

# **DLE 2083: INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT**

## **CHAPTER 10 RECORDING, COMMUNICATING, ASSURING & AUDITING**

# Chapter 10: Learning Outcomes

- At the end of the topic, students should be able to:
  - Described the requirement for recording risk assessments and risk management.
  - Described the process of monitoring and reviewing.
  - Explain and summarize the importance of security management to business organization.

# Recording Risk

- A good process for managing risk should include the deliberate maintenance of some record (also known as a register or log) of your assessments of the risks and how you are managing the risks.

# Recording Risk

- Such a record is useful for:
  - Guidelines
  - Transparency
  - Accountability
  - Assurance and compliance
  - Communication

# Communicating Risk

- Risk records can be used to communicate the risks to other stakeholders, but they tend to be restricted to the few stakeholders who need or can be trusted with all the information.

# Communicating Risk

- Communication of risk assessments and information about your management of the risks is useful for external confidence and transparency and is a necessary vehicle in compliance with external reviews, monitors, and audits.

# Monitoring and Reviewing Risk Management

- Risk management should be actively monitored to ensure that risk management is effective, because prevention of a failure in risk management is usually more efficient than curing a failure.

# Monitoring and Reviewing Risk Management

- Effective compliance and review is desirable at all levels.
- Most governments schedule a cycle of reviews of major domains, such as national security, at the highest level of responsibility, normally every few years.



# Auditing Security and Risk Management

- A risk or security audit is an unusual investigation into how an organization managing risk or security.
- Most standard processes of risk management do not specify an audit as a separate part of the process, but at least imply that their advocacy of monitoring and reviewing includes a prescription to audit where and when necessary.

# **SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN THE BUSINESS CONTEXT**

# The Importance of Security Management to Business Organization

- Business organizations face continuous threats from it's operating environment both internal and external.
- What are these threats?
  - Man-made and natural forces

# The Importance of Security Management to Business Organization

- What are the contributing factors?
  - Multiple variables such as legal, political, social, economic and global climatic conditions.
- What are the impacts to Business Organization?
  - Disruption to business operations, closure of business, financial losses and loss of lives.

An aerial photograph of a road intersection. A road runs horizontally across the middle of the frame. To the right of the road, there is a parking lot with several cars parked. To the left of the road, there is a grassy area. The text "Threats are always there and they come from all directions" is overlaid in a red box in the center of the image.

“Threats are always there and they come from all directions”

Is doesn't matter how strong you build a fortress there's always a way around

# Threats Leading To Business Risk





# So what is the purpose of SECURITY in the organization?

Burnt out or disenchanted with your current job? Looking to get into the corporate executive protection field when you return stateside?

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**FOR PERSONNEL TRANSITIONING FROM THE MILITARY, LAW ENFORCEMENT OR PERSONAL SECURITY DETACHMENT**

- ✓ To protect people and their lives.
- ✓ To safeguard properties and vital resources.
- ✓ To secure and safeguard information assets.

# **Protection and Safeguards Against What???**

**“Business Crimes”**



# What are the various types of crimes facing businesses?

## Examples:

- ☐ **Arson:** The intentional damage or attempt to damage property by fire or incendiary device.
- ☐ **Bribery:** When a person offers, gives, receives or solicits anything of value to gain an illicit advantage.
- ☐ **Burglary:** When a person enters a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.
- ☐ **Counterfeiting:** A copy that is presented as the original with the intent to deceive.

**❑ Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:** Property is willfully or maliciously destroyed, damaged, defaced, or injured without the consent of the owner.

**❑ Embezzlement:** A person is entrusted to control money, property or anything of value and unlawfully misuses it.

**❑ Blackmail:** An individual obtains money, property or some other thing of value, through the use or threat of violence, the misuse of their position, a threat of criminal prosecution or the destruction of reputation or status.

- ❑ **Fraud:** Intentional deception to cause another person injury. Deliberate trickery to gain advantage.
- ❑ **Theft/Larceny:** Property or possessions are unlawfully taken.
- ❑ **Robbery:** When a person takes anything of value by force or threat of violence from another person.
- ❑ **Shoplifting:** Theft of property from a retail business.

