore, small to medium enterprises will have an opportunity to enter this exciting market and flourish with innovative designs and disruptive technologies. Europe will stop the brain drain in the fields related to aeronautics and related supply chains".



A Finnish Army Ranger tactical UAV. Finland is seen to be an early customer for new border surveillance systems. Picture Peter La Franchi

The roadmap says three main restraints currently facing development of the civil UAV market as a whole are lack of investment, UAV integration into controlled airspace, and a focus in military as opposed to civil market opportunities by most by existing UAV, aerospace and defence sector manufacturers. This latter element means that the civil UAV market represents a significant opportunity for new market entrants, particularly small to medium enterprises. However, new business models are also required with this potentially including pay per usage or contracting of services, rather than outright UAV system ownership by civilian user organisations.

The most likely sources of finance for new civil UAV development efforts are "potential end users and governmental or similar investment."

Peter La Franchi is the Unmanned Aviation Editor of Flight International Magazine.

The draft UAVNET European civil UAV roadmap can be downloaded from [www.uavnet.com](http://www.uavnet.com). Click on the "Document Library" heading, then "General", then "UAVNET roadmap".



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## Security issues facing the international Customs community



Faced with emerging new challenges and developments in the current world trading environment, customs authorities have had to expand their traditional role of collecting revenue and protecting society to include the security and facilitation of global trade. The challenge for the international customs community lies in finding the right balance between trade security and trade facilitation, both vital ingredients to national economic security and prosperity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

As a considered response to the potential threat of terrorist activity on the movement of goods around the world, the international customs community has committed itself to the implementation of a Framework

of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade. This Framework is aimed at providing uniformity and predictability to the global trade environment by safeguarding the end-to-end security of the international trade supply chain, and facilitating the passage of legitimate goods through customs control. Successful implementation of the Framework of Standards is one of the key challenges facing the international customs community.

Another major challenge facing the customs community is the astonishing growth in counterfeit goods and fake medicines being traded illegally. The counterfeit and piracy trade has been described as a 'criminal empire of huge proportions' and the international community can no longer tolerate the export of economic misery and even death around the world. Customs have already taken various steps to stop this trade and are determined to engage these sinister criminals across the globe whose activities have been linked to trans-national organised crime and even international terrorism.

The customs community is determined to create a safer world trade environment and will pursue this objective in partnership with its international business partners and other global trade stakeholders.

Michel Danet  
Secretary General  
World Customs Organization

**WorldSecurity-index.com**  
The Homeland Security and Defence Database

The screenshot displays the website's interface, which includes a navigation menu on the left with categories like 'Articles & Press', 'Job Vacancies', 'Regulations', 'Press Releases', 'Company News', 'Equipment & Technology', 'Legal Notices', 'Links and Resources', and 'Search Functions'. The main content area features several sections: 'WorldSecurity-index.com' with a 'REGISTER HERE' button, 'LAAD' (Latin America Arms and Defence), 'WSO' (World Summit Organisation), 'Milipol PARIS 2005', 'Railroad VACS', 'Port VACS', and 'Pallet VACS'. There are also sections for 'Product/Service' and 'Electronic Media'. The right sidebar lists various security systems and equipment categories.

Other products include:

**Aerospace-index.com**

**Maritime-index.com**

**GroundSystems-index.com**

- The only electronic homeland security directory of its kind available in 3 languages (English, Arabic and Spanish)
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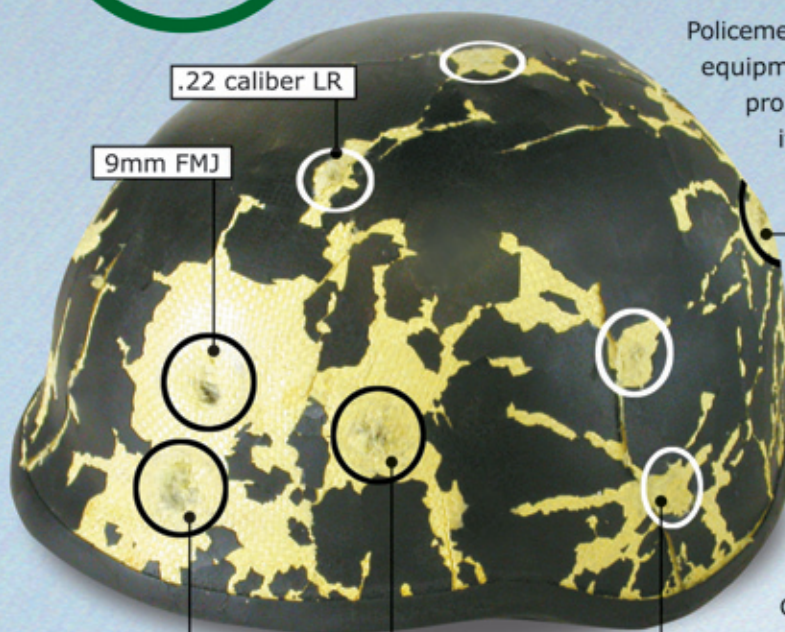
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# 13

