



Crime Management

Which risks do we investigate in our security audit?

Threat Analysis and Analysis of Internal and External risks

Security Plan - Online - Training

Single theft (most common) :

- **By customers (including shoplifting)**
- **By own staff (internal fraud)**
- **By third-party personnel (suppliers, maintenance personnel, cleaning team)**
- **Site theft**

- *Burglary*

- *Agression - threat*

- *Vandalism*

- *Robbery / hold-up (direct violence)*

- *Extortion (psychological compulsion to hand over goods or data)*

- *Hostage (personnel, management, family)*

- *Industrial espionage*

We audit 360 ° of the criminal risks over your entire company, we remedy and provide a participatory integrated action plan .

Crime Management starts where all others stop!



Terrorism - extremism in companies :

- Bomb report
- Suspicious letters or packages (bomb or powder letters, toxic products sent by mail)
- Bomb attack or the exploding of vehicles
- Arson
- Sabotage the electricity supply
- A threat, kidnapping and hostage-taking of staff or management, kidnapping
- Manipulate production (eco-terrorists actions against fast food and to food processing industries , pharmaceutical, chemical and cosmetic industries , for example genetically modified organisms, studies on animals, fur, foie gras)
- The hijacking of means of transport
- The release of hazardous substances
- Objects which contains a suspicious odour or smoke spreading;

Business Continuity Plan :

- The private sector is also a targeted target group for terrorist groups and must take into account a permanent potential terrorist threat.
- It must be possible to bridge unexpected situations. Terrorist attacks can cause significant damage as a result of their actions, which can have far-reaching consequences for the survival of the company. By drawing up a preventive plan, potential damage can be anticipated to safeguard the continuity of the business.

Risk analysis of your company after prior threat analysis

To know how great the risk is that a particular company can become the victim of internal and external crime, **Crime Management** first prepares a threat analysis.



How does **Crime** Management prepare a threat analysis?

Based on an investigation, the strengths and weaknesses of the company, it is entirely possible to determine the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime.

To subsequently an efficient **risk analysis** to come, it is indeed essential to estimate and to make threats (by the company itself) to be situated well within the general (geo) political and criminal context.

It is an estimate drawn up for the damage such a threat can cause.

In the actual risk analysis, an attempt is made to identify the threats that can be most affected by the company and the likelihood that the threat can be prevented. This allows the company to form an idea of what safety measures must be taken or what additional measures are needed.

The worst-case scenario principle can, of course, be taken into account, whereby "severity of the foreseeable damage" and "probability of the threat" are weighed as variables to orient the security towards the highest risk when applying risk management.

However, this means making choices between the potential threats where there is a risk that essential risks will not be covered.



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