



MONTHLY

SECURITY

REVIEW

August '18

Content

1. Developments within the Period
2. Cross-border Operations
3. Security Assessment
4. Statistical Information Concerning the July 2018 Period
5. Important Days and Weeks in August 2018
6. Highlight of the Month
7. Security First
8. Securitas Guidelines for Secure Life

1

Developments within the Period

a. In Turkey:

(1) Biletix hesaplarından veri sızıntısı olduğunu açıkladı

Turkey's largest online ticket sales and distribution company Biletix announced that third parties accessed the personal data and payment information of some of its customers and that they are trying to take precautions in this regard. According to the announcement, it was confirmed that malware was detected on a product of Inbenta, which provides the company with outsourced services, and that some of the Biletix customers were affected by the incident even though the product in question was instantly removed from all Ticketmaster international sites.

Biletix disclosed that the data leakage came from U.S. ticketing company Ticketmaster which acquired 100 percent of the company in 2006. According to the statement, as soon as the malware was detected, the said product was removed from all websites of Ticketmaster.

(2) Over 10,000 drug dealers arrested in six months across Turkey

A total of 10,639 drug dealers have been arrested in Turkey in the first six months of the year. Security forces launched 71,046 operations against drug dealers in the said period, apprehending 97,906 suspects.



The number of drug-related incidents increased by 27 percent while the number of suspects rose by 24 percent in the first half of the year compared to the same period of 2017. In those operations, security forces seized 9,608 tons of heroin, which is equal to the same substance seized in the first halves of 2016 and 2017 combined.

The amount of pills seized increased nearly four times to 4.3 million units. "Police have seized drugs worth of \$73 million in the last six months," Customs and Trade Minister had said. By using 15 advanced tools that detect 16,000 chemicals, advanced X-ray machines, 25 stand-by boats around port cities, and sniffer dogs, continuous operations are carried out to dismantle drug-smuggling across the country, he said.

(3) Operations against ISIS terrorist organization

- On June 30, 2018, 14 suspects were detained in the operation against ISIS terrorist organization in **Adana**.
- On July 3, 2018, 9 suspects were detained in the operation against ISIS terrorist organization in **Samsun**.
- On July 5, 2018, 33 people, 28 of whom were foreign nationals, were detained in the operation against ISIS terrorist organization in **Istanbul**.
- On July 5, 2018, 11 people, 2 of whom were foreign nationals, were detained in the operation against ISIS terrorist organization in **Yalova**.

1

Developments within the Period



- On July 7, 2018, 4 suspects were detained in the operation against ISIS terrorist organization in **Zonguldak**.
- On July 9, 2018, 1 Iraqi suspect was taken into custody in the operation against the terrorist organization ISIS in **Nevşehir**.
- On 11 July 2018, 2 suspects were taken into custody in the operation against the terrorist organization ISIS in **Kayseri**.
- On July 17 2018, 5 Iraqi were detained in the operation against ISIS terrorist organization in **Samsun**.
- On July 18, 2018, 24 people, 5 of whom were foreign nationals, were detained in the operation against ISIS terrorist organization in **İstanbul**.
- On July 19, 2018, 5 people, who were allegedly being in preparation of action, were taken into custody during simultaneous operations in **İstanbul**.
- On July 22, 2018, 1 ISIS terrorist organization member, who have been caught with a fake passport at Atatürk Airport in **İstanbul**, was sent to prison.
- On July 23, 2018, 43 people were detained in the operation against ISIS terrorist organization in **İstanbul**.
- On July 23 2018, 3 Iraqi were detained in the operation against ISIS terrorist organization in **Nevşehir**.

b. In the World:

(1) Suicide bombing targeting Afghan Vice President

On July 25, 2018, Afghanistan's first vice president escaped unharmed from an suicide bomb blast near Kabul airport as he returned home after living in exile for more than a year. Abdul Rashid Dostum narrowly escaped the suicide bomb attack after returning to the country.

ISIS has claimed responsibility for the attack that caused 14 deaths.

Afghan President Ashraf Ghani strongly condemned the attack in a statement issued by the presidential palace.

