Achieving security in a volatile world

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FIATA World Congress Singapore October 2013
The IMF projects that emerging markets will grow by 5.6% in 2013, with the fastest rates found in developing sub-Saharan Africa. Compare that with the 1.5% growth forecast for advanced economies in 2013, forwarders have to view this emerging markets as ‘open for business’.

Great opportunities, for sure. But the issue for security Heads is that emerging markets and developing economies bring with them greater security risks that need time and resources to adequately manage.
Criminal and terrorism risks have to be considered as major threats against our human and business assets.

**Challenges:**
- Providing transparency and operational support to the countries/regional management to demonstrate security is an add value for business rather than only a cost.
- Promoting security through participation to tender processes with potential/existing customers.

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Africa: We are operating in high-risk areas

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**Al Qaeda casts shadow over Sahel region**

- Controlled by Al Qaeda
- Al Qaeda area of operations
- Sahel

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[Map showing regions controlled by Al Qaeda in the Sahel region]
Operating in volatile areas « Maghreb belt »
Concerning the MENAT Region, risks were assessed against a backdrop of economic crises, shifting geopolitical balances and two years of “unusually high” levels of civil unrest, according to Henry Wilkinson, head of the intelligence and analysis practice at The Risk Advisory Group:

“North and west Africa and the Middle East stand out as regions of increasing risk”.

“Civil wars in Libya and Syria in particular have contributed to violent risks in nearby countries.

“Egypt returns to the highest risk rating this year due to persistent civil tumult, and terrorism.”

The Middle East is rated the most unstable region, with 64% of countries at high or severe risk, reflecting terrorism, unrest and conflict in the wake of the 2011 Arab Spring.

The Middle East and North Africa have the highest proportion of countries with terrorism and sabotage peril, at 85%.
Security risk functions are operating in an increasingly regulated and scrutinized environment. New regulations, codes and standards governing corporate conduct and duty of care are emerging each year. But it is not only governments and regulators casting their beady eyes over business operations, particularly in emerging markets.
Resources Security Heads don’t necessarily have. This is a common problem in 2013: the below Risk survey indicates that 38% of corporate resilience directors believe their organizations will take on more risk in the coming year, with some seeing themselves as under-resourced.
Collaboration by sharing best practices and working together instead of parallel work could improve dramatically effective and efficient solutions to protect the integrity of the supply chain.

Collaboration with organizations as FIATA will help the Supply Chain to become more secure and to have an harmonization of the existent security programs & regulations.

Economies and their global players should consider in their expansion plans and strategies a secure supply chain as a vital factor for success.

Organized crime and terrorists cooperate and use the supply chain for their both needs, consequently the approach of authorities should consider this in their anti-terrorism strategies.
THANK YOU