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THE FOOTAGE WHISPERER

"SEE WHAT THE CAMERA SAW"

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GAUTAM D. GORADIA



UTILITY VALUE OF
COM-SUR™ FOR
ARMED FORCES
(ARMY, NAVY,
AIR FORCE)

WELCOME



AUDIT HOURS OF FOOTAGE IN MINUTES
FIND OUT HOW COM-SUR, THE BEST
'MOUSETRAP' WILL HELP

["Seeing is believing - See what the camera saw"](#)

CCTV and other forms of video surveillance are commonly used by armed forces (army, navy, air force) world over, but footage is often only reviewed reactively. Our company realized this problem early-on and has developed the world's only CCTV video footage auditing software that encourages daily auditing (hours in minutes) of CCTV footage, filling the gap for a complete "workflow". The software works with existing cameras and VMS, regardless of type/brand, and provides a standardized approach for intelligent incident reporting. Our software also offers exceptional investigative capabilities.

THE SOLUTION - 'COM-SUR' – THE WORLD'S
ONLY CCTV/SURVEILLANCE VIDEO FOOTAGE
AUDITING, SMART BACKUP, AND
STANDARDIZED INTELLIGENT INCIDENT
REPORTING SOFTWARE – THE MISSING PIECE
OF CCTV/SURVEILLANCE VIDEO

COM-SUR is a CCTV/surveillance video footage auditing, smart backup, and standardized intelligent incident reporting software that serves as a complete workflow and force multiplier. It helps audit 24 hours of footage in minutes, reduces data size, creates standardized intelligent reports, and delivers business intelligence. COM-SUR helps unlock hidden information in CCTV/surveillance video footage and enables people to gain actionable intelligence, improve homeland security, prevent crime and losses, identify and mitigate threats and hazards, and improve operational efficiency. It empowers people to gain new jobs as CCTV/surveillance video footage auditors and start new businesses of auditing video footage. Like MS Office, COM-SUR is an enabler that makes it easy to work with CCTV and other surveillance cameras in a standardized way, leading to better decision-making. It also offers exceptional investigative capabilities.

HOW COM-SUR SMARTLY REDUCES 'VIDEO'
STORAGE SIZE

COM-SUR employs an innovative approach to

smartly reduce the amount of video to be audited and consequently the storage size of videos. Regardless of the video's frame rate, COM-SUR captures a single screenshot of the consolidated 'moment' of 'that' one second, when the I, P, and B frames come together. This method significantly reduces data size without sacrificing vital information. It goes without saying that when multiple cameras are displayed in a grid view, say 4x4, the storage size is further reduced since all the cameras are captured as a single image. Since no suggestion is being made to replace the actual video with screenshots, COM-SUR acts as a wonderful supportive technology both to audit (review) just 86400 frames representing 24 hours and reducing the data size at the same time.

COMMON CHALLENGES FACED BY ARMED FORCES (ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE)

1. Security and force protection:

Ensuring the security and force protection of military facilities is a top priority. Facilities must address threats such as unauthorized access, perimeter breaches, terrorist attacks, sabotage, and espionage. Perpetrators often conduct pre-operational surveillance of the target area, making it important to detect suspicious activity during this phase to prevent an incident.

2. Infrastructure maintenance:

The maintenance and upkeep of facilities, including buildings, runways, hangars, ports, barracks, and training areas, is an ongoing challenge. Aging infrastructure, limited resources, and the need for continuous repairs and upgrades can strain facility management.

3. Resource management:

Managing resources such as personnel, equipment, and supplies efficiently is a common challenge for military facilities. This includes optimizing manpower allocation, equipment maintenance, inventory control, and procurement processes to ensure timely support to operational units.

4. Environmental compliance:

Military facilities must comply with environmental regulations and minimize their impact on natural resources. Challenges include waste management, pollution prevention, water conservation, and compliance with local environmental laws and regulations.

