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PUBLIC SECURITY AND DISASTER RESPONSE

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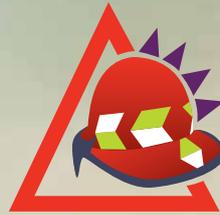


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Dear reader,

This current issue of "Global Security" deals with international criminology, drone detection, emergency communication and disaster response.

**International Criminology:** Under Japanese Penal Code gambling and lottery are prohibited. However, several kinds of gambling and lottery have been legalized to promote some policy after World War II. Minoru Yokoyama, Professor Emeritus of Kokugakuin University in Tokyo, member of our editorial team, analyzes why and how the lottery and gambling such as betting at a race of a race of bicycles, horses, motorcycles and boats have been legalized from the historical point of view in addition to legalizing Pachinko (a kind of pinball game) as a legal game.

**International View:** Milipol Qatar 2018, the leading international exhibition dedicated to homeland security and civil defence in the Middle East, returns for its 12th edition this year, for the biggest and most engaging show to date. The 12th edition of the leading homeland security and civil defence event will be the most comprehensive in the show's history and bringing together thousands of industry professionals and thought leaders.

**European view:** The 18th PMRExpo is once again taking place November 27 to 29 2018 at the Koelnmesse. In the last years, the international professional trade fair has established itself as the European leading fair for professional mobile radio and control centres, and has had vast growth. In 2018, the PMRExpo is expecting more than 4,300 visitors from all around the globe and more than 225 national and international exhibitors. Patron is once again the Interior Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia Herbert Reul.

We hope you enjoy reading this issue. We are always happy to receive your feedback as well as suggestions for future issues at [info@homeland-sec.de](mailto:info@homeland-sec.de).

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Nadine Seumenicht,  
Publisher & Editor-in-Chief



Exhibitor at the upcoming event Milipol Qatar 2018.



# Development of Legal Gambling and Lottery in Japan

Minoru Yokoyama, Professor Emeritus  
of Kokugakuin University in Tokyo

## Issues on Legalization of Casino



Many people playing Pachinko.

**Under Japanese Penal Code gambling and lottery are prohibited. However, several kinds of gambling and lottery have been legalized to promote some policy after World War II. I will analyze why and how the lottery and such gambling as betting at a race of a race of bicycles, horses, motorcycles and boats have been legalized from the historical viewpoint in addition to legalizing Pachinko (a kind of pinball game) as a legal game.**

In December 2016, the Integrated Resort Development Promotion Law by which a casino will be introduced into Japan was enacted without sufficient deliberation. I will analyze the process of legalizing a casino by the use of newspaper articles. As a conclusion I will explain what bad effects will be caused by the introduction of a casino into Japan.

### Control of Gambling and Lottery Before World War II

We witness Boryokudan, Japanese gangsters' group. After the World War II, Boryokudan has been formed by Bakuto (gamblers), Tekiya (peddlers or stall keepers)

and Gurentai (street hoodlums). In the latter part of Edo era (1603-1867) Bakuto and Tekiya were formed by outlaws, who dropped out of the feudal caste system under Tokugawa Shogunate (Yokoyama, 1999:137). Towards the end of Edo era we saw many desperate poor farmers, who indulged themselves in gambling (Masukawa, 1989:181). Lottery for collection of money to repair a shrine and a temple was also popular among ordinary people.

After the Meiji Restoration of 1868, Japan's legal system was modernized. In 1880, Penal Code after an example of French one was proclaimed, in which there were three articles on prohibition of gambling and lottery. Article 260 prescribed the punishment imposed on a person having opened a gambling house to gain a profit, or a person having invited Bakutos and having made them gather. This punishment was the imprisonment with compulsory labor between three months and one year in addition to a fine between JPY 10 and JPY 100<sup>1</sup>. Under Paragraph 1 of Article 261 a person having committed gambling by betting a profit and a

<sup>1</sup> Yen was drastically devalued by the inflation soon after the World War II in 1945.



The poster on Summer Jumbo Lottery was seen in a bus managed by Tokyo Metropolitan Government. The Summer Jumbo Treasure Lottery was sold all over Japan during the period from July 9 to August 3. The dividend for the first prize was JPY 500 million (US\$ 4,545,000). In addition, a person having a ticket with one number before and after the number for the first prize could receive the dividend of JPY 100 million respectively. Therefore, a person having more than two tickets had a possibility of winning the total of JPY 700 million. In the poster with a picture like a summer festival they emphasized the maximum possible dividend of JPY 700 million in addition to JPY 50 million in case of the mini Treasure Lottery. By the way, the dividend for the first prize of the Treasure Lottery at End of Year, the largest lottery in Japan, amounts to JPY 700 million, while the dividend for a ticket of one number before and after the number for the first prize amounts to JPY 150 million respectively.

person having supplied a room or a house by knowing the situation were imposed the imprisonment between one month and six months in addition to a fine between JPY 5 and JPY 50. However, a person having committed gambling by betting a small amount of food and drink was not imposed any criminal punishment. Under Paragraph 2 of the same article instruments for gambling and the property to offer for gambling were forfeited. Under Article 262 a bookmaker having collected property by lottery to gain a profit was imposed the imprisonment between one month and six months in addition to a fine between JPY 5 and JPY 50. However, police officers could arrest offenders only at the place where gambling and lottery were committing. In addition they were prohibited from searching at night. Then, they often failed to arrest many Bakutos, even armed Bakutos<sup>2</sup>.

In 1877, Seinan Civil War occurred in Kyushu Island. Former warriors who were dissatisfied with new policies under the authoritarian national government formed a rebel army, which many armed Bakutos joined. After the rebel army was defeated, many Bakutos were arrested. Then, the total number of arrested persons for gambling amounted to about 33,000 in

1877, an increase by 25 percent from that in the previous year.

After 1877 those who protested the authoritarian national government embarked on the Freedom and Peoples' Rights Movement for the enactment of Constitutional Law, in which many Bakutos participated. As the measures to suppress the movement the government issued the Rule to Regulate Gambling in 1884 for criminalization by which the above-mentioned three articles on gambling and lottery prescribed in the Penal Code were abolished. Under this rule the administrative police instead of the judicial police regulated Bakutos severely by arresting them even without any proof of having committed gambling. However, on June 10 in 1889 the rule was abolished soon after the proclamation of the Constitutional Law on February 11, 1889, because Article 23 of the Constitution provided Japanese subjects of an emperor with the right not to being arrested, confined, interrogated or imposed any punishment without a prescription of a law.

In 1907, the current Penal Code was enacted after the example of German one. In this current Penal Code we see three articles under 23rd Chapter on prohibition of gambling and lottery. Article 185 prescribes that a person having committed gambling shall be punished by a fine under JPY 500,000 (US\$ 4,545) or a minor fine between under JPY 10,000 and JPY 1,000<sup>3</sup>. However, he/she shall not be punished in case of betting a small amount of property for a temporary leisure. The punishment imposed on a person having committed gambling is more lenient than that prescribed by Paragraph 1 of Article 261 of the old Penal Code as the imprisonment is not prescribed.

However, the punishment imposed on a habitual gambler is severer than that prescribed in the old Penal Code. Under Paragraph 1 of Article 186 a person having committed gambling habitually shall be imposed imprisonment with compulsory labor under three years. Paragraph 2 of the same article prescribes that a person having opened a gambling house or having made Bakutos join to gain a profit shall be imposed imprisonment between three months and five years. The punishment is severer than that prescribed by Article 260 of the old Penal Code.

Article 187 on lottery prescribes severer punishment than that provided under Article 262 of the old Penal Code. Under Paragraph 1 of this article a person having launched lottery shall be punished by imprisonment with compulsory labor under three years or a fine under JPY 1,500,000 (US\$ 13,636). Paragraph 2 prescribes that a person having acted as an agency for issuing lottery shall be imposed imprisonment with

<sup>2</sup> In the chaotic situation at the end of Edo era rulers failed to control outlaws armed by swords, which only warriors were permitted to hold under the caste system.

<sup>3</sup> The maximum amount of the fine was adjusted several times to the inflation rate. The rate of JPY to US\$ is the current rate.

compulsory labor under one year or a fine under JPY 1,000,000 (US\$ 9,091), while a person having given or received the issued lottery shall be imposed a fine under JPY 300,00 (US\$ 2,727) or a minor fine between under JPY10,000 and JPY1,000 under Paragraph 3.

Before the finish of the World War II we did not witness any legalization of gambling. However, in 1937 when the Second Sino-Japan War occurred the Law on Temporary Funding Adjustment Method was enacted, by which the lottery was sometimes issued for the war procurement.

The police sometimes changed policy of regulation of Bakutos and Tekiyas in response to political situation. With the up-surge of Japanese nationalism since 1888 Bakutos and Tekiyas became more closely affiliated with conservative groups (Yokoyama, 1999:137). In 1919 they founded a political right wing association in the Kanto area including Tokyo. As they supported the policy of waging a war, they were not severely suppressed by the police until the end of World War II in 1945. On the other hand, during the World War II the police copped persons enjoying a mah-jongg even by betting a small amount of money, because they regarded these persons as unpatriotic.

#### Legalization of Gambling and Lottery soon after World War II

Soon after the World War II many people became poverty. Not only the national government but also local governments did not have financial funds enough to recover from damages suffered during the war. In 1948, several special laws to legalize gambling and lottery were enacted for the purpose of acquisition of money for the recovery. By the enactment of the Lottery Ticket Law in 1948 lottery was legalized on the base of the public interest purpose that it contributes to raising money for a financial fund of a local government by absorbing the floating purchasing power. Under this law all prefectural governments and 20 designated large cities continue to issue lottery called "Treasure Lottery", although the recovery was completed during the period of High Economic Growth from 1954 to 1973.

In 1948, the gambling to bet at such a race of bicycles, horses, motorcycles and boats was also legalized on the purpose of raising the funds for the recovery and the promotion of some industry. Under the Horse Racing Law the assigned local governments issue a winner voting ticket on the purpose of improvement of their finance and the promotion of the animal husbandry. In case of the race of bicycles the gambling is legalized on the base of such public interest purpose as the improvement of machines including bicycles, the promotion of export of these machines, rationalization of the

machinery industry and the promotion of enterprises to increase other public interest in addition to the improvement of the finance of a local government.

The money raised by the legalized gambling and lottery contributed to the recovery from damages soon after the war. For example, the Kawasaki City Government which could raise money by the gambling at a race of both horses and bicycles, succeeded in constructing such a building as a school and a public hall and roads earlier than in neighboring cities which did not hold such a race.

Recently, the situation has changed drastically. For example, we do not need to raise money by gambling on the purpose of recovery from damages suffered during the war. Without presenting some new public interest



A small shop for a woman to sell tickets of Treasure Lottery. Previously, Mizuho Bank being entrusted to sell tickets of Treasure Lottery operated a lot of such small shops. However, these small shops have decreased with depopulation in local areas. There are four Lottery Shops near JR Shinbashi Railway Station. The average daily number of passengers riding a train at JR Shinbashi Railway Station amounted to 277,404 in fiscal 2017. Therefore, four lottery shops compete severely to sell lottery tickets.



At the center wall they advertised that a person who bought a ticket of the Treasure Lottery of End of Year at their shop won JPY 100 million for the second prize. They invited customers to buy a lottery ticket at their shop with good fortune.

purpose people would doubt about the legitimacy of gambling and lottery legalized in 1948, because more and more people become an gambling addict.

#### Legalization of Pachinko as Game

Pachinko, a kind of pinball game, was invented in Japan. In 1930 the first Pachinko parlor opened as the entertainment and amusement business in Nagoya City. It became a popular gambling game. However, in 1937 the Wartime Special Law was enacted, by which the new opening of a Pachinko parlor was prohibited. After Japan declared a war against the United States in December 1941, the war regime was strengthened. Then, Pachinko was prohibited as a non-essential industry, by which all Pachinko parlors were closed. Metal balls for Pachinko were offered to the munitions industry.

