Cooperation of the Local Government with the Private Security Sector in Ensuring Local Security

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Abstract. Local communities are becoming increasingly important in the process of ensuring security. Although these issues are the responsibility of the most important national state authorities, thanks to the principle of decentralisation of public authority, some of these powers have been transferred to lower levels of the state's territorial division, including the local level. From the point of view of ensuring security, this is extremely important. The local government bodies are closest to the citizens, thanks to which they know their needs best. It should be noted, however, that many stakeholders are involved in ensuring local security, including the private sector. For the actions taken by all entities involved in this process to be effective, their cooperation is necessary. The study aimed to analyse and evaluate local government cooperation at the local (municipal) level with the private security sector.

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Introduction

Local communities are becoming increasingly important in ensuring security in the modern world. As noted by W. Fehler, due to general socio-civilizational trends, local values are reaching higher positions among protected goods. Although ensuring the security of the state and its citizens is the domain of the most important authorities in the state, the obligation to transfer some of the powers of public authority to the units closest to the citizens results from the constitutional principle of decentralisation, formulated in Article 15 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. It means ‘[…] treating local government as a form of citizens’ participation in governing, as an institution serving to build democracy from the bottom up’. It also assumes that no one knows the needs of a local community better than a citizen directly affected by its problems or elected representatives who also live in the same territorial division of the state.

The local community is made up of the inhabitants of the commune. The legislator established a presumption of competence for it, which means that it performs all the tasks of local government that have not been reserved for other units of the same government. Considering the above, the commune is responsible for all

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public matters of local importance not reserved by statutes for other entities.\(^5\)

Among the tasks of the minor territorial division of the state, there are also issues related to meeting the community’s collective needs in the context of security, including ensuring public order and the security of citizens.\(^6\) E. Ura divided the entities responsible for ensuring public safety and order into five groups, considering their location in the structure of public administration bodies. She distinguished:

1) uniformed formations of government administration, including, for example, the Police, the Internal Security Agency, the State Fire Service and the Border Guard;
2) local government units — city guards;
3) administrative police, such as the trade inspection or sanitary inspection;
4) social organisations (WOPR — water rescue team, TOPR — Tatra Volunteer Mountain Rescue Service, GOPR — Mountain Volunteer Search and Rescue);
5) private entities, including personal and property protection companies and detective agencies.\(^7\)

It seems that the division proposed by E. Ura does not consider all entities involved in ensuring public security and order, for example, authorities and public administration. There is no doubt, however, that by the principle mentioned above of decentralisation, as well as the principle of public administration deconcentration, as well as in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of performing its tasks, the legislator has transferred the possibility of implementing many of them to private entities. The analysis of their functions and tasks shows that they can be crucial in ensuring local security. However, to use their full potential in this respect, it is necessary to establish cooperation with the local government authorities.

Nowadays, local communities face various challenges in achieving socio-economic development, security and quality of life goals. It should also be said that the increasing crime rate during the pandemic has created challenges for safe development. Moreover, municipalities are complex systems with many interactions and mutual relations between stakeholders. In building the image of a safe commune, institutions face unique challenges and threats from their environment. For the local security system to function correctly and effectively, it is necessary to identify its stakeholders, acquire resources, identify priorities, create policies conducive to development, make appropriate use of technology, and create security in every area. Ensuring local security involves the interaction of political, institutional, social and technological elements, which indicates the fundamental importance of each group of stakeholders and their involvement in this process. Moreover, it is often said that stakeholders are often seen as creative partners in planning and implementing local security solutions.

Among the stakeholders involved in ensuring local security, apart from such entities as local government bodies, the local community, local companies, the media and controlling institutions,\(^8\) the private security sector plays an important role. This sector developed in Poland along with the privatisation of the economy. It took over some protective functions previously performed by traditional services

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\(^5\) See: *Ustawa z dnia 8 marca 1990 r. o samorządzie gminnym* [Act of 8 March 1990 on municipal self-government] (Dz. U. 2023, item 40), Article 6(1).


