Ninth Report
of the

# Foreign Affairs Committee

# Private Military Companies

Session 2001–2002

## Response of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs

*Presented to Parliament*
*by the Secretary of State for*
*Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs*
*by Command of Her Majesty*
*October 2002*

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**NINTH REPORT OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

**PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES**

**SESSION 2001–2002**

**RESPONSE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS**

1. The Government welcomes this important and thorough report from the Foreign Affairs Committee and has taken careful note of it.

2. The Government welcomes the Committee's positive assessment of the Government's Green Paper on "Private Military Companies: Options for Regulation". It notes the Committee's judgement that "such companies have the potential to make a legitimate and valuable contribution to international security. The challenge of regulation is therefore not only to prevent PMCs from inflicting damage, but also to establish how the Government should work with them to maximise the benefits that a properly regulated private military sector can bring" (paragraph 4).

3. The Consultation period on the February 2002 Green Paper "Private Military Companies" (PMCs) ended on 12 August. There were a total of 39 responses: 16 from Companies and Trade Associations, 6 from NGOs, 7 from academics, 3 from Members of Parliament and 7 others. A list is attached at Annex A. As part of the Consultation process, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department for International Development sponsored a Seminar at the Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy at the University of Birmingham on 24 June 2002. There was widespread support in responses to the Consultation, including from a number of PMCs, for some regulation. Options proposed ranged from prohibition of all military activity to self-regulation.

4. Contributors raised a number of key concerns about policy towards PMCs, including:

- the risk of damage to legitimate security-related business interests by over-regulation. Some contributors argued against regulation on these grounds, and on the grounds that regulation might be complex and expensive.
- possible threats to human rights, national sovereignty and development in poor countries from the activities of PMCs
- lack of transparency and accountability in the sector, including links to other businesses, in particular extractive industries

5. Contributors also identified potential benefits from legitimate PMC activity, such as:

- assistance to weak but legitimate governments in establishing the security needed for development
- provision of services of direct social and economic benefit, such as de-mining
- assistance to the UN in peacekeeping
- protection of legitimate commercial and NGO activity in dangerous areas
- raising the professional standards of local armed forces
- economic benefits to UK businesses

6. The Government considers that the case that has been put forward, in particular by the Foreign Affairs Committee, for Regulation of PMCs needs careful further consideration. The Green Paper Consultation and the Committee's Report have made clear that the question of regulation raises complex policy issues. They include:

- the balance of advantage between regulation and allowing companies to conduct legitimate business of economic benefit to the UK without undue hindrance
- whether any activities should be prohibited, and how heavy any regulation should be for those permitted
- the form of any regulation, who should be responsible for it, and how it would be paid for
- defining who and what might be covered
- the compatibility of any regulatory system with EU and International Law
- addressing concerns about the transparency, probity and attitude to human rights of PMCs
- minimising the risk that any regulatory regime would be seen as the UK endorsing undesirable activities.

7. In addition, the Committee, and a number of contributors to the Consultation, have drawn attention to the experience of the United States and other Governments in regulating Private Military Companies. The views and experiences of international institutions such as the United Nations and the European Union are clearly also of importance. The Government therefore proposes to seek further information on these as part of its further consideration of the issues, before taking any view on the way forward.

*Recommendations*

Existing Regulatory Measures

**(a) We conclude that the lack of centrally held information on contracts between Government Departments and private military companies is unacceptable. We recommend that the Government take immediate steps to collect such information and to update it regularly. We further recommend that in its response to this Report the Government publish a comprehensive list of current contracts between Government Departments and private military companies and private security companies, and provides the information requested by the Committee in the Chairman's letter of 18 June to Denis MacShane, which is reproduced in full at page Ev.44 (paragraph 17).**

*The Government agrees with the Committee on the value of such information. Attached at Annex B is a list of current contracts overseas with private military and security companies known to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts.*

*The Department for International Development (DFID) has no contracts with private military companies. A survey has been undertaken of the DFID offices overseas to see whether any have contracts with private security companies for the provision of post security separate to that provided under FCO contracts. The outcome of the survey is included at Annex B.*

*It has not been possible in the time available to collect similar information for the Ministry of Defence given the very broad spectrum of activities, including logistics support, training, maintenance, catering and accommodation for which the Ministry of Defence lets contracts. Such contracts are let by all three Services for all types of deployment, from UN mandated peace support, peacekeeping and enforcement, to exercises and training. Considerable work would be required to define and identify the contracts which might fall under the Committee's request.*

**(b) We recommend that the Government, as it considers national regulatory measures, also develop a new draft international convention to regulate PMCs which might replace the existing UN Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (paragraph 25).**

*The Government agrees that the UN Convention is unlikely to provide a workable basis for regulation, but does not believe that there is any realistic prospect of developing a replacement for the time being. The Government will continue to develop UK policy.*

**(c) We recommend that, in considering options for regulation, the Government examine carefully the United States government's regime for regulating and monitoring the activities of private military companies (paragraph 28).**

*The Government notes that the Green Paper draws attention to the United States legislation, and will examine the experience of the United States and other governments, such as South Africa, in more detail as consideration of the issues continues.*