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This Global Armour Combat Helmet was shot a total of 13 times, with 6 different types of bullet: .22 caliber LR, .380 ACP FMJ, 40 S&W FMJ, 9mm FMJ, 357 Magnum JSP and 44 Magnum SJHP. Not one bullet penetrated the helmet.

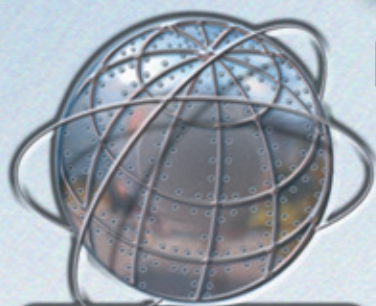
Whatever your protection needs, Global Armour's helmets and body armour provide extreme ballistic protection.

44 Magnum SJHP

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Protection**

Global Armour is based in Durban, South Africa, and is a leading provider of personal protection products for the military and police around the world. Its founders have over 40 years experience in specialist armour products and manufacturing. Global Armour's current range of products includes: Ballistic Helmets, Face Shields, Body Armour, Armour Plates and Riot Shields.

For further information contact:  
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South Africa.  
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Fax: +27317005970  
Email: richardgarland@globalarmour.org

[www.globalarmour.org](http://www.globalarmour.org)

Interview with:  
**Brigadier General  
Jamal Salem  
Al-Shawabkeh -  
Commander of  
Jordanian Special  
Operations  
Command (SOCOM)**

SOCOM stands in forefront of the fight against international terrorism within the Middle East region, which for political and historical reasons is a fertile environment for terrorists.

For many years, predating 9/11 SOCOM has been prepared and trained to defeat terrorism. The Jordanian army established the counter terrorism battalion in the late seventies in order to have specialised unit to face this threat. Although we do have a special police unit trained by us in anti-terrorist weapons and tactics when it comes to hostage and national security situations it is SOCOM that takes the lead and works with the police to end the situation and bring the perpetrators to justice.

We are ready round the clock 365 days a year to combat terrorism and protect our people from such barbarous acts.

One such occasion was the attempted insertion of an *Al Qaeda* team to carry out a chemical attack on Amman in April 2004, SOCOM took the leading role in defeating this attack.

SOCOM also has a vital role to play in Jordan's border security.

The Customs service in Jordan does have a SOCOM trained specialist unit but the severe punishments served to drugs traffickers means that when challenged smugglers will almost certainly respond with violence to avoid apprehension, they are also usually heavily armed.

It is also not possible to determine whether the perpetrators are smuggling contraband or whether they are a terrorists smuggling weapons.

This requires a military response for which a SOCOM team will be immediately deployed by air which means we are never more than one hour away.

SOCOM maintains a high mobility force that is ready for deployment using our own air assets 24/7.

Another important role for SOCOM is training through the King Abdullah II Special Operations Training Centre (KASOTC). Since the early 1960's more than 10,000 students from almost every country in the region have been trained by SOCOM at KASOTC. This includes more recently 600 men of the Iraqi Counter Terrorism Force now successfully operating in Iraq.

Now with the backing of the US government and over US \$100 million in US funding it is the ambition is to make KASOTC the centre for the training of special forces throughout the region, with particular emphasis on counter terrorism, VIP protection, sky marshalling and other special operations techniques.

SOCOM also has teams deployed in other countries in the region carrying out counter terrorism training. SOCOM is looking for the latest technology in fighting terrorism so is looking to upgrade existing equipment and systems with particular emphasis on C4i.

In the latter part of 2006 we will take delivery of 12 MD 500 helicopters which will be operated in a fire-support role and 12 Black Hawk medium transport helicopters. These new assets will greatly enhance our operational capabilities and mobility.