(2) Suicide attacks in Syria

On July 25, 2018, Islamic State (ISIS) has killed at least 220 people in suicide bombings in the Syrian town of Suweida and surrounding villages. The town is close to the Israeli border in southwest Syria.

(3) 25 Million cyberattacks thwarted during World Cup

Russian President Vladimir Putin said that during the period 2018 FIFA World Cup between June 14 and July 15 cyber attacks were organized on information infrastructure in Russia.

President Vladimir Putin says Russian and other security services thwarted nearly 25 million cyberattacks linked to the World Cup.



2 Cross-border Operations

Within the scope of information provided by the Turkish Armed Forces;

a. Medium-scale operations in the northern part of Iraq, where the PKK/KCK terrorist organization has used as a place of accommodation and as a transit route, continue. The terrorists identified in the operations are inactivated, handmade explosives, weapon emplacements and shelters are destroyed.

b. Afrin Operation: Mine and handmade explosives cleaning activities continue in Afrin, which is under control as of 18 March 2018. As of today, 251 mines and 1355 handmade explosives have been identified and destroyed.

4.545 terrorists have been rendered ineffective since the beginning of operation.

c. Operation Euphrates Shield: In addition to the bomb and mine sweeping activities in the Bab region, contribution to normalization process (infrastructure, superstructure, support of local governments, etc.) continue in the region.

d. Idlib Region: 12 observation points were established by the Turkish Armed Forces since October 13, 2017. Turkish Armed Forces units continue to carry out their duties in the region in accordance with the agreed rules of engagement in the Astana negotiations.



**Compiled within the framework of information obtained from open sources. It is informative only.*

3

Security Assessment

The operations of the Turkish Armed Forces in the north of Iraq and in Syria, especially against the PKK and ISIS terrorist organizations, continue. Besides, activities of mine and handmade explosive sweeping, humanitarian aid and providing suitable living conditions for the people of region go on within the scope of operations in Syria.

On the other hand, the operations of the security forces in the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia regions towards the PKK terrorist organization continue. PKK terrorist organization's attacks primarily towards the police and military units are going on. It has been assessed that these attacks may continue in order to interrupt the ongoing operations.

In addition, within the scope of operations carried out against terrorist organizations in Turkey, it is observed that the detentions of the members of ISIS, El-Nusra, Al-Qaida and far left organizations continue intensively. It has also been observed that the so called senior officials, who are in the Ministry of Interior's Terrorist Wanted List, are among the detained members of the PKK terrorist organization. It is assessed that the members of these organizations may take actions when they find the opportunities to carry out.

In this context, it has been assessed that, as the terrorist organizations lose power due to the operations being carried out, they may be in search of directing their organizational activities to city centers and seeking to carry out actions directed towards the places like shopping malls or public transportation systems (port, station, subway, airport, bus station etc.) where people use intensely.

The developments related to these sensitivities will be followed by us and the necessary information will be shared via SMS and e-mail when needed.

4 Statistical Information Concerning the June 2018 Period:

Terror Operations;

According to the weekly reports published by Ministry of Interior about the operations within the country;

- Between June 25 - July 02; 33 PKK/KCK members, 3 ISIS members,
- Between July 02-09; 40 PKK/KCK members,
- Between July 09-16; 51 PKK/KCK members, 2 ISIS members,
- Between July 16-23; 36 PKK/KCK members, 1 ISIS member, 1 HIZB UT-TAHRIR member, 2 DHKP/C members,

Totally **169 terrorists** have been rendered ineffective.

In addition;

- Between June 25 - July 02; 170 PKK/KCK members, 33 ISIS members, 5 FAR LEFT members,
- Between July 02-09; 88 PKK/KCK members, 51 ISIS members, 3 FAR LEFT members,
- Between July 09-16; 209 PKK/KCK members, 58 ISIS members,
- Between July 16-23; 81 PKK/KCK members, 13 ISIS members, 11 FAR LEFT members,

Totally **722 suspects** have been arrested.

