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Cooperation of services with security companies

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with issues related to the Polish companies dealing with broadly defined protection. The authors' reflections began with a history of security limited to modern history. It discusses the division of security and the principles of security services cooperation with other state security forms.

Keywords: Security, cooperation, formations, SUFO, protection

INTRODUCTION

In the presented papers the concerns related with security service is presented, such as i.e. Professional Armed Security Formations (pol. Specjalistyczne Uzbrojone Formacje Ochrony), where topics related with involvement of such formation in cooperation with security system is elaborated, as well as the real meaning of SUFO is explained. Then, the Security Services cooperating with such formations are described, generally with: Police, State Fire Service.

HISTORY

The goal of human being has been the provision of own safety, probably since the beginning of existence. Whereas, this text is only limited to contemporary history. The occurrence of Security and Protection concerns in the Constitution of May 3, 1791, is

recognised as the origin of security services provided for property and people. Another entry was made in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Poland on November 27, 1815. Another entry was made in the March Constitution of Poland on March 17, 1921. Then, there was Act on July 18, 1938. In the years 1944-1948 the Internal Security Corps (pol. Korpus Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego) have slowly taken over the protection of industrial objects of national importance, as well as Industrial Guard (pol. Straż Przemysłowa), Postal Guard (pol. Straż Poczтовая), Forestry Guard (pol. Straż Leśna), Railroad Security Service (pol. Służba Ochrony Kolei) and Fishing Guard (pol. Straż Rybacka) was also established in such period. The first post-war "Securitas" Agencja Ochrony Mienia Sp. z o.o. company was established in 1986. The issues of ownership and the protection of life and safety are currently settled in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, 1997. On August, 1997, Sejm adopted the law on the Protection of People and Property.¹

LEGAL REGULATIONS

The basic legal act settling the principles for the execution of the protection of people and property tasks is Act on August 22, 1997, on the Protection of People and Property, with amendments made in the subsequent years. When indicating the changes, the subsequent amendments should be regarded: beginning with first and basic one - Act on August 22, 1997, on the Protection of People and Property. Journal of Laws, September 26, 1997, first amendment was introduced in March 31, 2000, on the Amendments to the Protection of People and Property Act. Journal of Laws, 2000, the second amendment was on November 29, 2000, on the Amendments to the Protection of People and Property Act. Journal of Laws, 2001, the third amendment was on May 23, 2002, on the Amendments to the Protection of People and Property Act. Journal of Laws, 2002, the fourth amendment is official announcement of the President of Polish Sejm on July 26, 2005, on the announcement of consolidation act for the Protection of People and Property. Journal of Laws, 2005. Reassuming, the Act stipulated above was subjected to constant modifications that have been introduced until today.

FORMATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY

As stipulated above, The Republic of Poland Constitution covers many issues, also those related with the security of citizens. Security is also related with many formations, that protect the citizens against dangers. The following formations occupy central place in the security system for people and property: Police, Internal Security Agency (pol. Agencja Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego) and State Fire Service. These institutions are of common character, and this means that they perform own functions on the whole territory of the state and are related with all people, with minor exceptions. Other formations also exist, that have limited character, following the competences of employees, as well as the extent of own activities or territorial range, such as: Boarder Guard (thus, territory of activity is limited), Municipal (City) Guards and SUFO (Professional Armed Security Formations) and Internal Security Services (pol. Wewnętrzne Służby Ochrony - WSO). These formations provide fluidity of security system functioning.

¹Elaborated on the basis of unpublished content, collected by Zieliński M., „*Protection of People and Property, History.*”

TRIPARTITE DIVISION IN THE SECURITY

Security shall be divided into three important groups or subgroups. The first branch are public order services, and this group comprises of Police, Boarder Guard, State Fire Service and other guards and inspections. This is the first and the most important branch from total three, because it is located the closest to human being. The second group are state security services, Internal Security Agency, Central Anti-Corruption Bureau (pol. Centralne Biuro Antykorupcyjne), Revenue Intelligence (pol. Wywiad Skarbowy), Intelligence Agency (pol. Agencja Wywiadu), Military Counterintelligence Service (pol. Służba Kontrwywiadu Wojskowego), Military Intelligence Agency (pol. Służba Wywiadu Wojskowego). Simple citizen can very hardly contact with, get to or seek for help in such institutions. The last subgroup is private security sector and public order sector, and here the protection of people and property, security of mass events or detective services are located. In such group the formations are located, that are established after getting concession or other documents for individuals in order to establish a company, i.e. detective or security company. They are most often established by individuals, whereas they are very helpful in the improvement of correct operation in state services, such as Police etc. All three branches are very required for correct functioning of the state; such formations transfer information from the lowest to the highest institutions, and with such attempt the functionality of the state's security is unified.

