

P.S.

If you have read all of the suggestions in previous sections, you will have realized that security is a complex and continuing matter. Larger companies with interests abroad should have a security office knowledgeable in terrorist techniques and counter-measures. Smaller companies may wish to hire as consultants one of the many security firms with counter-terrorist expertise. Check their references and experience first. Such expenses may be tax-deductible in Canada or abroad, depending on location and circumstances.

Every company should give a responsible member of management clear overall responsibility for corporate security. He should concentrate on preventative security, including personnel screening, employee identification and access control. Policies and procedures regarding kidnapping or extortion demands should be decided in advance. Crisis team members, including a senior manager, a security adviser, a legal adviser, and someone who knows local conditions and officials should be identified in advance.

Larger corporations should also consider the legal requirements involved in an emergency. Do corporate by-laws and regulations cover emergency management committees, emergency

measures, alternate corporate offices or headquarters and emergency succession to top positions?

Complete biographical information should be kept up to date at a central point. Such complete details as banking arrangements, physicians and dentists, schools, clubs, immediate relatives, credit cards, vehicle registrations, etc. should be included.

