

International Council For Industrial Security & Safety Management



Newsletter: January 2012

Let's professionalize the professionals...

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Better Security Sense...

The alarm monitoring and response is very complex and tedious function of security management. Fraught with False Alarms and entailed resource-mobilization, alarm monitoring also means that systems need to be constantly upgraded and procedures checked. There is also need to constantly audit the efficacy of the system, return-on-investment and the integrity of the data for very efficient alarm monitoring. Since all these activities occupy lot of attention and priorities of the organizations, the forward looking managements started off-loading these activities to third-parties – specialist in the field. This turns out to be cost effective and very

dependable option which enhances the level of security preparedness.

Spearheading this phenomenon are few security agencies in some metros where they established their Central Monitoring Stations. These metros cater to big offices, industries as well as individual residents who wish to avail their services. Lead article of this newsletter is on the subject of establishing Central Monitoring Stations.

Capt S B Tyagi
For ICISS



**With the fond hope and firm resolve
That the coming year**

Will be harbinger of peace and love,
Let us wish every law-abiding citizen

**A happy and prosperous
New Year!**



**The leadership
Principle:**

**The greatest gift a King can
give to his people is not gold
or gifts but security!**

: Panchtatntra

Security for Cash-In-Transit



By: Maj. Ian Kerr, CSM

About the author

An infantry officer and go-getter, Major Ian Kerr has been distinctive in accomplishing most challenging tasks in equally more challenging circumstances!

A certified Security Manager, he possesses Diploma in Industrial Security & Safety Management. He is also holder of Post Graduate Diploma in Personnel Management & labor Welfare.

He is presently head of Administration and security of one of the prestigious facilities of Ranbaxy in Punjab. Known for his generous nature and helping attitude, he is well recognized in security fraternity.

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Cash-in-transit (CIT) or Cash / valuables-in-transit (CVIT) are terms used to refer to the physical transfer of banknotes, coins and items of value from one location to another. Traditionally, both terms refer to transfer of cash and valuables between cash centres and bank branches, ATM points, large retailers and other premises holding large amounts of cash. Most of Cash in Transit (C.I.T.) companies are security companies offering cash handling as part of their services. The major turnover is usually generated with guarding. Loomis is today the only company which is fully dedicated to cash handling after the split from Securitas. Brinks spun off its home security division setting the focus as well on cash handling.

By the industrial trend, the CIT companies are seen as logistic companies in the private security industry and therefore have to comply with transport and security legislations. In some countries, the transportation of cash has its own legislation. Legislation and regulations may impose requirements and restrictions on use of firearms, types of vehicles, minimum number of crew members, and use of Intelligent Banknote Neutralisation Systems. CIT services can be carried out in soft-skinned, semi-armoured or armoured vehicles. The use of soft-skinned vehicles is normally only used when alternative security methods, such as Intelligent Banknote Neutralisation Systems, are also used. Such CIT is commonly referred to as "Light CIT".

Attacks on security vehicles carrying cash and valuables pose a major risk to life and property that endangers not only security personnel but also members of the public who find themselves caught up in these violent crimes.

Every day the industry transports well over billions in cash in a fleet of vehicles. This presents an attractive target for organised, professional criminals for whom the potential rewards often justifies the use of extreme violence. These robberies place the industry's couriers at daily risk from shooting, stabbing, pistol-whipping and beatings with weapons such as baseball bats. The outcome can range from death and permanent incapacity to broken bones and

post-traumatic stress, which inflict a lasting effect on the individuals involved, their work colleagues and their families and friends. By their very nature, many such crimes occur in public places such as high streets, supermarkets and filling stations, putting ordinary members of the public at similar risk.

Cash-in-transit robbery is a far more prolific crime than many people appreciate. All parts of the country are affected although the threat is particularly severe in areas like industrial hubs and trading centres as well as banking sectors. The security industry has campaigned for many years for help in tackling this menace. Considerable investment has been made by the security industry in the introduction of new technologies to deter and detect attacks, increased implementation of best practice for cash-in-transit deliveries by the banking industry and considerable



improvements in communication and intelligence sharing between the various stakeholders.

