

PERSONAL SAFETY 101

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION



Safety essentials for executives who work & travel in challenging environments



GSS
C A M B O D I A
GLOBAL SECURITY SOLUTIONS

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION FOR THE EXECUTIVE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>EXECUTIVE PROTECTION FOR THE EXECUTIVE</i>	1
<i>DEFINITION OF PRIVATE SECURITY</i>	3
<i>TODAY'S THREATS</i>	4
<i>EXECUTIVES TRAVEL IN DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS</i>	8
<i>QUALIFICATIONS OF A CLOSE PROTECTION OFFICER</i>	12
<i>STAFF SECURITY TRAINING</i>	12
<i>SECURITY AT HOME</i>	13
<i>DOMESTIC STAFF</i>	13
<i>SELECTING A SECURITY CONTRACTOR</i>	13
<i>SUMMARY OF BEST PRACTICES</i>	14

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION FOR THE EXECUTIVE

The purpose of this book is to provide life saving tips for executives and VIP's who may not have expertise in security. It will also give executives advice on what skills and qualifications are required by close protection officers who protect the lives and reputations of you, your family and staff.

The co-authors have personally arrived at cities in war torn countries, governments undergoing coups and riots, where security provided by police or military no longer exist. You must never think this couldn't happen to you. Below are basic tips that would help you survive in such a situation:

Executives, don't have time to learn about how best to take care of themselves, family and their staff security. There are far more threats executives face today than 40 years ago. We hope you will take the time to review these tips as they could save your life and protect your hard earned reputation.

Note, we no longer use the term bodyguard in our industry. Instead we use Close Protection Officer.

CLOSE PROTECTION OFFICER

Close protection officers are trusted to protect your life and property. The word bodyguard sometimes connotes images of television's A-Team shows – "Mr. T" or John Rambo. A close protection officer has to be able to blend in with management. They must be the "grey man or woman." Their greatest weapon is their brain and training, not guns, knives and other weapons.

THE DEFINITION OF SECURITY:

The definition of security is the protection of life and property.

WE ARE BORN WITH INHERENT RISKS. Crime, wars, disease, injuries, accidents, workplace violence, etc. These threats are dynamic, meaning you can have a week or a month with no threats and then suddenly a business deal goes wrong, a family problem occurs and you have to elevate your security protocols. There are also threats from changes in the environment or political strife. There are many developed methods and tools used in the security industry to minimize these threats. This book will not go into great detail on these. It's best that you hire a professional security company to assist you in planning your security program.

WHAT ARE THE KEY THREATS YOU FACE?

Executives are considered Hard Targets since they are in high risk positions and of course extra security measures must be in place to protect them.

You, your family, key staff, and your reputation are considered Soft Targets. Security is normally much lower for soft targets. If criminals, terrorists, kidnappers, etc., find hard targets too difficult to attack, they may select soft targets. This could be your senior executives, spouse, children, etc.

TODAY'S THREATS:

Reputation

Damage to you or your corporation's reputation. A good reputation takes years to build and seconds to destroy. Major corporations like pharmaceuticals, telecoms, Coca Cola, Chevron DHL, spend millions each year on protecting their image and reputations.

Murder Assassination

There are many reasons why someone may wish to murder or assassinate an executive. Criminals, terrorists, etc., will first observe your daily routines, leisure and business travel, habits, and then calculate the ideal time to carry out their attack.

Are your close protection team, staff or domestic staff trained to spot this kind of activity? If so, they can possibly stop the attack cycle before it is executed?

The Attack Cycle

- Select the target (soft or hard?)
- Gather Intelligence using various surveillance methods
- Plan the attack
 - Practice the attack
- INITIATING THE ATTACK**
 - Deploy the team and needed tools
 - Confirm the target is correct
 - Complete the attack and escape

If you cut off their means of escape, or observe their planning during the attack cycle, you can prevent the attack.