## SOFEX 2006 SHOW REPORT



In late March Borderpol and KNM Media participated in the Special Operations Forces Exhibition and Conference (SOFEX) which took place in Amman, Jordan. This event is a meeting place for many of the world's special forces commanders to share their thoughts on the operational, tactical and strategic issues facing them in the war on terror.

During our visit we were delighted to have had the chance to interview Brigadier General Jamal Salem Al-Shawabkeh, Commander of Jordanian Special Operations Command (SOCOM) and also report on some of the equipment exhibited at this important event.

Many of the companies now offering products in the homeland security market are major manufacturers and suppliers from the defence sector. This should not be a surprise because these companies are at the forefront of technology and have a great deal of experience in dealing with government agencies on a national scale. Some of the products being shown included:

**Rheinmetall** of Germany are offering an integrated border control solution consisting of a chain of sensors along vulnerable border areas.

These include ground sensors, electro optics and radar systems both stationary and mobile. These sensors will detect intruders which can be identified using the electro optics to avoid false alarms.

The sensors are linked on-line to the command or control centre and the raw data can then be analysed by whatever intelligent systems available.

Operators view the data either on digital maps or on video. They also linked to the border guards by means of GPS enable mobile terminals which allows the operators to know the exact whereabouts of the guards and allows the guards to communicate situation reports to control.

Rheinmetall's Border Protection and Control System is TETRA compatible as standard.

For aerial surveillance Rheinmetall has partnered with Diamond Aircraft Optional Piloted Vehicle (OPV) which can be equipped with a range of sensors including radars and an automatic identification system (AIP) for maritime traffic.

Sensor data traffic runs via UHF/VHF data link or Inmarsat satellite channels.

For more information about this company go to: [www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=1002](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=1002)

CyberTracker from **Homeland Integrated Security Systems** is the new tracking system from Homeland Integrated Security Systems in the US. CyberTracker is only 5 inches square by 1 inch thick and allows the user to track multiple assets both mobile and fixed or even people.

The asset can then be tracked using a GPS system and tracked on a computerised map. A unique feature of the system is something the company calls "Geo Fencing" which allows the administrator to place geographic areas off limits raising an alarm when the area is entered.



CaSim™ from **XTEK Ltd** is a system that provides blast simulation in a non-destructive, on-site, real-time manner. CaSim uses specific coded transmissions between the transmitter and receivers to indicate the amount of damage expected from an explosion.

In a similar manner to blast, the RF signal will penetrate thin walls and reflect from solid surfaces, CaSim offers effective blast/damage simulation for a variety of situations. CaSim is a training system suitable for: bomb technicians, search personnel, first responders, incident commanders and civil emergency managers

For more information about this company go to: [www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=470](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=470)

**Seabird Aviation** of Jordan offer the SB7L-360A SEEKER as an ideal platform for ariel surveillance of remote border areas, EEZ protection and similar. The SEEKER offers a unique combination of characteristics: its design is based on a helicopter-type cabin but features a conventional fixed-wing with the engine and propeller mounted above and behind the wing. It allows high visibility, and safe, stable low-level flight. This unique configuration permits a surveillance camera system mounted below the fuselage to have a full unobstructed forward vision. The aircraft is also equipped with a video transmission system that broadcasts the images to a portable reception station on the ground.

Seabird scored a major success at SOFEX announcing the sale of 6 aircraft to Jordan.



**SB7L-360A SEEKER**

(picture courtesy of Seabird Aviation)

For more information about this company go to:  
[www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=1331](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=1331)

**NP Aerospace Jordan** (NPAJ), a KADDB joint venture company, has received an order from the Public Security Directorate (PSD) in Jordan for the supply of Body Armour Models CPV720 and CBP/4/L.

The decision to buy these Bullet Proof Vests and Ballistic Plates resulted from a visit to the NPAJ factory in Al-Dulayal by Brigadier General Mohammad Majed Al Itan, Director General of PSD who was accompanied by a number of high ranking officials and procurement specialists.

The NPAJ body armour was chosen after being evaluated against samples from a number of suppliers. The CPV720 provides bullet protection at NIJ Level IIIA. Nabil Issa, Managing Director of NP Aerospace Jordan said "This order from PSD, who are known to have stringent technical evaluation procedures, is proof of the high quality of our products. We are delighted that PSD have given us this vote of confidence."