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Responsible for ensuring public safety and order, such as the police, municipal (municipal) guards, border guards or the armed forces. After the systemic change, these services could not perform all the tasks related to protecting people and property. Thus, a specific security gap was created, which has been filled by agencies to protect persons and property. Currently, most public places, e.g., offices, ports, airports, and banks, which state institutions previously protected, are now protected by economic entities providing various services. This situation makes it necessary for local governments to cooperate with the private security sector in ensuring security and public order in communes.

Materials and Methods

Currently, the private security sector’s tasks in ensuring public safety and order are regulated by several legal acts. However, these provisions do not directly refer to the principles of cooperation with local government. An important role is played by the Act of 22 August 1997 on the protection of persons and property. It indicates areas, facilities, equipment and transports essential for defence, the state’s economic interest, public safety and other vital interests, which are subject to mandatory protection by specialised armed protective formations or appropriate technical protection. These are areas, facilities and equipment necessary for the defence of the state, protection of the economic interest of the state, public safety, protection of other vital interests of the state, or facilities, including buildings, equipment, installations, services included in the uniform list of facilities, installations, devices and services included in the critical infrastructure. In this respect, personal and property protection agencies perform their tasks through direct physical protection and technical security. Specialised armed protective formations are also obliged to cooperate with the police, fire protection units, civil defence and municipal guards to implement tasks in the protection of people and property.

Another legal act related to the issue of ensuring public safety and order by the private security sector is the Act of 20 March 2009 on the security of mass events. The legislator appointed it to perform the role of the security service, which acts to ensure safety and public order at the time and place of the mass event. It should be noted that organising the security service is one of the essential duties of the event organiser. The competent commune head, mayor or city president is the authority issuing the permit to organise a mass event. It enforces the obligation

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10 Ibid., Article 5.
11 Ibid., Article 3.
12 Rozporządzenie Ministra Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji z dnia 18 grudnia 1998 r. w sprawie określenia szczegółowych zasad współpracy specjalistycznych uzbrojonych formacji ochronnych z Policją, jednostkami ochrony przeciwpożarowej, obrony cywilnej i strażami gminnymi (miejskimi), (Dz.U. 1998, No. 161, item 1108).
13 Dz. U. 2022, item 1466 as amended.
14 Ibid., Article 19(1) in connection with Article 3(13).
15 Ibid., Article 6(1).
of cooperation in ensuring public safety and order between local authorities, the
organiser of the mass event, and the private security sector.\(^\text{16}\) This cooperation also
includes the municipal guard if it operates in the commune area where the mass
event occurs. As a service established to protect public order in the commune,\(^\text{17}\) the
municipal guard is obliged, among others, to cooperate with the organisers and
other services in protecting order during public gatherings and events.\(^\text{18}\)

With the above considerations in mind, the research aimed to analyse and
evaluate the cooperation of local government at the local (municipal) level with
the private security sector. The main research problem was formulated in the
form of the following question: Is the private security sector’s potential fully used
to ensure local security? In order to answer the main research problem formulated
in this way, specific problems were formulated: 1) What security solutions are
in place in the commune?; 2) In what areas does the local government cooperate
with the private security sector in ensuring local security?; 3) How do legal condi-
tions affect the possibilities of cooperation between the local government and the
private security sector?; 4) In what areas is it possible to increase the participation
of the private security sector in ensuring local security?; and 5) What problems can
be identified in the cooperation of the local government with the private security
sector in ensuring local security?

At the initial stage of the research, it was hypothesised that the capabilities
of security agencies are not fully used to ensure the local security of people and
property.

To answer the posed research problems and verify the assumed research
hypothesis, mainly quantitative research methods were used. The data for the
analysis were obtained through a diagnostic survey using CAWI and CATI interviews
on a predetermined, random research sample, with the use of purposeful selection.
The research was carried out on September 12–23, 2022. The sample structure\(^\text{19}\)
assumed the examination of at least 21 respondents in each voivodeship, including
seven respondents representing each type of commune (rural, urban-rural, urban).
The structure of the study was not fully preserved because there are fewer than
seven municipal communes in the Opolskie and Świętokrzyskie Voivodeships, while
it was not possible to conduct seven interviews with representatives of municipal
communes in the Podlaskie Voivodship. Finally, the study was conducted on 341
respondents (Table 1). This group consisted of the executive body (mayor, president
and deputies) — 4%; secretary — 17%; manager or head responsible for security
issues in the commune — 78%; commander of the municipal guard — 1%; one
representative from each commune.