In 1946, the ban on Pachinko was removed. Pachinko was prevalent as a play of common people. To disguise Pachinko as non-gambling game, the System of Three Stores was established. At a Pachinko parlor customers acquire balls after winning at Pachinko game. Then, they go to the second store to exchange those balls into a premium such as a cigarette and a chocolate. They visit the third store to exchange the premium to cash. An owner of the third store sold the premium to the Pachinko parlor. As the disguise under this system was

successful, the police did not regard a Pachinko parlor as an illegal casino.

The Pachinko machines have improved to make customers satisfy with their gambling spirit. Originally, customers hit a ball by the use of their finger. In the early 1950s the lever to hit 150 balls per a minute automatically was invented, by which we witnessed Pachinko boom. At the peak of the boom more than 45,000 Pachinko parlors were managed. Those who lost a large amount of money by playing Pachinko became gambling addiction, by which they causes many problems.

Then, in 1954 the Entertainment and Amusement Trades Control Law was revised, under which Pachinko was categorized as a legal game controlled by the Public Safety Commission and the police<sup>4</sup>. Under Paragraph 1 of Article 20 of Law on Control and Improvement of Amusement Business Pachinko parlors are prohibited from adopting Pachinko machines, which arose customer's gambling spirit exceedingly. By this revised law the use of Pachinko machines with the lever to hit balls automatically was banned. By this ban the total number of Pachinko parlors decreased to less than 10,000.

To grow customers' new attraction many kinds of Pachinko machines without high possibility of winning and losing largely in a short time have invented. Around

<sup>4</sup> In 1984, this law was renamed Law on Control and Improvement of Amusement Business.



At this shop they sold not only tickets of Treasure Lottery, but also tickets of toto, the sport lottery.

1965 Pachinko-typed slot machine was introduced to Pachinko parlors. In 1980, Fever Pachinko Machine appeared. The adoption of paying by a pre-paid card also contributed to the increase in customers. With motorization a large Pachinko parlors having a wide parking lot opened at the suburb of a city. Then, the total earnings of all Pachinko parlors reached to JPY 10 trillion. However, although new attractive machines continue to be invented by the development of technology, the Pachinko boom has waned under the strengthened control by the police, which consider peoples' criticism against high possibility of winning and losing largely at Pachinko. The total number of Pachinko parlors decreased from 18,000 in 1995 to 11,000 in 2013.

In the consideration of this decrease, Pachinko industry would decline if a casino is introduced into Japan. One of reason is that Japanese police could not control gaming such as a slot machine in a casino. People enjoying Pachinko, especially Pachinko-typed slot machine would move to a casino to satisfy exceedingly with their gambling spirit.

#### Introduction of Sport Lottery in 1998

The bubble economy in the late 1980's broke down in 1991, after which the money to promote sports activities ran short. On July 1, 1991, Japan Professional



At this shop they advertised specially the sale of tickets of Summer Jumbo Lottery. A male salesman solicited passengers for buying the ticket within three remaining days. They installed an altar with a statue of Daikoku, a god of wealth, at which a person could pray for winning large dividend before buying lottery tickets.

Football League (J League) was established. Leaders in sport fields began to make out a plan to introduce the Sports Lottery by the utilization of soccer games of JPFL in order to collect money for the fund to promote sport activities. In 1992, the Japan Sport Association and the Japanese Olympic Committee presented a petition on the introduction of Sports Lottery to all political parties and Parliamentarians on Sports.

Members of Parliamentarians on Sports made out a draft of the Sports Promotion Lottery Law. But, they failed three times to present it to the Diet owing to severe opposition. At that time not only organizations such as Japan Federation of Bar Associations, Japan PTA (Parents Teachers Association) National Council, Professional Baseball Development Council and Japanese Communist Party but also such famous persons as Takashi Ota, a leading scholar in pedagogy, Shigeo Nagashima, a manager of Yumiuri Giants Baseball Team, and Chuhei Nanbu, a gold medalist of the Olympic Game in 1932 opposed the introduction of the Sports Lottery by the utilization of soccer games, mainly because many youngsters, especially young supporters of a soccer game may receive bad influence by buying the lottery, although juveniles under 19 years old is prohibited from buying it.

It was not until May 20, 1998, that the Sports Promotion Lottery Law was enacted. Under this special law the Sports Lottery is legalized on the base of the

public interest purpose of promoting sports.

At that time we witnessed hot discussions during six years. To the contrary, nowadays there is no hot discussion on the introduction of a casino. According to the research of public opinion more than 60 percent among the population opposed the introduction of a casino, because they have a fear about the increase in gambling addiction. However, the opposition movement does not surge up. One reason is that there are few great opinion leaders to express the opposition to the introduction of a casino. In addition, reporters of the mass media have changed their attitude. They become very sensitive to keep neutrality. Then, they don't like to emphasize the opposite opinion. Therefore, many people do not have information on whether their fear is right or not.

### Paradise of Gambling

Many Japanese people have enjoyed legal lottery and gambling in addition to a lot of gaming such as Pachinko,



Mah-jongg and gaming by the use of application softs in a gaming machine and a smart phone. In such situation Japan has become a paradise of gambling. In the severe competition to acquire more customers, new technique and ways of legal lottery and gambling has been invented to stimulate their gambling spirit more and more. For example, Sports Lottery “toto” in the way of betting on a result of a soccer game of J League started in 2000 as an experiment in Shizuoka Prefecture. From March 3, 2001, “toto” was issued all over Japan, of which the maximum dividends amounted to JPY100 million (US\$909,000). In 2003, “totoGOAL” in the way of betting on the score of soccer games was introduced. In the same year people could buy the Sports Lottery at a convenient store which is located in many cities all over the country. Next year, the maximum amount of dividends was raised to JPY200 million (US\$ 1,810,000). In 2005, people could buy the Sports Lottery through the internet. As the smart phone is common, 75 percent of the Sports Lottery was purchased through the

internet in 2017. To acquire more customers, the maximum amount of dividends for “toto” was lifted from JPY 200 million to JPY500 million (US\$ 4,545,000) in 2015. In such a way the gambling spirit has been escalated among people, especially young supporters of J League. On the other hand, in case of Treasure Lottery the maximum amount of dividends has also increased to acquire more customers. However, at the severer competitive market of lottery and gambling the total amount of sale of Treasure Lottery decreased by 23 percent in the fiscal 2016 from that in fiscal 2005.

Many people enjoyed the public legal gambling on a race of bicycles, horses, motorcycles and boats in the bubble economy in the late 1980s. The amount of the sale of betting tickets of all public gambling reached JPY 9,832 billion in 1992, one year after breakdown of the bubble economy. Since 1992 it decreased constantly to JPY 4,963 billion (US\$ 45 billion) in 2008. During this period many local governments gave up holding the public gambling owing to accumulation of deficit. However, recently the amount of the sales of betting tickets increases, because people, especially youngsters begin to purchase the ticket through the internet by their smart phone. In such a situation more youngsters may suffer gambling addiction, because they can access to gambling more easily by their smart phone.

As Japan is a paradise of gambling, we witness the serious problem of gambling addiction. In fiscal 2017 Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare carried out a research on gambling addiction to 10,000 adults (Nihon Keizai Newspaper, on September 30, 2017). Based on the results of this research, about 3,200,000 persons were estimated to be a gambling addict. The rate of those who experienced the condition of gambling addiction at least once in their life amounted to 3.6 percent among all respondents. According to the analysis by sex, this rate was 6.7 percent in males, while 0.6 percent in females. Concerning kinds of gambling 2.9 percent, the highest rate, among respondents spent money for indulging in Pachinko and Pachinko-typed slot machine. According to the research by Susumu Higuchi the corresponding rate was 1.9 percent in 2006 in Netherlands, 1.2 percent in 2011 in France and 1.1 percent in 2008 in Switzerland. Higher rate in Japan shows that Japan as a gambling paradise is more seriously contaminated by gambling addiction. Nevertheless, conservative politicians backed up by leaders in the economic field have planned to introduce a casino into Japan under the slogan of the Establishment of Tourism Nation while neglecting serious problems about gambling addiction.



Crown Macao constructed the shopping area in a building for a casino. The scenery in this shopping area is similar to that in Venice. Chinese people enjoyed shopping spree of expensive goods with famous brand.



The poster on Summer Jumbo Lottery was seen in a bus managed by Tokyo Metropolitan Government. The Summer Jumbo Treasure Lottery was sold all over Japan during the period from July 9 to August 3. The dividend for the first prize was JPY 500 million (US\$ 4,545,000). In addition, a person having a ticket with one number before and after the number for the first prize could receive the dividend of JPY 100 million respectively. Therefore, a person having more than two tickets had a possibility of winning the total of JPY 700 million. In the poster with a picture like a summer festival they emphasized the maximum possible dividend of JPY 700 million in addition to JPY 50 million in case of the mini Treasure Lottery. By the way, the dividend for the first prize of the Treasure Lottery at End of Year, the largest lottery in Japan, amounts to JPY 700 million, while the dividend for a ticket of one number before and after the number for the first prize amounts to JPY 150 million respectively.

### Movement for Introducing Casino into Japan

38 Diet members affiliated with Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) established the Meeting to Discuss Public Casino in 2001. In December 2002, the Parliamentary Association for Discussion on Casino as International Tourism Industry in LDP was founded, which several old-aged leaders of LDP also joined. On April 14, 2010, the Parliamentary Association to Promote International Tourism Industry started, which many Diet members except for those affiliated with Communist Party and Social Democratic Party joined. The purpose of this association was to legalize a casino in order to promote the tourism industry in addition to legalization of the exchange of Pachinko balls into cash.

On April 9, 2005, in Singapore they decided at the Cabinet Meeting to construct the Integrated Resort (IR) including a casino at two places: Marina Bay and Sentosa. In these two places such facilities as a casino, a hotel, a theater, an international conference hall, an international exhibition hall, a playground and an aquarium with a zone for eating, drinking and shopping were constructed. The core facility is a casino. However, the maximum floor space for a casino facility is limited to 5 percent of all campus space for IR. By the construction of two IRs they succeed in increasing in

tourists visiting Singapore.

Knowing this success, members of the Parliamentary Association to Promote International Tourism Industry began to discuss the construction of IR including a casino. Members of Japan Restoration Party were eager to introduce a casino into Osaka, because they wanted to acquire prosperity by constructing IR in Yume Shima, an new artificial island in Osaka Bay. Then, they presented a draft of the IR Development Promotion Law in June in 2013, which did not pass at the Diet.

On May 30, 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited two IRs in Singapore; Marina Bay Sands and Resorts World Sentosa. He appreciated the success in these two IRs. At the press conference he told that IR will be a special project to increase foreign tourists double by 2020. Abe regarded IR as an important strategy on high economic growth. Being backed up by Abe, in April 2015, some Diet members of LDP and other two parties presented a draft of the IR Development Promotion Law again to the Diet. However, it failed to pass the Diet, because members of Komei Party forming the coalition government with LDP opposed the introduction of a casino<sup>5</sup>.

In autumn 2016, Abe negotiated actively with Japan

<sup>5</sup> Politicians of Komei Party are affiliated with Soka-gakkai, a religious group. They had to consider the opposition against the introduction of a casino by female members of Soka-gakkai.

Restoration Party to acquire the support for Abe's intent to revise Article 9 of the Constitution Law on the ban of holding military forces toward militarization. After the dealing with Japan Restoration Party Abe and LDP succeeded in conciliating Komei Party, which wanted to remain the coalition party with LDP. Then, a draft of the IR Development Promotion Law was presented to the Diet, which encountered the severe opposition by members of opposition parties. After deliberation for a short time on December 15, 2016, the draft passed by the approval of members affiliated with LDP, Komei Party and Japan Restoration Party, although several leaders of Komei Party voted against it.

