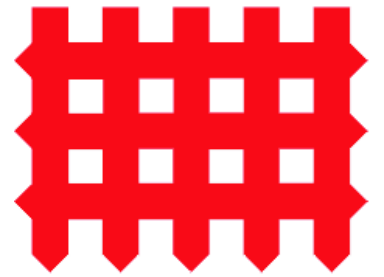


DiscovaCam



DiscovaCam with the Police

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Cameras have become commonplace in modern society. The technology can be used to support lawful purposes or it can be used to support lawbreakers. DiscovaCam has the technology required by modern Police to restore the balance and provide the tools for Police to rapidly detect surveillance, execute search warrants and search suspects. DiscovaCam has the technology to assist Police operate in a modern environment with sophisticated criminals

Altering the balance

Surveillance technologies have advanced rapidly during the 1990s and the first few years of the 21st century. Surveillance equipment has miniaturised and become inexpensive, storage media has become less power hungry and likewise is smaller, and wireless technologies have become practical for remote real-time monitoring of images and sounds. The threat of surveillance has become pervasive for law enforcement personnel in pursuit of ordinary police operations.

However, images and video played back at later time lacks the context of the situation at the time. Police face the risk that their actions can be judged by people with no knowledge of the events leading up to the images, or of experience of the type of situation. Hence, police face increased risk of prosecution and censor while carrying out their duties.

Further, the technology places police officers at greater personal risk from identification. The publication of photographs of police officers can increase individual risk to police personnel and can reduce an officer's effectiveness in later undercover operations.

However, there is little police can do to control images once they have been collected. Images belong to the photographer under copyright law, and any person has the right to post pictures onto the Internet or to use pictures in publications. Further, the information can be transported beyond the police officer's jurisdiction before any legal measures can be taken to prevent dissemination, or even knowledge that the images have been collected. Once images have been uploaded, the information can be disseminated to thousands of locations preventing police from being able to take action to withdraw the information from the public domain.

Hence, surveillance technology alters the playing field upon which police operate. In particular, the four areas of search warrant execution, video reconnaissance, monitoring of individual searches and pathfinding have far-reaching ability to change the law enforcement environment.

Search Warrant execution

Search warrants provide police with a limited opportunity to examine premises for illegal activities, goods and evidence. However, as technology has improved, the question of internal surveillance has become both more important and more difficult to detect.

First, law enforcement officers carrying out a search warrant can find themselves under surveillance. This surveillance may be legitimate, such as part of a security system, or it may be placed in the searched premises by a third party.

Legitimate surveillance systems place the police under unprecedented scrutiny and creating the possibility that evidence gathered during the search may be discredited during a later trial. A second possibility is that police can be held to account for any accidental damage arising from the search process, and it is possible that individual police officers may be held liable for financial compensation. Further, the officers conducting the search may be identified from hidden surveillance, potentially placing these officers, their family and property at risk of retribution.

Illegitimate surveillance represents other risks. First, the presence of a third party can suggest a wider angle to an investigation. Second, organised crime may place a number of locations under surveillance as a source of intelligence on police operations. Third, the surveillance may be used to spy on the associates of criminals, and to ensure co-operation of associates.

Reconnaissance

Surveillance systems open the opportunity for organised groups to monitor police operations. Cameras could be placed in areas frequented by police as a reconnaissance measure to identify police operations, build dossiers police teams and identify individual officers. It is even possible that surveillance could be placed inside police stations and on police vehicles. An intensive surveillance system has the capability to jeopardise some police operations and place individual police officers at risk.

Further, important locations may be watched by organised crime or by terrorists. High value targets can be monitored to determine their security arrangements and to identify the optimal time to strike at the target. Long-term surveillance can be used as a method to update terrorist and criminal operational plans. Target zones can be established and explosives placed long before the intended target arrives at the location, providing terrorists with the capability to strike high value targets with reasonable immunity.

Search of Person

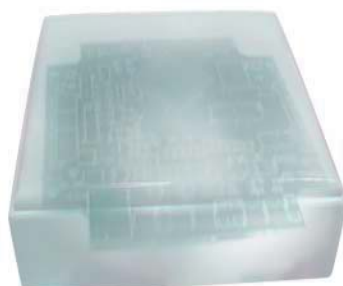
Police often search people when arresting for some offence, or to find potentially hidden illegal items such as firearms or drugs. Surveillance technology has complicated the situation by placing all police actions potentially in the public eye and, thereby, raising the standards that Police members are required to meet.

Pathfinder

Surveillance equipment can be placed on an individual with or without their knowledge to act as a pathfinder for somebody wishing to avoid search and detention. This surveillance can frustrate police's attempts to cordon off areas in order to catch offenders or recover illegal items.

The solution is DiscovaCam

The answer to the shifting balance is to remove the invisibility of surveillance equipment. DiscovaCam gives police forces the ability to quickly detect surveillance equipment in search premises and on searched people, to warn of surveillance equipment being carried into protected areas and find the surveillance equipment before significant surveillance can be carried out. DiscovaCam offers the police an opportunity to identify surveillance and use the knowledge to plant misinformation to frustrate and trap organised criminals and terrorist threats. DiscovaCam restores balance in the police environment.



Corporate Information

DiscovaCam Limited is a publicly unlisted company registered in New Zealand and with its head office in Silverdale, Auckland, New Zealand. DiscovaCam was founded in 2000 and provides security equipment for security organisations and the mass market.

DiscovaCam Limited focuses on bringing leading-edge technology to end-users around the world. To meet this goal, we use an Internet-based information service centred on our web site www.discovacam.com to support our distributors throughout the world and to provide direct sales where customers prefer to trade online. Further corporate information is listed on the DiscovaCam website.



Global Support:

DiscovaCam Limited provides global support through its web-based service at www.discovacam.com. Firmware upgrades are available from the web site.

Warranty:

All DiscovaCam units include a one-year full replacement warranty from date of purchase.

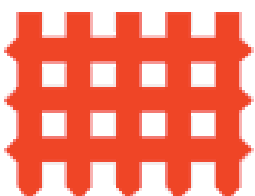
DiscovaCam Limited
for Camera Detection

Visit www.discovacam.com
for more information

DiscovaCam can be contacted on
e-mail : info@discovacam.com
telephone: +64 9 421 0032
facsimile: +64 9 421 0082

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