August 2018

Public Order Operations;

Between June 25-July 23, 2018, in the **9.814** operations conducted to fight against "Drug and Smuggling";

 **3.007 kg** Marijuana

 **15 kg** Methamphetamine,

 **373 kg** Heroin,

 **273.473 pieces** Tablet drugs

 **22,50 kg** Cocaine,

 **2.758.925** Cannabis plant

 **12,20 kg** Synthetic cannabinoid substance,

 **1.156.041 packs** smuggled tobacco,

 **285.906 liter** fuel oil.

were seized.

Within the scope of the operations, **12.851** people were taken into custody.

* www.icisleri.gov.tr



5 Important Days and Weeks in August 2018:

Date	Incident
August 06 and 09, 1945	Atomic bombing to Hiroshima and Nagasaki
August 15, 1984	So-Called Resurrection Day of PKK
August 20, 2016	Gaziantep / Attack to wedding ceremony (ISIS / 59 deaths, 94 casualties)
August 17, 2017	Spain / Barcelona Attack (ISIS / 13 deaths, 120 casualties)
August 17, 2017	Russia / Surgut Attack (ISIS / 8 casualties)
August 30	August 30 Victory Day

It has been assessed that security sensitivity continue throughout the country and August 15 has been emphasized as a highly vulnerable date regarding the security in August.

Additional Measures:

The measures to be taken in addition to the existing measures will be announced to you in addition to the "Securitas Security Assessment" by our relevant Branch Manager taking into account the sensitivity of the period.