In this process President Donald Trump seemed to give the pressure on Abe. On November 17, 2016, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met Donald Trump at the Trump Tower in New York soon after his victory at the presidential election. It is said that Trump asked Abe to introduce a casino into Japan, because he wanted to reduce the trade deficit for the United States. Then, by the initiative of Abe, the IR Development Promotion Law passed at the Diet after the insufficient debate for only two weeks (Nikkan Gandai on June 12, 2018).

On February 10, 2017, the first Summit Meeting between President Trump and Prime Minister Abe was held. At this meeting Trump asked Abe whether he knows such a company as Las Vegas Sands and MGM Resorts International. After the enactment of the IR Development Promotion Law international casino companies activated the preparation for constructing IR in Japan.

The IR Development Promotion Law prescribes that the government should make a draft of the Law to Implement IR within one year. Then, the Meeting to Promote Development of IR was founded to discuss the severe conditions to introduce a casino into Japan as Abe promised. After the finish of discussion the Meeting to Promote Development of IR published a report on July 31, 2017. In the consideration of this report the national government made out a draft of the IR Development Law (so-called "Casino Law", because the main purpose of this law is to prescribe procedures for introducing a casino), which was checked at the meeting of LDP and Komei Party. On April 3, 2018, LDP and Komei Party reached the agreement of contents of a draft of the Casino Law. Then, the government presented this draft to the Diet on April 27, 2018. It was enacted on July 20, 2018, although the opposition parties opposed it severely.

Casino Law prescribes only the framework to introduce a casino into Japan. According to Article 5 the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport is obliged to make out the basic policy to construct IR. By Article 6 a chief of local government which intends the



Pachinko Parlor at the center of Tokyo.



LASVEGAS Pachinko Parlor near a ferry terminal at the suburbs of Beppu City. With motorization a pachinko parlor with a large parking lot has increased, while that at the center of a city has decreased.

construction of IR in its territory is obliged to decide the implemental policy under the basic policy. Then, many rules and manuals on the procedure will be made to introduce a casino. It will take about two years by the finish of preparation. We estimate that less than four casinos will open around 2022<sup>6</sup>.

#### Possibility of Realizing Purposes of Casino Law

Article 1 of the Casino Law prescribes its purposes. Basing on Article 5 of the IR Development Promotion Law, the constructed IR facilities would be maintained by earnings from the sound casino enterprise controlled and supervised adequately by the national government. The most important purpose of IR is to realize the long-stay typed tourism, which contributes to

<sup>6</sup> Seven years after the first opening of less than four casinos other casinos may be constructed under the second project.



In 1990, Trump Taj Mahal was opened in Atlantic City. However, this casino facility was bankrupted four times before the facility was closed in October 2016.

promotion of tourism and economy in the community and to improving the finance of the national government and local governments.

Since the fiscal 2013 the national government has promoted a policy of establishment of the integrated facilities called “MICE (Meeting, Incentive travel, Conference and Exhibition/Event)” in order to facilitate the tourism. However, they have high possibility of producing a deficit in the facilities constructed under MICE policy. Then, promoters of IR insist to introduce a casino in order to fill a deficit of other facilities such as an international convention hall and an international exhibition hall in IR.

Promoters of IR insist that there are three purpose of IR, that is, the realization of long-stay typed tourism,

the promotion of local economy and the improvement of finance of governments. In consideration of their opinion a tourist information office would be founded to offer information about a trip to other areas in Japan to visitors to IR. However, most visitors have a plan to visit some places for sightseeing before they come to Japan. In addition, most of visitors indulging in gaming day and night in a casino will not have time and energy to travel other places after staying in IR. Next, I would like to analyze the possibility of the realization of long-stay typed tourism, that is, the main public interest purpose by which a casino is legalized.

According to statistics by Tourism Bureau the estimated total number of foreign tourists amounted to 24,039,000 in 2016, the highest number in our history. Of these tourists, 26.5 percent came from Mainland China, while 21.2 percent from Korea, 17.3 percent from Taiwan, 7.7 percent from Hong Kong and 27.3 percent from other countries.

The people over middle-class living in such a country as European countries, the United States and Australia have a habit to stay for a long time during their holiday season. However, the percentage of visitors to Japan from these countries is less than 27.3 percent. Could we increase these visitors in case IR is constructed in Japan? I think that these visitors would not increase drastically, because the traveling expenses to Japan are too expensive. In addition, they would not stay for a long time in IR, because they cannot enjoy seeing many splendid shows by excellent entertainers in English or other foreign languages like in Las Vegas<sup>7</sup>.

About three quarters of all foreign visitors came from the neighboring Asian countries. As they do not have a habit to stay at one place during their holiday season, they would not stay for a long time in IR constructed in Japan.

The total number of Chinese visitors increased drastically from 350,000 in 2000, to 650,000 in 2005, 1,410,000 in 2010 to 6,370,000 in 2016. In 2000s Chinese visitors enjoyed shopping sprees. As the life standard in China is raised, nowadays many Chinese people come to Japan with various purposes. Therefore, only for the purpose of enjoying gaming at a casino they would not rush into IR in Japan.

Previously, many Chinese VIP customers enjoyed betting a large amount of money at a casino. In December in 2012 under the leadership of Xi Jinping Chinese government issued the direction on ban of luxury, after which about 100,000 members of the Communist Party were arrested for their corruption. Then, many rich Chinese people refrain from visiting a casino to bet a

<sup>7</sup> In Las Vegas there is a large convention center with the space of 19 ha. At a lecture meeting held by Yokohama Harbor Transportation Association on July 18, 2018, Tadao Ishizumi informed us that the most important revenue for Las Vegas City Government has been the earning at the international trade fairs since 2006. In Vegas people visiting these trade fairs spend more money than those enjoying shows and gaming at a casino.

large amount of money. Many rich Chinese would not visit a casino in IR in Japan after it open around 2022.

In Korea the government gave permission to open a casino for foreigners. The original target of this casino was members of US military forces stationing in Korea, followed by Japanese tourists and Chinese tourists. On October 28, 2000, Gangwon Land Casino was opened as the first casino for both foreigners and Koreans. In Gangwon Land more than 90 percent of customers are Korean. Many Korean people lost money in hand by gaming in this casino. To continue gaming they borrowed money at a pawn shop by depositing their car or some precious article. In front of Gangwon Land Casino we saw many pawn shops, by which the environment in the town becomes deteriorated<sup>8</sup>. In addition, many gambling addicts live near the casino to work as a plain labor in order to earn money for enjoying at casino continually. In case a casino would be opened in Japan around 2022 more than 70 percent of customers are Japanese. In front of the casino we will see the scenery similar to that at Gangwon Land.

Nowadays many hotels are under construction for Tokyo Olympic Games in 2020. I estimate that hotels will be over-supplied after the Olympic Games. In Asian countries they compete to construct a resort hotels and apartments to develop tourism. Therefore, after 2022 it will not be expected for many foreign tourists to stay at a large-sized hotel in IR. By the adoption of protectionism in trade by President Trump we began to see the reduction in world trade. If the world economy becomes worse, foreign tourists might decrease in 2022 when IR in Japan open.

#### Target of International Casino Enterprise

The floor space for the facility for a casino must be less than 3 percent of whole floor space in IR. The construction and management of IR is a big project, in which only a large company can participate. Japanese large leisure companies do not have the knowhow about the management of a casino. Therefore, there is high possibility that a local government will entrust an international casino company as the IR managing company. As less than four casinos will be constructed at the first stage, the competition among large-sized companies become severer. In Tomakomai City the government accepted the proposal about the construction of IR from 15 companies including 8 foreign ones by September 22, 2017.

To be entrusted, several international casino companies in such a country as the United States, Canada, Hong Kong and Macao compete. According to Nihon Keizai Newspaper on December 16, 2016, Sheldon Gary

<sup>8</sup> There are also many pawn shops near casinos in Macao.



Crown Macao was opened on May 12, 2007. It was built and operated by Melco Crown Entertainment, a joint venture by Hong Kong-based Melco International Development and Australian-based Crown Limited. However, Crown Limited withdrew from this joint venture in 2017. In Macao, the sovereignty was transferred from Portugal to China on December 20, 1999. Since this transferal Macao has been granted a high level of autonomy and the retention of its system by the Macao Basic Law, although the autonomy is weakened by Xi Jinping, a president of China. After 1999, they could continue managing a casino in Macao in spite of the prohibition of a casino in China. On December 20, 2009, Hu Jintao, a president of China, visited Macao to celebrate for 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the unification of Macao to China. Two flags under a street light in the photo were hanged for welcoming Jintao's visit to Macao.

Adelson, a chief executive officer of Las Vegas Sands Corporation who is a close friend of President Donald Trump told that his company was ready to invest US\$ ten billion to IR in such big city as Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka. CEO of Wynn Resorts also told that his company has strong wish to construct IR in Japan (Nihon Keizai Newspaper on August 18, 2017). CEO of MGM Resorts International visiting Japan told that his company would offer US\$ 10.5 billion in case another company offers US\$ 10 billion (Nihon Keizai Newspaper on September 9, 2017).

Donald Trump is a founder of the Trump Entertainment Resorts to manage casinos and hotels. In 1990 Trump Taj Mahal opened in Atlantic City. However, this casino facility was bankrupted four times. Even after the closure of Trump Taj Mahal he keeps close relation with leaders in casino industry in the United States. It is said that these leaders, especially Sheldon Gary Adelson will offer a gigantic amount of money for the victory of candidates affiliated with the Republican Party at the mid-term election in September 2018.

Receiving pressure from President Trump, Abe seemed to take the initiative in enacting the Casino Law on July 20, 2018. However, if any local government do not entrust the international casino company in the United States, especially Las Vegas Sands, Trump might be angry with it. Then, a serious trade conflict might occur between Japan and the United States, which demands Japan to eliminate the unbalance in trade between both countries<sup>9</sup>.

By the report of Nihon Keizai Newspaper on April 12, 2018, Lawrence Ho, a president of MELCO RESORTS & ENTERTAINMENT in Hong Kong told at the press conference that his company is ready to offer the investment of US\$ 10 billion to IR in such a big city as Tokyo and Osaka. He explained that his company will invite many VIP customers to IR in Japan by the use of data about them. It must be a good story for IR in Japan, because the international casino companies acquire majority of profits from VIP customers who bet the large amount of money without taking a rest day and night at a suit room in a gorgeous casino hotel. In Macau a junket manager entertains them with compliments of goods and services, which they wish. In addition, he lends money when his VIP customer loses money in hand by betting at a suit room. However, in Japan the junket system and the compliments of expensive goods and services will be prohibited. Therefore, many VIP customers would not visit a casino in IR in Japan, even if MELCO RESORTS & ENTERTAINMENT offers data about them.

<sup>9</sup> Under the pressure from President Trump Abe had to promise two Aegis-class cruisers at JPY 300 billion (US\$ 2.7 billion). Many Japanese get angry with purchasing this large sum of two cruisers, as Japan is prohibited from holding military forces to attack any foreign country by Article 9 of the Constitution Law.

On April 26, 2018, Nihon Keizai Newspaper reported about the good achievement of Galaxy Macao backed up by the Macao Government. In 2015 the company opened a swimming pool, a theater and many restaurants, by which they succeeded in increasing visitors. Comparing the settlement of accounts in December in 2014, in December in 2017 VIP customers decreased by 38 percent, while ordinary visitors enjoying a simple gambling by a slot machine increased by 29 percent. Galaxy Macao has a plan to construct IR in Japan. Their target seems to be Japanese persons enjoying by Pachinko and Pachinko-typed slot machine. Pachinko parlors might be deprived many customers by a casino, at which the slot machine will not be regulated to prevent customers from escalating their gambling spirit.

