



# Defensive Security Briefing for Foreign Travel



# Introduction & Purpose



Persons granted access to U.S. Government classified information incur a special security obligation and should be aware of possible risks of foreign travel.

Defense Contractor personnel are considered prime targets of Foreign Intelligence Service agents and terrorist groups.

**The purpose of this briefing is to acquaint you with the risks involved in traveling to foreign countries and to furnish you guidance which may enable you to minimize those risks.**



# Background and Vulnerability Awareness

Many foreign countries offer interesting travel brochures, special rates, and other inducements through U.S. branches of their travel bureaus in efforts to attract the growing number of Americans traveling abroad. Past cases reveal that American personnel performing such travel may be subject to surveillance and collection operations by the various foreign intelligence services. Travelers are also subject to terrorism or other acts of violence either by design or by circumstance.



# Background & Vulnerability Awareness

Many foreign countries offer interesting travel brochures, special rates, and other inducements through U.S. branches of their travel bureaus in efforts to attract the growing number of Americans traveling abroad. Past cases reveal that American personnel performing such travel may be subject to surveillance and collection operations by the various foreign intelligence services. Travelers are also subject to terrorism or other acts of violence either by design or by circumstance.

When traveling abroad, you must know how to protect yourself and safeguard your belongings. There are many questions to ask.

**How might you be a target?**

**What crime typically targets foreign travelers?**

**What do you do in cases of foreign arrest and detention?**

**What are Industrial espionage tactics?**

# How You Might Be a Target

You may possess or have access to information that is highly sought after by foreign entities, such as:



- Friendly information
- Research, development, testing, and evaluation
- Program milestones and specifications
- System capabilities
- Information related to your organization's personnel, security, and operations.

**Remember...You are the first line of defense in protecting classified information, defense technologies, and your company's proprietary information!**



# Counterintelligence

## Counterintelligence is:

Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against:



- Espionage
- Other intelligence activities
- Sabotage
- Assassinations

Conducted by, for, or on behalf of:

- Foreign powers
- Foreign governmental and commercial organizations
- Foreign persons or their agents
- International terrorist organizations

## Foreign travel increases the risk of foreign intelligence targeting

- Collection techniques include, but are not limited to:
- Bugged hotel rooms or airline cabins
- Intercepts of email and fax transmissions
- Tracking activity via ATM transactions and Internet usage at Internet kiosks & Wi-Fi access points
- Recording of telephone conversations
- Unauthorized access to or theft of electronic devices, and installation of malicious software at customs or hotels
- Intrusion into or search of hotel rooms and hotel room safes
- Enhanced interviews by customs officials

# Identifying Suspicious Contacts

**Examples of suspicious contacts include, but are not limited to:**

- Requests for protected information under the guise of a price quote or purchase request, market survey, or other pretense
- Foreign entities targeting personnel travelling overseas via airport screening or hotel room incursions
- Attempts to entice personnel into situations that could lead to blackmail or extortion
- Attempts by foreign customers to gain access to hardware and information that exceeds the limitations of the export licenses on file
- Attempts to place personnel under obligation through special treatment, favors, gifts, or money

# Foreign Intelligence Services (FISs)

Many foreign countries actively engage in the collection of intelligence information. The largest and most active of the ex-Communist intelligence organizations is the SRVV of the Russian Intelligence Service. Those of other countries are as formidable in size and activity.

The main objective of a FIS is the wholesale collection of data. Currently, the most prized type of intelligence data is exploitable science and technology data, followed by the classified government document, but unclassified material -- even material which appears to be trivial -- can also be of inestimable value. Potentially, the most valuable source of information is that acquired through the use of agents or individuals recruited by FISs. FIS may gather their information through several different techniques. The penetration by live or electronic sources of private institutions involved in sensitive, national defense related research and development work can be of tremendous value. Probably the greatest achievement an intelligence organization can have is the placement or recruitment of an agent directly in a sensitive position in a national defense or intelligence element of an opposing government.

FIS agents gain their information wherever, whenever, and from whomever they can, by employing various tactics to enlist target employees. They are ceaseless and strategic in their methods. To them, espionage is a business.

