



Security Council

Distr.: General
25 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 24 January 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached addenda to the report from Belarus submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (S/2001/1268) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee



Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter dated 22 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith, as addenda to the report of the Republic of Belarus to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, submitted on 21 December 2001 in compliance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the text of the Republic of Belarus law on counter-terrorism (see addendum 3), adopted by the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus on 11 December 2001 and approved by the upper house of the National Assembly, the Council of the Republic, on 20 December 2001, and proposals by the Republic of Belarus concerning the provision of technical assistance to Belarus in the framework of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see addenda 1 and 2).

(Signed) Sergei **Ling**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Addendum 1

Assistance in providing technical equipment for crossing points manned by border troops of the Republic of Belarus

In accordance with its mandate, the State Committee on Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus undertakes activities to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other counter-terrorism legislation adopted in the Republic of Belarus and also to combat drug trafficking and illegal migration.

With these ends in view, the Committee has recently undertaken a series of organizational and technical measures.

First, steps have been taken to upgrade the technical capabilities of border control sub-units with up-to-date technology, automation, documentation techniques and improved reception and transmission of information. This significantly enhances the border troops' capacity to detect, within the passenger flow, persons belonging to terrorist organizations and illegal migrants.

Secondly, with a view to finding hidden compartments in vehicles used for the transportation of arms, ammunition or instruments of sabotage and terror, measures are being taken to provide border-control sub-units with the technical capacity to inspect vehicles.

Thirdly, completely new sub-units have been established, comprising laboratories for document investigation. This has given the border forces substantially increased capabilities of uncovering forged documents of a technically high standard.

Fourthly, crossing points have begun to be equipped with modern technical means for maintaining efficient operations.

In December 2000 the first phase of the Kamenny Log border crossing point (ninth transport corridor) was opened, equipped with a harmonized perimeter signalling mechanism, closed-circuit television and a local computer network. This is the first modern, virtually complete control system at any crossing point on the Belarus State border. A similar system is being constructed at the Novaya Guta crossing point (ninth transport corridor).

Work also continued on the automation of the Belarus border control system. The introduction of an automated system for use at crossing points will improve traffic capacity, provide better service for passengers and enhance the capacity to identify within the passenger flow persons sought by the law enforcement agencies.

In 2000-2001, work was carried out on the automation of workstations in the Varshavsky Most and Brest passenger-station border crossing points (second transport corridor).

Owing to a lack of adequate financing, however, it is not possible at the present time to provide to the full extent technical equipment for crossing points on the Belarus State border and, consequently, to make significant progress in countering terrorism, drug trafficking or illegal migration.

In this connection, in order to install technical equipment at crossing points with a view to enhancing the defensive capabilities of the Belarus State border, the State Committee on Border Troops should be provided with the following technical equipment.

Technical equipment required for Belarus State border crossing points

<i>Purpose of allocation</i>	<i>Description of technical equipment</i>
1. Automated border-control system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Automation equipment (personal computers, scanners, printers, modems); – Computer network and cable equipment; – System programming software.
2. Crime-detection laboratories for investigation of documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Apparatus for special verification of documents; – Mechanization equipment; – Automation apparatus; – Photocopying equipment.
3. Border-control equipment and machinery required for upgrading crossing points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Apparatus for initial verification of documents; – Apparatus for vehicular checks; – Apparatus for special verification of documents; – Equipment for reception, transmission, processing and analysis of information.
4. Installation of equipment at the largest crossing points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Automated vehicle licence-plate identification system

Note: There are 32 motor vehicle crossing points in operation in the Republic of Belarus.

Addendum 2

Assistance with technical equipment for a mobile operational defence system for the Belarus State border

The Belarus State border operational defence system is in need of the following apparatus and technology, a technical description of which appears below.

1.1. **Mobile command centre.** This should be set up for a four-man team and equipped with remote control units for portable transmitters deployed along the border, together with a base radio station for communication with duty officers and other command posts of the Belarus border troops, including the State Committee on Border Troops and the Active Operations Department.

1.2. **Mobile staff premises.** This would be a vehicle acting as mobile staff premises, able to house four people and transport an electrical-power generator.

1.3. **Management vehicle.** This would be a working vehicle for the management, capable of carrying up to six shift workers and accommodating detainees. For the transportation of detainees, it is essential that there should be a grill between the driver and the detainees.

1.4. **Pursuit vehicles.** There should be four purpose-built vehicles, each with four doors and four-wheel drive, be equipped with removable police beacons, searchlights, night vision apparatus, metal detectors, a radio beacon and remote control units for transmitters.

1.5. **Transmitters.** These should include external microwave transmitters with infra-red, magnetic and seismic sensors, a narrow field of vision and a wide operational radius (about 100 metres). They should be equipped with remote control and be able to relay a distress signal at a distance of up to 15 kilometres through a wireless connection using repeaters.

In addition, the mobile system must be equipped with the following apparatus:

1. Drug-analysis kit, to fit in a suitcase,
2. Rapid drug-analysis kit, to be used for the fast and reliable identification of cocaine, procaine, tetracaine, methadone, marijuana, THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), LSD or hashish by means of an on-the-spot analysis,
3. Testing apparatus for various drugs,
4. Crime-detection kit,
5. Electronic optical equipment (binoculars), with distance metering and night vision,
6. Portable thermal imaging apparatus capable of detecting a human body at distances of up to 1.7 kilometres,
7. Detectors for sampling and analysing microparticles and emissions from explosive, narcotic or poisonous substances.

II. Specifications

<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1. Vehicular mobile command centre	1
2. Management vehicle	1
3. Mobile staff premises	1
4. Pursuit vehicles	4
5. Electrical-power generator	1
6. Trailer with generator	1
7. Set of transmitters	1
8. Passive infra-red line detectors for open-air operations	4
9. Transmitter repeaters	4
10. Transmitter control panel for command post	1
11. Personal computer	1
12. Automated document-verification system	1
13. Hand-held metal detectors	2
14. Short-wave radio transmitter	1
15. Vehicular ultra-short-wave radio transmitters with scrambler	7
16. Ultra-short-wave scanners	7
17. GPS receivers	7
18. Portable ultra-short-wave transmitters with charging devices and scramblers	15
19. Pagers	15
20. Night-vision apparatus	4
21. Forced vehicle-braking systems (mobile)	4
22. Electronic arresting devices (1 per pursuit vehicle)	4
23. Individual portable dosimeters	30
24. Heavy-duty torches (2 per pursuit vehicle)	8
25. Vehicle searchlights	4
26. Crime-detection investigator's kit	1
27. Detector for sampling and analysing microparticles and emissions of explosive, narcotic or poisonous substances	1
28. Portable computer	1

Requirements for all vehicles

- Engines should be able to function on the diesel fuel available in Belarus.
- Engine capacity should be at least one size larger than the standard.
- Every vehicle should be equipped with a long-distance radio beacon able to function in remote areas of Belarus.
- Every transmitter should be equipped with a testing and repair kit.
- All electronic components should comply with European electricity standards: 12 volts and 220-240 volts.