Clairvest, a Toronto-based private equity management firm, also has a plan to invest to construct IR in Japan. Clairvest targets the investment to IR in a middle-sized city. Then, it opened an office in Nagasaki City in December in 2017 and Tomakomai City in January in 2018. On July 20, 2018, a mayor of Tomakomai City told on TV that he evaluates good relation with Clairvest. The city has a plan to construct IR in the forest area, to which it takes ten minutes to go by a car from New Chitose Airport. After the arrival at the airport most visitors ride a rapid train to go to Sapporo, a beautiful capital city in Hokkaido Island. Therefore, I esteem that many foreign visitors would not visit this IR before going to Sapporo and other places in Hokkaido for sightseeing.

Takeshi Iwaya mentioned three reasons why many international casino companies are eager to establish IR in Japan (Iwaya, 2016:95-100). One is the bright future of tourism in Japan. Second, he mentioned the possibility of widening the tourism markets in Japan. Last one is the development of a domestic market for gambling. As many resorts are under construction in Asian countries, many foreigners will not come to IR in Japan especially to enjoy gaming in a casino after 2022. In Japan there are many rich people, especially old-aged people with sufficient retirement fund. I guess that the main target of international casino enterprises is to deprive them of money by making them indulging in gaming at a casino in IR.

### Impact of Introduction of Casino on Japanese Economy

Iwaya insisted that a casino functions as an engine to IR (Iwaya, 2016:27). However, could a casino earn money enough to maintain other facilities in IR? As I mentioned before, recently foreign tourists to Japan have increased by the endeavor of many people to advertise charm of Japanese tourism. In addition, the lower exchange rate of Yen contributed to the increase



Many rich Chinese people spent a large amount of money for gambling at a casino.

in foreign tourists. However, if the exchange rate becomes higher, many foreigners would refrain from visiting Japan, especially from staying IR for long period.

After the East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011, the construction companies enjoyed prosperity by participating in many projects for the restoration from damages. In addition, we witness a bubble economy under the policy of monetary easing by Abe administration. Bubble economy might continue until 2020, when Olympic Games is held. However, we foresee the economic recession after Olympic Games. Will a casino be able to earn money enough to maintain other facilities in IR after 2022? If the economic recession occurs after Olympic Games, international casino enterprise might refrain from establishing IR in Japan by a gigantic amount of investment.

According to Paragraph 1 of Article 193 and Paragraph 1 of Article 194 of the Casino Law the IR managing company is obliged to pay 15 percent of all monthly earnings at a casino to the national government and the local government covering the territory respectively. Even Trump Taj Mahal was bankrupted four times before he withdrew in 2004. Therefore, the national government and the local one are not guaranteed to receive the payments from the company enough to cover the costs to maintain other facilities in IR. In the worst case the international casino company would withdraw from its IR in Japan owing to poor earnings. In such a

case it would be difficult for the local government to find a new casino company to be trusted as the IR managing company. There is not high possibility of realizing another purpose of the Casino Law, that is, the improvement the finance of the national government and less than four local governments. If the purposes of the Casino Law are not realized, there is no public interest purpose to justify legalization of gambling.

#### **Seriousness of Gambling Addiction**

According to the researches on gambling addiction by the mass media between 60 percent and 70 percent of all respondents oppose the introduction of a casino into Japan, mainly because they have fear for the increase in gambling addiction. The promoters of the introduction of a casino insist that problems about gambling addiction would not become serious owing to adoption of the preventive measures. First, I would like to explain how the gambling addiction in a casino becomes more serious than in other addiction.

In case of alcohol addiction a person suffers from the psychological addiction to alcohol, followed by physical addiction. If alcohol addiction is escalated to the stage of physical addiction, an addict has such symptom as fast pulse, sweating, trembling of hands and frustrated feeling when effects of liquor expire. To prevent such symptom, he/she continues drinking liquor. Then, he/

she cannot work ordinarily without liquor. At last he/she may suffer from a serious disease, that is, cirrhosis of the liver. When the symptom becomes serious, the addict begins to be aware that he/she suffers from alcohol addiction. Then, he/she go to a hospital for receiving medical treatment.

In case of gambling addiction we do not see the serious symptom of addiction like alcohol addiction. As it remains at the stage of psychological addiction, a person indulging heavily in gambling does not admit that he/she is the gambling addict. It is rare for the gambling addict to visit a hospital by his/her own will in order to receive medical treatment. After he/she causes some problem, he/she has to visit a hospital, at which he/she is diagnosed for the first time as the gambling addiction being worth reserving the medical treatment. The typical case is the following (Nihon Keizai Newspaper on January 17, 2017).

A man aged 40 was indulged in gaming by Pachinko-typed slot machine. As he could not stop gaming by his own will, he spent a lot of money. To continue gaming, he stole wife's secret savings and her cash card by which he pulled money out from her bank account. In addition, he borrowed money of JPY4 million (US\$ 36,000) from a consumer loan company. As he could not pay it back, he was levied severely by the company. As an officer of the loan company called him frequently at the place of his work, he was discharged by his company. Getting angry about it, his wife returned to her parents' house with her son of an elementary school pupil. He became almost self-bankrupt when he visited Kurihama Medical Center.

In Japan, there are not many hospitals to give medical treatment to gambling addiction. In addition, we do not have pharmacotherapy to cure gambling addiction. We have only behavioral cognitive therapy, by which an addict corrects his/her distorted cognition about gambling under the guidance of a medical doctor or a therapist. After receiving this therapy he/she is advised to join the self-help group, at which former addicts and their family have a meeting to strengthen their will not to play gambling again. However, if they play gambling once again, they incline to return to addiction. To get out from gambling addiction they have to endeavor forever not to play gambling again.

The gambling addiction at a casino is more serious than that at a Pachinko parlor. Gaming at a casino would not be strictly regulated by the national government like other legalized gambling and Pachinko. Gaming at a casino would be allowed to stimulate gambling spirit extremely. In addition, it would not have the closing time, by which a customer can continue betting money day and night until his/her last losing<sup>10</sup>. As the

<sup>10</sup> Under the Law on Control and Improvement of Amusement Business the closing time of

customer at a casino is planted the strong image of a big wining at betting, he/she cannot stop gaming at the time when he/she gets profits. In such a process many customers are ruined. We see it typically in the following case of Omotaka Ikawa (2017).

Ikawa is a grandson of a founder of Daio Paper. After graduation from Tokyo University he worked excellently at Daio Paper as a successor of his father. When he traveled Australia with his family, for the first time he went to a casino with his friend to play baccarat gambling. He won JPY 20 million (US\$ 181,820) by the use of an original principal of JPY one million. Planted this great victory in his mind, he sometimes visited a casino in Las Vegas. In 2003, he met a junket manager who solicited him to a casino in Macao. He became the gambling addiction around 2000, when he commuted almost every weekend to a casino in Macao and sometimes in Singapore. As he continued losing money by betting, his debts increased. To pay the debts, he drew out JPY 10,680 million (US\$ 97 million) from several subsidiary companies of Daio Paper for the period from April in 2010 to September in 2011. On November 22, 2011, he was arrested for a special breach of the Commercial Law. He was imposed imprisonment for four years. By this scandal his splendid achievement as a chairman of Daido Paper melted down.

As this case shows, if a person suffers from gambling addiction it is very difficult to stop gambling by his/her own will.

### Preventive Measures against Gambling Addiction

As I explained before, main target of an international casino company must not be foreign tourists but Japanese. Therefore, more than 60 percent of Japanese people have fear about the increase in gambling addiction after the introduction of a casino. In consideration of their fear the national government decided to increase the budget for measure to cope with all kind of addiction from JPY 100 million (US\$ 909,000) in fiscal 2016 to JPY 500 million (US\$ 4,545,000) in fiscal 2017 soon after the enactment of IR Development Promotion Law in December in 2016. However, it must be not sufficient to cope with gambling addiction at a casino.

To mitigate people's fear, Liberal Democratic Party and Komei Party presented a draft of the Fundamental Law to Cope with Gambling Addiction to the Diet. On July 6, 2018, it was enacted although Constitutional Democratic Party and Communist Party opposed it. This law prescribes obligation to take the preventive measures against gambling addiction of the national government, local governments, enterprises in

a Pachinko parlor is 01:00 a.m. However, in many prefectures the closing time prescribed by an ordinance is 23:00 p.m.

gambling industry, enterprises to promote health, and people. In this law obligation of the national government and that of local governments is provided after the definition of its purposes and fundamental ideas. In addition, such obligation as enterprises in gambling industry, people and medical personnel is prescribed. By Article 11 the national government is obliged to make out the Fundamental Plan to Promote Measures to Cope with Gambling Addiction and the Action Plan. Without seeing the contents of this Fundamental Plan and the Action Plan we cannot judge whether the preventive measures against casino addiction are effective or not. However, soon after enactment of this law LDP and Komei Party hurried up to passing the Casino Law at the Diet as they insisted that the framework to cope with casino addiction is already provided.

IR promoters insist that there are some effective measures to prevent Japanese persons from suffering from gambling addiction at a casino. They think that entrance fee of JPY6,000 (US\$55) would be a enough barrier for Japanese people and foreign residents in Japan to enter a casino<sup>11</sup>. However, it would not be high barrier for persons who enjoy many kinds of legal gambling and Pachinko. The entrance to a casino is limited within three times in a week and less than eleven for 28 days. But, the system to check this entrance limit is ambiguous. The national government tells us that this checking would be carried out by the use of my Number Card. However, only 10 percent of all Japanese population hold this card. Therefore, I think that the entrance limit would not be effective for a casino addict to prevent from continuing playing a gaming at a casino.

To control and supervise a casino managing company, the national government would establish the Casino Managing Committee. However, we do not know how the committee functions effectively. For example, could the committee collect exact data about customers of a casino managing company? After receiving the data from all casino managing companies, how would the committee inform each company effectively about result of checking the entrance limit? Could the committee order a casino managing company to refuse a dubious gambling addict from entering?

There are many other problems to be solved before the introduction of a casino into Japan. One of the problems is the control of activities of such persons at the underground as members of Boryokudan. The police have succeeded in suppression of illegal gambling held by them. However, their illegal gambling might be active in response to demand of a gambling addict who is not allowed to enter a casino. They might get profits by entrustment of a casino managing company to collect

money from a customer who borrows it owing to losing money in hands at a casino. In another case persons at the underground might use a casino as the measure of money laundering.

### Conclusion

As Japan is a gambling paradise, many people indulging in legal gambling and Pachinko would visit a casino in IR after 2022. If so, they might suffer from the heavier gambling addiction than other gambling addiction, because gambling at a casino arises customer's gambling spirit exceedingly without the effective control by the police.

In Japan, 26 percent of all population are persons over 65 years old. They might be solicited to visit a casino. If they suffer from gambling addiction at the casino and lose their retirement funds by the repeated betting, they might become a homeless or a welfare recipient. If so, both the national government and the local government would pay a lot of money to guarantee their life by their death. Japan might ruin by exploitation of international casino companies. We must remember that Qing perished by the opium addition, which English traders caused.

The local government would choose an IR managing enterprise about two years after the national government decides the procedures for constructing IR. The prefectural government and the government at a large city designated by an ordinance has to get consent at the prefectural assembly and the city council respectively before presentation of the application form to the national government to get a license for managing a casino. Therefore, there remains a chance for citizens to stop the introduction of a casino. In Yokohama City the opposition movement has surged up by the initiative of Yukio Fujiki, a president of Yokohama Harbor Transportation Association. He presents a plan to develop the Yamashita Pier by construction of a large convention hall for the international trade fair without a casino, which I have supported<sup>12</sup>. I hope that citizens in other cities such as Osaka and Tomakomai will embark on the movement to stop construction of IR including a casino after the example of that in Yokohama.