**(d) We recommend that the Government work with European partners towards including the services provided by PMCs in the existing EU Code of Conduct for Arms Exports (paragraph 30).**

*The Government agrees that there will be value in promoting a common EU approach to PMCs. It will initiate consultation with EU partners and report to the Committee.*

The debate on Private Military Companies

**(e) We recommend that, before bringing forward legislation to regulate PMCs, the Government consider how to deal with the possible involvement of these companies in the overthrow of established states (paragraph 50).**

*The Government will consider this.*

**(f) Although the services provided by PMCs will not by themselves solve underlying problems in unstable countries, we conclude that the employment of professional, responsible and well regulated PMCs could, in some circumstances, contribute to the establishment or maintenance of relative stability, under which lasting solutions to such problems might be worked out. We further conclude that PMCs may have a legitimate role to play in helping weak governments to secure revenue streams, for example by protecting border points and highways (paragraph 67).**

*The Government agrees that PMCs have the potential in some circumstances to play a positive role.*

**(g) We recommend that the Government prohibit private military or security companies from using names similar to those of British regiments or fighting units, or from the use of any emblem, symbol or distinctive item of uniform similar to those of the British armed forces (paragraph 71).**

*The Government considers that there is a case for prohibiting private military companies from adopting names, logos or other appearances that imitate those of the Armed Forces.*

Potential benefits of a regulated private military sector

**(h) We conclude that the Government should consider carefully whether the greater use of PMCs in UK humanitarian and peace support operations might help to reduce military over-stretch (paragraph 101).**

*The Ministry of Defence let contracts with private companies where appropriate to support a wide variety of deployed commitments, including peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. These contracts are primarily for logistical support, including troop deployment, food supply and maintenance of accommodation and equipment. The availability of reputable companies to provide such support means that the UK may be in a better position than might otherwise be the case to respond positively to requests to take part in such operations.*

*The Government sees no difficulty of principle in private companies offering support to humanitarian or peacekeeping missions directly to the UN or to other international bodies that mandate or co-ordinate such missions. But when the UN formally requests the Government to contribute to such operations, it does so in the expectation that the front-line tasks will be undertaken by the UK's Armed Forces, with their known skills and experience. The Government would therefore not consider it appropriate for the UK to agree to undertake such tasks and then, as it were, to sub contract them to private companies. If the existence of other commitments meant that the Armed Forces were not able to undertake new peacekeeping or other humanitarian operations themselves, the Government considers that it would be preferable to decline the mission at the outset.*

Options for Regulation

**(i) We conclude that an outright ban on all military activity abroad by private military companies would be counterproductive (paragraph 102).**

*The Government agrees.*

**(j) Though the Green Paper argues that "the distinction between combat and non-combat activities is often artificial," we conclude that such a distinction can and should be drawn for the purposes of regulation. We do not underestimate the difficulties inherent in this process (paragraph 107).**

*The Government agrees that a workable distinction would be an important element of any regulatory regime in spite of the difficulty of drawing one up.*

**(k) We recommend that private military companies be expressly prohibited from direct participation in armed combat operations, and that firearms should only be carried — and if necessary, used — by company employees for purposes of training or self-defence (paragraph 108).**

*The Government will consider this carefully. As the Committee says, "PMCs may have a legitimate role in helping weak governments to secure revenue streams, for example by protecting border points and highways" (paragraph 67). This may require the use of firearms.*

**(l) We recommend that the Government give very careful consideration to imposing a ban on all recruitment by PMCs for combat operations and other activities, which are illegal under United Kingdom law. We further recommend that the Government consider the practicality of a complete ban on recruitment for such activities of United Kingdom citizens by overseas-based or offshore PMCs (paragraph 114).**

*The Government will consider this recommendation. It might be possible to address the issue as part of a regulatory regime. The question of the relation of any regulatory regime to existing UK law such as the 1870 Foreign Enlistment Act would require careful consideration.*

**(m) We recommend that, to prevent the inappropriate use of knowledge gained through employment in the British armed forces, the Government examine whether restrictions should be placed on former British service personnel who wish to move into related activity in the private sector, such as a 'cooling off' period similar to that which applies to former civil servants and government advisers (paragraph 115).**

*The principles governing the acceptance of business appointments by officers of the Crown Service after leaving the Services are already covered in the Queen's Regulations for each of the three Services. The regulations state that "before accepting, within two years of leaving the Service, an offer of employment, all officers must obtain the approval of the Ministry of Defence. An officer of or above the rank of Rear-Admiral, Major-General or Air Vice Marshal must obtain approval to take up any paid employment whether or not with a defence contractor or foreign government". This procedure is necessary to ensure that when an officer accepts outside employment there should not be cause for suspicion of impropriety.*

**(n) We recommend that each contract for a military/security operation overseas should be subject to a separate licence, with the exception of companies engaged in the provision of non-contentious services for whom the Government considers a general licence would suffice (paragraph 123).**

*The Government will consider this. Any regulatory regime would need to strike a balance between covering what needs to be covered, and avoiding unnecessary burdens on the private sector.*