**There is no such thing as a "friendly" Foreign Intelligence Service**



## Foreign Intelligence Services (FISs) continued

- FSIs may use a seemingly guileless approach - befriending targets, treating them to gifts or money, wining and dining them. Many agents believe Americans are hopeless materialists and can be swayed easily by appeals to their greed.
- A FIS agent may misrepresent themselves as a citizen of a country friendly to the United States. Thus, a targeted American may be duped into handing over sensitive information by being led to believe he is aiding an ally to the United States. Similarly, a FIS agent may pose as a representative of a country towards which a targeted American is particularly sympathetic. If a FIS agent believes an individual has similar sympathies, he may make an appeal for information based on ideology. A "pitch" for information may also be geared to take advantage of an American's desire for international harmony and world peace.
- FSI Agents like to exploit the American belief in freedom of speech and free exchange of information. For example, a FIS agent in the role of a scientist may tell an American scientist that science has no political boundaries. Therefore, in the interest of science, the American is encouraged to share his knowledge with a fellow "member" of the international scientific community.
- FISs also use aggressive means. If they feel coercion and blackmail will serve their purpose, they will not hesitate to employ these methods. Do not place yourself in a compromising position by engaging in abnormal or promiscuous sexual behavior, black-marketing, violating local laws, or photographing or straying into restricted areas. FISs keep travelers under constant surveillance by using agents, video/photographic surveillance, and bugging devices in hotel rooms, bars, restaurants, lounges, and telephones. Such methods may provide them the material to entrap an unwary traveler.
- Harassment and provocation are other tools, which may be employed by FISs. Travelers may be placed in unusual situations, which may cause an incident or elicit a response which would entangle or compromise an individual.

# What To Do If Approached

If you feel you are being solicited for information:

- Practice authorized responses to questions concerning your duties
- Never feel obligated to answer questions which make you feel uncomfortable
- If a conversation is too probing with respect to your duties, private life, and co-workers, change the subject
- Be observant and take note of the person questioning you
- Maintain professional composure
- **REPORT, REPORT, REPORT:** Provide as much information as possible to your security point of contact

# Terrorism

Terrorists have a different objective than a FIS - they are interested in "sensationalism" or other use which can be derived from the compromise, embarrassment, interrogation, kidnapping or death of a U.S. citizen. The threat changes constantly and is contingent upon the country and area visited along with world events. However, from a general perspective, the threat of terrorism to a traveler should be considered minimal, unless you happen to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. As with a FIS, a terrorist group must know the who, where, when and how, to target a specific individual. Therefore, maintaining a "low profile" and not drawing undue attention to one's affiliation with the U.S. Government is essential. Even though an individual may not be targeted for terrorism, an individual can still become a victim of terrorism. Being in the wrong place at the wrong time may be unavoidable, but the risk of being a chance victim of terrorism can still be reduced. Most terrorists select "soft" targets like commercial establishments and individuals residing within that country. They don't usually have sophisticated collection capabilities to determine names of a traveler and then target that person. They prefer to concentrate on individuals residing in-country.

**Acts of terror happen all around the world. There are steps you can take to minimize the likelihood of being victim to terrorist activity.**





# Foreign Travel and Crime

Crime is one of the biggest threats facing travelers. No matter where you travel, criminal elements are present. The foreign traveler is a good target in a foreign country because the traveler is disadvantaged being in an unfamiliar place, ignorant of local laws, and unable to freely communicate because of a language barrier. In unstable political areas or where the United States is unwelcome, the presence of a U.S. Citizen may be enough provocation to cause an incident or become a victim of violence. Any minor incident or breach of law or custom involving an U.S. Citizen can be blown vastly out of proportion creating a much larger incident.

## **Follow these steps to protect yourself:**

- Stay alert and exercise good judgment
- When possible, ensure that your hotel room has a peephole and a deadbolt or chain-and-slide bolt
- If you travel with valuables, put them in the hotel safe
- Find out what parts of town locals consider risky and avoid them
- Keep your car doors locked and suitcases out of sight
- If you see an accident, don't stop; instead, call for help from a safe area
- Minimize the amount of cash you carry
- Be wary of street vendors and innocent-looking youngsters as they may be decoys for pick pockets



# Local Laws, Foreign Arrest and Detention

While traveling, remember that you are subject to the local laws. Do not make assumptions about what is acceptable. When traveling abroad:

- Be aware of local laws
- DO NOT photograph government facilities or religious symbols as it is prohibited in many countries
- DO NOT take photographs in the vicinity of foreign military bases, buildings, or personnel

Foreign police and intelligence agencies detain persons for many reasons, including simple curiosity. If you are detained or arrested for any reason:

- Exercise good judgment and be professional in your demeanor
- Stay calm, maintain your dignity, and do not do anything to provoke the arresting officer
- Ask to contact the U.S. Embassy or Consulate
- DO NOT admit to anything or volunteer any information
- DO NOT sign anything until the document is examined by an attorney or embassy/consulate representative
- DO NOT accept anyone at face value: Request identification from embassy/consulate representatives
- DO NOT fall for the ruse of helping the ones who are detaining you in return for your release

# Industrial Espionage

Industrial espionage is the acquisition of trade secrets from business competitors. Tactics include, but are not limited to:

- Elicitation
- Eavesdropping
- Surveillance
- Electronic interception
- Hotel intrusions
- Theft of information



# Personal Safety

New surroundings and exotic destinations may lead you into a false sense of security. Whether you are traveling for work or leisure, your personal safety is paramount.