<sup>11</sup> Any person under 20 years old is prohibited from entering a casino, although the adult age is lowered from 20 years old to 18 by the revision of Civil Code enacted on June 13, 2018.

<sup>12</sup> On March 14, 2018, Yokohama Harbor Transportation Association held a meeting to think about gambling addiction, at which I gave a lecture. About 600 audiences including several statesmen and news reporters seemed to support the plan on the development of the pier without a casino.

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### **Minoru Yokoyama, Professor Emeritus of Kokugakuin University in Tokyo**

Minoru completed his B. A. in Law and M. A. in both Criminal Law and Sociology at Chuo University in Tokyo. He finished the doctoral course at Chuo University. He is a professor and former Dean of the Faculty of Law, and a former vice president of Kokugakuin University in Tokyo. He is a former 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President of the Research Committee for the Sociology of Deviance and Social Control of the International Sociological Association. He is a former president of the Japanese Association of Sociological Criminology, a president of the Tokyo Study Group of Sociological Criminology, and a member of the directors' board of both the Japanese Association of Social Problems and the Japanese Association of Sociological Criminology. He is a member of Presidium of General Assembly of the Asian Criminological Society. He works as a vice-chair of Local Arrangement Committee, 16<sup>th</sup> World Congress,

International Society for Criminology. He has presented numerous papers at national and international conferences and symposia, and had published numerous articles in professional journals.

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# Safer bus travel with Nobina

Increasing safety and security for both bus passengers and drivers



A scalable and modern camera system has generated significant savings in terms of both time and money.

## Mission

Nobina is Sweden's leading bus company. It develops, sells and provides contracted bus services for more than 20 of Sweden's transportation companies. The new IP video surveillance system was to replace an existing on-board analogue system. Nobina required a high quality turnkey security video solution which was reliable and secure and which increased safety and security for both passengers and staff. The solution needed to be future-proof, based on an open standard, highly scalable, and capable of being managed and administered centrally.

## Solution

Nobina chose Observit BOT, a video surveillance system, together with Axis network cameras. The solution had to be simple to configure and manage while also satisfying Nobina's requirements for quality and reliability. More than 7,000 cameras were installed on 2,000 buses in total in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden – primarily the AXIS M31 and AXIS P39 Network Camera Series.

## Result

Nobina was able to increase safety and security for both their bus passengers and their drivers. The system is easy to install and monitor centrally, eliminating the costly requirement for engineers to manually retrieve data from each individual unit. The new high-definition surveillance system also makes it easy for police to immediately and remotely access high-quality image material in both real time and for forensic review, enabling an effective and timely response. The image material in vehicles can be obtained in real time or downloaded via the network for further analysis.

## Need for a modern solution with high-quality cameras

Nobina buses have been rolling on Swedish roads for over 100 years – in the early 1900s under the name "Postens diligenstrafik". Today, one out of every three bus trips in Sweden is taken with Nobina, which operates in over 100 locations in Sweden. The public transportation companies driving Nobina buses include SL in Stockholm, Västtrafik in Västra Götaland, and Skånetrafiken in Skåne. A well-functioning security system is an important part of making buses a more attractive



Nobina wanted to increase safety and security for both its passengers and bus drivers.

choice of public transportation.

Nobina wanted to increase safety and security for both its passengers and bus drivers. Nobina's main demand was a reliable system with cameras that produce very high image quality. The cameras had to be vandal-proof, able to handle difficult and changeable light conditions (both bright sunlight and night time darkness), and able to produce sharp images with high recognition of faces and details from a shaky environment since the buses vibrate, make turns, and drive over bumps.

The system also had to be highly reliable, scalable, future-proof, and easily expanded with new add-on services in the future. It had to be easy to use and capable of being managed and administrated remotely from a central location.

### Manual handling

Previously, the driver of each bus had to check whether the light on the cameras was lit red or green to make sure they were working. After any bus trip involving an incident or suspected crime, the hard drives had to be manually retrieved from the bus to be able to provide the image recordings to the police. This process was not

reliable, cost effective or environmentally sustainable.

### Reliable turnkey solution

Nobina has been working with Observit since 2011. Nobina installed network cameras from the AXIS M31 and AXIS P39 series together with Observit's BOT system for security surveillance, built on open standard and specially designed for transportation vehicles. The system is currently installed on Nobina buses in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Observit BOT is an effective system that makes it easy to install and manage a large number of vehicles and cameras centrally with a high level of reliability 24/7. The system continuously performs self-checks of systems, cameras and functions. All incidents are detected immediately when they occur and are reported to Nobina's traffic control center. The image material is available to authorized users both in real time – even when the buses are rolling and in service – and in recorded form for later analysis.

Axis network cameras are easy to install and maintain. The cameras are of HDTV quality and can produce sharp color images, even in complicated environments and light conditions. The design is discreet, with

cameras that have won awards for their design. They are robust and can withstand vibrations, temperature changes, dust and moisture, and have an anti tampering alarm that signals if someone blocks them or sprays them with paint.

#### Observit is an Application Development Partner of Axis

“Axis has extremely reliable products of very high quality, and their cameras can handle all technically difficult environments. Not only is it easy to work with Axis products, it’s also very easy to work with Axis employees,” says Lars Flodén, CEO of Observit.

#### More real-time surveillance and video analysis desirable in public transportation

Organizations working in the public transportation sector want more real-time surveillance and more video analysis functions to increase the safety of drivers and passengers. This is the finding of a global survey conducted by Axis Communications together with the International Association of Public Transport (UITP).

The survey was conducted among public transportation organizations around the world. It shows that most of the companies are interested in using surveillance equipment in real time and advanced video analysis to improve safety for passengers, drivers and equipment on buses, trains, commuter trains, trams, ferries, and subways. Almost all of the companies surveyed (97 percent) already have security cameras installed, which shows that they realize the importance of video surveillance. Around two-thirds of the companies surveyed currently have network cameras as part of their surveillance system. Over half have a hybrid system with both analog cameras and network cameras. A clear majority say they will consider having network cameras in the future.

More than three-quarters of those who responded to the survey stated that a video surveillance system increases both the actual and the perceived safety of passengers and those working in public transportation, and that this is the biggest gain from the video surveillance system. According to the respondents, video surveillance systems not only help to reduce crime, but also help to reduce the number of accidents and injuries as well as the number of people who try to ride without paying. 86 percent of the respondents said that the most valuable use for video surveillance is being able to provide evidence in cases of incidents. Real-time detection of incidents also ended up high on the list in terms of the benefit provided by this type of security system (72 percent).

#### Safer in service

Nobina has received a scalable and modern system for its buses and obtained significant savings in terms of both time and money.

“We are extremely pleased with Observit BOT and Axis cameras. We received a reliable solution that increases security for both our passengers and our bus drivers. In the event an incident does occur, whatever happens in the bus is recorded and we can quickly and more efficiently provide better images to the police,” says Bram Lauwers, Product Manager Digital Services at Nobina. “The solution and cameras have also helped to reduce the amount of vandalism in the buses.”

“Enabling people around the world to safely and securely get to work or school each day is a top priority for those responsible for public transportation. Video surveillance is one of the most important tools to assist personnel and help public transportation companies meet this goal,” says Alain Flausch, Secretary General of UITP.

80 percent of those working in public transportation are positive or neutral to video surveillance, and 75 percent of passengers are positive or neutral. No one was negative to video surveillance systems.

The majority of the surveyed participants are aware of video detection analysis for unauthorized access, the bypassing of barriers, unauthorized presence on the tracks, as well as smoke and fire. Between 12 and 25 percent of the respondents also make use of this analysis. About half of the respondents are interested in using these types of video solutions as well as solutions such as the detection of graffiti painting, left luggage and facial recognition in the future.

According to the respondents, the biggest challenges in the existing systems are the difficulty in monitoring the large number of cameras in public transportation, followed by poor image quality, technical problems, and resource intensity. The aim of the survey by Axis and UITP was to provide a picture of video surveillance in public transportation, particularly in terms of safety.

For more information, please visit:

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# COPTRZ Earns Praise from Silverstone Security Chief as Drone Detection Fights New Threat

**Demands for its services will increase**



A drone.

**One of the UK's leading drone detection companies predicts demands for its services will increase as more events look to stem the threats posed by the aerial technology.**

Leeds-based COPTRZ has made the bold statement following a successful showing at the biggest motor-sport event of the year – the British F1 Grand Prix at Silverstone.

It was the second successive year bosses at the Northamptonshire track have used drone detection services to ensure its multi-million-pound race teams, drivers and the tens of thousands of spectators are not places at risk.

Drones are becoming a major security risk for large scale events given their size and flying range, which means that the pilots can go undetected despite posing

a significant threat to safety.

COPTRZ, who are at the forefront of developing drone technology and training for commercial use, also bring their expertise to assist security teams to detect and combat drone threats.

The team's sophisticated equipment enables them to not just locate the drone but also pinpoint the location of the pilot and to obtain crucial drone data to take swift action and ground the drone.

Lesley Cox, Head of Safety and Security at Silverstone, explained why they were bought in and their impact on the running of the event. "The number of drones taking to the skies is an increasing concern for large sporting events such as the Formula 1 2018 Rolex British Grand Prix here at Silverstone," she said. "We chose COPTRZ to provide a drone detection solution for the



Drone detection in operation at Silverstone.

three-day event and their team worked closely with on-site security and successfully managed to detect a number of drones during the event.

“Being able to detect drones in real-time is a really important aspect of event safety and security, and this solution enabled us to react efficiently and to dispatch response teams to the drone pilot’s location.

“I am pleased to say that by working with the drone solution provider gave us the confidence we needed in order to ensure our event was free from obtrusive drones.”

Steve Coulson, founder and managing director, explained that Silverstone is not the only high profile venue that needs this service. He said: “Drone detection teams and technology is on the increase and we are being used more and more to bring our knowledge to ensure events pass off without any incidents.

“Two years ago the Glastonbury Festival took action to stop festival goers bringing them in – but that does not stop them flying in from outside of the perimeters, which means security teams cannot take decisive action but that must be seen a ‘must’ nowadays.

“There are some major music festivals and events coming up and we are in talks with organisers to ensure

their events stay drone free. This kind of security is going to increase more and more.”

COPTRZ detection teams use a range of detection equipment including DJI Aeroscope system which has a 20 km (12.5 miles) range and operates as a ‘license plate’ detection service by intercepting the communication channel between the drone and the pilot. It can instantly obtain the drone’s serial code, make and model but crucially can assess its exact location, speed and altitude. It can also locate the pilot and pass this information instantly on to security teams and the police to take decisive action.

For more information, please visit:

[www.coptrz.com](http://www.coptrz.com)



# Cloud-based Platform Creates a Solution to Protect Airspace Against Drone Threats

**Easily deployable, reliable, and cost-effective**



Dedrone Cloud provides the path for their customers to install an airspace security technology solution, identify and track unauthorized drones, collect data, and protect their infrastructure.