Kidnapping

Depending upon your status, wealth, known or unknown threats and environment, you could easily become a target for kidnapping. The reason for this guide is to help you avoid being a victim. Although exact numbers on kidnap-for-ransom cases are not available - they happen. Islamist militant groups, guerrilla groups, and militias in countries such as Syria, Mali, Libya, Yemen and Colombia are behind most kidnappings.

In countries like Nigeria, most kidnappings are done by specialized criminal syndicates and kidnap and ransom (K&R) has become a lucrative crime.

We recommend that VIP's traveling in high risk countries purchase Kidnap and Ransom insurance. There are insurance companies that specialize in this kind of coverage. In many countries, you cannot depend on your embassy or local police to assist you and time is critical in situations like these.

In SE Asia, we have found that in some countries, the only way to get police to help is to pay them. This is of course is illegal and you would be supporting corruption. There are companies that specialize in negotiating with terrorists, criminals and gangs. They normally also have funds to pay ransom fees. We recommend you purchase insurance. The lowest amount of coverage is normally USD \$10,000,000.00.

Embarrassment

Close protection staff, drivers, guards, cleaners, etc., must stay vigilant of safety issues like spotting a wet soapy floor, electric chords stretched across your walkway, weak stairs, bad weather, etc.

Remember when President Gerald Ford slipped coming down aircraft stairs? Vice President Dick Chaney accidentally shooting his hunting friend, etc.... Be careful of someone capturing an embarrassing photo. Obviously if you drink - don't drive! Avoid doing things that you would not want the public to see. Consider that you are "on stage" all the time.

Blackmail

Avoid putting yourself in a compromising position. Remember, bad people will use other people to set you up.

Fraud-Extortion-Embezzlement

It's important to conduct a full background check on anyone handling your finances. Hire a reputable international audit firm. Their fees although expensive, are well worth it. We use and recommend international insurance companies. From our experience, we have found if we don't constantly monitor our financial transactions including our suppliers, collusion and corruption can easily take place.

Street violence

There are cities worldwide known for high crime. Be especially careful walking at night in major cities, especially in areas frequented by tourists. It's better to walk in a group, or at least with one other person. Never wear expensive clothing, watches, jewelry or show expensive phones in high risk areas. Plan your route before you take a walk.

It's recommended to carry a high pitched whistle, strong flash light or pepper spray, and walk in areas where there is strong lighting. Put your money and valuable documents in front pockets, special built pockets, "fanny packs" concealed by a shirt, etc. Avoid using your expensive phone in crowds, riding in open air 3 wheeled taxis, motorcycles, or walking down sidewalks. Also, guard you backpack carefully. We have witnessed many tourists having their backpacks robbed with the victims losing everything – laptop, passports, money, clothing, wallets, credit cards, passwords, etc. For women, we recommend not wrapping your backpack or purse straps around your neck. Thieves don't mind care if they have to knock you down in order to steal your possessions.

One of the things we did to avoid being a victim of pick pockets was to design four front pockets for pants. The second smaller pocket located beside the main front pocket is zippered. At a minimum the rear pockets should have zippers or failing that buttons.

If you are attacked, scream or shout as loud as you can to call attention to your situation. If you can escape, go to a well-lighted store, police station, fire department, hospital, etc.

Note: A typical motorcycle robbery is for the driver to stop and approach you demanding your money. The rider will remain on the motorcycle and possibly point a gun at you. Never fight these criminals. Don't try to chase after them either. These criminals work in teams. One of their team members could be monitoring the event and prevent you from chasing after the thieves. REPORT THE ROBBERY TO POLICE ASAP.

Cybercrime: This is one of the fastest growing crimes that can easily damage you or your company's reputation. Assume anything you send over the Internet, no matter what chat, social platform or search engine, assume it's available to the public and criminals. We recommend hiring a professional IT or cybercrime expert to check that your communications are secure on a regular basis.