\(^{16}\) Ibid., Article 24.
\(^{17}\) Ustawa z dnia 29 sierpnia 1997 r. o strażach gminnych [Act of 29 August 1997 on munici-
pal guards (Dz.U. 2021, item 1763), Article 1.
\(^{18}\) Ibid., Article 11(1).
\(^{19}\) The sample was determined on the basis of the following elements:
— population size — 2.477 communes (as of December 31/2021 — Mały rocznik staty-
cystyczny Polski 2022, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa, 2022, p. 67),
— confidence level — 95%,
— fraction size — 0.5,
— maximum error — 5%.
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Tab. 1. Structure of the research sample (N=341)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voivodeship</th>
<th>Urban commune</th>
<th>Urban-rural commune</th>
<th>Rural commune</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zachodniopomorskie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wielkopolskie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmińsko-mazurskie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Świętokrzyskie</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śląskie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomorskie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podlaskie</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podkarpackie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opolskie</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Małopolskie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazowieckie</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Łódzkie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubuskie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubelskie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kujawsko-pomorskie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolnośląskie</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author’s own elaboration.

To identify the entities responsible for ensuring security in communes, apart from local government bodies, the respondents were asked which services operate in their territory. The distribution of answers is presented in Chart 1.

Chart 1. Services operating in the commune (N=341)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Police</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Fire Service</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Fire Brigades</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border Guards</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison Service</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Rescue</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Rescue</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Protection Guard</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underground Security Guard</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author’s own elaboration.
Volunteer fire brigades (88%) and the Police (80%) operate in the most significant number of communes. In 33% of communes, there is a municipal guard, and in 29% — the State Fire Service. The underground security guard operates in none of the surveyed communes (the study was not carried out in Warsaw, and only the Warsaw Metro Guard operates this way). Likewise, the mountain rescue operates in none of the surveyed communes. Both local government bodies and the indicated services operating in the commune area should try to cooperate with the private security sector as one of the stakeholders shaping local security.

Results

In Poland, 1.4% of the employed are security service employees (as of October 2020). It is estimated that the number of people permanently or occasionally performing work related to protecting people, and property is approx. 250,000. According to police data, on 31 December 2022, the number of people on the list of qualified physical security workers was 108,261, and on the list of qualified technical security workers — 21,338. Therefore, vast potential is available that could be used to ensure local security.

Considering the above, the respondents were asked whether private security companies have their headquarters in their commune. Only 34% of the respondents gave an affirmative answer, while 59% gave a negative answer. The remaining 7% of the respondents were unable to say whether there were security agencies in their commune, which is a somewhat worrying situation. It indicates that people responsible for ensuring security in communes do not fully know the potential that shapes this security in various aspects.

When asked whether the functioning of the municipality’s private security sector can increase the residents’ sense of security, 39% of the respondents gave an affirmative answer, while 50% of the respondents had the opposite opinion and 11% of the respondents answered, ‘hard to say’. Therefore, representatives of many communes (132) recognise the private security sector’s potential to ensure local security. However, they indicated that entities providing services in the field of protection of people and property operate in their area in only 117 cases.

Another question concerned whether the municipal authorities cooperate with the private security sector in ensuring local security. Only 16% of the respondents confirmed permanent cooperation, and 11% indicated occasional cooperation. Unfortunately, as many as 73% of the respondents (248) answered that their communes do not cooperate with the private security sector to implement tasks.

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Respondents who confirmed cooperation with the private security sector (93 communes) were asked in which areas this sector performed security activities in the commune (Chart 2).

**Chart 2. Activities of the private security sector in the commune (N=93)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Hard to say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>physical protection</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technical protection</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection of money transports</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection of mass events</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection of persons</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection of housing estates</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection of transports of valuables</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection of document transports and other data carriers</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection of devices and objects subject to mandatory protection</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection of critical infrastructure objects</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other areas</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author’s own elaboration.

