

Wie sich Geschäftsreisende in Risikoregionen am besten schützen

(teilweise aus WiWo Nr. 6, Febr. 2006)

Mit einigen Verhaltensweisen lässt sich das Risiko von Auslandseinsätzen deutlich verringern.

Sicherheitsberater empfehlen:

- Sich vor der Reise umfassend über alle Risiken informieren. Die wichtigsten Reisewege planen. Eventuelle Schutzmaßnahmen organisieren. Impfungen und Versicherungen überprüfen.
- In Risikoländern möglichst nur in Hotels internationaler Hotelketten wohnen. Diese haben meist eigenes Sicherheitspersonal. Die Zimmertür auf Klopfen nicht einfach öffnen, sondern kontrollieren, wer davor steht. Die Identität des Besuchers gegebenenfalls mit der Rezeption klären.
- Nicht alleine durch eine unbekannte Stadt laufen. Sich über gefährliche Viertel informieren und diese meiden. Den Weg vorher genau planen. Ausländer, die sich verirrt haben, stellen leichte Ziele dar.
- Unauffällige, nicht zu teuer wirkende Kleidung tragen. Keine luxuriösen Accessoires wie goldene Uhren und auch keine Firmenlogos offen zeigen. Nicht zu viel Geld einstecken.
- Kollegen oder Gastgeber über den Zielort informieren und sich melden, wenn man angekommen ist. Sich in Risikoländern bei der deutschen Botschaft vorstellen und diese über die Reisepläne im Land informieren. Das erleichtert im Ernstfall die Suche.
- Notrufnummer notieren oder auswendig lernen, immer ein Mobiltelefon bei sich tragen, das in dem Land auch funktioniert.
- Keine Wagen mit Firmenaufschrift fahren. Möglichst unauffällige Fahrzeuge benutzen. Wer selbst fährt, sollte die Türen verriegelt halten. Nur mit Taxis von dem Unternehmen oder dem Hotel bekannten Transportunternehmen fahren. In Kriegsgebieten möglichst im Convoy fahren. Sich vorher über den Zustand der Straße informieren.
- Die wichtigste Ausrüstung stets bei sich führen. Dazu zählt bei längeren Fahrten Orientierungsmaterial und auch Proviant. Erforderlich sind mitunter spezielle Notrufgeräte. Schutzkleidung wie kugelsichere Westen ist nur in Kriegsgebieten erforderlich.
- Kommt es zu einer Entführung, ist Kooperation mit den Kidnappern das wichtigste Gebot. Möglichst Ruhe bewahren, auf Forderungen eingehen, Gegenwehr oder Fluchtversuche enden leicht tödlich. Wer länger eingesperrt ist, sollten mit einfacher Gymnastik seine körperliche Fitness bewahren. Gegen Depressionen hilft nur, sich an die Hoffnung auf Befreiung zu klammern.

Vorsicht! Entführung!

Risikogruppe Geschäftsleute

Aus welchen Branchen und Bereichen die weltweit entführten Personen stammen (in Prozent)

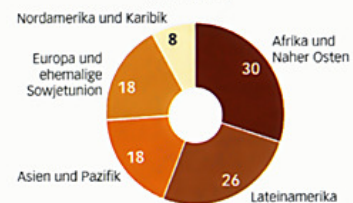


Quelle: Corporate Risk International

Vorsicht! Entführung!

Gefahrenherde Afrika und Naher Osten

Entführte Ausländer nach Regionen (in Prozent)*

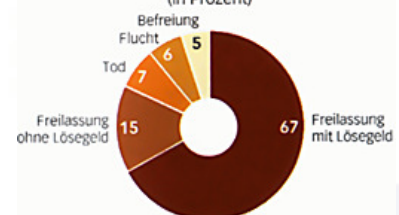


* 2000-2004; Quelle: Hiscox

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Wer zahlt, überlebt

Ausgang von Entführungen (in Prozent)



Quelle: Control Risks Group



Links:

- <http://www.crg.com/>
- <http://www.krollworldwide.com/>
- <http://www.riskworld.com/>
- <http://www.dhs.gov/>

RiskMap 2006 includes Control Risks' security risk ratings forecasts, which identify the projected level of business risk in various countries around the globe. The forecasts are followed by an explanation of the security risk levels identified.