For more information about this company go to:  
[www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=2754](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=2754)



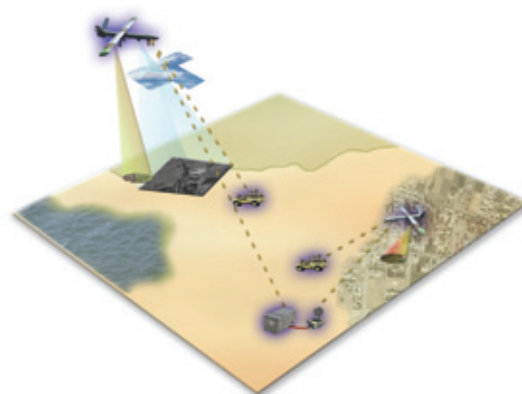
**Thales Group** of France produce a very wide range of sensors, command, control and communication systems combined with a great deal of experience as a major systems integrator.

Sensors such as thermal cameras (e.g. Catherine), radars (e.g. Squire and BOR-A), intrusion detectors (e.g. MIS) as well as electromagnetic and seismic offer the end user a wide range of options to meet most operational requirements and threats.

This includes border, coastal and airborne surveillance

Thales are already a major communications supplier to the defence community so are able to offer a top to bottom range of encrypted communications.

Thales' claim their "Tactical UAV Systems provide a step increase in ISTAR capability, providing timely, high quality, persistent intelligence. Delivering solutions tailored to the needs of individual customers, Thales' flexible, scalable systems add a powerful capability to any border control network, providing cost-effective surveillance whenever and wherever it is needed. And world leading expertise in prime contracting, integration, services and support ensures that with Thales, technological excellence goes hand in hand with an unsurpassed commitment to partnership."



(picture courtesy of Thales Group)

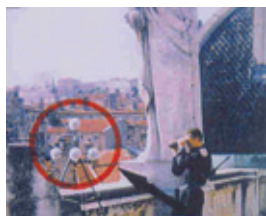
**PhotoTelesis**, LP of San Antonio, Texas plans to become the global leader in providing cost effective digital communications and imagery transmission solutions.

According to Ron Ford, the President of PhotoTelesis, "our model is simple: PhotoTelesis' technologies integrate with existing HF, VHF and UHF tactical communications systems, eliminating the significant infrastructure expense necessary to implement broadband systems. Additionally, PhotoTelesis' technologies are compatible or can be easily integrated with most existing sensor systems, eliminating the cost of purchasing new sensors for compatibility. Lastly, our airborne systems do not require an Operational Flight Program (OFP) change to implement the system, saving significant money by eliminating the cost of aircraft modifications. Therefore, the overall cost for a fully-networked solution, enabling data and imagery to be shared across multiple platforms, in multiple formats is substantially less."

"We bridge the gap between existing and emerging systems, and provide a path forward from analog to digital sharing of imagery and data over networked tactical communications system improving security and defense networks", adds Laura Saher, Vice President of Programs. "Our technology is proven and is affordable, which is very appealing in the global market where budgets are limited."

**01dB-Metravib** of France produce the PILARw Acoustics Gunshot Detection & Localization Systems (GDS) for VIP protection

These systems perform detection and accurate localization of small calibers and RPGs shots origin. Combat proven in operations with US and European Forces, they are designed for VIP protection. Available as a ground or vehicular version, they can be installed on official buildings and on vehicles to alert at the first shot against the building or the convoy allowing security forces to protect the VIPs and neutralize the terrorist. The system performs in open space as well as in urban environment, allowing protection of political, cultural, sport events places and access.



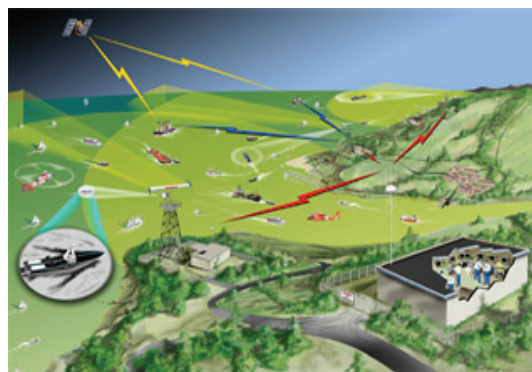
*PILARw system for G8 conference in France  
(picture courtesy of 01dB-Metravib)*



*Continued:*

Fully passive and featuring omni-directional detection capability, these acoustic systems cannot be jammed by radio interferences and provide an efficient answer against terrorism threat. Similarly, they can be deployed for border control and reconnaissance patrols.

**Ultra Electronics** are offering is **BORDER SENTINEL** enables intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance of potential threats to a nation's borders to be communicated to central command facilities. This permits efficient deployment of key assets.