The most significant activity of the private security sector was recorded in activities aimed at securing mass events — 65% of responses. Although the indicated percentage seems relatively high, it should be noted that the organiser of each mass event is obliged to ensure the participation of security and information services and the safety manager in charge of these services. As previously indicated, the security service consists of persons reporting to the security manager, appointed by the organiser, and entered on the list of qualified physical security employees. It follows from the cited provisions that the participation of the private security sector in securing a mass event is obligatory. Their lack of participation in these activities constitutes a failure to fulfil the statutory obligation.

23 Ustawa z dnia 20 marca 2009 r. o bezpieczeństwie imprez masowych [Act of 20 March 2009 on the safety of mass events], Article 69(1).
Physical and technical security is another group of tasks carried out by the private security sector in communes. In both cases, 41% of respondents indicated that such activities are carried out in their area. In 31% of communes (29 communes), the private security sector implements projects aimed at protecting people, while the protection of devices and facilities is subject to mandatory protection in 15% (14 communes). It is worth emphasising, however, that all areas, facilities, equipment and transports important for defence, the state’s economic interest, public safety and other important interests of the state are subject to mandatory protection by specialised armed protective formations or appropriate technical protection.\textsuperscript{24} Meanwhile, out of all respondents (341), 23% (77 respondents) indicated such facilities in their area.\textsuperscript{25} Another task carried out by the private sector is the protection of money transports. This task was indicated by 11% of respondents (10 respondents). Protection of housing estates was indicated by 8% of respondents, protection of critical infrastructure facilities by 5%, and protection of transports of valuables and protection of transports of documents and other information carriers by 2% each. Among the other tasks carried out by the private security sector in communes to ensure security, four persons indicated protection of the commune office, and one person mentioned protection of schools, operation of alarm devices and participation in combating crisis situations.

The cooperation of the local government with the private security sector in implementing tasks in crisis situations was the subject of further questions. Respondents who declared cooperation with personal and property protection agencies (93 respondents) were asked whether they were included in the crisis management plans. 52% of the respondents gave a positive answer, while 36% gave a negative one. What is worrying, however, is the fact that 12% of the respondents indicated the answer ‘hard to say’, which may suggest that they do not know the content of the crisis management plan based on which they are supposed to carry out tasks in the field of preventing crisis situations, preparing to take control over them through planned actions, responding to their effects and restoring assets and critical infrastructure,\textsuperscript{26} or they have little knowledge of it. A similar conclusion can be drawn after analysing the answers to the question about agreements with personal and property protection agencies for crisis management tasks. If signed, the list of such agreements is an integral part of the crisis management plan as a functional annex.\textsuperscript{27} As in the case of the previous question, 51% of the respondents indicated that agreements had been signed, while 39% of the respondents gave a negative answer. As many as 10% of the local government representatives indicated the answer ‘hard to say’.

The private security sector performs daily tasks related to ensuring security, including, among others, in public spaces, institutions, and infrastructure facilities. Therefore, it should be assumed that it knows the hazards and the risk of their

\begin{footnotes}
\item[24]\textit{Ustawa z dnia 22 sierpnia 1997 r. o ochronie osób i mienia} [Act of 22 August 1997 on the protection of persons and property], Article 5(1).
\item[25] It is worth noting that in 3% of cases (9 respondents) the respondents have no knowledge on this subject.
\item[26]\textit{Ustawa z dnia 26 kwietnia 2007 r. o zarządzaniu kryzysowym} [Act of 26 April 2007 on crisis management] (Dz. U. 2023, item 122), Article 2.
\item[27] \textit{Ibid.}, Article 59(2)(3)(h).
\end{footnotes}
occurrence in these places. Considering the above, the respondents were asked whether they use this potential. Only 54% of them gave an affirmative answer, 35% indicated a negative answer, and 11% answered ‘hard to say’.

The respondents were also asked whether the current legal provisions enable effective cooperation between local government bodies and the private security sector in ensuring local security. Only one person out of 341 indicated that it was not necessary to introduce changes in this respect. In turn, 183 respondents (54%) thought that the law currently allows for effective cooperation between the commune self-government and the private security sector in ensuring local security, and there is no need to introduce changes in this respect. This contrasts with the 157 people do not know this topic.