COOPERATION PRINCIPLES FOR SECURITY SERVICES WITH OTHER STATE SECURITY FORMATIONS

Preceding the most important concern in this papers, several legal regulations should be regarded, including the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration Ordinance on December 18, 1998, on the stipulation of detailed cooperation principles for Professional Armed Security Formations with Police, Fire Service units, Civil Defence and Municipal (City) Guards. Following the art. 47 of Act on August 22, 1997, on the Protection of People and Property (Journal of Laws, No. 114, item 740), it is appointed as follows:

§ 1. Ordinance settles detailed principles for cooperation of Professional Armed Security Services, referred hereinafter to as "Security Formations", with Police, Fire Service units, Civil Defence and Municipal (City) Guards in the extent of performed protection of people and property tasks.

§ 2. The manager of a unit protected by security formations undertakes the cooperation, respectively to territory, stipulated in § 1 hereto, with: (1) Commandant of organizational unit in Police, (2) manager of Fire Service unit, (3) Civil Defence Officer in Chief, (4) Commandant of Municipal (City) Guard.

§ 3. Cooperation between a security formation and Police is particularly based on: (1) exchange of information about threats in the extent of the protection of people and property, as well as disturbed stability and public nuisance, (2) cooperation oriented on keeping public stability during gatherings, artistic, entertainment and sporting events, in the extent stipulated in separate regulations, (3) cooperation in the protection of crime scenes and violations in the range of protected areas, objects or devices, (4) mutual consultations improving cooperation methods.

§ 4. The regulation from § 3 is respectively applied for cooperation of security formations with Municipal (State) Guards.

§ 5. Cooperation of security formations with Fire Service units is based on undertaken protective and securing actions in case of existing fire, natural disasters or other local threat in the range of protected areas, objects or devices, and particularly in case of: (1) information exchange about occurred threats, (2) introducing the rescue units to the territory of protected areas and objects (3) cooperation in the safe evacuation of people and property, (4) securing the places after fire, natural disaster or other local threat, including rescuing the property.

§ 6. The regulation § 5, item 1 hereto is respectively applied for the cooperation of security formations with Civil Defence.

§ 7. Ordinance enters into force after 14 days from announcement.

COOPERATION OF SECURITY SERVICES WITH OTHER STATE SECURITY FORMATIONS

Security services are obliged for cooperation stipulated above in the extent of own tasks, what gives new insight into the security service, namely it presents such formation as the basis or first source of information in some extent, but not always. In terms of cooperation, security services cooperate with many institutions in major or minor extent (very often in scanty extent). Such formations are: Police, State Fire Service, as well as Municipal or City Guards, Boarder Guard, Railroad Security Service, Forestry Guard, Civil Defence units, as well as institutions. It should be also reminded, that companies providing the security services should be, and in some cases are, involved in:

- in case of disasters - recognition, informing, technical rescuing (according to own powers and resources), first aid provided to the victims of disaster,
- in case of cataclysms - warning, informing, recognition, first aid provided to the victims of cataclysm, technical rescue (according to own powers and resources),
- in case of terroristic threats - prevention, informing, warning, first aid to the victims of terroristic attack, technical rescue (according to Security Agency's powers and resources), cooperation with Police, Fire Service, Civil Defence, Municipal Guard and other rescue services,
- in the extent of fighting with crime - prevention in broad extent, cooperation with Police, Fire Service, Municipal Guard and other services engaged in fighting with crime,
- in case of epidemiological threats - warning and informing, cooperation with Police, Fire Service, Civil Defence, Municipal Guard and other state rescue services,
- in case of armed conflicts - protection and defence of objects with mandatory protection, cooperation with Police, Fire Service, Civil Defence, Municipal Guard and Territorial Defence (pol. Obrona Terytorialna),
- inspiring and initiating technical and physical protection of people and property, raising the level of social knowledge in the extent of protection of people and property.

However, it should be reminded that many security companies are not interested in the involvement in such initiatives, because it can generate excessive costs for such institution.

SUMMARY

Companies providing the services for protection of people and property, according to description presented above, perform important role in social structure, are very required for efficient functioning of security system in broad sense. Theirs role is so important, because they operate on various levels, join to tasks with other formations that are appointed by law for such protection. Such help relieves the services, and following this such services can focus on the most important tasks. We can predict, that security services, probably only licensed ones employing the qualified security employees, will perform patrols of various type in the nearest future, on the basis of “private policing” that excellently work in many countries.

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