#### **ULTRA Border Sentinel**

Seamless Surveillance and Integration of intelligence, communications and C<sup>2</sup> for Land and Sea Borders

The systems are modular to provide effective communication between surveillance platforms and assets deployed on land, fixed offshore, floating offshore, and interceptor ships and mobile vehicles.

Ultra Electronics claim **BORDER SENTINEL** offers cost-effective monitoring and protection of national borders essential in any Homeland Security arena. Ultra's integrated Border Security Management System is equally applicable to Coastal or Land borders and can provide surveillance and C<sup>3</sup>i capability at a regional level.

Border Sentinel has been designed to operate in various terrains including Desert, Mountain, Jungle and Border crossings as well as traditional Coastal environments.

For more information about this company go to:  
[www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=4442](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=4442)



UK based company **Smiths Detection**, announced earlier this month that it has been awarded a \$23 million U.S. Government contract for HCV Mobile II trucks, high-energy mobile cargo screening systems that will be deployed to several strategic ports throughout the country.

*"The HCV Mobile II adds a unique, flexible layer of security in our nation's fight against terrorism," said Chérif Rizkalla, President of Smiths Detection, Americas. "This state-of-the-art mobile detection system significantly increases the ability to secure the nation's ports by rapidly assisting in the identification of potentially lethal and illegal shipments."*

The HCV Mobile II is a second generation system that meets all U.S highway standards and can be driven from one port to another at normal freeway speeds. A key feature of the HCV Mobile II system is its ability to generate high-resolution images of a container's contents. The images are further enhanced through proprietary software designed to assist in the identification of contraband. Systems can also be deployed with integrated radiation detection capability.

Assembled in America on an International Truck chassis, the 3.8 MeV system generates high-energy X-rays that can penetrate more than 10.5 inches of steel with the significant added advantages of mobility and radiation detection capabilities. Detection of radioactive material in trucks and container loads is an innovative feature added to the HCV Mobile II to bypass inefficient cargo unloading and inspection.

Smiths Detection also announced it has partnered with the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to design, develop and pilot a unique, movable security checkpoint called the Mobile Screening Checkpoint 40 (MSC 40). A four-week pilot of the MSC 40 will begin on April 4, 2006, at Dorsey Station, a Maryland MTA MARC station.

Funded by TSWG, the MSC 40 is a completely self-contained checkpoint solution with multiple integrated detection technologies designed to allow high throughput with various levels of screening, including secondary examination for alarm resolution. This portable security solution can withstand severe weather conditions and be deployed on demand in numerous settings such as special events or during elevated threat levels.

*"Many important public or high profile settings face a host of challenges in security because they lack flexible screening options or need the most sophisticated fixed security checkpoint solutions only on a temporary*

*Continued*

*basis," said Mark Laustra, Vice President of Transportation Security Technology and Programs, Smiths Detection. "To meet this challenging demand, we created the first truly mobile security screening checkpoint, according to TSWG and TSA specifications, which can be shipped anywhere in the world and set up in matter of minutes. Smiths Detection has uniquely engineered its proven technologies, (already found at major permanent security checkpoints worldwide), to seamlessly fit into two standard adjoining shipping containers -- creating an 'instant checkpoint on demand'."*



For more information about this company go to:  
[www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=107](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=107)

**Sagem Défense Sécurité** of France signed a contract in April 6 with the Finnish police to supply their new-generation AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System).

The new system will acquire and process high-resolution images (1000 dpi) to ensure more reliable and accurate information.

As part of the new contract, Sagem will supply Finnish police forces with and deploy high-resolution fingerprint and palmprint capture stations and latest-generation laboratory stations.

For ID checks on the ground Sagem will equip the Finnish police with its latest mobile biometric terminal – MorphoRapIDTM. They will also deliver Digiscan Web stations, used to carry out biometric checks of the central database from regular workstations.

Sagem biometric systems are in use in 55 countries. This new contract allows the company to strengthen its position in Europe and reinforces its position in the global biometrics market.

For more information about this company go to:  
[www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=2407](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=2407)







## Milipol Preview

**Milipol Qatar** takes place this year against the backdrop of the forthcoming Asian Games in Doha in December 2006. With security of the athletes and visitors a top priority for the government of Qatar this event has attracted some of the world's leading security companies. Here is just some of what will be shown this year.

