



CoESS'

Facts & Figures 2013

Prof. Dr. Marc Cools
Assistant Veerle Pashley
Ghent University and Free
University of Brussels

1. Introduction

- **‘Private Security Services in Europe – CoESS Facts & Figures 2013’**
Comprehensive overview of European private security services (update 2011).
- **34 countries**, i.e. the 27 EU Member States and seven additional European countries: Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey.
- **Economic aspects:** private security market, private security contracts, private security companies and private security guards.
- **Legal aspects:** private security legislation, controls and sanctions, collective labour agreements, entrance requirements and restrictions, specific requirements, powers and competences, weapons, K9 (dogs), training and related provisions.
- **Two new sections:** public-private cooperation and the fight against piracy on the high seas.

2. Methodology

- **Data Collection**

- CoESS' member federations at national level and other national private security organisations and European countries.
- Difficulty of collecting data → non-respons:
 - Additional contacts.
 - Desk Research.

- **Questionnaire 2013**

- Additional information was added, e.g. future expectations, technology based solutions, human input, fight against piracy, PPS.

- **Comparative analysis**

2004 – 2008 – 2011 – 2013

3. CoESS Facts and Figures 2013 (1)

- This presentation focuses on the *conclusion* of the Facts and Figures.
- For an overall update: the report can be consulted on the CoESS website.
- Following countries were unable to present new statistical data: Austria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Portugal, Slovakia and the United Kingdom. This means that the presented results for these countries rely on information from our previous facts and figures reports.
- CoESS results should be studied taking into account the ***response rate!***

3. CoESS Facts and Figures 2013 (2)

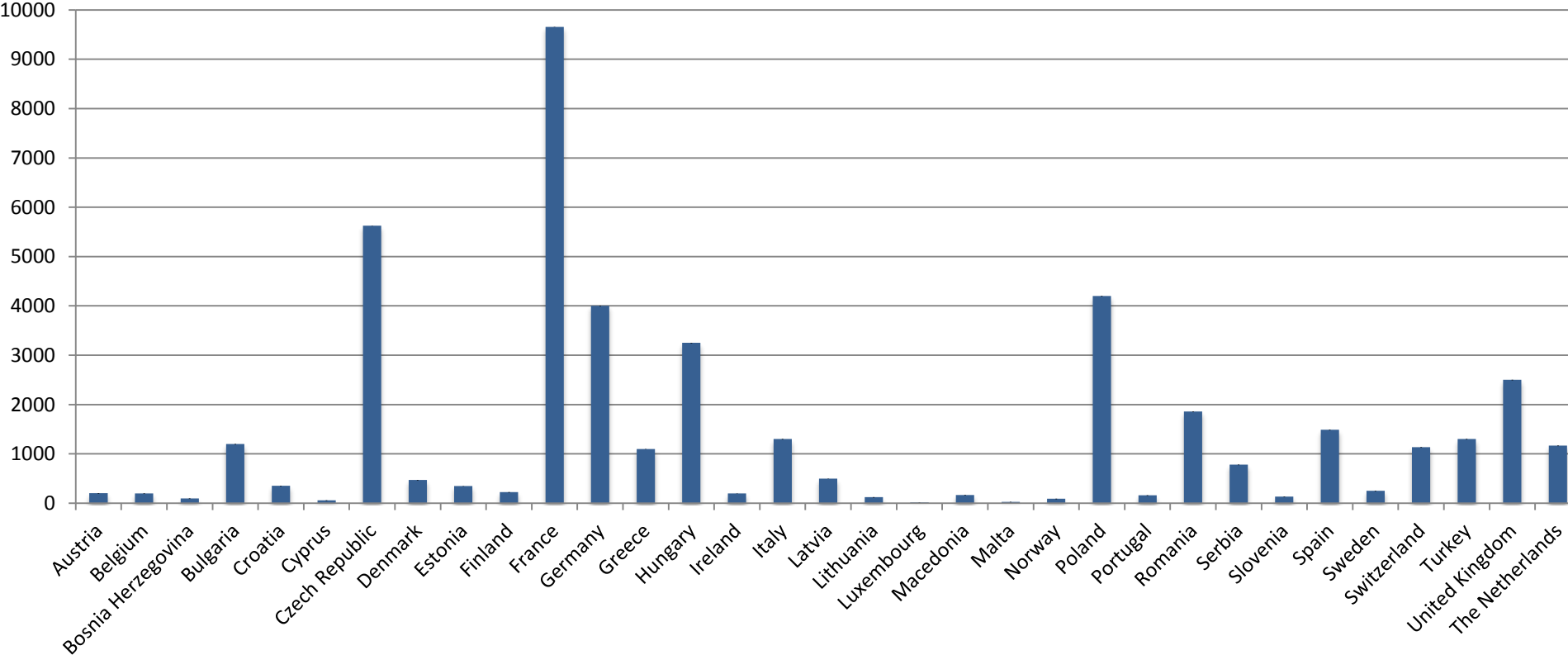
- *Yearly turnover* private security market in Europe:

± € 34.572 billion

- The *average number of armoured cars* in Europe for Cash-In-Transit (CIT) operations:

± 15 955

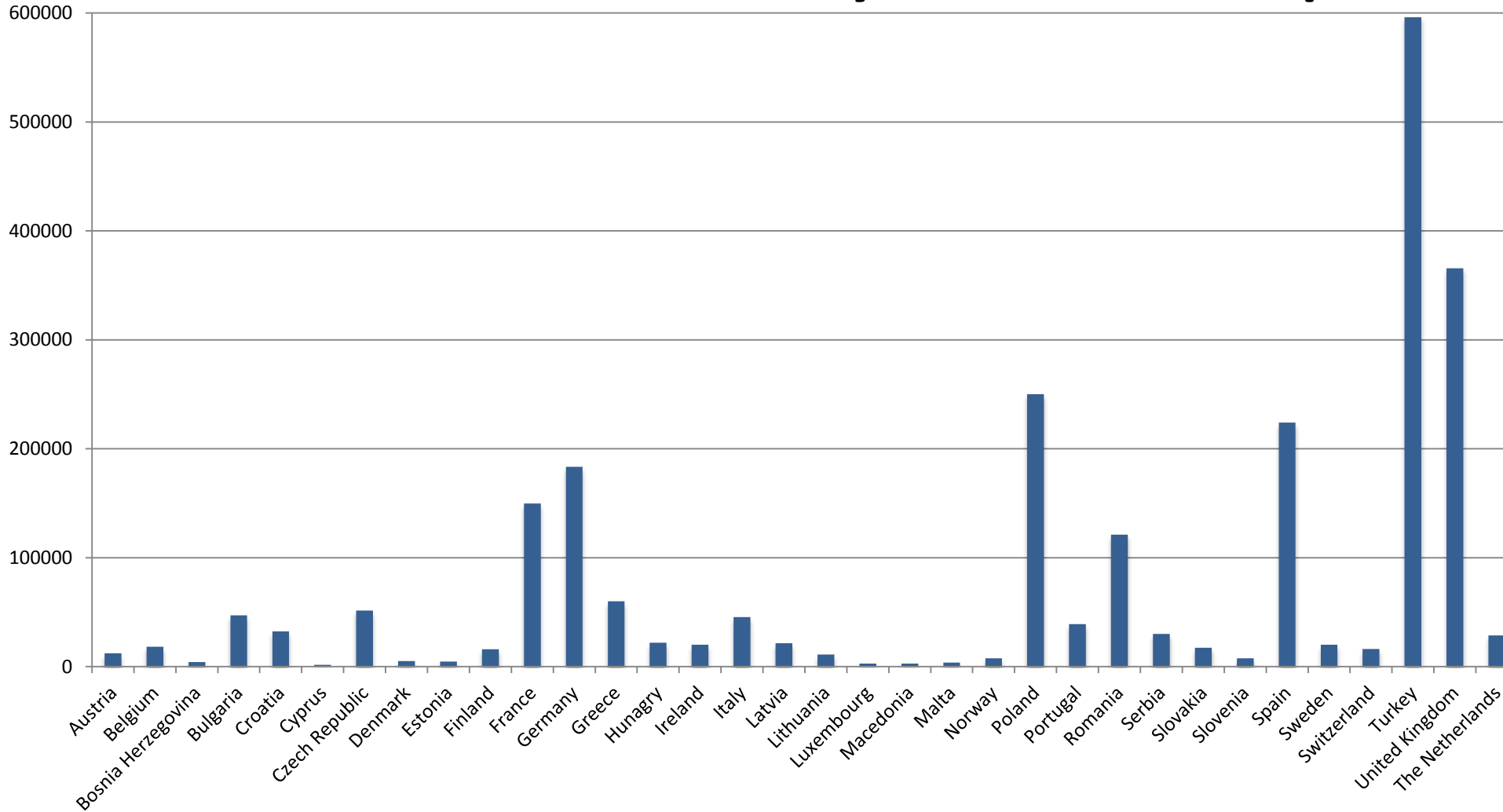
Number of Security Companies in Europe



Total number: ± 41 300

Missing data: Slovakia

