First is the different perception on the biologial and chemical threats. For example, some chemical or biological agents which are considered dangerous material for some countries, they are not considered danger for some peoples either due to the lack of awareness or their daily lifestyles which put security on a very low priority.
The second reason is that demographical and geographical condition of Indonesia which is very diverse and with more than 230 milion populations which are scattered throughout more than seventeen thousands islands makes it difficult to be controled. The other major challenge is that the danger of chemical and biological agents is not only a function of the pathogenity, tranmissibility and infectivity or toxicity of the agent, but also heavily depends on the person who is handling the agent.
So, the key to counter the threat coming from chemical and biological agent rests on our ability to detect the intention behind the possible threats whether they are deliberetely used for peaceful or hostile purposes. For those reasons, the presentation will discuss five steps that have to be considered in order to counter the threats from the use of biological and chemical agents either in laboratories or the possible misuse by a potential terrorist. These are intention, trends, pre-actions, action, and post-action.

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58. TRANSBORDER COOPERATION ON THE PROTECTION, SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL OF ENDEMIC DISEASES

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This paper discuss some concern and challenges regards the Bulgarian-Greec transborder cooperation with respect the protection, surveillance and control of some endemic for this transborder region diseases like: Q-fever, Brucellosis, Lyme disease, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever and Marseilles fever. The study examines transborder activities, including a background for the infection diseases state for the period 2004-2007, the problems of training and equipment of the specialists for sampling and identification of these diseases, development of strategy and conception for control of spreading of the infectious agents in 4 bulgarian regions / Blagoevgrad, Haskovo, Smoljan and Kardjeli/ and in the corresponding regions in Greece – Seres, Drama, Ksanti and Evro. Additionally, there is presented the role of local governmental representatives to manage these transnational border issues.

Key Words/ Phrases: transborder cooperation, endemic infectious diseases, infectious control and surveillance

Will not be presented

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59. TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS (TICs) AS ASYMMETRIC WEAPONS: THE DESIGN BASIS THREAT

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Asymmetric warfare concepts relate well to the use of improvised chemical weapons against urban targets. Sources of information on toxic industrial chemicals (TICs) and lists of high threat chemicals are available that point to likely choices for an attack. Accident investigations can be used as a template for attacks, and to judge the possible effectiveness of an attack using TICs. The results of a chlorine rail car accident in South Carolina, USA and the Russian military assault on a Moscow theater provide many illustrative points for similar incidents that mighty be carried out deliberately. Computer modeling of outdoor releases shows how an attack might take into consideration issues of stand-off distance and dilution. Finally, the preceding may be used to estimate with some accuracy the design basis threat posed by the used of TICs as weapons.

MAJ Skinner has worked on hazardous materials, WMD, and security issues for 20 years. He has been a member of civilian HazMat, urban search & rescue, and WMD response teams.