

# Acting as the voice of the security industry

Confederation of European Security Services

# Stand van zaken van publiek-private samenwerking in Europa

Catherine PIANA G4S Studiedag, 4 December 2023







# My agenda



CoESS, vision, values



PPPs facts & figures



EU & protection of public spaces



Next steps



### **About CoESS**

#### Representation:

- 23 national Private Security associations and 6 sponsors
  - Securitas, G4S, Prosegur, Verisure, Manguard Plus, International Security Ligue
- 45,000 companies
- 2 million security officers



CoESS is the only European employer group for the private security industry recognised by the European Commission



# **CoESS** work areas









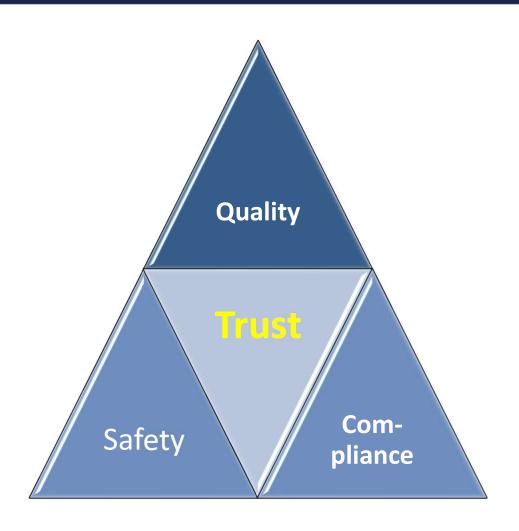






#### Vision and values of CoESS

The main objective of CoESS is to represent and support the growth of an industry that delivers solutions of high quality and professionalism, focused on the selection and development of qualified staff and technology.







Some facts & figures about PPPs - Public Private Partnerships





# Public-Private Partnerships: what are we talking about?

#### Context: security is not an EU competence

- Private security is excluded from the Services Directive
- PPPs are national competence

#### Loose definition

- Missions normally or previously carried out by the police
- Missions carried out <u>on behalf of</u> the police and under police supervision

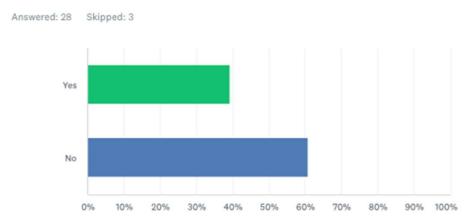






# **Public Private Partnerships**

Public-private cooperation:In your country, can private security companies provide services & activities that are/would normally be reserved to police forces or other public security authorities?



ANSWER CHOICES	▼ RESPONSES	*
▼ Yes	39.29%	11
▼ No	60.71%	17
TOTAL		28

- 30 participating countries: 25 EU, 5 non-EU
- 40% of these countries have PPPs (as defined in the question)
- Types of mission:
  - Aviation
  - Fixed penalty tickets, protection of crime scenes and other duties as assigned by the local Police
  - Surveillance of events and football matches
  - Guarding detainees in police stations
  - Transport of prisoners
  - Perimeter surveillance of prisons and detention centres for aliens, and other public buildings
- There may also be provisions whereby the state may request the assistance of PSCs.

Source: CoESS survey in 2022





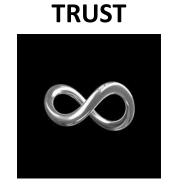
**EU** and the Protection of Public Spaces





# Our vision: we are the private side of the security continuum







We need a framework for Public-Private Partnerships



#### **Ensure Best Value Procurement**

- MEAT principle
- Consult Trade Associations
- Establish Observatories (workers and employers)



**Feder**Sicurezza



#### **Ensure Best Value Procurement**

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- Establish Observatories (workers and employers)

#### Set up comprehensive PPPs

- Scope
- Objectives
- Procedures
- Contact points
- Regular meetings
- Feedback







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Security awareness, culture, training

- Awareness for the general public
- Culture for the staff
- Training for specific groups







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### Context of our work at EU level - milestones

- EU Action plan on the protection of Public Spaces Oct 2017
  - To support the EU Member States
    - funding, exchange of good practices, establishing and facilitating networks, enhancing cooperation, and providing guidance material.
- DG HOME Operators Forum (Dec 2017)
  - Stakeholders: Member States policy makers, operators from different sectors, incl.
    Mass events & entertainment, hospitality, shopping malls, sports and cultural
    venues, transport hubs etc.