Number of Private Security Guards in Europe

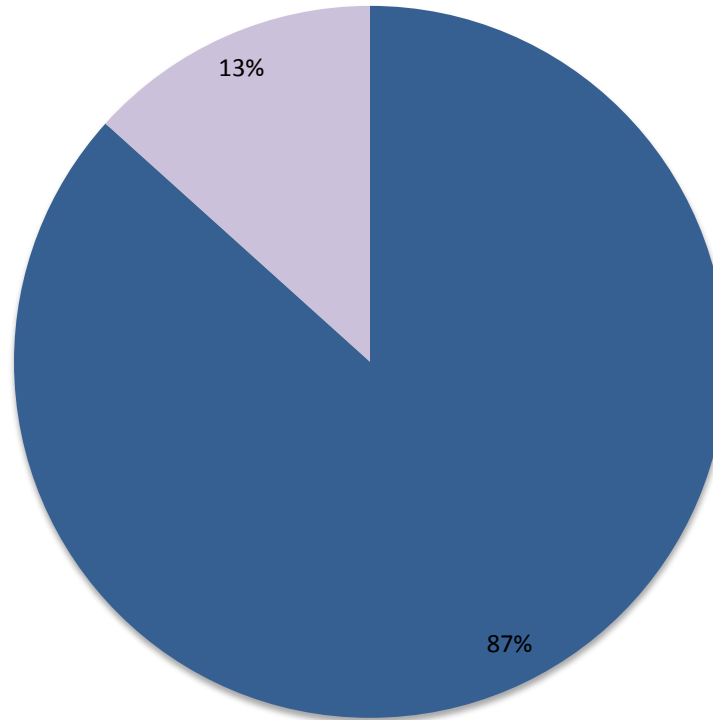


Total number: ± 2 017 313

Licensing Private Security Guards in Europe

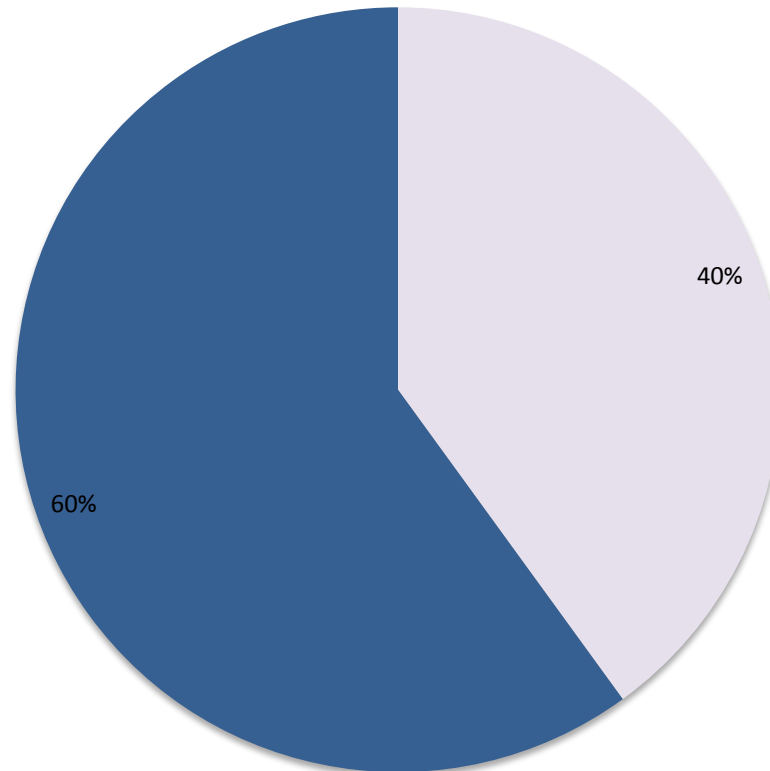
Is licensing of private security guards mandatory by law?

