

JOHN PEARSON & ASSOCIATES (PTY) LTD

INTERNATIONAL LOSS ADJUSTERS

Risk - High Value H. Posthumus 05 May 2023



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RISK MANAGEMENT



Risk Management is the process of **Identifying**, **Assessing** and **Controlling** Risk, together with the **Implementation** of **Procedures** and **Measures** to avoid or minimize the impact.

"If you can't measure it, you can't manage it" Peter Drucker





CRIME IN SOUTH AFRICA



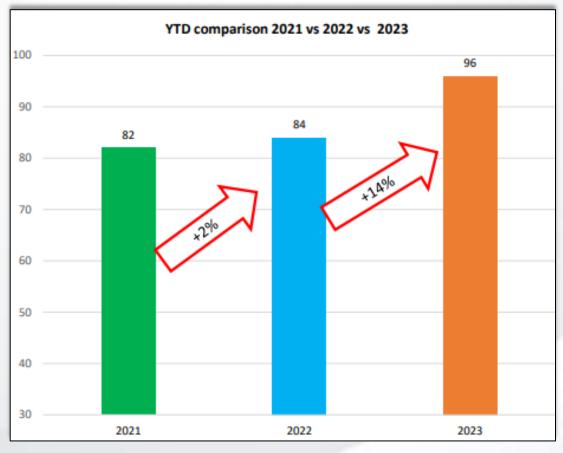
Comparison - 3rd quarter (October to December - 2018 to 2022)

	October 2018 to	October 2019 to	October 2020 to	October 2021 to	October 2022 to							
CRIME CATEGORY	December 2018	December 2019	December 2020	December 2021	December 2022	Count Diff	% Change					
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	5 918	5 908	6 297	6 859	7 555	696	10,1%					
Sexual Offences	15 130	15 325	15 595	14 188	15 545	1 357	9,6%					
Attempted murder	5 060	5 014	5 452	5 645	7 016	1 371	24,3%					
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	50 583	49 428	50 124	46 513	50 582	4 069	8,7%					
Common assault	45 660	47 599	47 875	47 081	52 741	5 660	12,0%					
Common robbery	13 722	13 531	11 822	10 524	12 752	2 228	21,2%					
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	36 348	37 352	34 599	34 143	37 829	3 686	10,8%					
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes against the person)	172 421	174 157	171 764	164 953	184 020	19 067	11,6%					
Carjacking	3 929	4 462	4 794	5 455	5 608	153	2,8%					
Robbery at residential premises	5 970	5 704	5 781	5 760	6 256	496	8,6%					
Robbery at non-residential premises	5 314	5 426	5 052	5 138	4 983	-155	-3,0%					
TRIO Crime	15 213	15 592	15 627	16 353	16 847	494	3,0%					
Robbery of cash in transit	35	39	65	60	57	-3	-5,0%					
Bank robbery	1	0	0	6	1	-5	-83,3%					
Truck hijacking	312	325	436	448	492	44	9,8%					
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	1 142	999	957	963	931	-32	-3,3%					
Malicious damage to property	31 132	29 598	30 032	30 658	31 256	598	2,0%					
Total Contact-Related Crimes	32 274	30 597	30 989	31 621	32 187	566	1,8%					
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	"											
Burglary at non-residential premises	18 124	17 179	15 550	14 408	16 286	1 878	13,0%					
Burglary at residential premises	56 088	51 737	42 834	39 692	42 648	2 956	7,4%					
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	12 115	11 772	10 099	9 776	9 451	-325	-3,3%					
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	30 735	28 458	22 697	20 170	22 173	2 003	9,9%					
Stock-theft	8 948	8 437	7 854	7 404	7 446	42	0,6%					
Total Property-Related Crimes	126 010	117 583	99 034	91 450	98 004	6 554	7,2%					

CRIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cash in Transit Robberies (2023)