The last question was an open question, in which the respondents were asked to indicate in which other areas (those not indicated earlier) it is possible to use the potential of the private security sector to ensure local security. Among the indicated answers, some referred to projects related to the protection of infrastructure, i.e., combined heat and power plants or waterworks. The respondents also mentioned actions to ensure safety in public facilities and places, such as offices, banking and post offices, schools, kindergartens, playgrounds, sports fields, shops, enterprises and workplaces, and other places important from the point of view of the city’s functioning. Respondents also indicated securing mass events as a potential task for the private security sector. It is worth noting that the respondents also see the potential of the private security sector in activities aimed at fighting natural disasters and removing their effects, evacuating the population and securing the property. The potential of personal and property protection agencies can also be used to increase the range of city monitoring or as support for public administration bodies and services that carry out tasks to ensure local security.

**Discussion**

The private security sector in Poland has been operating since 1989, when the first permits for companies in this industry were issued. Since then, there has been significant development of agencies protecting people and property. The number of companies dealing with the protection of people and property and the number of people performing tasks in this area has increased, but their catalogue has also expanded. The reason for this state of affairs is mainly the needs of institutions or citizens but also the development of technology and, consequently, its use in the daily work of the security sector.

As the research has shown, the private security sector performs several tasks to ensure local security. These include securing mass events, physical protection, technical protection and protection of people. A significant group of tasks is the protection of facilities such as office buildings, construction sites, government offices and facilities, private properties, cultural facilities, banks, shopping centres,

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sports facilities, residential facilities, parking lots and mass transport facilities. Considering the above, it should be stated that the territorial scope of the security sector’s operation is enormous. As an element of the national security system, in its current routine activity, it is obliged to save people, property and the environment and to neutralise the effects of sudden events. Therefore, the basis for the operation of the security sector is prevention, monitoring of threats, and reacting in the event of their occurrence, i.e., tasks specific to the crisis management process. It should be remembered, however, that a prerequisite for the effective operation of any system, including the national security system, is optimal cooperation between all elements.

The conducted research shows that the cooperation of local government authorities with agencies for the protection of persons and property is not at a satisfactory level in all communes. They are often not even included in the crisis management or threat identification plan. Many respondents do not know this area, as evidenced by the ‘hard to say’ answer. It should be noted that the respondents were people responsible for implementing tasks to ensure daily security in the commune. The indicated state of affairs may, therefore, be disturbing.

The private security sector can support local authorities in ensuring local security. These actions can fill a kind of ‘security gap’. Ensuring security is a constitutional duty of the state and its organs, and the activity of other entities is only auxiliary and reserved. The private security sector provides invaluable support in this area. Personnel and property protection agencies may perform tasks in the field of security protection under the supervision of state authorities, such as the protection of public administration facilities and critical infrastructure facilities. They also support specialised services and guards in ensuring safety during mass events. In addition, their tasks include the protection of people and property. Personnel and property protection agencies know the existing and potential threats in the protected area or facility, including facilities subject to protection under the law, e.g. critical infrastructure. Therefore, they can be a valuable source of knowledge at the risk identification stage; for example, when developing and updating crisis management plans.

However, the study identified barriers hindering the cooperation of the private sector with local government in ensuring local security. The first factor is the lack of financial resources for this undertaking. Another barrier is the distance of enterprises and their headquarters from the commune. Not every commune has such entities, which was also confirmed in the research. A further critical barrier to cooperation is the reluctance of local government representatives to conduct this type of cooperation. It is important to remember that public administration bodies and the private security sector have different goals. In the case of the former, we are talking about implementing a public mission in the broad sense and service to the state and society, including ensuring security. Personal and property protection agencies, as private entities, are profit-oriented. Such a state of affairs may cause inconsistencies in the actions taken by the public and private sectors, which may in turn reduce their effectiveness. In order to eliminate this risk, it is necessary to understand the mutual role and place in the national security system, mutual needs, and the need for cooperation and joint action to ensure local security.