Services

Inside CIT, the companies are specialized in the transportation and processing of cash and valuables, precious metals. They transport banknotes, coins, bulk cash, diamonds, non-personalised smart cards, non-personalised passports and other valuables. That is why, in many countries, the service was renamed 'Asset handling' or 'Asset-in-transit'.

The action plan comprises four distinct considerations

- Reducing opportunities through improved security, creating a safer environment, reducing repeat victimisation, building stronger communities and looking to improve regulation.
- Reducing incentives by seizing criminal assets and facilitating civil asset recovery initiatives.
- Increasing deterrence through better communication, enforcement and the management of offenders.
- Supporting partners through increasing the capacity of local deliveries, identifying and disseminating good practice, making cash-in-transit a priority, encouraging better data analysis and research and improving performance management.



Vehicles Parking

The subject of parking enforcement has raised valid need for publication of the cash-in-transit charter. It is suggested that adequate loading and unloading facilities be provided for cash-in-transit vehicles in pedestrian areas and that consideration be given to granting exemption from parking regulations. This move has clear implications for the effective implementation of the action plan, since it has a direct bearing on two of its four key elements - reducing opportunities for crime and supporting partners by making cash-in-transit a priority and developing good practice. The current situation, whereby each local authority makes its own decision about exemptions for so-called 'bullion vehicles,' leads to a complex and bureaucratic situation in which service providers have to conduct multiple negotiations with individual councils, often with

completely different outcomes. Some local authorities have understood the unique risk and have agreed to provide exemptions but many have not. The result is that the risk of attack can differ from place to place, potentially even on parts of the same street divided by a local authority boundary.

The issue cries out for urgent action. The cash-in-transit business, by its very nature, requires that its vehicles-park as close as possible to customers' premises. This is both an operational requirement for vehicle crews and a common sense precaution to reduce the risk of attack. Many cash deliveries and collections occur on busy high streets and the fact is that access is frequently made difficult by parking regulations that fail to differentiate between the public at large and a high risk operation that is typically concluded in a very short time. The result is that cash-in-transit crews either increase their vulnerability to attack or risk being issued with a parking ticket.

Risk Reduction

In terms of the numbers of offences, robberies, according to security analysts, appear to have reduced even when no official figures are available. Despite this good work, it is more than evident that attacks against cash-in-transit crews still need to reduce significantly further. In order to achieve this, the resources being put into lowering the figures by the government, police and other stakeholders must be maintained to continue to bring the figures down.

Cash Processing

Cash processing is an industrial process far removed from traditional banking activities and culture. The internal organization of cash handling within banks is often obsolete and inefficient, inherited from old bank organizations and further complicated by mergers, acquisitions and restructuring. This has led the majority of banks to opt for the outsourcing of wholesale cash processing. Banks pursue several objectives when they choose to externalize their cash processing:



- Cut costs by streamlining processing structures and implementing higher throughput sorters.
- Achieve economies of scale thanks to larger and more efficient cash centres.
- Reduce investments required by an increasingly capital-intensive industry.
- Reduce the risks associated with cash.
- Optimize the supply chain management.
- Focus on the core business.

There are on the other hand inherent difficulties associated with outsourcing. One of them is the loss of control and the reliance on external providers. In some cases, banks no longer have the know-how in relation to cash handling. Cash processing has evolved from a labour intensive activity focused on the transportation of cash to a capital-intensive industry offering end-to end solutions. Transport no longer constitutes the value added in the business but continues to

structure the organization. The CIT's footprint remains a key factor of selection by banks and retailers.

The industry is generally divided into the following activities:

- Transport
- Processing
- ATM servicing

The quality of product, the strength of keys, the security of codes and the history and pedigree of the name it ensures that solutions are tailored to need and budget, are available with technical research and support, to protect the transaction and storage of cash or important documents, whether in the High Street, as part of daily life, or in apparent secure locations.

Industrial Locking Solutions

CIT vehicle manufactures and other system providers have a wide range of key switches, cam-locks and specialist self-powering electronic combination locks to secure such equipment as integral vehicle safes, drop safes and transfer hatches. Security solutions for most of the services undertaken within the CIT sector such as high street collection, trunking, bulk coin carrying, car park meter and ATM servicing are easily available in the market.