US company **Autoclear** will be exhibiting the Scintrex E3500 is a fast, lightweight, particulate and vapour sampling explosives detector. Scintrex is designed for rugged field use, Autoclear say the E3500 is the only device available in the market using disposable luminol cartridges. Easy to operate and maintain with minimal consumables, it allows for non-invasive searches of containers, luggage, vehicles, mail and documents. No radioactive sources or external carrier gases are required to use the device. The E3500 detects all conventional explosives, including C-4, PETN, Semtex, RDX, EGDN, DMNB, ICAO taggants and TATP, with very high selectivity for explosives and immunity to humidity or contamination problems

For more information about this company go to:  
[www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=1030](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=1030).

The UK's **Allen-Vanguard** are promoting two remote operated vehicles which are at the forefront of both robot and EOD/IEDD technology. The Vanguard MK2 is a small, versatile, low cost, robot for quick deployment. Its low profile assists in clearing the undersides of vehicles, it can pass between aisles on a bus or aeroplane and fits into the boot of a car for easy transportation.

The Allen BombTec Defender has five cameras multiple sensors and tools which be manipulated simultaneously. It has a titanium construction which means the robot is durable, lightweight and agile. It has a lifting capacity of up to 80kg. It is also environmentally sealed so that it can withstand frequent and vigorous CBR wash down, extending its life span in the event of contamination.

Allen-Vanguard is also showing a number of sophisticated electronic counter measure systems (or "jamming" tools) for use by military personnel in theatres worldwide, and as part of regular protection measures for VIPs.

For more information about this company go to:  
[www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=252](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=252)

**SCANNA MSC LTD** from the will be showcasing their new low cost SCANWEDGE flat panel x-ray unit at this year's MILIPOL.

SCANWEDGE is a unique low cost compact and portable Flat Panel Imaging option for police, law enforcement and bomb technicians involved in x-raying abandoned bags or packages. SCANNA say SCANWEDGE is fast and easy to deploy from a range of angles and combines portability with a slimline profile and a robust design.



For more information about this company go to:  
[www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=186](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=186)

German company **Bruker Daltonik** are promoting their RAID-AFM which is a gas trace detector for the detection of Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC's) and Chemical Warfare Agents (CWA's). This product is designed to protect critical infrastructure such as public buildings, airports, subways, stadiums, petroleum refineries, harbour areas and governmental institutions.

For more information about this company go to:  
[www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=763](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=763)

**Easat** provide complete radar sensor systems and high performance antennas for a wide range of coastal surveillance operations for the detection of small hostile targets at very long ranges in poor weather conditions. High range and azimuth discrimination is achieved through the use of high gain antennas.



For more information about this company go to:  
[www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=2224](http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=2224)



## Positive Identification of Radioactive Materials

Various government agencies are deploying radiation monitors at key check points to guard against a possible terrorist threat from a nuclear weapon or radiological dispersion device (a dirty bomb). These radiation monitors are being located at seaports, airports and border crossings, or on bridges and in tunnels of major cities — any place where it may be possible to interdict illicit nuclear materials.

Due to the prevalence of naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) present in legitimate commerce such as kitty litter, ceramic tiles and fertilizer along with radionuclides used in industrial or medical applications, radiation monitors may "alarm" quite often. Although these types of "false positives" are not actually true false positives, because the material that the monitor is measuring may indeed be radioactive, alarms caused by NORM or legitimate radioisotopes are frequently referred to as nuisance alarms, because they inhibit the flow of legitimate commerce.

Such nuisance alarms require further investigation to determine whether or not they are innocent.

Reliable and accurate results, however, are not always easy to attain, especially in the case of illicit trafficking, where "masking" of a radioactive material may be done to confuse the detection system. Only a high-resolution system offers the energy selectivity needed to correctly identify the radioactive source that triggered the alarm. Also, if vehicles, packages, or people are stopped every time an increased radiation level is detected and the alarms are not resolved quickly, normal commerce would be frequently halted and the resulting negative economic impact could potentially be huge.

When an alarm is triggered, response personnel must quickly and accurately determine whether or not the alarm was caused by a legitimate commercial radioactive source, a NORM, an industrial or medical isotope, or a potential terrorist weapon. To determine the identity of the radioactive source, it is necessary to do a spectroscopic analysis of the suspicious package, cargo container, or vehicle that caused the alarm. The only portable radiation detector with adequate resolution to accurately and reliably identify radioactive sources is a High-Purity Germanium Detector (HPGe)

Portable Handheld Radiation Identifiers (HHRIDs) currently rely on a variety of radiation detector technologies. Low-resolution detectors, such as those based on Sodium Iodide (NaI) have difficulty identifying the presence of Special Nuclear Material (SNM) that may be hidden inside one of the thousands of legitimate radioactive shipments that occur each day.