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29 Ibid., p. 10.
Conclusion

The examples mentioned above of cooperation between commune authorities and the private security sector, regulated in legal acts, do not fully cover the areas where there should be cooperation between these entities. Increasingly few police officers and municipal guards can be found in open public places. In addition, personal and property protection agencies operate in closed spaces intended for public use, such as shops, public buildings, workplaces, schools, closed parks, shared spaces in multi-family houses, shopping centres, catering facilities, cultural facilities, tourist facilities, hospitals, social buildings, sacral buildings, town halls and offices. It makes cooperation between the local government and the private security sector necessary to ensure local security. Although the provisions of the law in some areas require cooperation between the state and private sectors, in practice, building rules for cooperation between the private and public sectors is not easy, mainly due to the different goals of both sectors.

It seems, however, that for the two sectors to cooperate effectively, it is necessary to specify the action plans, considering the principles of cooperation and cooperation. In addition, it seems that the effectiveness of cooperation will be increased by organising joint training, exercises and drills, enabling mutual learning of each other’s operating methods, and thus providing a better understanding of each other’s needs and roles, which in turn may have a positive impact on the functioning of the entire local security system.

References

Streszczenie. Wspólnoty lokalne nabierają coraz większego znaczenia w procesie zapewniania bezpieczeństwa. Pomimo, że za kwestie te odpowiadają najważniejsze organy państwowe o ogólnokrajowym zasięgu działania, dzięki zasadzie decentralizacji władzy publicznej część z tych uprawnień została przekazana na niższe szczeble podziału terytorialnego państwa, ze szczeblem lokalnym włącznie, co jest niezwykle istotne z punktu widzenia zapewniania bezpieczeństwa. To organy samorządu terytorialnego znajdują się bowiem najbliżej obywateli, dzięki czemu najlepiej znają ich potrzeby. Zauważyć należy jednak, że w proces zapewniania bezpieczeństwa lokalnego zaangażowanych jest wielu interesariuszy, w tym także sektor prywatny. Aby działania podejmowane przez wszystkie zaangażowane w ten proces podmioty były skuteczne, konieczna jest ich współpraca. Celem przeprowadzonych badań była analiza i ocena współpracy samorządu terytorialnego na poziomie lokalnym (gminnym) z prywatnym sektorem ochrony.

Resumen. El papel de las comunidades locales en el proceso de garantizar la seguridad es cada vez mayor. Pese a que estas cuestiones son incumbencia de los organismos estatales más relevantes con alcance nacional, gracias al principio de descentralización del poder público, algunas de estas competencias se han transferido a niveles inferiores de la división territorial del Estado, incluido el nivel municipal. Desde el punto de vista de la seguridad, esto es de vital importancia. Esto es porque son los órganos de gobierno local los que están más cerca de los ciudadanos y, por tanto, los que mejor conocen sus necesidades. Ahora bien, hay que señalar que numerosas partes interesadas, incluido el sector privado, participan en el proceso de gestión de la seguridad local. A fin de que las acciones emprendidas por todos los actores implicados sean eficaces, es esencial que trabajen juntos. El estudio realizado tenía por objeto analizar y evaluar la cooperación de la administración local (municipal) con el sector privado de la seguridad.

Zusammenfassung. Lokale Gemeinschaften werden bei der Gewährleistung der Sicherheit immer wichtiger. Obwohl diese Fragen in die Zuständigkeit der wichtigsten nationalen Staatsbehörden fallen, wurden dank des Prinzips der Dezentralisierung der öffentlichen Gewalt einige dieser Befugnisse auf niedrigere Ebenen der territorialen Gliederung des Staates, einschließlich...
Cooperation of the Local Government with the Private Security Sector in Ensuring Local Security


Резюме. Местные общины играют все более важную роль в процессе обеспечения безопасности. Несмотря на то, что за эти вопросы отвечают важнейшие государственные органы общенацionaleного масштаба, благодаря принципу децентрализации государственной власти некоторые из полномочий были перенесены на более низкие уровни территориального устройства государства, в том числе на местный уровень, что чрезвычайно важно с точки зрения обеспечения безопасности. Именно местные и региональные власти ближе всего к гражданам и, следовательно, лучше всего знают их потребности. Однако следует отметить, что в процесс обеспечения безопасности на местах включены многие заинтересованные стороны, в том числе частный сектор. Для того, чтобы действия всех участников этого процесса были эффективными, необходимо сотрудничество между ними. Цель проведенного исследования — анализ и оценка сотрудничества органов местного самоуправления на локальном (муниципальном) уровне с частным сектором безопасности.