

# Abstract: The research report on „Corporate Security Management" - a status report

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An assessment of military force protection has shown that the security measures are partly insufficiently adjusted to the risks, that they are too staff-intensive and thus not efficient and not effective. For this reason, the concept of "innovative object security is based on the following premises:

- a standardized risk management process providing concrete risk assessments and corresponding security measures for every garrison, according to the goals of the Austrian Armed Forces;
- regarding the principles of security management, such as the "onion-skin-principle" (real estate boundaries, object boundaries, room boundaries), the "five-finger-principle" (a well-balanced combination of organizational, architectural, mechanical, IT-technical and personnel measures), and aspects of time (preventive, emergency response and reactive measures);
- use of synergies by mutual consideration of security, safety and facility problems (security and operation services);
- enhancement of economy by reducing personnel and improving quality (no conscripts without combat tasks, making basic military service more attractive);
- continuous assessment of damages (exceptional incidents, etc.) and costs of security measures.

Experiences made so far have shown that the integration of systems into military operation, the consideration of courses of processes, and aspects of acceptance and awareness, ensure security and economy in the best way. The use of commercial access control and fire prevention systems, interlaced with the central IT-services of the department, thus allowing an automatic alignment of data, is absolutely essential. Operating these systems requires highly qualified and motivated personnel which must be paid adequately. On the other hand, these security measures must be subject to continuous improvement processes, where the costs of the damages must periodically be compared with the measures of risk reduction. The National Security Council has accepted the report of the Armed Forces Reform Commission unanimously, according to which the majority of conscripts has to be employed in the combat organisation and the number of conscripts without combat tasks has to be reduced to a minimum. For this reason, in 2005 the project "innovative object security" was instructed to develop and assess efficient and effective models for maintaining and/or establishing security and safety of those properties and objects in the garrisons which will still be used after 2010. This paper analyses the method, the objectives, and the positive findings detected in the course of the project.