5. Health and safety compliance:

Compliance with health and safety regulations is critical to protect the well-being of military personnel, civilian employees, and visitors. Addressing occupational health hazards, maintaining safety protocols, and providing a safe working environment are ongoing challenges for military facilities.

6. Disaster preparedness:

Military facilities need to be prepared for natural disasters, emergencies, and contingency situations. Developing robust disaster response plans, conducting drills, and maintaining emergency response capabilities are essential to ensure the safety and resilience of military facilities.

7. Issues at ordnance depots:

Ordnance depots, where ammunition, weapons, and other military materials are stored, face a range of threats and challenges,

including unauthorized access, theft, sabotage, accidental explosions, fire hazards, natural disasters, terrorism, transportation risks, and physical infrastructure vulnerabilities.

8. Insider threats:

Armed forces have to deal with insider threats from disgruntled personnel or even unwitting staff who fail to follow proper security and safety measures.

9. Humongous growth of surveillance video:

The exponential growth of surveillance cameras has resulted in an unprecedented surge in surveillance video. Effectively managing this data has become a daunting challenge due to the massive storage capacity required, especially considering the prolonged retention periods necessary for security, incident investigation, or legal purposes. Furthermore, the prevalence of high-resolution video with increasing megapixels compounds the storage demands, making efficient data management an urgent priority for organizations grappling with the immense volume of surveillance footage.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The pandemic severely impacted armed forces worldwide. Military exercises, training activities, and international deployments were disrupted or postponed. In response to the pandemic, armed forces were deployed to support civil authorities in various roles such as setting up field hospitals, conducting medical evacuations, supporting logistics and transportation of medical supplies, as well as assisting with contact tracing efforts. The pandemic also affected the conduct of training exercises and limited the ability to recruit new personnel, leading to potential gaps in training pipelines and workforce readiness. Further, isolation,

extended deployments, uncertainty, and increased operational demands had an impact on the mental health and well-being of military personnel. Guidelines were issued to prevent the spread of COVID-19, but outbreaks still occurred.

HOW DOES THE ARMY USE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

1. Base and perimeter security:

Video surveillance helps the army monitor the security of military bases, camps, and installations. Cameras are strategically placed to monitor entry and exit points, access control measures, and perimeter fences to detect and deter unauthorized access, intrusion attempts, or suspicious activities.

2. Force protection:

Video surveillance systems aid in force protection by providing real-time monitoring of critical areas within military bases. This includes command centers, headquarters, sensitive facilities, and high-value assets. Video feeds help identify potential threats, suspicious individuals, or security breaches, allowing for timely response and protection of personnel and assets.

3. Border surveillance:

In border regions, video surveillance systems are deployed by the army to monitor and secure international borders. Cameras, often equipped with advanced technologies such as thermal imaging and motion detection, help detect and track illegal border crossings, smuggling activities, or suspicious movements along the border areas.

4. Tactical operations:

Video surveillance is used during tactical operations, military exercises, and training scenarios. It allows commanders and trainers to monitor and record the progress of missions, evaluate the performance of troops, and conduct post-operation analysis for debriefing and improvement purposes

5. Intelligence gathering:

Video surveillance plays a role in intelligence gathering for the army. Surveillance cameras may be employed in areas of interest or in support of intelligence operations to gather visual information, track suspicious activities, and provide evidence for analysis and decision-making.

6. Convoy and vehicle monitoring:

The army utilizes video surveillance systems to monitor convoys and military vehicles during transportation. This helps ensure the safety of personnel, detect potential threats along the route, and document any incidents or accidents that may occur during transit.

7. Training and after-action review:

Video surveillance technology is often used in army training facilities to capture training exercises, drills, and simulations. These recordings serve as valuable tools for after-action review, allowing trainers and trainees to analyze tactics, evaluate performance, identify areas for improvement, and refine operational procedures.

8. Perimeter and camp defense:

Video surveillance is employed to monitor the perimeters of army camps, outposts, and forward operating bases. It assists in the early detection of hostile activities, perimeter breaches, or approaching threats, enabling swift response and appropriate defensive measures.