Gangs:

Chinese Triads
Japanese Yakuza
Mafia - globally
Police gangs

Every major city in the world has organized crime or gangs. Don't trust people you don't know that approach you on the street. Don't give out information about yourself, where you are from, live, etc. Say nothing and keep walking away from that person. When taking a taxi, give false information to the driver about yourself, where you come from, family information, etc. Better not to let them ask questions. Sometimes turn the questions around to stop the driver from pestering you.

Workplace violence

It seems that violence in the workplace is becoming a growing threat to executives, and staff. We strongly recommend your HR manager receive training on how to recognize behavioral indicators and violent behavioral triggers in order to spot and prevent violent acts from occurring. Employees should also be asked to report suspicious behavior regarding other employees. Violent crimes in the workplace can happen for many reasons: Jealousy, alcoholism, drug abuse, sudden financial crisis, medical problems, management's unfair treatment of employees etc.

Here are seven major indicators that may indicate an employee might turn violent in the workplace.

- Being harassed
- Losing their job
- Feeling “nobody loves me”
- Not being respected
- Their job exceeds their capacity to perform
- Not being promoted
- Workplace Jealousy

Lone Wolf Shooter:

Here's what is recommended in response to an armed employee or mentally disturbed individual who is willing to sacrifice their own life to destroy persons, property etc., through gun violence:

Escape: Escape quickly if you can. Develop an escape route plan and leave your property behind. These items will only slow you down. Keep your office keys with you in case you have to return. When you are outside and safe, keep your hands in the air. This will help police identify that you are not the shooter.

Hide: If you cannot escape, hide out of the shooter's sight. Block entry to your hiding place with desks, file cabinets, and lock all doors. Shut off your cell phone or pager or at a minimum put them on silent mode – no vibration noises either.

Fight: This is a last resort. Do all possible to disable the shooter. Act with physical aggression, shout loudly, throw heavy items at the shooter. Many everyday items can be used as weapons.

Other types of threats:

Regional wars

Internal political violence (coup d'état – protests)

Terrorism domestic/international

We are seeing a major growth in regional wars, terrorist threats and possible another major global war. This reminds us of the early Cold War Era. 60's protest songs like "The Eve of Destruction" are still valid today. Hate crimes have increased dramatically along with it Racism and Nationalism.

EXECUTIVES TRAVEL IN DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS

TRAVEL

Executives must travel in many kinds of environments:

- Work environment
- Entertainment venues
- Business meetings
- Airline travel
- Road travel
- Boats, vessel travel
- Sports activities
- Home environment

Different environments have specific risks.

Firstly, anytime you travel, you are at far greater risk than staying home or at your office. We think what is most important and the main purpose of this book is to give executives tips on travel planning. Again, be thinking about what to do if your close protection officer doesn't show up, or security personnel are not there when you arrive?

The following recommendations will give executives some common sense tips to minimize external threats:

Plan your travel in advance. In situations of elevated threat, it may be necessary to send your close protection officer to the places you plan to visit in advance to ensure the venue is secure.

All travel should be well planned by your closest confident or professional close protection officer. Your travel plans must be kept strictly confidential at all times.

Travel by vehicle during periods of heightened alert should be conducted at random times and you should vary your route to and from your destination.

Close protection drivers must monitor road and traffic conditions to avoid delays. They must consider choke points, (slow turns – ambush points), road construction projects etc. They should monitor weather conditions as well. The vehicle must be equipped with a first aid kit, spare water, a spare extra charged cell phone and torch. It's also wise to keep a map and a magnetic compass in the car.

NOTE: Executives who have allergies, heart or other serious medical conditions should put those medications in the car medical bag. Drivers and close protection officers must be trained on medical alert indicators and medical dosages.

During travel, drivers should have all emergency service providers along the route identified such as hospitals, police stations and fire departments.