## Maintain a Low Profile

- Attempt to blend in with your surroundings
- Conceal material wealth
- Exchange your money into the local currency
- Drive an inconspicuous vehicle
- Use unmarked parking spaces and vary where you park
- Avoid publicity
- Only share information about your personal life and security efforts to trusted friends and security personnel
- Avoid establishing routines

## Travel Safety Tips

- Always remain alert and maintain a cautious attitude
- Walk toward traffic and in the middle of the sidewalk
- Don't wear clothing that immediately identifies you as an American
- Whenever possible, travel in groups
- Avoid public transportation (i.e., buses)
- Choose your own taxi
- Avoid isolated roads, danger areas, civil disturbances, and crowds
- Be alert to anyone who appears to be following you
- Have a working knowledge of the local language

# Personal Safety Continued

## Hotel Safety Tips

- Only patronize reputable hotels
- Note escape routes
- Secure your door and keep windows locked
- When away from your room, keep the television or radio on
- In high threat areas, avoid riding in elevators
- Avoid hotel paging
- Be aware that some countries require you to leave your passport with hotel reception over night so it may be checked by local authorities
- DO NOT stay in hotel rooms that are located on the first floor or easily accessible from the outside
- DO NOT accept deliveries unless previously arranged
- DO NOT leave your room key at the front desk; keep it with you
- DO NOT use the hotel phone to discuss travel plans



# Additional Travel Safety Tips

The following are some common-sense rules for any traveler but are often overlooked in the rush to acquire tickets, hotel reservations, visas, etc.:

- Do not make any reference to your intelligence activities and access to classified information.
- Do not take any items with you that you cannot afford to lose. This applies especially to jewelry items. Streamline your purse or wallet. Carry travelers checks and one or two major credit cards, not large amounts of cash.
- Before leaving, make a copy of the identification page of your passport and take it with you. Keep it separate from the passport itself. Also, memorize your passport number. While traveling, leave your passport and any money you don't expect to need that day locked in a hotel safe-deposit box. If local law does not require you to keep your passport with you, carry only the photocopy of your passport and your driver's license when you leave your hotel.
- Advise the US Embassy of your complete itinerary. Keep in contact and record the address and telephone number of the U.S. Embassy or consulate in each host or major city in which a visit is planned.
- Travel with several passport size photos. In some areas, it can be difficult to replace photos on short notice if your passport is lost or stolen.
- U.S. driver's licenses may be valid in Canada and Western Europe; elsewhere you will need an international driver's permit available from the American Automobile Association (telephone number 1-800-765-4222; \$10.00 fee; valid one year; you will need your driver's license and two passport size photos). Even with an international permit, foreigners are forbidden to drive in Egypt, Vietnam, China, and Nepal. Know local traffic laws and penalties, which may be severe. In Indonesia, for example, fines for not wearing a seat belt can be \$1,500.



# Trip Preparation

Threats to your Travel Destination can be found on the US Department of State Website: <http://travel.state.gov>

Even with the best preparations, things can go wrong. Know where to seek assistance should an emergency occur, and have the following contact information on hand.

- U.S. Embassy and Consulate Contacts
- Company Security Points of Contact
- Passport information or replacement contact
- Financial institution
- Insurance company
- Family Members

Preparations depend upon your destination, and your trip's length and purpose. Before you go:

- Inform others of your itinerary
- Know the local laws and customs
- Register your travel with the Department of State
- Establish a point of contact for your family
- Keep all medications in their original container
- Make copies of your passport and other important documents
- Check health and immunization information with Center for Disease Control and World Health Organization



# Conclusion

**Be Prepared, Be Alert, and Safe Travels!**

**Your Security Points of Contact at Aerodyne Industries are:**

Kathleen Anusbigian, FSO

Office: (321) 613-2948

Danielle McKenna, Security Specialist

Phone: (781) 373-8440



**Upon your return, be sure to contact [security@aerodyneindustries.com](mailto:security@aerodyneindustries.com) to complete your Foreign Travel Debriefing.**

# Foreign Travel Briefing Acknowledgment

I have read the Aerodyne Industries Foreign Travel Briefing.

My questions, if any, have been answered to my satisfaction.

I understand my responsibilities, as they pertain to this briefing and the National Industrial Security Program (NISP), and will complete the post travel questionnaire upon my return.

---

Signature

---

Name (Print)

---

Date

Please sign and return this page to [security@aerodyneindustries.com](mailto:security@aerodyneindustries.com)