9. Urban warfare and military operations in built-up areas:

In urban warfare scenarios, video surveillance can help monitor city streets, buildings, and critical infrastructure. It aids in situational awareness, detecting enemy movements, and minimizing risks to soldiers during operations in built-up areas.

HOW DOES THE NAVY USE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

1. Port security:

Video surveillance is employed in naval ports to monitor activities on the waterfront, piers, and docks. Cameras are positioned to capture vessel movements, cargo handling operations, and port activities. This helps detect any unauthorized access, security breaches, or suspicious behavior in and around the port areas.

2. Shipboard monitoring:

Video surveillance systems are installed on naval vessels to monitor critical areas, including the ship's bridge, engine room, flight decks, weapon storage areas, and sensitive compartments.

3. Maritime domain awareness:

Naval forces use video surveillance to enhance their maritime domain awareness. Cameras on naval vessels and coastal installations monitor sea lanes, harbor approaches, and critical maritime infrastructure to detect potential threats, monitor vessel movements, and aid in the identification of suspicious activities.

4. Force protection:

Video surveillance supports force protection measures in naval facilities and installations. It helps monitor access control points, perimeters, and restricted areas to prevent unauthorized entry and identify potential security risks.

5. Navigation and collision avoidance:

Video surveillance systems are used on naval vessels to aid in navigation, collision avoidance, and maritime traffic monitoring.

6. Maritime interdiction operations:

Maritime interdiction operations, also known as maritime interception operations are naval operations, that aim to delay, disrupt, or destroy enemy forces or supplies enroute to the battle area before they cause any harm. Video surveillance is employed during maritime interdiction operations, such as counter-piracy missions or maritime law enforcement. Cameras, often mounted on naval vessels or aircraft, help monitor suspicious vessels, gather evidence, and support the enforcement of maritime regulations and laws.

7. Training and after-action review:

Naval forces use video surveillance technology to record and analyze training exercises, drills, and simulations. This allows for detailed after-action reviews, performance evaluation, and improvement of tactics, techniques, and procedures.

8. Harbor surveillance:

Naval bases and harbor areas are monitored using video surveillance systems. Cameras are placed strategically to monitor waterways, harbor entrances, berths, and sensitive installations. This helps detect any unauthorized vessels, potential security threats, or suspicious activities in and around the harbor areas.

9. Damage assessment and investigation:

Video surveillance recordings can be instrumental in post-incident investigations, damage assessments, or accidents that occur on naval vessels or in port areas. These recordings provide valuable evidence and insights for assessing incidents, conducting investigations, and implementing corrective measures.

HOW DOES THE AIR FORCE USE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

1. Base security:

Video surveillance is employed to monitor air force bases and installations, including perimeter fences, entry points, and critical infrastructure. Cameras help detect unauthorized access attempts, monitor vehicle traffic, and ensure the security of sensitive areas within the base.

2. Aircraft maintenance and operations:

Video surveillance systems are installed in hangars and maintenance facilities to monitor aircraft maintenance operations, runway activities, and flight line operations. This aids in monitoring safety protocols, identifying potential hazards, and ensuring compliance with maintenance procedures.

3. Airfield security:

Video surveillance is used to enhance airfield security, monitor runways, and taxiways. Cameras help detect any suspicious activities or unauthorized personnel on the airfield, ensuring the safety of aircraft operations and preventing potential security breaches.

4. Aircraft monitoring:

Video surveillance systems are installed on aircraft, both manned and unmanned, to provide real-time video feeds and situational awareness to pilots and operators. These cameras help monitor critical areas, such as cockpits, cargo holds, or weapon systems, ensuring operational effectiveness and safety.

5. Air traffic control:

Video surveillance systems are used to support air traffic control operations. Cameras positioned at control towers or radar facilities provide visual coverage of the airspace, runways, and taxiways, aiding controllers in monitoring aircraft movements, managing traffic flow, and ensuring aviation safety.