VEHICLES: We recommend 4-wheel drive, heavily constructed SUV vehicles, with all doors, hoods, boots, fuel caps lockable. Drivers must be trained to carefully inspect the vehicle before every trip. Special attention should be paid to tire pressure, fuel, oil and water levels. If the vehicle has been left unattended for any length of time your driver must be well trained in conducting inspections before opening a car door, the hood or bonnet. Your driver must know your car mechanical systems, wiring, electrical, fuel and brake systems in order to detect any anomalies.

Also training is required in detecting types of bombs or booby traps. A vehicle undercarriage inspection mirror should be available in the car boot/trunk.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

First of all, before you travel overseas you should obtain a map showing the direction from your arrival to your destination. You should also carry a small magnetic compass. Smart phones all have a compass APP but what if your phone is stolen or the battery is dead? Magnetic compasses don't fail.

If your party is not there to meet you or late, and you are at an airport, port or train terminal, it's best to stay there until they arrive. Terminals are a much safer environment than heading off to another location on your own.

You should carefully review your surroundings to ensure you are at the agreed meeting point. Second, you should have the cell numbers of your host or security team. It's also important to have the number of your embassy and local police emergency call center numbers such as 911. It's wise to know the local currency exchange rate before you travel.

Taxis: It's a good idea to write down the taxi license plate number or take a photo of the vehicle and forward it to your staff or family before departing. Never take a taxi if the driver refuses to use the meter. When entering a taxi, smell the air to check if the driver has been drinking and check his eyes to see if the driver is tired. Select another taxi if you don't feel confident with any driver.

If you determine you are possibly being kidnapped or simply driven around to run up the meter, tell the driver to stop at the next traffic light. Pay the driver for his services. Don't argue the fee. Select another taxi.

To get your driver to stop you may also consider faking a health emergency and ask the taxi driver to take you to a clinic or hospital. Try not to fall asleep in a taxi. Stay alert to the driver's behavior, and outside environment. We recommend sitting directly behind the driver. You don't want the driver to be able to see your face via the rear view mirror if possible.

Travel baggage: (pack your travel bag yourself and keep it with you at all times – **never** agree to carry another party's travel bags:

Most executives prefer to travel with staff or their close protection officer. We recommend executives not put name tags on their own check-in baggage. It's better to have your colleague check in your bags for you. This avoids any possibility of your bags being tampered with. Always check with the restrictions of the country you are visiting. For example, in many Islamic countries you can't bring alcoholic beverages or carry a Bible. Dress codes are also important.

Only carry a small hand carry bag with you. Carry only the important things you need such as cell phone, map, compass, passport, documents, medications.

If you are traveling alone, avoid drinking alcohol as this could reduce your normal senses and actions.

Hotel Security

Think back to the recent attacks [] It is of utmost importance to select a hotel not only by its []

Points to consider:

Request a room between the second and fifth floor, anything lower than the second will give unwanted visitors easy access and above the fifth floor will be too high for most of SE Asia fire ladders.

-always know where the fire escape is.

General Hotel Security Tips:

- Never leave valuables in your room unless you're present. We strongly recommend using the hotel safe deposit box. Be sure to get a receipt.
- When in the room, keep the door [] locked, including the chain feature.
- Always use the peephole before opening the door.
- If you anticipate the door won't have a lock (such as in a foreign country), bring along a traveler's door lock, a motion detector that you hang on the knob that sounds when the door opens, and/or a doorstop alarm—it wedges against the door's base.

- Don't open the door to strangers.
- If the "stranger" claims to be a hotel service person, call the front desk for verification first.

Consider having food deliveries to the hotel cafe. This isn't convenient, but it's safer. You never know if the delivery person is actually a criminal or predator looking for a target. The delivery person may also be conducting surveillance deciding if you are a valuable target.

- Be mindful of what you leave outside your door. Eg., what appears to be leftovers from one person's meal, indicates you're alone
- Before going to bed, double check all possible entry points.
- Make people think you're there when you're not: Place the "do not disturb" sign on the door - after you put the TV on loud.
- If your hotel expects you to turn your key in when you go out, keep the key so that nobody knows you're out.