# Cyber Crime

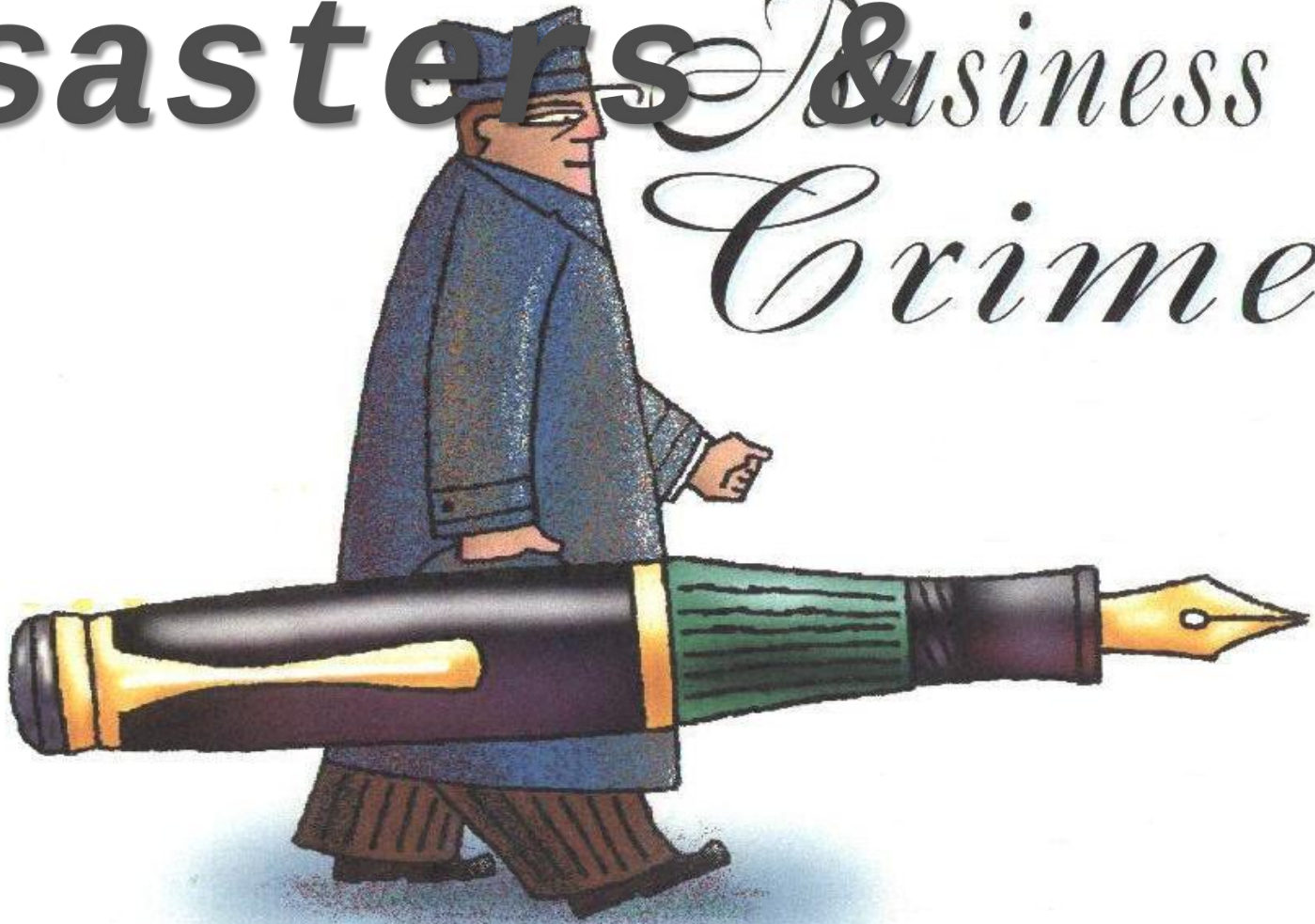


*The devil is in the details....*



Protection Against What?

# *Disasters & Business Crimes*





# What are the various disasters facing businesses?

## Accidents and Natural Disasters





Earthquake



Tsunami



Fire



Tornado

## Disasters Around the World

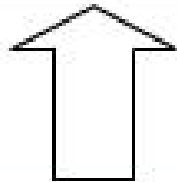




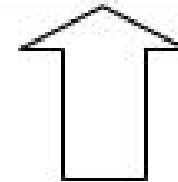
# What is the Solution?