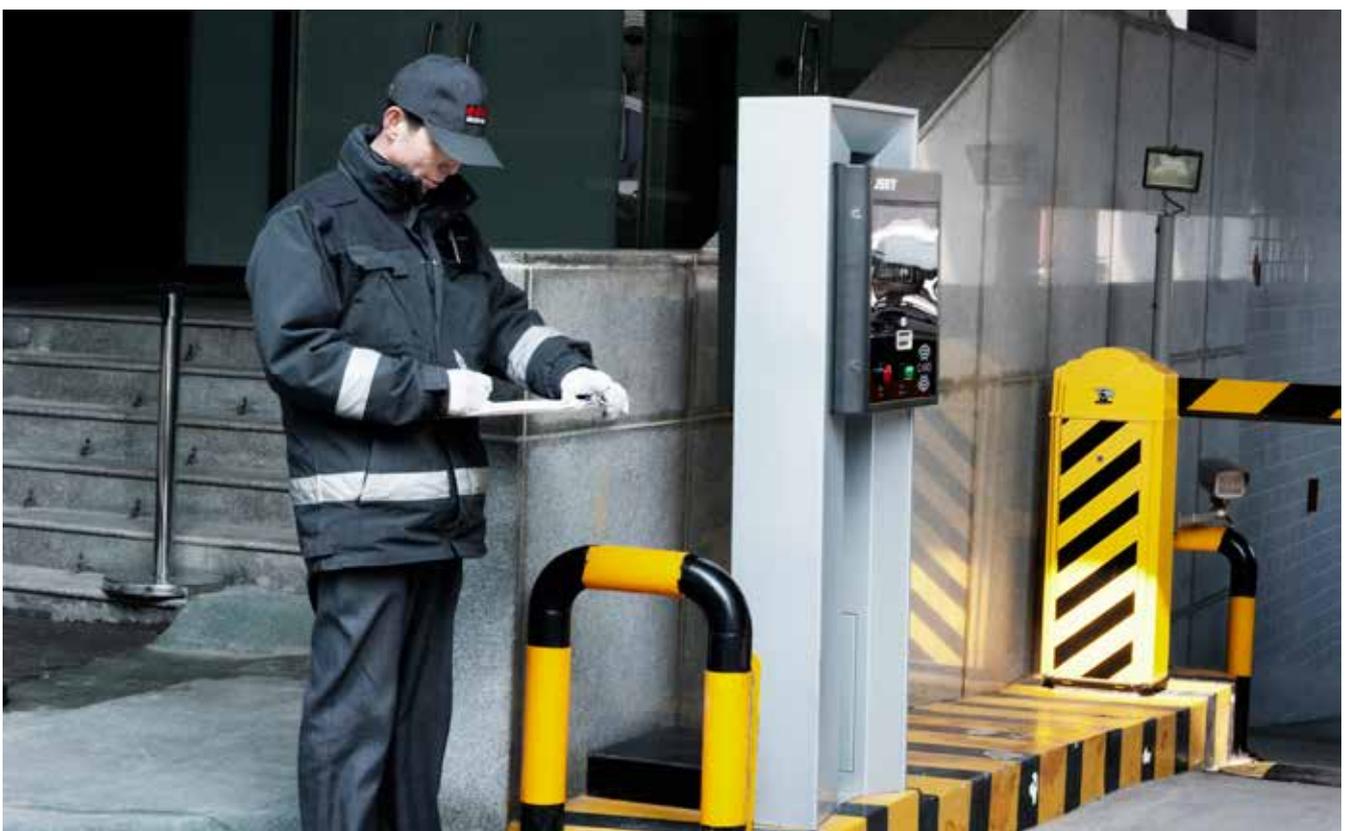
6

Highlight of the Month

Private Security outnumbers the police in most countries worldwide

Whether they're patrolling shopping malls, conducting screening at airports or protecting VIPs, private security guards have become an increasingly common sight across the world. In many countries, they are armed with handguns and even dress in uniforms similar to the police. The sector has experienced huge growth in recent years and today there are an estimated 20 million private security workers worldwide while the industry is worth approximately \$180 billion. That is expected to grow even further to \$240 billion by 2020, greater than the GDP of 100 countries including Portugal, Romania and Hungary. According to a research, half of the planet's population lives in countries where there are more private security workers than police officers.

The following infographic provides an overview of some of the key countries analyzed with India having one of the most glaring disparities. There are an estimated 7 million private security workers in India compared to just 1.4 million police officers. The story is very similar in China where about 5 million people are employed in private security compared to a police strength of 2.7 million. The U.S. Department of Labor statistics claims that there are over 1.1 million private security guards in the U.S. compared to 666,000 police officers. Things are more even in Germany although private security still has the edge on the Polizei by a margin of 2,000 individuals.



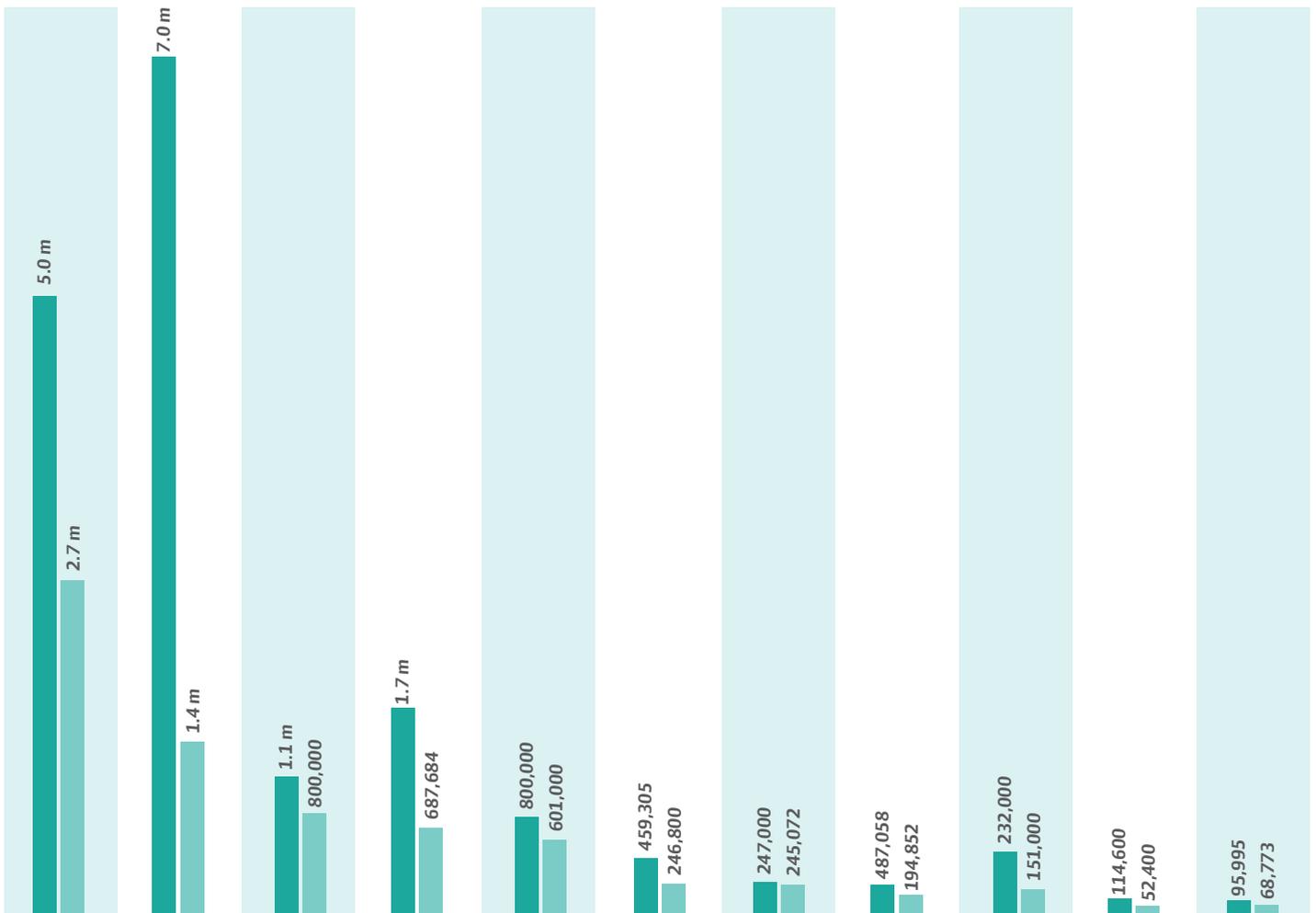
Where Private Security Outnumbers the Police