HPGe detectors have 20 to 30 times better resolution than NaI detectors, and, unlike NaI detectors, are resistant to information (signal) degradation caused by changes in background radiation, shielding, multiple radionuclide interference, and temperature variations. Such ever-present variations often result in either false positives or false negatives.

HPGe-based detectors have been used for over 25 years in radiological laboratory applications but field deployment of portable HPGe-based detectors, however, has been limited due to their need to operate at cryogenic temperatures and their requirement for highly accurate supporting electronics.

Recent technology advancements have revolutionized HPGe detector applications. First, advancements made by ORTEC over the past ten years in solid-state electronics and, in particular, digital signal processing have dramatically reduced the size, complexity, operating power and cost of the electronics required to support HPGe detectors.

Second, and more recently, ORTEC has incorporated miniature, low-power, highly reliable cryogenic coolers into its HPGe detectors, eliminating the need for bulky liquid nitrogen cooling. Portable, electromechanically cooled HPGe detectors have been available commercially for over two years and have been successfully put to effective use by a wide variety of state and federal agencies.



For more information about this company go to:  
<http://www.worldsecurity-index.com/details.php?id=1021>

## "The background on ePassports"

Article courtesy of 3M Security Systems Division

Much activity over the past few years has been centred on ePassports. The most immediate challenge facing both solution vendors and early adopters is the international interoperability of products (passports and readers) and technology (chips).

ePassports are electronic machine-readable travel documents (eMRTD's), more specifically passports, that have been augmented to include contactless integrated circuits (IC). The IC is often known simply as a "chip" and sometimes referred to as a Radio Frequency Identification chip or RFID chip. Once data is written to the chip, it is locked to prevent its content from being changed. After the issuing nation has programmed passport holder identification data to the chip and it is locked, the contactless IC becomes a "read-only" chip.

On January 5, 2004, the government of the United States initiated the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) program. This program requires the collection on arrival in the US of biometric data from all non-US citizens who originate in countries that do not participate in the visa waiver program. Currently, the US offers a visa waiver program with 27 nations, including the UK, Germany and Japan. Citizens of these countries who are in possession of machine-readable passports (MRP) may enter the US without a visa. After October 26, 2006, participating countries are required to have a program in place to issue ePassports to their citizens. The European Union also has an ePassport launch deadline for its member states set for the summer of 2006. Other countries are also looking to adopt ePassports.

The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), a United Nations agency, defines the specifications applicable to machine-readable passports. In May 2004, the ICAO recommended that member states implement the use of an image of the face as the globally interoperable biometric. Countries were also given the option to supplement face information with fingerprint and/or iris data, and the use of contactless integrated circuits for the storage and retrieval of biometric data. The ICAO has since produced two important Technical Reports relating to the implementation of biometrics in ePassports. The first addresses the Logical Data Structure (LDS) of the data to be stored in the ePassports chip.

The second addresses the use of the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Digital Signatures as a method for authenticating and accessing the digital content of ePassports.

There are defined mechanisms for accessing the digital content of ePassports. The first access method involves "clear" data transmission. This implies that any reader may open an unchallenged communication channel with the chip and extract its content. To aid in the rapid international adoption of ePassports, it was initially anticipated that this access method would be widely implemented. The obvious advantage is that it is straightforward and it should be possible to deploy quickly. The disadvantage is that unauthorised readers will not be prevented from activating the chip and downloading its content. It is also possible for sensitive, nearby radio receivers to eavesdrop on the communication between the chip and its authorised reader.

The optional Basic Access Control method introduces the use of PKI digital whereby the reader extracts the passport number, passport holders date of birth and the passports date of expiry from the second line of the printed machine readable zone (MRZ) and use this information to build a key used to unlock access to the chip. The USA has announced that it will use a combination of Basic Access Control and a conductive material in the book cover to limit access to its ePassports.

All of the above access mechanisms cannot detect if the chip embedded in the ePassport is authentic and, is not a copy or a substituted chip. To verify the authenticity of the ePassports digital content, two authentication methods are supported.