Leisure Travel Security Tips

While walking in high traffic, crowded streets, especially areas of high crime, tourist areas, etc., you must take special measures to protect yourself and valuables. Here's a repeat of some of our earlier recommendations but they are important:

First of all, avoid walking alone, especially at night.

Never use your cell phone in a crowded area but if you have to, do not use it facing the roadway.

Avoid taking three wheel taxis if possible.

If you feel you are being followed, go into a shop that is well lit / illuminated.

Always have an escape plan.

Office security tips:

Some executives turn their offices into safe havens - basically fortified bunkers. Office safe havens are bathrooms locating directly behind their desk. They are armored, have separate venting, spare water, cell phones, battery power packs, first aid kit and panic alarms. A hardened room would at least deter an attacker long enough for help to arrive.

Your secretary should be trained in security issues, profiling.

You should consider having a spare room for cameras, alarm monitoring and stored medical first aid equipment. Your close protection officer could be based in that room out of view from your visitors.

Any guest would of course be screened before entering your office. Soft low chairs or a couch would be situated so it's more difficult for the party to stand up quickly. A coffee table (obstruction) would be placed between them and your desk. The front of the desk might have armored plating. There should be no windows with you in view. Design the office with few windows and only one entrance and exit.

Consider having a separate second exit that's only used by you. Panic alarms should be installed at your desk and your secretary's desk. This would signal other members of your security team to come to assist in an emergency. Avoid locating your office above a 5 floor. In the event of fire, it's doubtful in some countries a fire ladder could reach higher floors and they may be delayed in traffic to get to you. Fire extinguishers should be well placed in your office.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A CLOSE PROTECTION OFFICER

Selecting a protection officer should be a top priority protecting you, your staff and family. From our experience in SE Asia, Africa and the Middle East, most VIP's are not vetted or trained. Hiring the wrong person could easily put you in harm's way. We have seen many executives hire traffic police thinking they have all the skill sets required. They are not qualified to be close protection officers.

Below is a short list of important criteria in selecting a close protection officer:

Spend the money on conducting a full police and background check going as far back as high school. The candidate should give you power of attorney to check their credit card history, department of motor vehicle records and medical records going back ten years.

Do not hire a close protection officer who looks like a "bodyguard." Your officer must fit in with your executive team. If a close protection officer is easily spotted, attackers may distract or attack your close protection officer leaving you alone.

Consider hiring a female officer as well. Many executives today choose female close protection officers.

The officer must be well educated.

A police or military background is preferred but not required. *In this business, the best weapon is the BRAIN not guns and knives.* NOT Kung Fu, Karate, or Jujitsu.

IMPORTANT: The six skill sets of a close protection officer are: Self Defense Training - Surveillance and Counter Surveillance Training – Special Close Protection Driver Training – Fire Arms Training – Special Profiling Training – Bomb Recognition Training – Advanced Medical Training – Aviation & Maritime Security Training. Graduate from a professional close protection officer course.

We strongly recommend not hiring former military or police that haven't taken many of the courses listed above.

It's best to hire a professional security company that specializes in close protection services, training and has years of experience.

STAFF SECURITY TRAINING

Fire and first aid training should be mandatory every year. Evacuation zones with signs should be established and drills performed regularly. A public address system is a must. All staff should wear visibly displayed ID cards. Electronic access control for both employee vehicles and personnel should be mandatory. ID card with different access colors or designs should be use and changed every year. They must have a photo and an expiration date.

Staff must respect security personnel and understand their highest priority should also be to protect themselves, their jobs and the company.

If there are external emergencies such as a political strife or protests, an updated list of employees, their contact numbers and relatives should be listed in several locations. In extreme emergencies you may have to notify them not to come to work, or for illnesses, etc.