Private Security Guards



Police Officers



- 
China
- 
India
- 
United States
- 
Brazil
- 
Russia
- 
Japan
- 
Germany
- 
South Africa
- 
United Kingdom
- 
Australia
- 
Canada



In the first six months of 2018, **668 terror attacks** occurred in the world.

Every 3 seconds someone attempts suicide in India.

668

3

The total global number of malicious apps is up to nearly **3.5 million** in 2017.

3,5M

By the Numbers

* www.storymaps.esri.com
* www.economictimes.indiatimes.com
* www.sophos.com

7

Security First



Best Practices in Physical Security Management: Safeguard your Organization against Threats

What is physical security and why does it matter?

Physical security is a set of security measures taken to ensure that only authorized personnel have access to equipment, resources and other assets in a facility, these measures are laid out for. Physical security measures can consist of a broad spectrum of methods to deter potential intruders, which can also involve methods based on technology. A well implemented physical security protects the facility, resources and equipment against theft, vandalism, natural disaster, sabotage, terrorist attack, cyber-attack and other malicious acts. A security perimeter is defined around a facility to implement physical security and a number of countermeasures can be enforced.

Where and how much physical security is needed?

Physical security is a comprehensive term for a broader security plan. It is fundamental to all other security measures, for example: barricading the entrance of a data center facility would be the first point of physical security and a biometric door to access a computer in the server room inside this building will be further level of security. Physical security becomes more important in case of critical systems and facilities for example: server rooms, production bays, data centers, nuclear reactors, electricity power grids, etc. A physical security plan is laid out after assessment of possible threats and analysis of losses that may take place.

7

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Following are the examples of different countermeasures in physical security, taken against potential threats:

- Fenced walls, razor wires: works as a first point of physical security, deter intruders by posing a bodily harm.
- Locks: typical physical security countermeasure, allows only individuals with a key.
- Protective barriers: deter speedy or forced entry of persons, vehicles, etc.
- Security lighting: renders more visibility for security personal, surveillance cameras, etc.
- Security guards: adding human intelligence to physical security
- Surveillance cameras, sensors: can record and track movements, change in environment
- Smoke detectors, fire fighting systems: to cease event of fire
- Access control (smart card, biometric): to allow only authorized personnel in a restricted area

Why physical security is important in organizations?