AFRICA

Angola: Political Risk M/ Security Risk M; H in interior of Cabinda exclave Benin: M/L; M On Nigerian Border Botswana: L/L Burkina Faso: M/M Burundi H/ H Cameroon: M/M; H in major cities and extreme North Cape Verde: L/L Central African Republic: M/M; H In North, North-West Chad: M/M; H In Northern Regions Comoros: M/M Congo: M/L Congo (DRC): M/H; E in North-East Côte D'Ivoire: H/ H; E in West and rebel-held North Djibouti: M/L Equatorial Guinea: M/L Eritrea: M/L; H on Ethiopian, Sudanese borders Ethiopia: M/M; H in regions bordering Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya And Southern Sudan Gabon: M/ L Gambia: M/L Ghana: L/L; M on South-Eastern border with Togo, border with Côte D'Ivoire; Guinea (Conakry): H/M Guinea-Bissau: M/M Kenya: M/M; H in North-Eastern Province, Northern districts of Eastern Province, Coast Province and Rift Valley Lesotho: L/M Liberia: H/M; H on border with Côte D'Ivoire Madagascar: M/M Malawi: M/L; M in major urban centres Mali: L/L; M in North-East, including Gao and Timbuktu Mauritania: M/ M Mauritius: L/L Mozambique: M/ M Namibia: L/L Niger: M/M; H in Northern Agadez, Libyan border regions and along South-Eastern border with Nigeria Nigeria: M/ M, H in Niger Delta Rwanda: M/L; H on border with Congo (DRC); M on border with Burundi São Tomé & Príncipe: M/M Senegal: L/L Seychelles: L/L Sierra Leone: M/M Somalia: E; H in Somaliland/E; H in Somaliland South Africa: L/M; H in deprived urban areas, Johannesburg's Central Business District (CBD) Swaziland: M/M Tanzania: L; M in Zanzibar Archipelago/L; M in Zanzibar Archipelago, in Rwanda border areas; H in Burundi border areas Togo: H/ M Uganda: M/M; H in Northern Areas affected by LRA insurgency, Congo (DRC) border areas, North-Eastern areas affected by Karamojong activity Zambia: M/L; M in Congo (DRC) border areas, Northern and Luapula Provinces, Lusaka and parts of Copperbelt Zimbabwe: H/H

AMERICAS

Anguilla: Political Risk I/ Security Risk I Antigua & Barbuda: L/ L Argentina: M/L; M in Buenos Aires and Tri-Border Area Aruba: L/L Bahamas: I/L Barbados: I/L Belize: L/L Bermuda: I/ I Bolivia: H/M Brazil: M/L; M in Rio De Janeiro, São Paulo, Salvador De Bahia, Recife and The Tri-Border Area British Virgin Islands: I/ I Canada: L/L Cayman Islands: L/L Chile: L/L Colombia: M/ Costa Rica: L/L; M on Nicaraguan border Cuba: M/L Dominica: I/ I Dominican Republic: L/ M Ecuador : M/L; M in Quito, Guayaquil, Santo Domingo De Los Colorados; H in Colombian border areas El Salvador: M/M Grenada: L/L Guadeloupe: I/L Guatemala: M/ M; H in Guatemala City Guiane (French Guyana): L/L Guyana: M/M Haiti: H/H Honduras: L/M Jamaica: M/M, H in Kingston and Spanish Town Martinique: I/L Mexico: M/ M Netherlands Antilles: L/L Nicaragua: M/L; M in Managua, North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) Panama: L/M; H in Darién Province on Colombian border Paraguay: M/L; M in Eastern border Tri-Border areas Peru: M/M, H in Upper Huallaga, Apurimac, Ene and Perene Valleys Puerto Rico: I/L St Kitts-Nevis (St Christopher & Nevis): I/L St Lucia: I/L St Vincent & Grenadines: I/L Suriname: L/L Trinidad & Tobago: L/M; L In Tobago Turks & Caicos: I/ I United States: L/L, M in deprived urban areas Uruguay: L/L US Virgin Islands: I/L Venezuela: H/M; H in Colombian border areas



ASIA

Afghanistan: Political Risk H/ Security Risk H Australia: I/L Bangladesh: M/H Bhutan: I/L Brunei: L/L Burma (Myanmar): M/L Cambodia: M/M China: M/L East Timor: M/M Fiji: M/M Hong Kong (Sar): L/L India: L/L; H in Kashmir, Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland; Indonesia: M/M; H in Aceh, Papua, Central Sulawesi and Maluku Japan: L/L Laos: M/M; H in Xaysomboune Special Zone and Xieng Khouang Province Malaysia: L/L Maldives: M/I Mongolia: M/M Nepal: M/H New Zealand: I/L North Korea: H/L Pakistan: M/H Papua New Guinea: M/M; H in Port Moresby, Lae and Mount Hagen Philippines: H/M; H in South Central and West Mindanao, Sulu Archipelago; Singapore: I/L Solomon Islands: M/M South Korea: L/L Sri Lanka: H/L; M in North, North-East Taiwan: L/L Thailand: M/M Vietnam: L/L

