

ESTA 13-15/06/2010

Prevention of criminality needs Anticipation

The case of CIT-policy in Belgium

▶ **Belgian CIT-policy**

The Belgian model:

- **Best solution: no usable booty: IBNS**
- **Second-best solution: police escort**
- **Determent through transparency**
- **Result: 0 hold-ups in the past 4 years**

Prevention of criminality needs Anticipation:

- **What is the risk for the next 5 years?**
- **Which policy should be followed?**

► Risks in the next 5 years

- **No-CIT transport of values**
 - Meal cheques (2008-2010: 40 hold-ups)
 - Transport of art works
 - Unsecured transport of bank notes
- **Effectness IBNS**
- **Money counting centres**
- **Out of premise ATMs**
2008: Netherlands: 25; France: 55
- **Business concerns other than banks**

▶ Critical success factors

- **Cooperation government + private enterprises**
Police can't protect everything
(ex.: transport of art works escort; special cargoes)
- **Mutual trust**
- **Measures cover the entire security chain**

▶ Aims

- **General**
 - Follow-up of impact events
 - Regular risk analyses police-private sector
- **Risky unsecured transport -> has to be secured**
- **Regulation for private escorts**

▶ Aims for money counting centres

- Physical security
- Personnel screening
- Tiger-kidnapping policy
- Local information exchange with the police
- Integrated intervention exercises

▶ Aims

- **ATM**
 - Off-premise ATM: IBNS
 - Risky maintenance: secured
- **Business concerns**
 - Encourage light CIT:
 - Transport with one person
 - IBNS-suitcase with slot

► Measures

Extension CIT

Transport escort (ex. art)

All transports of bank notes > 30.000€

Other values, defined by the Minister

(ex. money cheques)

Management of money count centres

Provisioning + risky maintenance ATM

Packing IBNS



Veiligheid en Preventie
Sécurité et Prévention