Business continuity is of extreme importance for organizations to survive in today's competitive market and a potential loss event can affect it negatively. These events need to be addressed and mitigated. Security of sensitive information is also a crucial aspect for organizations as it any leakage of information can impact the business, for example: a new product design or next product launching plans.

Using technology in physical security has greatly improved the ability to secure facilities and resource; on the other hand, it poses new threats and loopholes as well. For example: a modern electricity power grid makes use of information technology and can connect through the network with other power grids, but this connectivity also opens doors for an unauthorized user, who has understanding of the system and its loopholes, gaining access to the power grid controls and blacking the entire city out.

How can effective physical security be achieved in organizations?

Organizations often tend to apply copy-paste approach in case of physical security. They choose to do what other organizations are doing to implement security. This approach ends up overlooking their particularity and criticality. For same kind and size of organization this

7

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approach may be effective, but not when they differ. To overcome this copy-paste tendency a risk based physical security planning is the best way to start with.

Full-fledged approach

Spending a huge budget on implementing full-fledged physical security from fenced walls to gunned security guards and access control to drone surveillance may not be an appropriate choice, unless it's a high security nuclear reactor or military weapon development facility. Spending on physical security must be justified by risk based approach to rollout security measures.

Identify your security risks

Without identifying security risks and potential losses they may cause, implementing physical security would be like taking medicine without knowing the disease. In a risk based physical security implementation approach, high priority risks are addressed first. For example: A factory engaged in manufacturing fireworks, mitigating the risk of fire should be the top priority, not installing a surveillance system.

High priority risks

High priority risks, if occurred, may not only bring operations to complete halt, but also pose a threat to human life and assets, which will in turn bring huge losses to business and value. Unfulfilled products or services will have a long term effects even after restoring

7

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business operations. Dealing with high priority risks can prevent events which can turn out be a nightmare for an organization. Security risks with moderate and low priority can be addressed when all high priority security risks have been dealt with.

Identifying assets

Risk based physical security implementation starts with Identification of everything that could be at risk at some point of time or event. For example: Human, property, information, national security, infrastructure, brand value, reputation, etc.

Preparing risk matrix

A risk matrix can help you quickly compare likelihood, consequences and rank of all identified loss events. It can be used to quickly identify risks needs to be addressed on priority.

Identifying possible risks

There can be a number of possible risks that can occur within an organization. Reasons of these risks could be external or internal. Some risks may depend on the specific industry type and vary from organization to organization. Theft, robbery, sabotage, burglary, terrorist attack, vandalism, disclosure of sensitive information, etc., are some of the examples of loss events.

Determine likelihood of risk

In the above example of fireworks factory, event of fire would be a very likely event and can straightaway be treated as a high priority risk. High priority security threats should always be addressed on priority. Other measures and surrounding can also be taken into consideration when determining likelihood of an event. For example:



7

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damped walls with poor electricity fittings or a chemical/gas plant next to the fireworks factory will greatly elevate likelihood of fire. Likelihood of an event can be placed into different categories like low, medium, high and very high.

Determine consequences/effects of events

Consequences of events can be determined by specifying criteria like operational downtime, range of losses and number of injuries / loss of life. Different categories can be decided based on these ranges. These figures and ranges can vary depending on the organization's internal structure and policies.

Entering data in risk matrix

Entering all possible loss events and their likelihood of occurrence and consequences in their respective columns provides further visibility.

Determine level of security risk

Level of security risk = Likelihood x Consequences

After determining likelihood and consequence of risks, level of security can be determined by multiplying both the factors and putting them in a matrix.

List ranking on risk matrix

Risk matrix provides feasibility to quickly overview all possible risks, their likelihood of occurrence and consequences on the scale of seriousness.

Once risk matrix is created, physical security personnel can prepare an action plan and start addressing high priority risks first by determining appropriate measures to mitigate each security risk. For example: Theft of Information is a high security risk, so countermeasures could include background check of employees, making employees sign integrity agreement, creating restricted access areas, setting user privileges in computers and network access, etc.