EUROPE AND FSU

Albania: Political Risk M/ Security Risk L; M in North Andorra: I/I Armenia: M/L; H in Azerbaijani border areas Austria: L/L Azerbaijan: M/M; H in Armenian border areas, Nagorno-Karabakh Belarus: H/L Belgium: L/L Bosnia And Herzegovina: M/L Bulgaria: L/L Croatia: M/L Cyprus: L; M in Turkish Republic Of Northern Cyprus (TRNC)/L Czech Republic: L/L Denmark: I/L Estonia: L/L Finland: I/L France: L/L; M in Corsica, Les Landes/Alpes Maritimes (Basque Country) Georgia: M/H Germany: L/L Greece: L/L; M in Athens, Thessaloniki Hungary: L/L Iceland: I/I Ireland: L/L Italy: L/L; M in Calabria, Sicily Kazakhstan: M/M Kyrgyzstan: M/M; H in Fergana Valley Latvia: L/L Liechtenstein: I/I Lithuania: L/L Luxembourg: I/L Macedonia: M/M Malta: L/L Moldova: M; H in Transdnestr/M; H in Transdnestr Monaco: I/L Netherlands: L/L Norway: I/I Poland: L/L Portugal: L/L Romania: L/L Russia: M; H in North Caucasus/ M; H in North Caucasus; E in Chechnya San Marino: I/I Serbia And Montenegro: M; H in Kosovo /L; H in Kosovo Slovakia: L/L Slovenia: L/L Spain: L/L; M in Basque Country Sweden: I/L Switzerland: L/I; L in Geneva, Zürich, Berne Tajikistan: H/H Turkmenistan: H/M Ukraine: M/M United Kingdom: L/L; M in Northern Ireland, London Uzbekistan: M/M; H in Tajik border areas, Fergana Valley

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Algeria: Political Risk M/ Security Risk M; H in Northern areas Bahrain: L/L Egypt: L/L Iran: M/L Iraq: H/E;H in Kurdish North-East, South Israel And Gaza/West Bank: L; H in Palestinian Authority areas/ M; H in Palestinian Authority areas Jordan: L/L Kuwait: L/L Lebanon: M/M Libya: M/L Morocco: L; M in Western Sahara/ M Oman: L/L Qatar: L/L Saudi Arabia: L/H Sudan: M/L; H in South, West, Eritrean border Syria: M/L Tunisia: L/L Turkey: M/M UAE: L/L Yemen: M/H

Definition of Security Risk Levels

- **EXTREME:** The severity of security risks to assets or personnel is likely to make business operations untenable. There is no law and order; conditions may verge on war or civil war. Companies must strongly consider withdrawal.
- **HIGH:** There is a probability that foreign companies will face security problems; special measures are required. Assets and personnel are at constant risk from violence or theft by state or non-state actors OR there is a high risk of collateral damage from terrorism or other violence. State protection is very limited.
- **MEDIUM:** There is a reasonable possibility of security problems affecting companies, but there is no sustained threat directed specifically against foreign companies. Targeted crime or violence poses some risk to foreign assets and personnel OR they are at risk from violence by terrorists or unrest.
- **LOW:** Assets are generally secure and the authorities provide adequate security. Companies and personnel face only infrequent exposure to violence from terrorists or criminals; companies are unlikely to be systematically targeted for asset theft.
- **INSIGNIFICANT:** Assets and personnel are not at risk except from isolated incidents or petty crime. Levels of violent crime are low, the authorities provide effective security and there is virtually no political violence.

Definition of Political Risk Levels

- **EXTREME:** Conditions are hostile to/untenable for business. There is no investment security. The following conditions may apply: the economy has collapsed; law and order has broken down and state bodies ceased to function; there is a state of war or civil war; non-state actors cause suspension of operations; or the state is actively hostile to foreign business and expropriation of assets is likely.
- **HIGH:** Business is possible but conditions are difficult or likely to become so in the near future. Political institutions effectively do not function, the regulatory framework is poor and judicial decisions are arbitrary. There is little security for investments. Business may be exposed to the following risks: economic and political conditions may become rapidly unstable; international sanctions are possible; non-state actors actively target business; or there is a risk of contract repudiation or re-negotiation by state actors.
- **MEDIUM:** Foreign business is likely to face some disruption from state or non-state actors OR long-term investment security cannot be guaranteed. There is a risk for business of exposure to some or all of the following: corruption; strong and hostile lobby groups; absence of adequate legal guarantees; restrictions on imports or exports; weak political institutions; and capricious policymaking. In some Medium risk countries there is a latent threat of military or other illegal intervention.
- **LOW:** Business can operate with few problems. Political institutions are stable but there is some possibility of negative policy change. Legal guarantees are strong but business may face some regulatory or judicial insecurity. Non-state actors may occasionally hamper operations.
- **INSIGNIFICANT:** The environment for business is favourable and likely to remain so. Government policy is stable and the economy is secure. Business faces no legal or regulatory disadvantages. There are no significant non-state threats to operations.