6. Training and simulation:

Video surveillance technology is often utilized in

air force training facilities to record and analyze training exercises, flight simulations, and mission rehearsals. These recordings serve as valuable tools for debriefing, performance evaluation, and refining tactics and procedures.

7. Command and control centers:

Video surveillance is employed in air force command and control centers to monitor operational activities, airspace management, and mission execution. Cameras provide visual feeds to support situational awareness, decision-making, and real-time monitoring of critical operations.

8. Crash site investigations:

In the unfortunate event of an aircraft crash or incident, video surveillance recordings are crucial in conducting investigations and understanding the sequence of events. These recordings provide valuable evidence and insights to determine the cause of the incident and implement necessary safety measures.

USE OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AT MILITARY FACILITIES (ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE)

Most military facilities (army, navy, air force) have video surveillance covering the following areas:

- Entry and exit points
- Barracks and housing areas
- Weapon storage and armories
- Training areas and firing ranges
- Restricted and classified areas

- Areas containing critical infrastructure such as power stations, water treatment facilities, communication hubs, transportation networks etc.
- Ordnance depots
- Hangars and flight lines (applicable in case of air force)
- Ports and naval yards (applicable in case of navy)

Further, the concerned stakeholders at military facilities generally need to review and analyse recorded CCTV video footage from time to time for investigating incidents and/or accidents, and other issues in order to corroborate evidence.

USE OF DRONES

Armed forces, including the army, navy, and air force, extensively utilize drones for a wide range of purposes, such as carrying out intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) missions, providing real-time situational awareness, monitoring enemy movements, and gathering valuable information. Drones also play a vital role in enhancing force protection, aiding in target acquisition, and assessing battle damage. Armed forces also utilize drones for aerial support, including close air support and precision strikes, reducing the risks to human pilots and enhancing mission success.

USE OF THERMAL CAMERAS

The armed forces, including the army, navy, and air force, utilize thermal cameras for a range of critical applications. Thermal cameras are instrumental in enhancing situational awareness, particularly in low-light or obscured

visibility conditions. They are used for surveillance and reconnaissance missions, allowing military personnel to detect and track heat signatures, identify potential threats, and monitor activities in real-time. Thermal cameras are especially valuable in border surveillance, where they help detect unauthorized border crossings, smugglers, or other illicit activities. In addition, thermal cameras assist in search and rescue operations, enabling the identification of individuals or objects that may be otherwise hidden or difficult to spot, such as lost or injured personnel. The armed forces also employ thermal cameras for asset protection, perimeter security, and force protection measures, providing an additional layer of defense against intruders or potential threats.

USE OF OTHER FORMS OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

The armed forces (army, navy, air force) may use several other forms of video surveillance for specific purposes as follows:

1. Body worn cameras:

Armed forces personnel may utilize body worn cameras to capture video footage during patrols, operations, or training exercises. These cameras provide a first-person perspective and can document interactions, gather evidence, or record incidents from the viewpoint of the personnel involved.

2. Unmanned ground vehicles (UGVs):

Armed forces may deploy UGVs equipped with video surveillance capabilities. These remote-controlled or autonomous vehicles are used for reconnaissance, surveillance, and inspection tasks, providing real-time video feeds and sensor data to operators.

3. Fixed or mobile surveillance towers:

Military installations or forward operating bases may employ fixed or mobile surveillance towers equipped with video surveillance systems. These towers offer elevated vantage points for monitoring and securing larger areas, such as perimeters, airfields, or critical infrastructure.

4. Underwater remotely operated vehicles (ROVs):

The navy makes use of underwater ROVs with video cameras to conduct surveillance and inspection of underwater assets, such as submerged equipment, ship hulls, or maritime infrastructure. These devices help identify potential threats or monitor underwater activities.