**(o) We recommend that the Government consider carefully how to ensure that a licensing regime allows companies to operate with the necessary speed without compromising the effectiveness of the vetting process (paragraph 124).**

*The Government agrees that this would be a key issue for any regulatory regime.*

**(p) Despite private military companies' concerns about client confidentiality, we conclude that the need to ensure that the sector is properly regulated overrides the private interests of PMCs and their clients (paragraph 126).**

*For any regulatory regime to be successful disclosure would be necessary, but a balance would need to be struck between the need for informed decision making and client confidentiality.*

**(q) We recommend that the Government should consider whether exemptions to the project-specific licensing procedure described above should apply with respect to contracts with trusted organizations of which the United Kingdom is a member, such as NATO, the United Nations or the European Union and with responsible governments (paragraph 129).**

*The Government agrees that this could be a useful component of any regulatory regime. It would reduce the regulatory burden, and encourage legitimate business.*

**(r) We recommend that private military and security companies be required to obtain a general licence before undertaking any permitted military/security activities overseas (paragraph 134).**

*The Government will consider this recommendation.*

**(s) We recommend that, as part of the application procedure for registration, private military companies be required to disclose to the Government in some detail the company structures, the experience of permanent personnel, recruitment policies, and other relevant information (paragraph 135).**

*The Government will consider carefully the information disclosure that would be necessary for an effective regime.*

**(t) We conclude that a voluntary code is insufficient to regulate the private military industry, because it would not enable the Government to prevent the activities of disreputable companies which were detrimental to the United Kingdom's interests (paragraph 137).**

*The Government notes this conclusion, and notes that some private military companies have also suggested a voluntary code. It considers that it would in any case be in the interests of reputable private military companies to draw up a voluntary code of conduct. Adherence to this code could become a factor in any decisions taken under a regulatory regime.*

**(u) Given the costs inherent in regulating the private sector to perform the tasks discussed in this Report, we recommend that the Government weigh these costs carefully against the option of developing a publicly funded armed service cadre to provide on a commercial basis the tasks currently being undertaken by PMCs (paragraph 141).**

*The Government will consider this. There would be risks inherent in setting up an operation which might be seen as amounting to a publicly owned PMC.*

**(v) We conclude that improving controls over the trafficking and brokering of arms would curb some of the most damaging activities of private military companies. We further conclude that, because of improved international intelligence cooperation since the terrorist attacks of 11 September, policing such controls should be possible. We recommend that the Government apply extra-territorial jurisdiction to the brokering and trafficking of arms at the earliest opportunity (paragraph 149).**

*The Export Control Act 2002 contains a new general power allowing controls to be imposed on trafficking and brokering in arms and other sensitive equipment. Controls may be imposed under the Act in relation to trafficking and brokering activities carried out by persons in the UK or by any UK person overseas.*

*The Government has proposed to use the new Act to control trafficking and brokering in military equipment to any destination, where any relevant part of the activity takes place in the United Kingdom. The Government has also proposed to use the new power extra-territorially to control trafficking and brokering in military equipment to embargoed destinations, and trafficking and brokering in equipment used for torture (the export of which is already banned) and in long-range missiles to any destination. Trafficking and brokering of this latter kind is subject to widespread international condemnation and the Government believes that UK persons living overseas may reasonably be expected to know that such activities would be likely to constitute an offence.*

*The Government expects that the Export Control Act and the new controls to be introduced under it, including those on arms trafficking and brokering, will come into force during the second half of 2003.*

**(w) We recommend that any prospective regulatory regime for private military companies be co-ordinated with the Government's existing export controls, to ensure that arms used by a PMC in fulfilment of a contract do not remain in a country subject to embargo (paragraph 150).**

*The Government agrees that a degree of co-ordination with existing export controls would be desirable. However any regulatory regime for PMCs would not absolve them from the provisions of arms export control legislation, including the observance of arms embargoes.*

**(x) We recommend that the Government consider establishing an informal appraisal and complaints mechanism, which would operate through consultations between UK officials in posts and the organizations operating alongside PMCs in the field (paragraph 153).**

*The Government would expect posts to report on the operations of PMCs as necessary as part of their normal business, and pass on any complaints. But any regulatory regime should include a formal complaints procedure.*

**(y) We recommend that the Government establish as an integral part of any regulatory system an appropriate monitoring and evaluation regime, and make full co-operation with that regime a condition of the granting of licences to PMCs (paragraph 157).**

*The Government will consider this.*

**(z) We conclude that procedures similar to those for Parliamentary scrutiny of arms export licences should apply to any regulation of PMCs, with prior parliamentary scrutiny being applied to any licence applications that might involve PMCs in provision of armed combat services (paragraph 160).**

*The Government agrees that scrutiny procedures for any regulatory regime should be consistent with those for arms export licences.*

**(aa) We recommend that the Government consider very carefully how to ensure that the benefits of permitting a regulated private military sector to operate from the United Kingdom are not outweighed by the costs of establishing and maintaining a regime for their regulation (paragraph 163).**

*The Government considers that the balance between the costs of a regulatory regime and the costs and benefits of the activities of PMCs lies at the heart of the issue.*

Annexes

A: List of responses to the Consultation on the Green Paper

B: List of current contracts between Government Departments and private military/security companies reported by FCO and DFID posts as at 21 October 2002.