- Controlled highly secure access to Cash in Transit Vehicles, buildings, offices and plant
- Maximum ease of use
- Aesthetically sympathetic to environment

Future of CIT

CITs are attempting to move away from this product oriented organization to customized sourcing models. Protect from intent within, is as critical as defence against outside aggression. There have been great losses of cash while in-transit and hurt the reputations of quite a few agencies in the field. Lots of innovative and out-of-box solutions have been made available to the customers!

In short, the battle has yet to be won and all the stakeholders are determined to achieve a further reduction in attacks during 2012, through continued innovation in technology and practice and the deployment of major resources.

These efforts demand support, not only within the existing partnership, but also from other interested parties, most notably local government. There is no doubt that concerted action on this issue could have a beneficial impact and many people are surprised that local government has not been more active in addressing the issue, not least given its clear interest in creating a safe and secure public realm.

Technology Corner: Torch Camera

The Torch Camera has been designed to offer superior flexibility and speed of deployment. Featuring a high resolution (3 Megapixel) camera and interchangeable lenses, the Torch Camera has tremendous flexibility. Video motion detection captures activity in detail, enabling vehicles or individuals to be identified. The built-in battery back-up can be used for up to 10 hours without recharging (subject to camera specification).

The camera also features built in storage for several thousand images for playback. Images can also be delivered offsite via FTP or email. Deployment is fast and easy. Simply turn the Torch Camera on and within a just a few minutes the camera is accessible remotely. Fully featured remote setup allows for the complete configuration of the camera including changes to detection and recording.



All that is required to view images from Torch Camera is a device capable of accessing the internet, such as a PC or a Smartphone; password protection ensures the security of both the device and location. Remote users can also activate recording or save a single image and all images can be processed off line using additional, free of charge, software.

The Torch Camera is ideally suited to installations both short and long term with the additional flexibility of being able to be relocated in minutes. There is no need to wait for a telecoms provider to install an internet connection or be tied to a service contract.

Building site security, asset management, emergency services, situational awareness or health and safety purposes are valuable jobs that were once trusted to people, now the Torch Camera can carry these tasks out automatically. The Torch Camera can also send an alarm to an ARC (Alarm Receiving Centre) for verification and response.

The Torch Camera can be used as a handheld device for rapid deployment or for incident management. As Torch Camera is carried around site engineers, operators and managers can all log on to the camera and see what is happening, enabling companies to allow numerous people to visit site while reducing their carbon footprint.

With optional integrated Wi-Fi increasing the connectivity of the camera, users are able to download video without disturbing the camera or using large amounts of mobile bandwidth.

SeSys

Networked Vision Solutions

http://www.sesys.co.uk/Live_demonstration_camera.html

Biological weapons using gene tech are Latest terror threat

Qaida had urged brothers with degree in microbiology or chemistry... to develop a weapon of mass destruction.

A crude but effective weapon can be made by using widely available pathogens and cheap equipment

: Hillary Clinton

Geneva: The United States called on Wednesday for closer international cooperation to prevent terrorist groups from developing or using bio- logical weapons, a threat it said was growing. US secretary of state Hillary Clinton said countries must strengthen their ability to detect and respond to suspicious outbreaks of infectious disease that could be caused by pathogens falling into the wrong hands.

"Unfortunately the ability of terrorists and other non- state actors to develop and use these weapons is growing. Therefore this must be a renewed focus of our efforts," she said in a speech in Geneva. "Because there are warning-signs and they are too serious to ignore." She said al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula had urged "brothers with degrees in microbiology or chemistry ... to develop a weapon of mass destruction".

A crude but effective terrorist weapon can be made by using a sample of widely available pathogens, cheap equipment and "college-level chemistry and biology", she added. States must do a better job of reporting on measures being taken to guard against the misuse of biological weapons and scientists should exchange views on threats, Clinton said. She was addressing a global conference to review the Biological Weapons Convention banning biological and toxin weapons, which has been ratified by 165 states. She called for maximizing benefits of scientific research and minimizing the risks that it will be misused. There was a need to balance the need for scientific innovation with the need to guard against such risks, she said.

Reuters

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