5. Satellite surveillance:

Satellite-based surveillance systems provide an overhead view of vast areas, allowing armed forces to monitor activities, gather intelligence, or track moving targets across large regions. Satellite imagery and video can be used for various purposes, including reconnaissance, monitoring enemy movements, or assessing environmental conditions.

6. Mobile surveillance systems:

The armed forces may deploy mobile surveillance systems, such as trailers or vehicles equipped with video cameras, to establish temporary surveillance capabilities in specific locations or during field operations. These systems offer flexibility and can be rapidly deployed as needed.

7. Airborne surveillance platforms:

The air force may employ specialized aircraft equipped with advanced surveillance systems, such as airborne early warning and control (AEW&C) aircraft or intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms. These aircraft utilize various sensors, including video cameras, to collect data, monitor airspace, and conduct surveillance missions.

LIVE MONITORING – CHALLENGES

Several military facilities have a dedicated control room with operators, set up for live monitoring of CCTV and other surveillance cameras. However, live monitoring comes with its own set of challenges of video blindness, poor attention span, boredom, operator bias, false alerts, and so on.

Moreover, these cameras continuously capture and record humungous amounts of video data. It therefore becomes a daunting task for the operators to review and analyse this data whenever the need arises. Thus, it may be noted that benefits from video surveillance systems can accrue only when they are used optimally, suggestions for which are enumerated further on in this document.

COMPLIANCE - GENERAL

Conformity or compliance in any organization means adherence to laws and/or rules and regulations, various standards, as well as data storage and security requirements as laid down by government bodies, governing bodies of the respective industry, or the management of the organization. When an organization complies with the requirements mandated by

government and/or governing bodies, then it is termed as 'regulatory compliance' which enables the organization to run in a legal and safe manner.

COMPLIANCE - AUDITS

Several organizations carry out compliance audits on a regular basis to avoid the potential consequences of non-compliance. A compliance audit examines how well an organization adheres to compliance requirements. Some organizations use video surveillance to monitor compliance issues and audit recorded CCTV video footage from time to time for investigating and preventing compliance issues. Auditing CCTV provides actionable insights on the level of compliance within the organization.

AUTOMATED SOFTWARE – WHY THEY WILL NOT WORK IN ISOLATION

In the wake of the Christchurch shooting incident, several high-profile places of worship considered deploying gun detection technology. However, there are concerns about its efficacy, since it may not be able to detect all types of weapons, or the perpetrator could still create damage before being detected.

Similarly, automated systems like video analytics, AI/ML can only detect what they have been programmed for. What about the rest? Again, these technologies are prone to triggering huge amounts of false alarms. Also, since the permutation combinations of exceptions can be vast and varied, it becomes almost impossible to automate every kind of exception. Facial recognition technology also raises ethical and privacy concerns, and has been found to produce inaccurate results, especially for certain ethnic groups. Therefore, experts suggest that while

automated technologies will continue to grow, human intervention and intelligence will still be necessary to verify alerts and ensure their efficacy.

“CCTV AND OTHER FORMS OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ARE NOT ENOUGH – WE MAKE IT WORK FOR YOU”

While it is not being suggested that optimal usage of video surveillance can cure all issues, several issues of the following kind can be addressed by doing just a little 'more' with respect to making the optimal use of video surveillance systems:

- Recces/suspicious movements/activities
- Infiltration attempts/enemy movements
- Authority misconduct
- Insider job/security lapses
- Unauthorized/unlawful activities/visitors
- Loss/theft
- Drug related offences
- Violence and vandalism
- Health and safety issues
- Intrusions, especially by animals
- Inattentive staff (e.g. guard sleeping)
- Unruly staff/visitors/outside workers/guards
- Unclaimed/unattended objects

- Issues with female personnel
- Housekeeping issues
- Cameras/recorder malfunctions

So, what is the 'more' that needs to be done?