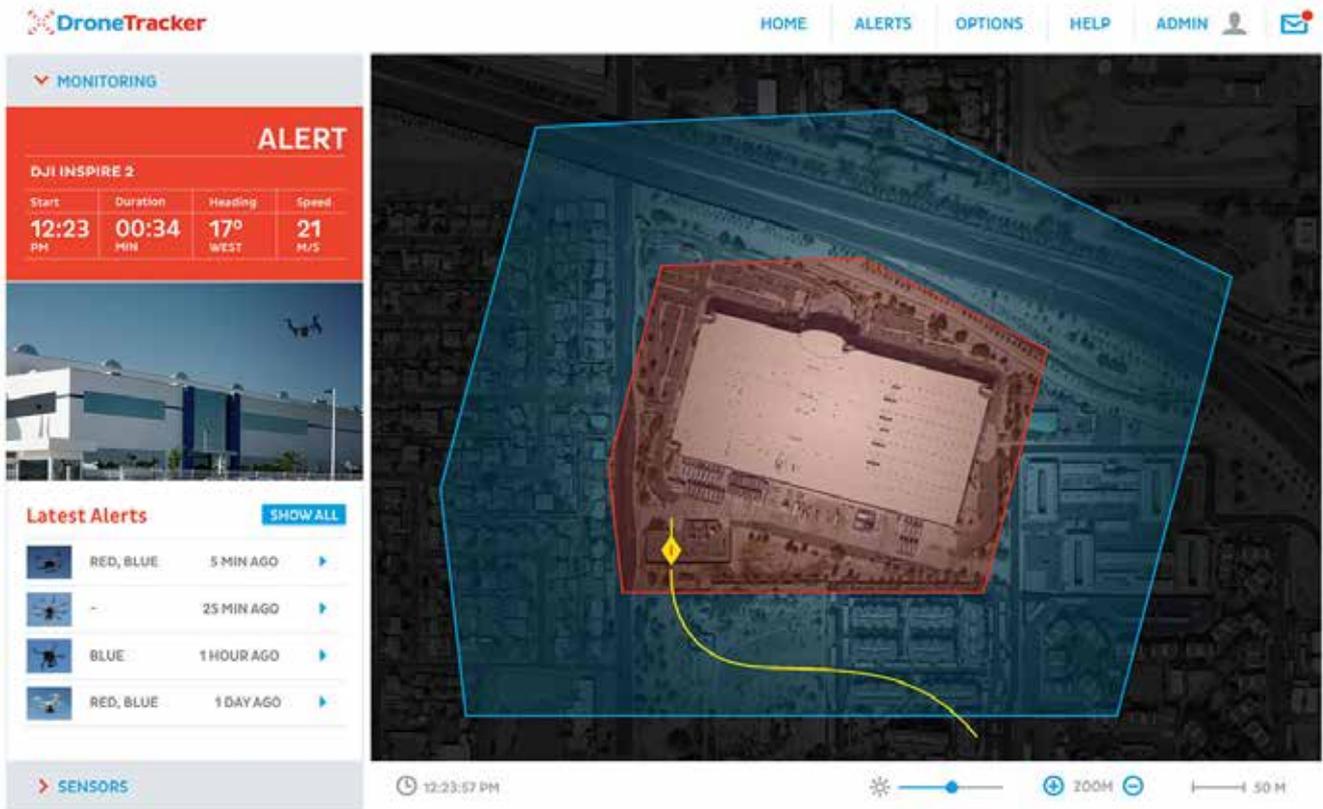
**Dedrone, the market and technology leader in airspace security, announced the release of Dedrone Cloud. The new platform further advances Dedrone's offerings, and enables smooth deployment of the Dedrone solution, accelerating the process for organizations to develop a threat analysis of their airspace.**

Dedrone Cloud streamlines and accelerates drone detection technology installations, without requiring on-site IT infrastructure or maintenance. "Customers who need airspace security should not have to hassle with maintaining servers to store, shares Joerg Lamprecht, CEO and co-founder of Dedrone. "Dedrone Cloud provides the simplest and most cost-effective path for our

customers to install an airspace security technology solution, identify and track unauthorized drones, collect data, and protect their infrastructure."

**Additional highlights of Dedrone Cloud include:**

- **Accelerates technology deployment:** Dedrone Cloud enables easier deployment of the Dedrone system and thus makes it quicker for customers perform a threat analysis of their airspace
- **Removes the need for on-site infrastructure:** Dedrone Cloud does not require additional IT infrastructure, helping security teams avoid additional costs for hardware, and time spent for installation
- **Eliminates manual updates and maintenance:**



The DroneTracker Software works automatically, 24/7. Once a drone is detected, the software alerts security personnel. All data of the drone overflights including video material is stored for later proof.

Communication between DroneTracker Software and RF sensor is configured automatically, and all new feature updates are automatically integrated into a customer's DroneTracker software

- **Ensures data is reliable, accessible and secure:** With a 99.9 percent uptime rate, Dedrone Cloud enables security providers to have the latest information on their airspace activity

„Dedrone provides us a well-founded analysis of our airspace threats, which is a prerequisite for the development of an effective security system for the protection against drones,” explains David Ziegler, Security Manager at Noris Network AG. „Thanks to the Dedrone Cloud, we are now able to put drone detection technology almost everywhere, without any major financial and personnel costs.”

Dedrone's software is a machine learning network using information from a proprietary database, DroneDNA. DroneTracker gathers intelligence from various sensors, including radio frequency and Wi-Fi scanners, microphones, and cameras, DroneTracker can detect drones over a mile away from a protected site and determines the communications protocol of the drone, its flight path and the location of the pilot. Once a drone is detected, the software alerts security personnel and can be integrated to deploy a passive security measure

or defeat technology.

Earlier in 2018, Dedrone released their newest radio frequency sensor, the RF-300, which finds unauthorized drones and their pilots. Combined with the broad coverage and early warning capabilities of Dedrone's RF-100, the new RF-300 adds situational awareness so organizations can determine the nature and severity of threats from unauthorized drones. Dedrone's RF-100 and RF-300 are both supported by Dedrone Cloud.

(Source of pictures: Dedrone)

For more information, please visit:

[www.dedrone.com](http://www.dedrone.com)



# FLIR Duo™ Pro R Dual Sensor Commercial Drone Camera

High-Resolution, Radiometric Thermal and Visible Light Imager for sUAS



HD Dual-Sensor thermal camera for drones.

**FLIR announced the FLIR Duo™ Pro R dual sensor thermal imaging and mapping system for commercial drones. Featuring a thermal sensor with radiometry, the FLIR Duo Pro R gives professional drone operators the range and image detail needed to capture actionable thermal and visible data in a single flight. The system ushers in a new era of imaging capability for a wide range of high-performance commercial, industrial, and public safety drone applications.**

The system allows operators to switch between thermal and video cameras in flight. With the option of a 336 × 256 or 640 × 512 thermal resolution sensor and a high-definition 4K color video camera, it uses the patented multispectral dynamic imaging, MSX®, technology to emboss high-fidelity, visible-light details onto the thermal imagery to improve image quality. Equipped with thermal, visible, and picture-in-picture mode, the Duo Pro R records raw video and stills to two dedicated microSD cards and allows for live digital video output over micro-HDMI and analog video out for easier integration.

The FLIR Duo Pro R dual sensors create a self-contained airborne mapping package. The fully integrated

GPS receiver, Inertial Measuring Unit (IMU), temperature, humidity, and altitude sensors provide an onboard source for high-fidelity, reliable geo-tagging data required to create accurate maps and 3D models from an airborne platform.

“The FLIR Duo Pro R offers class-leading imaging performance and will save drone operators time and effort with the highest quality thermal and visible cameras combined in a single system,” said Jeff Frank, Senior Vice President, Global Product Strategy. “With the ability to select either a thermal or visible camera image in flight, or watch video streams of both simultaneously in picture-in-picture mode, we’re making it easier for drone operators to capture imagery and thermal data from the air.”

(Source of pictures: FLIR)

For more information, please visit:

[www.flir.com](http://www.flir.com)





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# Control System Supports Pilot Emergency SMS Service for Users Who are Deaf or have Speech Disorders in Norway



Emergency SMS makes everyday life safer for citizens who are Deaf, hard of hearing or impacted by speech disorders to directly contact skilled operators at the emergency centre in an emergency situation.

**Emergency SMS (eSMS) is a newly launched safety service for text-based communication in an emergency, providing the ability to send an SMS directly to 110, 112 and 113 in Norway. The service is designed for users who are Deaf, hard of hearing or impacted by speech disorders.**

The Frequentis integrated communication and control system (ICCS) has been operational within Nødnett since 2016. The system can now support the new eSMS service, allowing pre-registered users to log emergencies by text. The system can receive messages sent to emergency numbers and will alert the ICCS operator.

Messages can then be addressed with a series of questions via the ICCS or in Outlook to ensure enough information about the incident is gathered.

“Contacting the emergency services is crucial in an emergency, but not everyone can make a voice call. Emergency SMS makes everyday life safer for citizens who are Deaf, hard of hearing or impacted by speech disorders to directly contact skilled operators at the emergency centre in an emergency situation,” says Cecilie Daae, General Director of the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB).

eSMS is a pilot project led by DSB in cooperation

# Emergency Communication

with the National Police Directorate and the Norwegian Directorate of Health. The two-year pilot project will allow DSB and the emergency services to understand how the solution is used and how operational routines work. This will provide the basis for assessing how such a service could be organised in the future. eSMS will not replace today's 1412 text service for emergency calls via text phone, but will work in parallel for a pilot period.

"Innovation from Frequentis is driven by customer need and we have ensured this new technology fits safety critical requirements, and has the ability to evolve based on future requirements. We are pleased to be working with DSB on this important service, supporting people with differing communication needs and look forward to the next steps and the potential for integrating social media tools", says Oliver Ossege, Nødnett Key Account Manager and Managing Director of Frequentis Norway.

The Frequentis subsidiary in Norway was initially founded in April 2014 to look after the Nødnett account partnership. Frequentis Norway undertakes sales and customer support activities to a wide customer base within the public safety area, as well as coordinating all Norway related business activities.

For more information, please visit:

[www.frequentis.com](http://www.frequentis.com)



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# Canadians Impacted by Disasters are Going Digital, Red Cross study confirms

**Facebook is online platform of choice for alerts following emergencies**



More than 4,500 people were forced from their homes by flooding in May 2018, and Grand Forks was one of the hardest-hit areas.

(Source: Canadian Red Cross)

**As Canadians face a growing number of disasters and emergencies across the country, they are increasingly turning to digital alerts for accurate information and services, according to *Information in Disasters*, a new study conducted by the Canadian Red Cross.**

According to those surveyed, emergency situations led nearly a third to sign up to receive information during or after an incident. Facebook was their preferred platform (61 percent), followed by email (57 percent) and text (34 percent) alerts.

A similar survey was conducted by the Canadian Red Cross in 2012 entitled *Social Media in Emergencies*, providing useful insight into the changing digital

behaviour of Canadians. Today, two thirds of Canadians said they would be likely to sign up to receive information – about the location of medical services, shelters, and keeping safe, as examples – through emails, texts or apps during or after an emergency situation, compared to just half in 2012.

With the number of disasters increasing every year, the Canadian Red Cross, its partners and governments are under increasing pressure to reach more people, faster than ever before. Social media, online alerts and email have the potential to be an effective alternative for sharing timely information and increasing awareness of the services available.



With the number of disasters increasing every year, the Canadian Red Cross, its partners and governments are under increasing pressure to reach more people, faster than ever before. (Source: Canadian Red Cross)

### Quick facts

More Canadians who have experienced a disaster or emergency would sign up to receive information alerts (66 percent), compared to those who have not (55 percent). This indicates that those who have experienced disasters, such as wildfires in Alberta and British Columbia, recognize the value of these services.

While social media clearly has a place in spreading information during emergencies, the top preferred channels continue to be television (23 percent) and local radio stations (22 percent). The number of Canadians turning to television and radio for information during emergencies, however, has declined significantly since 2012 (was at 39 percent and 26 percent respectively).

The Canadian Red Cross is listed as one of the top-trusted sources of information during an emergency along with the local or provincial government and media.