**In today's business world  
security involves TWO components:**

**Business Security Management**

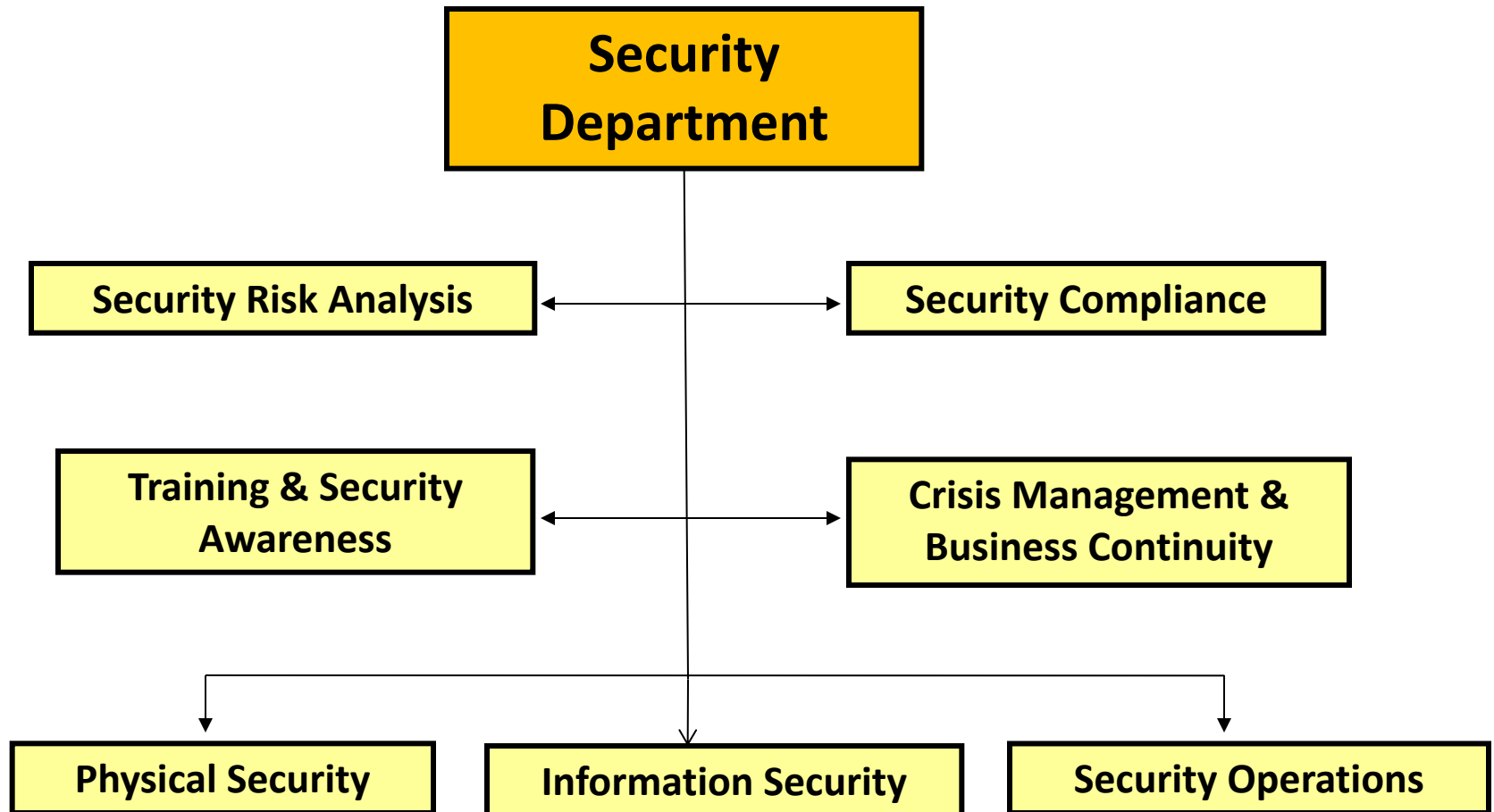


**Physical  
Security  
Management**



**ICT  
Security  
Management**

# Model of a Corporate Security Department



# **Effective & Resilient Security Program**