1) AUDIT CCTV AND OTHER SURVEILLANCE VIDEO FOOTAGE DAILY AS A STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

'Auditing' means 'seeing' what the cameras 'saw'. Auditing of CCTV and other surveillance video footage should be done daily (continuous investigation) to identify potential issues and threats. Auditing is a dedicated and systematic process that helps address challenges related to live monitoring and alert-based systems. Auditing helps in evaluating analyzing incidents to improve existing policies, procedures, and processes. Concerned personnel should be trained to become video footage auditors, and the audit teams should be rotated to avoid complacency/collusion. Daily auditing of CCTV and other surveillance video footage can also help in adhering to the principles of Kaizen and TQM for business improvement.

2) DOCUMENT AUDIT FINDINGS/INCIDENTS

Audit findings/incidents should be documented in a standardized template to find the root cause to prevent future recurrences. Historical data of such findings/incidents can reveal patterns that can help take better informed corrective and preventive action. If the armed forces personnel report incidents in a standardized template, relevant authorities can derive business intelligence from the data and

take action for the collective benefit of all stakeholders.

3) ENSURE DISASTER RECOVERY OF CCTV AND OTHER SURVEILLANCE VIDEO FOOTAGE – LIKE A 'BLACKBOX'.

CCTV and other surveillance video footage must be stored at multiple locations in order to ensure that even if the recorder/storage device is stolen, destroyed or tampered with the data is never lost. Further, any backed-up data must easily be searchable and retrievable; else, it is going to be a nightmare finding the relevant video.

4) DISPLAY DYNAMIC INFORMATION AT RELEVANT PLACES

Document and display details of information that is dynamic in nature in relevant areas. For example:

1. List of authorized personnel.
2. List of potential suspects/miscreants likely to visit the military facility's premises (a 'Watch out' list).

5) USE A POWERFUL NEW SIGNAGE

"WE AUDIT CCTV VIDEO FOOTAGE EVERYDAY".

One size, one color, one powerful message. Across the nation.

DE-CENTRALIZED SURVEILLANCE + CENTRALIZED SURVEILLANCE = OPTIMAL RESULTS

Organizations with multiple locations struggle

with centralized video surveillance due to infrastructure cost, internet bandwidth, and operator limitations. De-centralized surveillance offers higher accountability at each location and better situational awareness, leading to more chances of discovering exceptions.

HOW COM-SUR SMARTLY REDUCES 'VIDEO' STORAGE SIZE

COM-SUR employs an innovative approach to smartly reduce the amount of video to be audited and consequently the storage size of videos. Regardless of the video's frame rate, COM-SUR captures a single screenshot of the consolidated 'moment' of 'that' one second, when the I, P, and B frames come together. This method significantly reduces data size without sacrificing vital information. It goes without saying that when multiple cameras are displayed in a grid view, say 4x4, the storage size is further reduced since all the cameras are captured as a single image. Since no suggestion is being made to replace the actual video with screenshots, COM-SUR acts as a wonderful supportive technology both to audit (review) just 86400 frames representing 24 hours and reducing the data size at the same time.

AREAS WHERE COM-SUR WILL BE EXTREMELY USEFUL TO THE ARMED FORCES

Investigations and forensics

Armed forces often investigate surveillance video for various purposes such as incident investigation, threat assessment, operational analysis, post-action review, as well as for training.

In all the above cases, the armed forces

personnel have to painfully go through hundreds/thousands of hours of video (one by one) and put relevant videos together and share findings with other agencies if need be.

To solve the above problem, a very unique ability that COM-SUR offers is to read 'extracted' frames from recorded videos and display multiple videos simultaneously in a 'dashboard' view (side by side), duly frame-synced. This makes it very easy to 'join the dots'.

Another wonderful utility that COM-SUR offers is the huge ease of aggregating relevant scenes from multiple video sources and quickly converting them into reports using PowerPoint. With respect to forensics, COM-SUR offers immense flexibility, color filters, zooming, panning and cropping of relevant areas without having to toggle between different software.