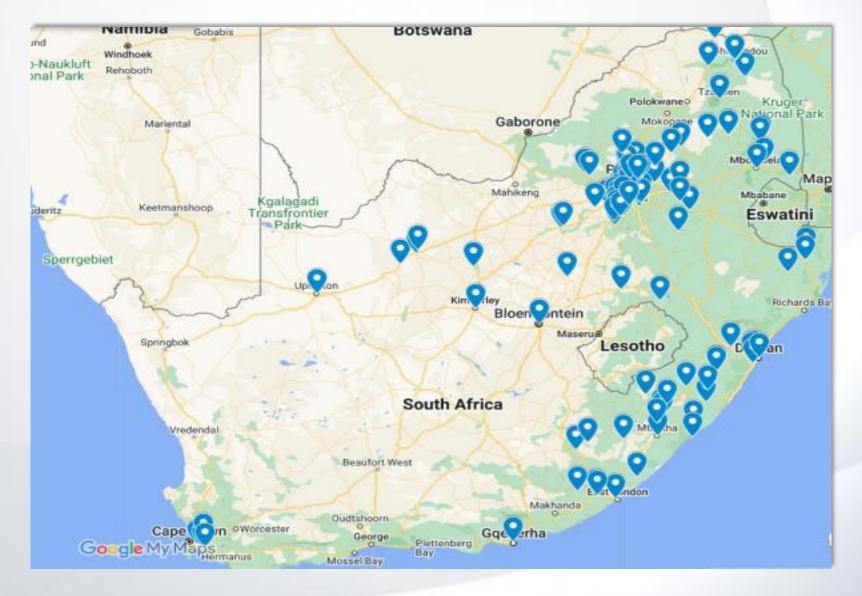


	Personnel		Member of Public		SAPS		Perpetrator	
	Loss of Life	Injuries	Loss of Life	Injuries	Loss of Life	Injuries	Loss of Life	Injuries
April		8	2	1			11	3
Grand Total	0	8	2	1	0	0	11	3

CRIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cash in Transit Robberies (2023)





SURVEYS - SPECIE

What do we look for during Surveys?

- Perimeter protection:
 - Fences
 - Access control
 - Searching / Firearms control
 - Scanning of individuals particulars / vehicle licence discs
 - Security of energisers for electric fencing
 - Confirmation of pre-alerts and appointments to prevent bogus pick-ups
 - Clearance of fence lines such as overhanging branches from trees or telephone poles that could be used to access the property
 - Clearance of grounds to remove property that could be used to conceal criminals
- Buildings:
 - External lighting & back-up power supply (Generators / UPS / Solar / Securing of DB boards)
 - CCTV Camera Surveillance
 - Alarm Systems (Protection/Monitoring/Armed Response)
- Employee vetting (POPIA):
 - Contracts
 - Pre-employment Checks
- Fire compliance



SURVEYS - SPECIE

What do we look for during Surveys?

- High Value Facilities:
 - Vaults
 - Safes
 - High Value Cages
 - Seismic Detection Units
 - Key Holders







SIMILARITIES TO MARINE



What can we control?

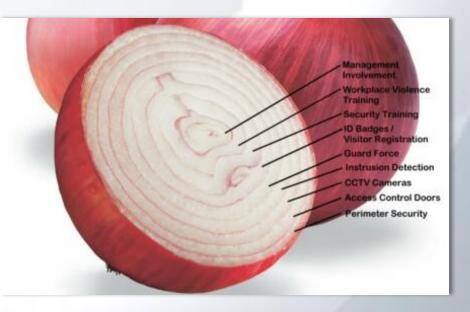
- Security Systems Proactive
- Security Measures External and Internal (Routes, Etc)
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Power Supply



What are the basic Security measures to protect high value facilities?