**Annex A**

## A LIST OF RESPONSES TO THE CONSULTATION ON THE GREEN PAPER

Rt Hon Bernard Jenkin MP
Rt Hon Bruce George MP and Simon H Cooper
Rt Hon Menzies Campbell QC MP
Armor Group Services Limited
Association of Police and Public Service Providers
Blue Sky Strategy Consulting Limited
Control Risks Group
Defence Manufacturers Association
EOD Solutions
Gurkha International
Hart Group
Inkerman Group Limited
International Peace Operation Association
Joint Security Industry Council
RMZ Limited
Rubicon International Services Limited
Sandline International
Strategic Consulting International
Society British Aerospace Manufacturers
British Red Cross
Campaign Against Arms Trade
Centre for Democracy and Development
International Alert
International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
United Nations Association for Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Christopher Kinsey MSc (Econ), Department International Politics, University College Wales
Dr Elke Krahmann, Harvard University
Major Wilson, Major Kite, Major Dangerfield, Major Robinson and Major Henry Cummins, Royal Military College of Science, University of Cranfield
RAND Europe
Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies
Christopher Spearin, Centre for International and Security Studies, University of Toronto
Josh Arnold-Forster
Mark Briggins
John Champneys
Brian Johnson-Thomas
David Isenberg
Christopher Spearin
Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Annex B**

## LIST OF CURRENT CONTRACTS WITH PRIVATE MILITARY/SECURITY COMPANIES, REPORTED BY FCO AND DFID POSTS AS OF 21 OCTOBER 2002