#### Deliverables

- Guidance material, vulnerability assessment tools for specific types of locations
- Good practices to support the protection of public spaces





#### Assessment and planning

• Vulnerability assessments, security plan, appoint & train a person responsible for security, have a crisis management plan

#### Awareness and training

 Public awareness campaign, security awareness, insider threat awareness (e.g. <a href="www.Help2Protect.eu">www.Help2Protect.eu</a>), security training, security exeercises

#### Physical protection

Assess physical protection, access control, detection technologies

#### Cooperation



Brussels, 20.3.2019 SWD(2019) 140 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Good practices to support the protection of public spaces

Accompanying the document

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council

Eighteenth Progress Report towards an effective and genuine Security Union

{COM(2019) 145 final}

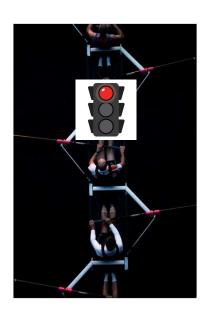
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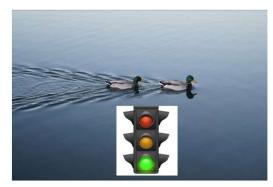
# **Commission Recommendations on Cooperation**



Clear communication channels
Roles and responsibilities



Coordinate the work
Good practice exchanges



Recommendations and guidance cfr security threats.

Trustful communication risk and threat information exchange





The SAFE-CITIES EU-funded project



# What we delivered

3-months survey among CoESS members, supplemented by desktop research, to identify:

- 1. Legal frameworks as a basis for PPPs in public spaces
- 2. Tasks and competencies of companies
- 3. Frameworks for PPPs
- 4. Experiences with joint SVAs







# The legal basis

# PPPs and recommendations depend on the legal basis in each country on:

- Whether PSCs are allowed to conduct tasks in public spaces.
- > In which public spaces they are allowed to conduct tasks.
- Which tasks they are allowed to conduct.









# **Key findings on PPPs**

Where they exist, PPPs are usually part of formal frameworks, organized at municipality-level and of permanent nature – including mostly:

- > Points of contacts among LEA, PSCs, and other actors (75%)
- Regular information exchange at management level (65%)
- Live information/data exchange in case of incident (55%)





# **Key findings on PPPs**

#### The least used means of collaboration are:

- Pooling of resources (30%)
- Joint Vulnerability Assessments (17%)
- Joint trainings (10%)

# Reason: Lack of trust for data-sharing

Private security is often seen as a late-entry enforcement service. Change can only be achieved through trust-building and quality control.





### **Recommendations for PPPs**

- Trust, and hence selection of qualitative security service providers.
- 2. Clear definitions of roles and responsibilities.
- 3. Clear frameworks for information exchange.
- 4. Regular evaluation of the public-private collaboration framework.
- 5. Framework to pool resources in terms of personnel and technologies.
- 6. Data interoperability.
- 7. Safe and cybersecure channels for live data exchange.

All to be seen in the context of the legal basis!





# **Good Practices – Spain – Palma de Mallorca**

- 1. Selection of qualitative services
- 2. Set up comprehensive public-private collaboration frameworks (Spanish National Police & Guardia Civil):
  - > Clear points of contact.
  - > Frameworks for regular and live information exchange through safe communication channels, including reporting.
  - > Joint operational planning and pooling of resources.
  - > Joint trainings at management and operational levels.







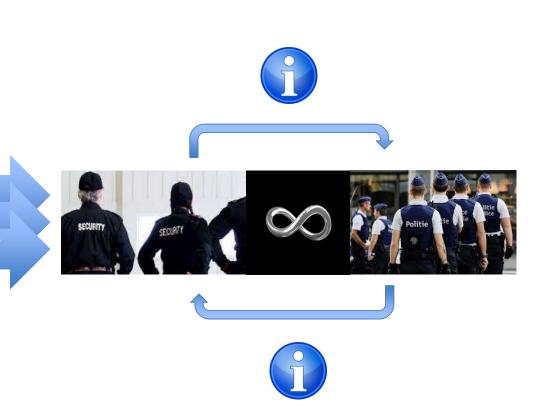








# Way forward: 2024 White Paper on PPPs (Oct 2024)



**Ensure Best Value Procurement** 

Set up comprehensive PPPs

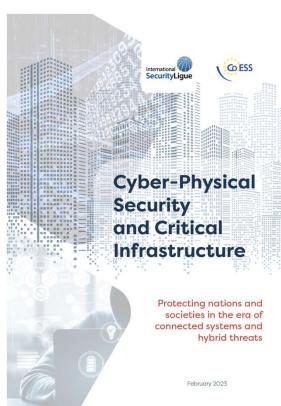
Security awareness, culture, training



Thank you for your attention
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