Passive Authentication is a minimum requirement of ICAO ePassports. Each ePassports chip will contain a Document Security Object. This is a digitally signed PKI data element that represents the content of the ePassports Logical Data Structure. Using a known public key, it will be possible to authenticate the ePassports Security Object. While this process will ensure that the content of the chip is authentic, it will not be able to detect that the content of the chip is a copy of an original chip nor that the chip itself has not been substituted from another document. To accomplish this level of security Active Authentication may be used. Keys are used with a challenge-response to ensure that the chip is original and corresponds uniquely to the paper document. ePassports are the latest innovation in secure identity documents. By April 1, 2010, 110 ICAO member states will be issuing machine-readable passports and many of these will be ePassports.

## *Optronic systems in countering terrorist threats*

In response to the successful deployment of new technologies terrorist networks have stepped up their activities, aimed at targeting vulnerable facilities such as nuclear and chemical facilities, oil and gas industry, tourism etc. Terrorists spend considerable assets on procuring anti-tank guided missiles (ATGM), man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS), pinpoint and area precision-guided munitions (PGM), highly efficient intelligence, surveillance, and information retrieval means to select and reconnoitre and choose targets.

Better security of facilities make it harder it is for terrorists to infiltrate them and launch terrorist attacks but unfortunately, standard approaches to security often fall short of taking nascent threats into account.

In most cases when preparing an attack or an infiltration, terrorists employ optical surveillance, sighting, and intelligence acquisition means, as well as cameras, enabling them to carry out their tasks at a secure safe distance. Depending on the location of a secure area, geographical features, vegetation, and terrain, the stand-off range may vary from 100 to 2,000 m.

Securing facilities in urban areas is particularly difficult. Terrorist can reconnoitre such facilities with the help of optical and laser systems from behind tinted windshields of cars parked nearby, or adjacent buildings.

State-of-the-art devices, such as those developed by the TRANSKRIPT Scientific Industrial Centre and based on infrared laser detection and ranging, offer quick and reliable detection and ranging of optical and optronic surveillance means irrespective of type (daytime, night, active, passive, laser, television, etc.).

Depending on the type of a surveillance encountered the detection range may total 30-3,000 m by day and night in poor visibility without any special adjustments.

Optical detectors can efficiently operate as part of an integrated facility security system, capable of detecting a terrorist threat at an early stage.

Portable, mobile, and fixed versions facilitate various types of tactical interoperability. Automated control and the outward similarity of fixed detectors with TV system prevent terrorists, establishing surveillance of the target, from detecting such devices at an early stage.

An integration of optical detectors with radars, low-level television, and thermal imagers can considerably improve security and prevent terrorist attacks

Russian Special Forces units, equipped with portable and mobile optical detectors have successfully detected assailants during counter-terrorism, peacekeeping, and search-and-rescue (S&R) operations, as well as state border guard duty and when countering drug trafficking.

Laser detectors also have a high probability of detecting sights and surveillance means of snipers, spotters, observation scouts, ATGM crews, and rocket launchers.

Coordinates of the detected threat can be fed directly into the command and control system for immediate response.

Optical and optronic detectors, developed by the TRANSKRIPT Scientific Industrial Centre, have undergone comprehensive tests at specialised firing ranges. They have been included in integrated state programmes, designed to provide security to crucial facilities, and long-term oil and gas facility anti-terror protection programmes.

Article by Nikolai N. Slipchenko Director General of the TRANSKRIPT Scientific Industrial Centre



## Work Shop & Conference Success! *Border Management in an Insecure World 3 - 7 April 2006*

The International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU) of the University of Durham, England in cooperation with BORDERPOL present held the IBRU's seventh international conference addressing topics of growing concern to governments, scholars and boundary practitioners.



Above: Capt. Melinda Moor of the Hungarian Border Guard and technical advisor to BORDERPOL and Mr. Martin Pratt, Director of Research at IBRU.

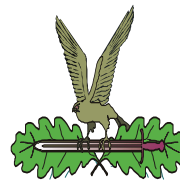


Below: Thomas A. Tass, Executive Director BORDERPOL and Ms. Michelle Speak, Director of External Relations, IBRU

Below: An old landmark in Durham, UK



## XIV International Conference



The Hungarian Border Guards will host its annual conference in at the lakeside town of Siófok, in Hungary.

This year the forum will attract senior border service leadership and diplomatic and consular representatives from over 70 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas.

FRONTEX, the new EU border intelligence and cooperation centre will be a feature of the conference. BORDERPOL supports the 14<sup>th</sup> IBPC and looks forward to seeing old and new colleagues. For further information contact Capt. Melinda Moor at the Hungarian Border Guards, Labanc Utca 21, Budapest 1021 Hungary.

# If the nation looks to you for its security, who do you look to?

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