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire | SPS – Guards | Provide security guards, alarm systems and rapid response teams | £53,600 | Renewed Annually | £65,700 per year |
| Abuja Nigeria | Servtrust Ltd (Prudential Guards) | Provide security guards. Includes Kaduna | £240,000 | Renewed Annually | £489,622 (1999 - 2002) |
| Accra Ghana | Safetech | Provide a rapid response team should a panic or fire alarm sound in the British High Commission or residences | £22,000 plus instalment | Renewed Annually | £36,000 per year |
| Ahmedabad India | Group 4 | Provide security guards | £180 | Open ended (Since January 2002) | £60 a month |
| Almaty Kazakhstan | Group 4 Securitas, | Provide 2 guards for out-house visa/consular section; alarms for residences; rapid response teams as back up<br>Also visa/consular section fees delivery services to local bank | £50,000 (including provision of equipment) | Open ended | |
| Amsterdam The Netherlands | Pre Ned Beveiliging | Provide security guards during office hours | £50,000 | Open ended (Since November 2000) | |
| Antananarivo Madagascar | Vesta | Provide security guards for British Embassy and residences | £8,738 | Renewed Annually | |
| Asuncion Paraguay | Boqueron SA | Provide local security guards | £15,612.54 | April 2001 - end 2003 | £964.82 per month |
| Athens Greece | Wackenhut | Provide security guards for British Embassy and official residences | £231,840 | Sept 2000 - Sept 2005 | £456,000 |
| | Wackenhut | Provide counter-surveillance | £172,490 | Sept 2000 - March 2003 | £432,955 |
| | Wackenhut | Patrol staff accommodation | £114,382 | June 2000 - Dec 2002 | £271,662 |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bamako<br>Mali | AMM | Provide guards at Embassy and Residence | £9,540 | Renewed Annually | £11,714 per year |
| Baku<br>Azerbaijan | Group 4 | Provide additional security at functions and for leave cover; trial 911 service-patrolling residences, liasing with police and staff etc. | £230.52<br>£276.32 | 6-30 Nov 2001<br>1-31 Dec 2001 | |
| | SS EAST | | £90.42 | 13-15 March 2002 | |
| Bangkok<br>Thailand | Property Care Services | Provide night guards for one residence | £2,100.00 | Renewed Annually | |
| Belmopan<br>Belize | KBH Security Systems and Services Ltd | Provide a manned guard system to deter theft, trespass and vandalism | £30,000 | January 2002 (but continues to operate on a monthly basis) | £2,500 per month |
| Berlin<br>Germany | Securitas | Provide guards for main British Embassy building | £132,000 | 1 April 2002 – 31 March 2003 | |
| Bogota<br>Colombia | Honor & Laurel | Provide guards for British Embassy buildings | £9,316 | Hire when necessary | |
| | Defence Systems Colombia | Provide drivers and bodyguards | £4,060 | | |
| Bombay<br>India | Guard 4 | Provide security guards for offices in Goa and Ahmedabad | £1,500 | January 2002 | |
| Bridgetown<br>Barbados | J.E Security Systems and Services | Provide security monitoring services and maintain security systems at official residences | £11,963.31 | One year | £11,963.31 |
| | Quality Security Services | Provide security guards outside working hours and recording equipment at British High Commissions and offices | £47,460.26 | One year | £47,460.26 |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brussels Belgium | Group 4 Securitas | Provide goods, including roving foot patrol at front of building and garage | £45-50,000 | Renewed Annually | |
| Buenos Aires Argentina | Prosegur | Provide guards for temporary residence | £7,000 | 18 months | £1,208.9 per month |
| | Prosegur | Embassy security | £2,305 | Open ended | £363 per month |
| | Patino | Provide guards for residence | £6,428 | 18 months | £1,148 per month |
| | Daniel Perez | Provide street guards | £342 | Open ended | £62 per month |
| | Jose Brusa | Provide street guards | £600 | Open ended | £107 per month |
| | Eduardo Soto | Provide street guards | £336 | 4 years | £60 per month |
| | A Del Valle | Provide street guards | £759 | Open ended | £136 per month |
| Bucharest Romania | IMM Security | Provide security guards for the official residences of two MOD Service personnel working in Romania | £1,648 | Open ended (Since Sep 2001) | £2,800 per year |
| | Business Synergy | Provide additional security guard for the Empassy compound | £1,314 | Open ended (Since June 2001) | £2,600 per year |
| Budapest Hungary | In-Kal Security | Provide private security guards for British Embassy and, occasionally at the Ambassador's residence | £16,244 | Renewed Annually | |
| | GHY Ltd | Provide security for Embassy building | £17,445 | Open ended | |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo<br>Egypt | Group 4 | Provide basic training for local guards | £12,000 | 24 February 2002<br>28 February 2002<br>3 March 2002 | £12,000 |
| | | | | 27 February 2002<br>2 March 2002<br>6 March 2002 | £12,000 |
| Canberra<br>Australia | Websters | For the recovery of NOTTINGHAM: Established a security checkpoint for vehicles and patrol perimeter fence | 100,000 AUD | 2 months | 100,000 AUD |
| | Chubb | Check persons who enter the High Commission grounds and Consular section | | No formal contract | |
| Cape Town<br>South Africa | ADT Security & Secureco | Guarding response alarm control | £48,727.70 | Renewed Annually | |
| Caracas<br>Venezuela | Guardipro | Provide guard guards for official residence | £48,120 | Renewed Annually | |
| | Wackenhut | Provide guards for offices | £26,916 | Renewed Annually | |
| Chennai<br>India | Force 1 | Provide guards for office and residences | £10,490.21 | Renewed Annually<br>(Since 1 July 2001) | |
| Colombo<br>Sri Lanka | Monaro Ltd | Provide security guards for 18 residential properties | £28,000 | Renewed Annually<br>(Since 1 July 2002) | |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copenhagen Denmark | Amlet Sikring A/S | Installed digital colour CCTV surveillance system | £38,000 | 5 years | £42,200 (subscription fee of £70 per month paid over period of 5 years: includes 24 hour emergency service and annual overhaul of CCTV system) |
| | Falck Securitas | Installed intruder and smoke alarms in all properties. Annual service. | £7,500 | Renewed Annually | |
| | | Provided panic alarm system: rental and annual service | £340 | Renewed Annually | |
| Dar Es Salaam Tanzania | Ultimate Security | Provide security guards for official properties | £95,000 | Ends 2004 | £770,000 |
| Dakar Senegal | Societe Senegalaise de securite | Provide guards for 2 residential properties | £520 (per month) | One year | £6,000 per year |
| | Eagle | Provide guards for 2 residential properties, part of British Embassy compound and UK based staff housing | £1,100 (per month) | 26 November 2001 - 5 April 2002 | £5,000 per year |
| Dili East Timor | Chubb Protective Services Security | Provide security guards for British Embassy and Ambassador's residence | $30,000 | Open ended | |
| Doha Qatar | ISC Group Gulf Ltd | Provide Security Guards for British Embassy: duties include monitoring security cameras, searching bags and patrolling compound | £37,531.37 | July 1999 - August 2003 | £151,115.76 |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dublin Ireland | The Corps of Commissionaires | Provide security guards to control entry into British Embassy and patrol compound during normal working hours | £32,000 | Renewed Annually (Since Sept 2001) | |
| | ATONE Security | Installed and maintain alarm systems in British Embassy occupied properties and man alarm control stations | | Renewed Annually | £135,000 |