We recommend establishing an alert code system based on colors. Each color represents a daily security status. When employees enter the workplace, they can easily see the color of the day. Green would mean no threats, normal security procedures are in place. Orange might represent possible threats of union protests. Red might represent high threat from external threats. A Red alert would basically mean the company is closed and secured.

SECURITY AT HOME

Perimeter security refers to natural barriers or built fortifications to keep intruders out of the area the boundary surrounds. There are many mobile and affordable perimeter protection methods available and the growing number of threats to security have led to a wave of pioneering products to protect oneself including thermal cameras, compact radar, microwave and radio wave fences, and biometric scanning, most of which can be linked to smartphone or tablet technology. All the above solutions work together and we have found that the best solution is a combination of old and new. Home security alarms such as CCTV cameras, motion sensors should be installed.

These would be linked to a tamper proof high decibel alarm. Consideration should be given to having a private security company monitor alarms remotely from their headquarters in order to send out quick response teams in emergency situations. We recommend these systems be installed by a professional security company and maintained by them.

DOMESTIC STAFF:

- Check the backgrounds of all individuals you are considering to employ such as domestic staff. Ask for references and check them. A security company can provide guidance; do the background checks or even provide vetted and trained domestic staff.
- do not entrust domestic staff with the keys to your residence
- ensure that domestic staff know what security protocols you require for example identifying all visitors before opening doors etc. If you maid hands you a pizza you didn't order, terminate the maid.

SELECTING A SECURITY CONTRACTOR

Guard companies, their directors and operations management must all be vetted. Hire only licensed guard company that follow all human rights, labor, and taxation laws. Guards must also be vetted with no history of crime. They must receive proper training. Ask the company to send you the guard training syllabus. All guard posts must have agreed upon job descriptions signed and dated by each guard and inspector that they have read them and are understood.

Guards must be treated with the same respect as your staff. They should provide guards a coffee or tea break every two hours. A one-hour lunch break. Any guard contract must also include relief guards.

Under Use of Force Law in most countries private guards do not have the right to use force, such as weapons to stop crime. They can only use force to defend themselves. Depending on the nature of your business, it may be recommended to hire armed police to support the guard force 24/7.

SUMMARY OF BEST SECURITY PRACTICES

Do not depend on others, even the police.

Carefully vet all security personnel and domestic staff you hire

Be very careful to not call particular attention to yourself when traveling

Plan your overseas trips in advance following the tips above

Hire professionals to help you design your security program

Never leave the decision on selecting security companies to HR or finance managers alone.

They are not security professionals and will probably only consider the bottom line – at the expense of your security.

Good security requires both electronic security systems and well trained guard responders.

Do not trust others easily.

Security must be your highest priority.

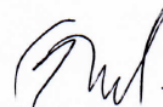
Thanks for taking the time to read this booklet. We wish all of you a safe and secure journey no matter where you travel.

Sincerely



John Muller
Managing Director
GSS

Sincerely



Chris Nel
Special Projects Manager

CO-AUTHOR'S PROFILES

Mr. John MULLER – Providing security services to both corporate and government clients throughout SE Asia, Australia, Iraq and Afghanistan, Mr. Muller has been a resident in Thailand for 33 years, and doing business in Cambodia for 28 years. For the past 22 years, John managed one of the largest security companies in Thailand and Cambodia respectively; personally providing close protection for many celebrities, diplomats, and corporate executives in Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia to include President George Bush, Richard Gere, Hillary Clinton, Chelsea Clinton, and Jeff Bezos, to name a few. Mr. Muller now lives full time in Cambodia. His company, Global Security Solutions is a division of the largest family conglomerate in Cambodia – The Royal Group. GSS handles assignments worldwide.

John has received letters of appreciation from Robert Mueller, FBI, and Francis X. Taylor, Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security, Director of the office of Foreign Missions, US State Dept.

John is also an Honorary Member of the Royal Thai Special Forces, a life member of the US Special Forces Association, and former Commander, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Cambodia.