In addition to information, Canadians increasingly expect access to online services in a disaster situation, including ways to find information about their family, access to financial assistance, and updates on their property and potential damage). “The Canadian Red Cross plays an important role in assisting vulnerable people in their time of need, and adapting to changes

in technology is vital to our organization. From providing answers and real-time updates through our social media channels, to distributing funds rapidly through e-transfer, we’re continuously working towards ways to help Canadians as quickly and efficiently as possible. Along with our partners, and with the support of governments, we cannot be afraid to try new things and take new approaches because that is ultimately how we will reach more vulnerable Canadians”, says Sara Falconer, Director, Digital Communications, Canadian Red Cross.

And Meg Sinclair, Head of Communications, Facebook Canada adds: “Thanks to the Canadian Red Cross for putting out new research on how communities get information during a crisis. We are always inspired to see how Canadians come together on Facebook to help one another during disasters. We hope people continue to find our crisis response tools to be a useful way to get the help they need.”

### About this survey

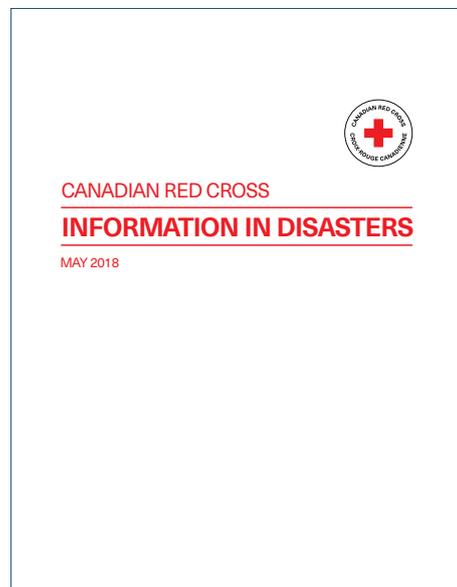
These are some of the findings of a Forum poll conducted on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross in March 2018. For this survey, a sample of 1238 Canadian residents aged 18+ was interviewed.



The Canadian Red Cross helps vulnerable communities in Canada affected by emergencies and disaster – from situations ranging from individual house fires, power outages and floods to wildfires and hurricanes, which disrupt entire regions. (Source: Canadian Red Cross)

### About the Canadian Red Cross

In Canada and overseas, the Red Cross stands ready to help people before, during and after a disaster. As a member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – which is made up of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and 190 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies – the Canadian Red Cross is dedicated to improving the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity in Canada and throughout the world.



Disasters Report 2018 by the Canadian Red Cross, available on the Internet at:

[http://www.redcross.ca/crc/documents/Disasters\\_report\\_2018.pdf](http://www.redcross.ca/crc/documents/Disasters_report_2018.pdf)

For more information, please visit:

[www.redcross.ca](http://www.redcross.ca)



# Encouraging Start for Emergency Mobile Alert



New Zealand Red Cross Disaster Welfare Support Team volunteers are running a welfare centre in Ward, Marlborough, following the massive 7.5 magnitude earthquake that hit the country in November 2016. Hundreds of people are without power and water, and Red Cross is distributing water and tarpaulins to those worst affected. The shallow quake killed two people and injured 50 and has damaged infrastructure and property in Kaikoura, Blenheim and Wellington. (Source: Gemma Snowdon/New Zealand Red Cross)

**New Zealand’s new Emergency Mobile Alert system has been well received by New Zealanders, according to an independent survey commissioned by the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management (MCDEM).**

MCDEM Director Sarah Stuart-Black says the first live nationwide test was conducted on 26 November last year, and the Colmar Brunton survey findings show that it met expectations, and that the public values the new system.

“We predicted that about a third of Kiwis would receive the first test message, and that’s proven to be spot on. That number increases to around half of Kiwis when you include people who were near somebody who received an alert. It’s an encouraging start, and we know

those numbers are set to increase substantially as people replace their handsets over time.

“It’s also clear that Kiwis really value having this new channel to help keep them and their loved ones safe, with nearly three in four people expressing confidence in the Emergency Mobile Alert system.

“The system brings some real benefits – we can geographically target areas, we don’t need your personal details, and it doesn’t get affected by network congestion.”

## Next steps

Mrs Stuart-Black says MCDEM is now working closely with providers to identify and implement further improvements to the system.

She says that the broadcast of the test message was a success, with the transmission reaching all parts of New Zealand with cell reception. The next challenge is improving the system's performance at the receiving end by addressing issues with various mobile phone models.

"The broadcast of the message was a success, but there are still some issues at the receiving end. The nationwide test was valuable in highlighting variability in how different models of mobile phones behaved. To address this, we're working with providers to identify enhancements to software and default settings that will bring greater reliability and consistency.

"Over time, more people will be able to receive the alerts – even those with basic, cheaper phones."

Most new handsets sold in New Zealand are compatible with Emergency Mobile Alert, with some retailing for as little as \$ 49. Phones bought overseas or through parallel importers may not receive Emergency Mobile Alerts as they may not be configured specifically for New Zealand.

### Other findings

Mrs Stuart-Black says the survey also showed that lower percentages of older people, rural people and people on low incomes received the test alert. This is expected to improve as compatible devices become cheaper and more readily available. Mrs Stuart-Black also stressed the importance of staying informed through other emergency information channels.

"Emergency Mobile Alert should be seen as an additional information channel, rather than the be-all and end-all. It's as important as ever to use radio, TV, social media and websites to get information and advice when an emergency happens, and to pay attention to the natural warning signs. Remember – if you're near the coast and you experience an earthquake that is long or strong, get gone."

### Key findings from the survey are:

- 34 percent of New Zealanders received the alert on their phones
- 49 percent either received the alert or were near someone who did
- 72 percent of mobile users believe the EMA system will be an effective way of alerting New Zealanders in an emergency
- 66 percent of New Zealanders were aware of the Emergency Mobile Alert system prior to the test taking place

Emergency Mobile Alert uses cell broadcast technology to send alerts to all compatible mobile phones within



Damage to roads in the small town of Clarence is making it challenging for Red Cross volunteers to reach communities affected by the earthquake in November 2016. New Zealand Red Cross volunteers are helping those affected by the 14 November earthquake in the rural towns of Clarence, Ward and Seddon. Volunteers are going door to door distributing water and giving psychosocial support to those worst affected. They are also running a welfare centre. Two people were killed and 56 injured when a 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit central New Zealand. (Source: Gemma Snowdon/New Zealand Red Cross)

a geographically defined area. Alerts can be issued by a range of Government agencies to warn the public of threats to life, health or property. The system is administered by MCDEM.

For more information, please visit:

[www.civildefence.govt.nz](http://www.civildefence.govt.nz)



# 10,000 Red Cross Volunteers take Part in Europe's largest Annual Volunteer Gathering



Solferino, Italy, June 2018: More than 10,000 Red Cross volunteers representing more than 60 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from around the world. (Source: Croce Rossa Italiana)

**More than 10,000 Red Cross volunteers representing more than 60 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from around the world have gathered in the northern Italian town of Solferino for an annual tribute to the events that led to the foundation of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.**

The two-day festivities culminated in the Fiaccolata, a torch lit march that retraces the steps of the women of the town of Castiglione delle Stiviere in the aftermath of the bloody Battle of Solferino in 1859. These women provided first aid and care to the many wounded left laying on that battlefield, paying no attention to

a soldier's nationality, and laying the foundations for neutral and impartial humanitarian action.

Swiss businessman Henry Dunant, inspired by the people he met in Solferino and Castiglione, sought to transform the devastation of the battlefield of Solferino into something positive and innovative – a global humanitarian network with the goal of helping those in need during times of conflict, and to change the nature of warfare.

"This is an important weekend for the Red Cross," said Francesco Rocca, President of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). "It is a chance to reflect on our history and our

humanitarian principles. But more importantly, it is a chance to pause and look ahead, to consider our world, and to think about the kind of organization we will need to be in the future.”

Leaders from 35 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies took part in a session of the Solferino Academy designed to explore future humanitarian challenges and to consider how a global organization like the IFRC will need to respond.

This meeting comes amid rising humanitarian needs around the world, fuelled by conflicts, increasing disasters, and the emergence and spread of new or forgotten diseases. All this is taking place in a world where respect for basic humanitarian norms and for international humanitarian law seems to be on the decline.

“Next year, we will adopt a new Strategy 2030. We don’t know what our world will look like in five or ten years. But we can be confident that some of the challenges we face will be different to those we are currently grappling with,” said Mr Rocca. “Our goal is not only to anticipate what those challenges will be, but rather to

make sure that we are the kind of organization that can adapt to new demands, that can be agile in its thinking, and rapid in its response. “Key to this is the need to invest more in strengthening local capacity.”

### About the IFRC

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is the world’s largest humanitarian network and is guided by seven Fundamental Principles: Humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, universality and unity.

For more information, please visit:

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



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# Red Cross Trains 1 Million Children to Prepare for Disasters through The Pillowcase Project

**Empowered students are using what they learned in the American Red Cross program to save lives.**



**American Red Cross**

## The Pillowcase Project

**Learn. Practice. Share.**



### Origin

The Pillowcase Project was created by the American Red Cross in Southeast Louisiana and implemented in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Kay Wilkins,

### Vision

The Pillowcase Project will help create a generation of children who understand the science of hazards, are empowered to take action preparing for emergencies,

The Pillowcase Project: At A Glance Flyer – available on the Internet. (Source: American Red Cross)

**The American Red Cross is pleased to announce that one million 3<sup>rd</sup> through 5<sup>th</sup> grade students have learned how to prepare themselves, their households and their communities for emergencies by participating in The Pillowcase Project.**

Originally created in New Orleans, The Pillowcase Project is a free program inspired by the story of local university students carrying their belongings in pillowcases during Hurricane Katrina evacuations. During the presentation, participants receive a pillowcase to decorate and then take home to use as a personal

emergency supplies kit.

The curriculum is structured by a Learn, Practice, Share framework. Students learn about the science of a locally relevant hazard and how to best prepare for it. They practice what to do if a disaster occurs and how to cope with related fear and stress. Afterwards, they share the information and skills they have learned with their family and friends so everyone in the household knows what to do.

“We are thrilled to reach this milestone of one million youth participating in The Pillowcase Project,” said



September 2005 – Hurricane Katrina – Slidell, Louisiana: The Pillowcase Project is a free program inspired by the story of local university students carrying their belongings in pillowcases during Hurricane Katrina evacuations. (Source: Eugene Dailey/American Red Cross)

Gail McGovern, President and CEO of the Red Cross. “It’s wonderful that so many children have been empowered by this project and now know how to prepare for emergencies and what to do if one occurs. To date, 11 lives have been saved by four students who put into practice what they learned through this vital program.”

In 2017, 9-year-old Camryn Sarnie of Ramona, Oklahoma was startled awake at 3:00 a.m. by a smoke alarm sounding in his home. The sound scared Camryn, but he recognized it and knew that it was alerting him to a fire. He knew that he had less than two minutes to escape, so he quickly woke up his parents, alerted them to the fire and instructed them to evacuate immediately. Camryn saved three lives that morning, including his own, by putting into practice what he learned just a few weeks earlier from The Pillowcase Project presentation at his school. According to Camryn’s mother, Lora, “Camryn told us all about what he learned in class after the presentation. Camryn is a true hero.”

The Red Cross has engaged more than 35,000 volunteers and partnered with more than 13,000 schools, community organizations and partners to deliver this program to students across the country and at more than a dozen U.S. military stations abroad. The

Walt Disney Company is the founding sponsor of the program.

### About the American Red Cross

The American Red Cross shelters, feeds and provides emotional support to victims of disasters; supplies about 40 percent of the nation’s blood; teaches skills that save lives; provides international humanitarian aid; and supports military members and their families. The Red Cross is a not-for-profit organization that depends on volunteers and the generosity of the American public to perform its mission.