Layered levels of protection – "Onion"

- Perimeter Protection
- Access Control
- Surveillance Systems
- Alarm Systems

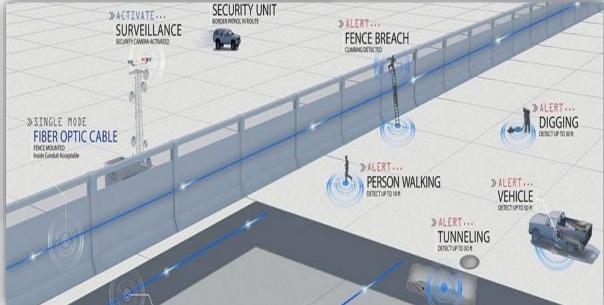


Perimeter Protection:

- Long distance thermal cameras with analytics
- Radar Systems
- Fibre Optic Systems
- Unmanned Aerial Systems
- Geofencing





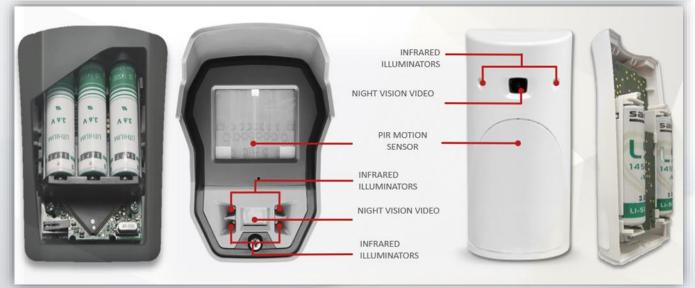




Alarms:

- Non-blind Alarms
- Video Verification Human Intervention
- Fight Back Systems



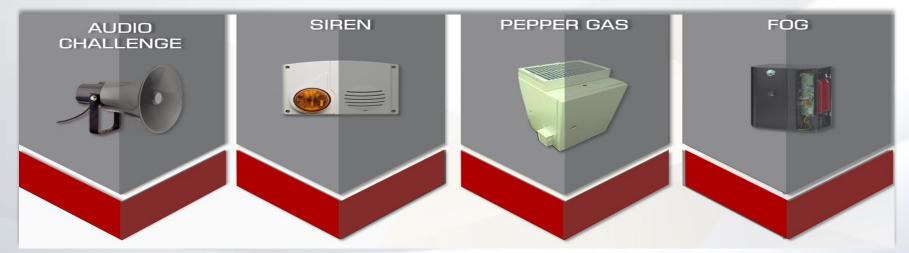


Fight Back Systems:

Outdoor



Indoor



Surveillance:

- Internet Protocol (IP)
- Servers Cloud Based
- Mobile Application
- Artificial Intelligence





Advantage of Technology:

- Manpower Cost Saving
- Collusion
- Training
- Weather
- 24/7 Operational No Sleep
- Response Time
- Proactive vs Reactive



Reduce the reliance on Security Officers and rely on systems and technology.





WHAT'S NEXT?

Managing the risk associated with high-value facilities is essential to ensure the continuity of operations, prevent disruptions and minimize the impact of incidents.

Here are some ways to **develop strategies** to manage the risk at high-value facilities:

- 1. Risk assessment: Conducting a risk assessment is the first step in identifying the potential risks and vulnerabilities of a high-value facility. The assessment should include an analysis of physical, technological and human factors that can pose a threat to the facility's operations.
- 2. Mitigation strategies: Based on the risk assessment, appropriate mitigation action plans should be developed to reduce the likelihood and impact of potential incidents. These action plans should include physical security measures, cybersecurity measures, emergency response plans and business continuity plans.
- 3. Training and awareness: Employees and stakeholders who work in or interact with high-value facilities should be trained and made aware of the risks and mitigation action plans. This can include training on emergency response procedures, cybersecurity awareness and physical security awareness.
- 4. Regular testing and exercises: High-value facilities should regularly conduct testing and exercises to ensure that the risk mitigation action plans are effective and that employees are prepared to respond to incidents. This can include tabletop exercises, simulations and live drills.
- 5. Continuous improvement: Risk management is an ongoing process and high-value facilities should continually review and improve their risk management action plans based on feedback, incidents and changes in the environment.

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Thank You







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