Mr. Muller holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science from the University of Washington. He has been featured in newspapers and magazines and book; Security Management Magazine, Washington Times, Asian Wall Street Journal, Cambodia Daily, Phnom Penh Post, Stars & Stripes, The Nation, Bangkok Post, the book *Hot Blood*, by Stephen Leather and the book, *Assignment Vietnam*, by Dr. Christopher W. Runckel. Languages: Level 2 speaking in both Thai, and Khmer.

Key Clients Protected

George H.W. Bush, President of the United States
Hillary Clinton, US Secretary of State
Chelsea Clinton, The Clinton Foundation
Richard Gere
Neil Armstrong
Oliver Stone
Colin Farrow
Ashley Judd
MTV Asia Awards 2008
IFFA Bollywood Awards
Chairman, Pfizer Corporation
Jeff Bezos, Chairman Amazon

Mr. Chris NEL - With experience managing regional operations, Chris has experience overseeing the security of clients including USAID, Chemonics, Creative Associates, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Embassies and consulates. An experienced Close Protection (CP) operative, Mr. Nel has provided services for VIP clients (Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda and Morgan Tsvangirai, Zimbabwe); while working in countries including Afghanistan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, China, Congo, Germany, Hong Kong, Lesotho, Nigeria, Tanzania, Thailand, Rwanda, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

While overseeing the operations of more than 300 security and admin staff in country offices, Chris has experience effectively providing services such as static security, security consulting, risk analysis and reporting, crisis management, business continuity, mobile security, close protection, anti-piracy, aviation security services, and training for kidnap, ransom and extortion responses. With 8 years' experience in Afghanistan, Chris' experience also includes working with non-profit organizations such as International Relief and Development (IRD); ensuring compliant implementation of USAID operations in Afghanistan.

An experienced trainer, Mr. Nel provides security agencies with a range of training, including driver, guard, and first aid training. He also provides specialist training, including Hazardous Environment Awareness Training (HEAT) to international staff traveling to high risk areas and training for police forces, including on topics such as public order, border patrol and improvised explosive devices (IED).

Mr. Nel is registered as an AoFAQ First Person on Scene (FPos) Level 3 Registration and with the Resuscitation Council of South Africa.

Chris is also a retired Captain of the South African police force, where he was a member of the Bomb Disposal Unit and Flying Squad. He holds a Diploma in Police Management and Administration, University of South Africa (UNISA).

Chris now lives and works in Cambodia, consulting for Global Security Solutions Co., Ltd.

Key Clients Protected

Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda
Morgan Richard Tsvangirai, Former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe
FW de Klerk, Former State President of South Africa
Pik Botha, Former South African Minister of Foreign Affairs
Jennifer Buffet, NoVo Foundation
Blk Jks, Rock Music Band
Diplo, DJ, songwriter, and record producer
BBC- British Broadcasting Company
International Relief and Development- IRD
Nigeria Police Force

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR CONSULTATION, PLEASE CONTACT
GLOBAL SECURITY SERVICES CO., LTD. (CAMBODIA)

+855 12 209 304 24 HRS.

www.gss.com.kh

YOUR SECURITY IS OUR BUSINESS



Mr. John MULLER – Providing security services to both corporate and government clients throughout SE Asia, Australia, Iraq and Afghanistan, Mr. Muller has been a resident in Thailand for 33 years, and doing business in Cambodia for 28 years. For the past 22 years, John managed one of the largest security companies in Thailand and Cambodia respectively; personally providing close protection for many celebrities, diplomats, and corporate executives in Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia



Mr. Chris NEL - With experience managing regional operations, Chris has experience overseeing the security of clients including USAID, Chemonics, Creative Associates, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and numerous Embassies and consulates. While overseeing the operations of more than 300 security and admin staff in country offices, Chris has experience effectively providing services such as static security, security consulting, risk analysis and reporting, crisis management, business continuity, mobile security, close protection, anti-piracy, aviation security services, and training for kidnap, ransom and extortion responses.