7

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Common security mistakes

- Not keeping and following a documented standard operating procedures for security
- Poor employee awareness about security, not conducting any training or workshop
- Not taking security breaches or crimes seriously within the organization
- Cutting budget to security measures to save money
- Not aware of the security breaches or crimes happening in neighborhood
- Not listening to safety concerns of employees
- Poor disposal practices of sensitive documents
- Unattended security measures or poorly maintained security equipment

Conclusion

With the advancement of information technology and its proven ability to improve efficiency, most systems and facilities, small or large, greatly depends on it. Dependence on information technology has also introduced newer concerns of security. Physical Security is a continuous effort and at no point of time it can be considered as perfect. There may always be chances of unseen and unpredictable events, even those which have never occurred in the history. A balance approach is required to ascertain that physical security can play its part when needed.

8

Securitas Guidelines for Secure Life

In this section, we would like to inform you about the practical security measures to be taken when you go on travels.

Consideration of the points specified here will assist you in providing for your security during travels.

Measures to Take during Travels

As is known, people carry valuables including money, passports, etc. with them during travels. Therefore, individuals are also open to dangers during travels. Travellers are more vulnerable due to such frequent mishaps as losing the way in an unfamiliar environment while travelling through places which they don't know much in terms of their specific environment and security conditions.

What to Do:

- a. If the employees such as cleaner or driver come to your home during the travel, report the date and time of coming to security guard before going to travel.
- b. Before leaving for your travels, check the security rules/practices of your destination.
- c. Before setting off, let some people know about your plans and leave them a number they can use to reach you. Inform the same people of any changes in your plans, as well.
- d. Take care in not carrying too many electronics or valuables with you on your travels.
- e. Keep your bag and luggage at a visible spot at all times during travels.
- f. Keep your passport, plane ticket, money and travellers' checks in a safe place. Have a belt bag produced specifically for these purposes under your clothing.
- g. Take two photocopies each of the identification and appearance page(s) and the visa page of your passport, your driver's license and the credit cards you will be carrying with you. Leave one copy of each of these documents at home and keep one copy of each with you, but in a space separate from your valuables.
- h. If possible, prefer direct flights. Minimise the time you will spend in non-secured public areas of airports. Enter the secure area without losing too much time at check-in and luggage procedures.

8

*Securitas
Guidelines for
Secure Life*

- i. Collect information on how you will reach your hotel or business meeting from the airport in advance. If you will be greeted by a person, obtain the exact identity information of that person.
- j. Stay at big and well-known hotels that are situated in the close vicinity of the centre or your destination point.
- k. At the hotel, prefer a room that is close to the lifts in order not to walk along long and empty corridors. If you feel restless, ask a hotel employee to accompany you to your room.
- l. Keep balcony doors and windows locked and the curtains closed while you remain in your room.
- m. Once you have reached your room, locate the closest fire exit. Walk towards the fire exit while also counting the number of rooms along the corridors. Visualise how you will make the distance in a dark and highly smoky environment. Read the fire instructions provided by the hotel.
- n. If you have a vehicle during your travels, park it in well-lit places.
- o. Use the exchange bureaus to convert your money. Be alert against people who may offer converting your money at the black market rate and against con men.
- p. Be vigilant against people who may ask you to accompany them to another spot by disguising as policemen or security personnel. Ask them to produce their ID and, if needed, call a local police station to verify their identity. You can also ask the reception at your hotel to help you in identifying such people. Before going with them, call the security guard and let them know about the situation.

8

Securitas Guidelines for Secure Life



What Not to Do:

- a. Answering the door and opening it without confirming any information the person behind the door may have provided. (In this situation, call the reception to double-check.)
- b. Entering the room upon finding the room open or unlocked. (In such cases, go to the reception and ask someone to accompany you to your room.)
- c. Staying on the ground floor or in rooms overlooking the external corridor. (If possible, book a room on an intermediary floor. The floor of the room must be high enough to prevent a person from breaking into your room easily and low enough for fire fighting equipment to reach.)
- d. Showing your room key to strangers.
- e. Keeping the "Please Clean the Room" tag on the door. (This tag shows that your room is vacant and calling the cleaners into your room will be a safer option than using this tag.)

**We celebrate August 30 Victory Day and Eid Al-Adha,
And wish you safe and healthy days.**

Best Regards.