For additional information about The Pillowcase Project, please visit:

[www.redcross.org/pillowcase](http://www.redcross.org/pillowcase)



# PMRExpo 2018

Save the Date: PMRExpo 2018 from November 27 to 29



The internationally oriented professional trade fair is accompanied by an extensive conference programme with a professional focus.

**The 18th PMRExpo is once again taking place November 27 to 29 2018 at the Koelnmesse. In the last years, the international professional trade fair has established itself as the European leading fair for professional mobile radio and control centres, and has had vast growth. In 2018, the PMRExpo is expecting more than 4,300 visitors from all around the globe and more than 225 national and international exhibitors. Patron is once again the Interior Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia Herbert Reul.**

The internationally oriented professional trade fair is accompanied by an extensive conference programme with a professional focus. The conference programme, which was previously split into the solo format 'PMR Conference' and 'Congress on Control Centres', will be combined under the title 'Secure Communications Summit' into a three-day conference programme with a focus on command and control centres. Accompanying the summit is the symposium 'Secure Communications for the Energy Industry' and the daily varying professional forums: International BOS Forum, Indoor Radio Forum, Professional Trade Forum, and Energy Industry Forum.

## Secure Communications Summit

The Secure Communications Summit offers top-class presentation on the topic of secure communications for professional end-users and other current control centre topics: Shared Networks and Campus Solutions: One networks, many users, one solution?; Smart City between logistics and emergency: Where is communication necessary?; Digitisation and industry 4.0: Economic safeguarding through secure communication; Challenge increase of public transportation density – how secure communication can help; Current challenges in indoor radio; Critical infrastructures as targets: Defence and cyber security; The last instance: Everything Bluetooth, everything secure?; Operating a command and control centre: Between security and efficiency. To ensure a smooth communication at the summit, all presentations will be simultaneously translated into German or English during all three days.

## Secure Communications for the Energy Industry

The one-day symposium 'Secure Communication for



Exhibitor and visitors at the PMRExpo 2017.



Impressions on the PMRExpo 2017.



Exhibitor and visitors at the PMRExpo 2017.

the Energy Industry’ examines topics specific to utility companies from the energy sector. It is intended for energy suppliers and offers the opportunity to address and discuss the following topics: Current state of discussion: Communication networks for smart grid, 5G for the energy industry, KRITIS: Security analysis and security concepts according to BSI basic security, temporary mobile communication solutions for the blackout, future usage of the 450 MHz frequency range – Status Quo and framework for applying.

### PMRExpo Career

In 2018, the PMRExpo offers interested young professionals a view into the professional opportunities in the industry of secure communication. The programme of the PMRExpo Career – Takeoff! Brings companies and students with corresponding fields of study together. The new dialogue formats not only offer companies the opportunity to attract professional interest of students, but also reach potential employees directly at the trade fair. The PMRExpo Career job board at the career stand and online increases the chance to find suitable professionals amongst the trade fair visitors.



Attendees were most interested in Access Control, CCTV & Surveillance Equipment, Cyber Security, and Information & Communication Systems.

### PMRExpo 2018

For more information, please visit:

[www.pmrexpo.com](http://www.pmrexpo.com)



# Milipol Qatar 2018

Milipol Qatar's 12th edition to be held from 29 to 31 October 2018



Milipol Qatar – the leading event dedicated to homeland security and civil defence.

**Milipol Qatar, the leading international exhibition dedicated to homeland security and civil defence in the Middle East, returns for its 12th edition this year, for the biggest and most engaging show to date.**

Organised by the Ministry of Interior of the State of Qatar in partnership with the French-based Comexpodium Security, Milipol Qatar 2018 will be held at Doha Exhibition and Convention Center (DECC) from 29-31 October. For the first time, the exhibition will incorporate the Civil Defence Exhibition and Conference.

With the Middle East homeland security market set to grow to USD19.7 billion by 2022, up from the forecast USD9.6 billion this year, according to leading research firm Frost & Sullivan, Milipol Qatar 2018 will set the agenda for the sector in the coming years as countries in the region eye the latest smart security solutions to protect their borders.



Milipol Qatar: Exhibitors and Visitors

Milipol Qatar is in line with the Qatar National Vision 2030 and the strategy 2018-2022 launched by the Ministry of Interior which showed the importance to create a society enjoying peace, security and prosperity. The world-renowned show shines light on the latest and extensive range of security and safety innovations and products. This year's edition will, for the first time, include live demonstrations, where exhibitors, visitors and buyers can witness new products and innovations in action. The organizer expects about 270 exhibitors and 7,000 visitors.

Running alongside the main Milipol exhibition and for the second time, Milipol Qatar will feature three seminars sessions that will include highly informative presentations, case studies and disruptive panel debates featuring international thought leaders on three topics: Cyber security & Cyberthreats, Civil Defence, Large Events Security Management.

The new addition of the Civil Defence sector further strengthens Milipol Qatar's position as the leading international exhibition for Homeland Security in the Middle East and presents opportunities for organizations across the full spectrum of sectors, with links to civil defence and homeland security, to demonstrate how they can contribute towards safety and security for the world's population, say organizers.



Michael Weatherseed,  
IT & Security Business Unit  
Director/Milipol Events Director.

Global Security spoke with Michael Weatherseed, IT & Security Business Unit Director/Milipol Events Director.

**Global:** Which incident led initially to the development of the event "Milipol Qatar"? What is special about the homeland security and civil defence market in the Middle East in comparison to "Milipol Paris"? Are there any differences and/or similarities?

**Weatherseed:** For more than 30 years, the Milipol brand has been synonymous with high quality, international events covering the field of homeland security. Milipol Qatar was founded in 1996 as a trade event dedicated to homeland security. With Qatar taking on a greater significance in terms of its geographical location, the biennial event is organized by the Ministry of Interior of the State of Qatar and the French-based Comexposium Security and brings to Doha the biggest companies in the public and industrial security sector in the world. These companies showcase the latest products and service

innovations in the fields of security, safety, detection and prevention equipment and systems. The show has evolved over its 11 editions to date and obviously complements its sister show Milipol Paris. The 12th edition will be the most comprehensive Milipol Qatar to date and its wide appeal is highlighted in the fact we have defence specialists from Turkey, France, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Italy, Germany, Spain and Slovenia as confirmed participants across industries including public security, defence solutions and equipment, telecom security and technologies, firefighting, radiation detection, emergency equipment, law enforcement products, communications software, airports security systems and more.

**Global:** Milipol Qatar 2018 is organised by the Ministry of Interior of the State of Qatar in partnership with the French-based Comexposium Security – what are the benefits of having the Ministry of Interior on board?

**Weatherseed:** With the support of the leadership of Qatar and the Ministry of Interior, Milipol Qatar has grown to become the most important exhibition of its kind for not just the Middle East's internal security industry, but also in shaping the global agenda. The top-level government support undoubtedly highlights the importance of this event and demonstrates how Qatar is positioned at the forefront of pioneering homeland security solutions. At Milipol Qatar 2018, the Ministry of Interior Qatar will be present with a 1,045 sqm exhibition booth, manned by skilled administration teams.

**Global:** For the first time, the exhibition will incorporate the Civil Defence Exhibition and Conference. Why did you decide to incorporate the exhibition into Milipol Qatar?

**Weatherseed:** As populations around the world continue to grow, civil defence and public safety take on greater importance than ever before. The decision to incorporate the Civil Defence Exhibition and Conference is in line with Milipol Qatar's constant evolution to provide unmatched experiences for exhibitors, visitors, buyers and industry professionals and provide the link between defence specialists and key decision makers. The collaboration of the two shows has cemented the exhibition's position as the region's leading event of its kind and will bring together key global players for focused conference sessions and agenda-setting panel discussions on the latest and emerging civil defence trends and best practices.

In today's ever-changing world civil defence continues to play an increasingly important role in protecting



Exhibitors at Milipol Qatar

citizens of a state in emergencies, disasters and everyday life and covers the full gamut of related issues, including crisis management, emergency management, emergency preparedness, contingency planning, civil contingency, civil aid and civil protection. The Civil Defence Exhibition and Conference will give key decision makers the knowledge and skills to effectively manage and implement civil defence solutions.

**Global:** This year's edition will, for the first time, include live demonstrations, where exhibitors, visitors and buyers can witness new products and innovations in action. The organizer expects about 270 exhibitors and 7,000 visitors. Products and innovations in action – what does that mean?

**Weatherseed:** The live demonstrations will see homeland security pioneers from around the world demonstrating their technologies in a controlled environment. This will give key decision makers, exhibitors, visitors and buyers the opportunity to witness new products and innovations in action and make real-time decisions based on their needs.

**Global:** Running alongside the main Milipol exhibition and for the second time, Milipol Qatar will feature three seminars sessions that will include highly informative presentations, case studies and disruptive panel debates featuring international thought leaders on three topics: Cyber security & Cyberthreats, Civil Defence, Large Events Security Management. Why did you choose these topics? What is special? What are future challenges? What is special about the combination of exhibition and seminar sessions?

**Weatherseed:** Cybersecurity is playing a greater role across the full spectrum of industries, including homeland security and civil defence. Cybersecurity will feature prominently in the Milipol Qatar exhibition as countries, governmental entities and private corporations look to embrace the digital transformation by seeking smarter security solutions to keep their people and organizations safe. Thus, the conference topic allows for a seamless connection between the seminars and exhibition. During the session, key panellists will discuss and debate the latest tactics and techniques used by cybercriminals to target homeland security and civil





Milipol Qatar – the leading event dedicated to homeland security and civil defence.



Exhibitors at Milipol Qatar.

defence, and debate the necessary solutions to tackle such threats.

By focusing on the conference topics alongside the exhibition, Milipol Qatar is a unique opportunity for security specialists to demonstrate their latest solutions and for decision makers and buyers to secure crucial facetime with current and potential new partners.

**Global:** What do you think as the key trends in the civil defence and homeland security market in the near future? What do you think about the increase in border protection?

**Weatherseed:** As the global digital transformation takes hold, technological advancements open opportunities for many industries, not least the security industry. As more and more countries pay greater attention to the need to protect their internal borders and their populations, technology will continue to play an increasingly important role in security. Therefore, Milipol Qatar brings together the brightest minds in technology and security to showcase the latest smart innovations to protect populations across the globe.

The immersive conference sessions will focus on the key elements of civil defence, cyberthreats and large-scale event security management. Large-scale events such as Olympic Games and the FIFA Club World Cup increase the need for innovative homeland security and border protection measures. At Milipol Qatar we will

hear from key thought leaders and decision makers on the future of border protection and homeland security for events such as the Tokyo Olympics in 2020, the FIFA World Cup in Qatar in 2022 and the 2024 Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Thus, at Milipol Qatar visitors will get the unique opportunity to see what is shaping the civil defence and homeland security markets for the years ahead.

**Global:** Thank you very much for the interview.

(Source of pictures: Milipol Network)

For more details on Milipol Qatar 2018, please visit:

[www.milipolqatar.com](http://www.milipolqatar.com)



### About Milipol Qatar

Founded in 1996, Milipol Qatar is a trade event dedicated to homeland security founded and organized by the Ministry of Interior of the State of Qatar and the French-based Comexposium Security.

A biennial event, Milipol Qatar attracts to Doha the biggest companies in the public and industrial security sector in the world. These companies showcase the latest products and service innovations in the fields of security, safety, detection and prevention equipment and systems. From 2018, Milipol Qatar incorporated the Civil Defence Conference and Exhibition, to become the Global Security and Safety Event.

For more than 30 years, the MILIPOL brand has been synonymous with high quality, international events covering the field of homeland security. It has been proudly represented by Milipol Paris and Milipol Qatar and more recently Milipol Asia-Pacific.

This effectively creates the world's leading international network of events dedicated to solutions, technologies and innovations for homeland security.

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