| | Corps of Commissionaires | Provide 24 hour 1 man presence at the intended new residence | £7,500 (per month) | Monthly | £15,000 |
| Durban South Africa | ADT Security & Chubb Alarms | Monitor alarm system at office premises | £162.25 | Renewed Annually | |
| | KOKOM Security | Maintain contract electric fencing at 2 residential properties | £644.10 | | |
| | ADT Security | Provide security guards at office premises | £7,492.37 | | |
| Dusseldorf Germany | Kotter GmBh, Security | Provide 2 security guards for office during working hours only: control entry to visa section and check visitors as they enter the building | £60,300 | Open ended (since 1 November 1998) | £195,000 |
| Gaborone Botswana | Automated Security (PTY) ltd | Provide rapid response teams | £1,660 | Renewed Annually (Since 2000) | £4,735 |
| | Scimitar Security | Provide security staff for offices and residences | £30,292 | 1 July 1999 - 30 Nov 2002 | £105,397 |
| Georgetown Guyana | Securicor Guyana Ltd | Provide 24 hour unarmed guarding services at British High Commission and UK staff residences | £140,598 | Renewed Annually | |
| | MMC Security Force | Provide patrol unit which makes routine checks of perimeter offices and residences and acts as response in case of an emergency | £22,625 | Renewed Annually | |
| Goa India | Group 4 | Provide security guards | £195 | Open ended (Since January 2002) | £65 per month |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guatemala City Guatemala | Wackenhut de Guatemala | Provide goods for Embassy and residential properties | £33,104 | Open ended | |
| | Proteccion Electronica | Provide rapid response to alarms from private residential accommodation | £2,607 | Open ended | |
| | Seproce | Provide guards at reception and parking area | £5,777 | Open ended | |
| Harare Zimbabwe | Time Security Securitas | Provide 24 hour guarding service of properties, 1 day guard and 2 night guards | £56,217.27 | Open ended | |
| Helsinki Finland | Falck Security | Carry out general security duties, patrol embassy, check bags, etc. | £28,931.75 | 1 October 2001 - 31 March 2003 | £86,795 |
| Hong Kong China | Securicor-Guarding | Provide guards for British Consulate General, British Council and FCO Procurement Building | £268,867 | 16 months | £358,489 |
| | Securicor-cash delivery service | Delivery of cash receipts from BN(O) passports and visas to banks | £4,828 | 16 months | £6,305 |
| Honiara Soloman Islands | Kings Corp Security | Provide security guards at official residences | £17,000 | Open ended | |
| Islamabad Pakistan | Phoenix Security Service (pvt) Ltd | Provide static guard force with responsibility for guarding the British High Commission offices, High Commissioner's residence and staff accommodation (on and off compound). Also provide 4 guards as quick reaction force. | £128,979 | No formal contract | |
| Jakarta Indonesia | Teknodev | Provide day and night security guards for British Embassy, Consulate and Ambassador's residence | £107,021 | Renewed Annually | £107,021 |
| | Arla | Provide night security guards at official residences | | | |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johannesburg South Africa | ADT Security | Provide guarding response alarm control | £2,200 | Renewed Annually | |
| Kampala Uganda | Armour Group/ APS | Provide quick reaction force (personal/rapid response); perimeter guards and surveillance at site of new British High Commission building | £148,080 | Renewed Annually | |
| | | | £33,096 | Renewed Annually | |
| | | | £7,776 | Renewed Annually | |
| Karachi Pakistan | Phoenix Armour (PVT) Pakistan | Provide 24 hour guarding of compound; escorts for all staff vehicles; 2 mobile response teams; movement of cash | £89,942.39 | Renewed Annually (since 1993) | |
| Kiev Ukraine | Group 4 Securitas | Provide guards for Visa section/escort duties to bank | £24,066 | Reviewed Annually (since 1999) | £72,198 |
| | Group 4 Securitas | Provide guards for Ambassador's residence | | Temporary | |
| Kigali Rwanda | KK Security | Provide guards for 4 UK based staff houses and British Embassy; search vehicles/visitors when entering compound (FCO and DFID) | £48,145.87 | Open ended | £48,145.87 |
| Kingston Jamaica | Marksman | Provide guards for British High Commission and official residence | £135,000 | Renewed Annually | £135,000 per year |
| Kinshasa Democratic Republic of Congo | Defence Services Africa (DSA) | Provide British Security Officer/Manager to run Locally Engaged Embassy security guards (30) | £50,000 | Open ended | £66,300 |
| | | Provide rapid reaction teams for residence | | Open ended | $100 per month |
| Kuala Lumpur Malaysia | Semai Hikmat Guard Force | Provide 1 guard for daily security cover at Immigration Attache's home | £8,680 (paid for by Home Office) | Open ended Contracted on month by month basis | |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lagos Nigeria | Servtrust Ltd | Provide 196 local guards on a three shift, 24 hour basis, at all offices and residential accommodation | £381,300 | 31 March 1999 - 31 March 2002 | £1,200,000 |
| | Amour Group | Provide Chief Security Officer to oversee 4 UK based security staff | £49,932 | July 2002 - July 2003 | |
| | Armour Group | Provide 4 UK recruited security staff who guard premises on a 24 hour basis | £175,164 | July 2002 - July 2003 | |
| Lilongwe Malawi | Securicor | Provide 24 hour guarding of residential properties; maintenance of panic buttons in houses and associated rapid response service; relief guards for British High Commission office compound | £19,266 | One year | £20,000 |
| Lima Peru | Forza SA | Provide security guards for residence compound | £9,115 | Renewed Annually (expires 20 March 2003) | £13,021 (British Embassy pay 70%, other residents pay 30%) |
| Lisbon Portugal | Securitas | Provide guards for British Embassy (working hours only) | £35,000 | Renewed Annually (Since 1995) | Approximately £245,000 |
| Ljubljana Slovenia | Sintal | Provide security guard for British Embassy on daily basis | £15,308.68 | Open ended (since 1993) | £137,000 |
| | Zoro | Fit and maintain security alarms | | Contract began February 2002 | |
| Luanda Angola | Copebe Security Service Angola | Provide security guards to protect Embassy compound and UK based staff housing | £137,000 | One year | £137,000 |
| Madras India | Group 4 | Provide security guards for the office and residences | £7,495.32 | Renewed Annually (Since 1 September 2001) | |
| | Force 1 | Provide guard duties for the office and residential accommodations | £10,490.21 | | |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madrid Spain | Securitas S.A | Gate guarding/reception | £58,989 | Monthly | £5,639.50 per month |
| | Securitas S.A | Entrance guarding/reception | £10,991 | Annual | £12,738 per year |
| | Securitas S.A | Gate guarding/reception | £74,538.64 | 3 months | |
| | Trablisa | Gate guard/reception | £4,716.67 | Daily | £31.01 per day |
| | Securitas S.A | Gate guarding/reception | £5,935 | Every 15 days | £593.52 per 15 days |
| | Seguridad Tauros SA | Gate guarding/reception | £6,225 | Monthly | £1,246 per month |
| | Seguridad Integral Canaria | Gate guarding/reception | £6,230 | Monthly | £1,241 per month |
| | Securitas S.A | Gate guarding/reception | £6,230 | Monthly | £1,246 per month |
| Manila Philippines | Soliman Security Services Inc. | Provide guards for British Embassy and residences of UK based staff | £92,720.65 | Five years | £463,603.2 |