Command and control centres

While command centres are a very crucial part of the surveillance initiatives of armed forces, they come with some typical problems such as:

- (a) Operator issues like poor attention span, video blindness, fatigue, boredom, lack of situational awareness, bias, and false alerts.
- (b) Lost video feeds.
- (c) 'Refresh' rate of cameras.
- (d) Difficulty in extraction of video and the ability to easily create a 'story' that depicts multiple cameras.
- (e) No standardized 'next steps'.

With COM-SUR, armed forces personnel can:

1. Audit hours of video in minutes. Auditing at regular intervals will help them to discover exceptions that can be missed out by alert-based systems.
2. Share exceptions in standardized templates created using PowerPoint.
3. Tag important findings to create institutional libraries for future use.

Sharing of mugshots and other photos/images

With COM-SUR, armed forces can create standardized lists of hundreds of mug shots and other relevant photos/images with just a click for easy sharing. Since photos of the above categories are very dynamic in nature, this feature would be very useful for the armed forces to share information quickly. For example, information received on suspected terrorists or offenders to 'watch-out for', or missing persons can quickly be put together and shared at various border points etc.

Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning/ Deep Learning

COM-SUR can be integrated with artificial intelligence, machine learning and deep learning technologies for purposes such as training data, image recognition, face recognition, pattern recognition, predictive analytics and so on.

Moreover, the images created by COM-SUR will become 'relevant' training data for AI/ML/DL models, allowing for better solutions. This will help address the issue of 'hidden bias' often observed in AI/ML/DL systems which can lead to

false positives.

E-discovery of video evidence

With COM-SUR, the armed forces can 'tag' screenshots of surveillance video in order that they can be searched and retrieved easily in the future. This would greatly help in retrieving particular incidents and comparing them with other incidents.

Elegant, ease of use and multiple use cases

COM-SUR is elegant, completely menu driven, non-complex, easy to use, and can be mastered very quickly. COM-SUR standardizes many activities and outputs. Since COM-SUR delivers outputs in popular formats like PowerPoint, Word, and PDF, there is no additional learning curve.

COM-SUR can also be used by the armed forces to create training material on various topics. The ease with which it creates outputs like PowerPoint makes it easy for even non-skilled staff to work with it.

IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE (IMINT) – HOW COM-SUR COMPLEMENTS IMINT INITIATIVES

IMINT, short for Imagery Intelligence, is a critical defense intelligence discipline that leverages imagery from a variety of sources, including satellites, aerial photographs, and drones (UAVs). Its primary purpose is to identify and assess objects and entities within these images. Click the link below to read a short paper on how COM-SUR complements IMINT initiatives:

[https://comsur.biz/How_COM-SUR_complements_IMINT_\(Imagery_Intelligence\)_initiatives_-_Template_no._5.53.pdf](https://comsur.biz/How_COM-SUR_complements_IMINT_(Imagery_Intelligence)_initiatives_-_Template_no._5.53.pdf)

NATIONAL SERVICE - COM-SUR 'ULTIMA'
(HIGHEST VERSION) IS FREE OF COST

In line with our National Service, COM-SUR 'ULTIMA' version (highest version) *per se*, is available without cost (conditions apply) on an 'as is' basis to the entire Indian Police, Para Military, and Defence Forces. The spirit of the national service is to offer a Made in India product to those forces that protect our country from internal as well as external threats.

CONCLUSION

"You see, but you do not observe" is a quote by Sherlock Holmes in A Scandal in Bohemia (1891, written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle). COM-SUR makes 'observation' far effortless and effectual leading to superior results.

"Cameras don't lie" - but how will you know unless you 'see' what the cameras 'saw'?
Audit video - why suffer!

Get award-winning COM-SUR now.
Don't wait for things to go wrong!

Finally, allow us to present three important mantras that change the landscape of video surveillance:

1. Auditing is fundamental – everything else is peripheral.
2. Cameras have lenses – humans have eyes.
3. Let's make cameras 'accountable'.