| Maputo Mozambique | Wackenhut Mocambique lda | Provide monitoring and rapid response service with panic buttons at British High Commission and staff residences | US$7,581.60 | Three months | |
| | Wackenhut Mocambique lda | Patrol compound area for period of 3 months | US$614.25 (per month) | Short term contract | |
| Marseilles France | Securite Industrielle | Provide a security guard | £2,255.44 So far in 2002 | 8 October 2001 - 7 May 2002 | £11,377 |
| Maseru Lesotho | Security Unlimited Ltd | Provide security guards and rapid response teams at 4 official properties | £30,142 | Renewed Annually | |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mbabane Swaziland | Guard Alert Security | Monitor alarms, with back up by sister company Radio Link | £10,898 | 1995 | £80-90,000 |
| Mexico City Mexico | Intercom | Provide guards for British Embassy and Residence and alarm systems in some residential properties | £67,698.27 | Renewed Annually | |
| Montreal Canada | Chubb Security Systems | Provide, maintain and monitor home intrusion and fire detection systems at DCG's residence | £243 (per month) | Monthly | |
| Moscow Russia | Nortel Security CJSC | Provide perimeter security guards for British Embassy and residence | £198,340 | Two years | £460,000 |
| Nairobi Kenya | Securicor | Property guarding, controlling access to the assignment and ensuring perimeter fences, lighting, razor and electric fences are all sound | £347,317 (British High Commission; DFID; British Council and British Army Training Liaison) | Renewed Annually (June 2000) | |
| | Security Guard Services | Property guarding, controlling access to the assignment and ensuring perimeter fences, lighting, razor and electric fences are all sound | £33,120 | No Contract | |
| | Riley Security | One property guarding, controlling access to the assignment and ensuring perimeter fences, lighting, razor and electric fences are sound | £5,975 (DFID) | No Contract | |
| | Ultimate Security | Rapid response teams that can be summoned by occupants of British High Commission and DFID residences or in motor vehicles | £15,120 (British High Commission and DFID) | No formal contract | |
| New Delhi India | Group 4 | Provide security guards for post hirings and to manage the visa queue at the office of the British High Commission | £7,495.32 | Ended 1 July 2001 | |
| | | Provide guards at DFID office and residential properties of UK appointed staff | £99,500 | 3 years | £298,500 |
| | Force 1 | Provide security guards | £10,490.21 | Renewed Annually | |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oslo<br>Norway | Norsk Sikherhets Service | Provide vehicle & person entry control to consular/visa office and general patrols around British Embassy and Residence | £30,000 | Sept 2001<br>Renewed every 3 months | |
| Ottawa<br>Canada | Riviera Security Services Inc. | Provide security officers for office of British High Commission | £14,557 | Renewed Annually | |
| Panama City<br>Panama | Grupo Especializada de Seguridad e Investigaciones, S.A. | Provide security guards and security services for HMA residence | £10,000 | Renewed Annually (Since 1 September 2001 | £17,740 |
| Paris<br>France | Euroguard | Control access to main British Embassy building and out housed Visa and Consular section | £67,122.27 | Renewed Annually | £67,122.27 |
| | Securicor | | £96,000 | | |
| Peking<br>China | Beijing General Security Service Company (External Affairs Branch) | Provide security guards for British Embassy | $11,400 | Renewed Annually | |
| Phnom Penh<br>Cambodia | DFID used MPA | Secure new office premises | £530 | 15 June 2002 -<br>15 August 2002 | |
| Port Louis<br>Mauritius | Securicor | 24 hour guarding of residential properties and visa/consular sections during office hours | £27,080 | Open ended | |
| | Electronic Security Limited | Rapid response team linked to intruder alarm system at the Residence | £4,800 | Open ended | |
| Port Moresby<br>Papua New Guinea | Protect Protection and Security (PPS) | Provide 24 hour guard service for all properties and a rapid response service | £24,641.55 | 31 July 2002 | |
| | Pacom Communications (PC) | Provide hand held radio sets | £863.85 | 31 July 2002 | |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago | Securicor | Employment of local guards for the High Commission and official residences | £41,549.98 | Renewed Annually | |
| | Guardia Wackenhut | Employment of local guards at staff residences | £36,939.16 | Renewed Annually | |
| Prague Czech Republic | ADT Security and SV-Agency | Provide security systems to some hired units of accommodation | £2,500 | Renewed Annually | |
| | GRAL Security Service and SV-Agency | Provide physical and personnel security to the Consular Office at Prague airport | £12,500 | Renewed Annually | |
| Pretoria South Africa | ADT Security | Provide guarding response and alarm control | £1,147.59 | Renewed Annually | |
| Quito Equador | Wackenhut International | Provide building security for British Embassy and Residence | £30,862.69 | Renewed Annually | |
| Sanaa Yemen | Group 4 Securitas | Provide security guards for residential properties; supply, install and maintain CCTV | £59,069 | Renewed Annually | |
| San Jose Costa Rica | Seguridad por Monitoreo | Provide security guard | £5,000 | Open ended (Since 1999) | |
| Sao Paulo Brazil | Empresa de Vigilancia MLC Ltda | Provide 24 hour guards for Consul-General's residence | £18,860 | Open ended (Since April 2001) | |
| | Sabre Seguranca e Vigilancia S/C Ltda | Provide 12 guards at Consulate | £2,635 | Oct 2001 - March 2002 | |
| Seoul Korea | Handuk Engineering | Provide 24 hour guard duty at main entrance, screening visitors and opening the gates and safety barrier | £82,667 | 1 February 2002 - 31 January 2003 | |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore | APRO Asian Protection Pte Ltd | Provide protection officers to guard the British High Commission and staff houses | £66,000 | Oct 2002 - Oct 2002 | £132,000 |
| | The Commercial & Industrial Security Corporation (CISCO) | Provide protection officers to guard British High Commission and British High Commissioner's Residence | £104,000 | June 1999 - June 2002 | £450,000 |
| Sofia Bulgaria | Triple S Ltd | Provide rapid response team and security guards | £26,084.69 | Renewed Annually | £26,084.69 |
| Stockholm Sweden | Securitas | Provide technical servicing of fire alarm system in Consulate General | £17.00 | Open ended (2 July 2002) | |
| St Petersburg Russia | Securicor | Provide guards for residential building, where UK officers, including the Consul General, live. | £19,000 | Renewed Annually (Since 1992) | £136,000 |
| Suva Fiji | Guardforce | Provide security guards to properties, and mobile patrols | £68,449.38 | Open ended | £4,222.73 |
| | ADT Security | Provide electronic monitoring of building alarms and security systems | £1,291.39 | Open ended | £554.54 |
| | ArmourguardWormald | | £432.09 | No Formal Contract | £432.09 |
| | | | £534.48 | No Formal Contract | |
| Tallin Estonia | ESS (Estonian Security Service) | Provide a full range of security activities: guarding, patrolling, checking visitors and vehicles, monitoring CCTV | £39-40,000 | Open ended (Since 1999) | £117-120,000 |
| Tegucigalpa Honduras | Sistemas de seguridad | Provide 24 hour guards at British Embassy and 2 residences | £17,250 | Open ended (Since 1999) | |
| Tokyo Japan | Seishu | Provide security guards, including vehicle checks and patrol of Embassy compound | £165,020.81 | May 2001 - March 2002 | |
| Valletta Malta | Group 4 | Provide office security | £20,000 | Open ended | |

| Post | Name of Company | Type of Work in which Company engaged | Cost for FY 2001–2002 | Duration of Contract | Value of Contract over its full life (where applicable/available) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vancouver Canada | Scott Security Systems | Provide and monitor alarm at Deputy Consul General's residence | £154 | Open ended | |
| Victoria Seychelles | Pilgrim Security Ltd | Provide and maintain alarms at 2 residential properties, send rapid response team when alarm activates and provide mobile patrols that make random visits to each property during the night | £24,500 | Renewed Annually | |
| Vilnius Lithuania | Ekskomisarai | Install and maintain security systems in residential accommodation and response in event of an incident | £4,400 | Open ended (Since 1996) | £22,000 |
| Warsaw Poland | Falk Ochrona Spolka | Install and monitor residential property alarm systems. Plus call out by guards on mobile patrol | £9,000 | Open ended | |
| Wellington New Zealand | Armour Guard | Provide security guard at entrance of British High Commission | £8,496 | 15 October 2000 - 15 October 2001 | £15,500 |
| | ADT Armour Guard | Alarm monitoring | £241.56 | November 1998 | |
| | Armour Guard | Security equipment maintenance | | Renewed Annually | |
| | Armour Guard | Planning to install security systems in all of the UK staff residences | £1,800 (expected cost) | Renewed Annually<br>Three year contract | £5,400 |
| Yaounde Cameroon | Wackenhut | Provide rapid response to BHC and residences | £4,827.76 | Aug 2002-2003 | £4,920.86 |

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