■ Mandatory by law ■ Not mandatory by law



Specialty Principle

■ A specialty principle is embodied ■ A specialty principle is not embodied

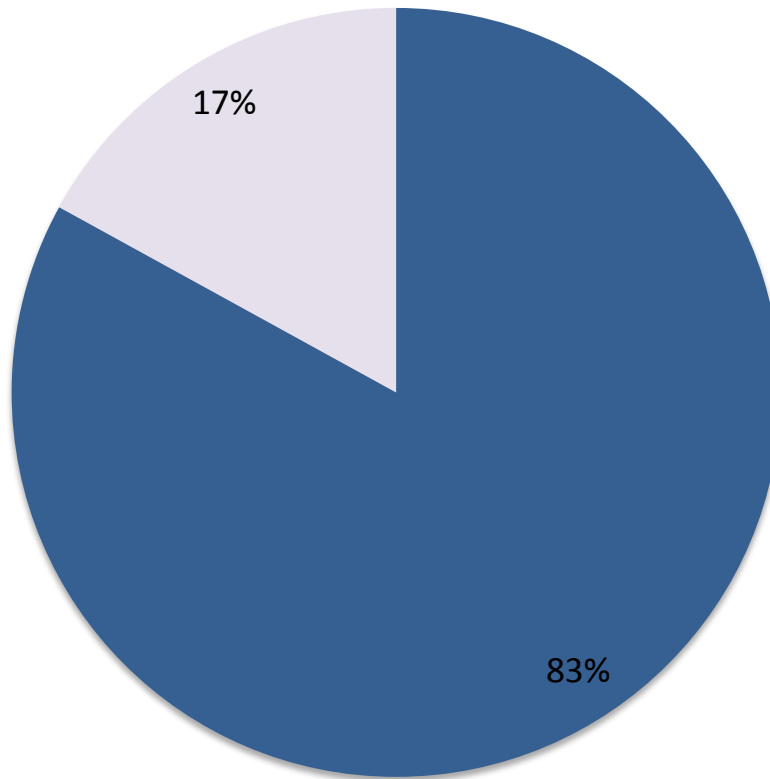


A 'specialty principle' for private security companies is embodied in legislation governing the private security industry in $\pm 40\%$ of the European countries

Private Security Guards & Gender

Male versus female private security guards

■ Men ■ Women



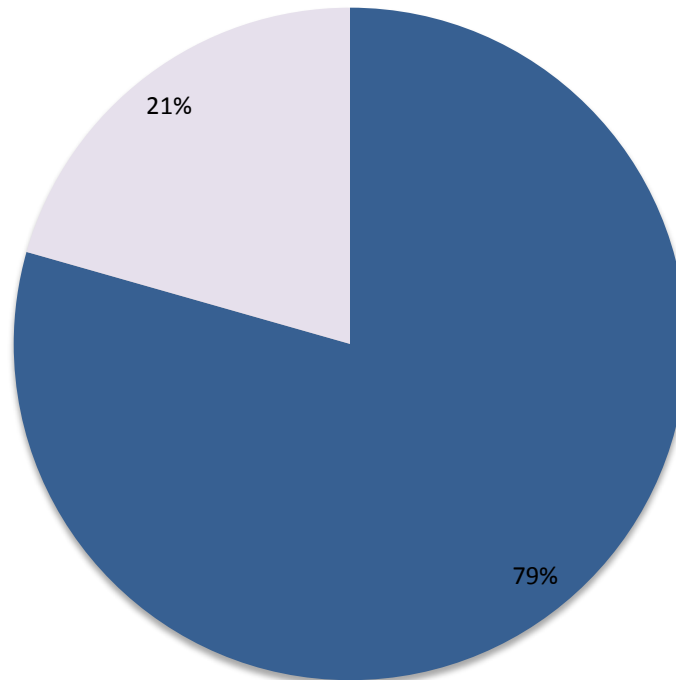
3. CoESS Facts and Figures 2013 (3)

- Average *age* private security guards: ± 36
- An *Equal opportunities (EO) policy* is in place in the private security industry in $\pm 76.47\%$ of the European countries
- The *average annual staff turnover rate* in the European private security industry is $\pm 32.71\%$

Sector Specific Legislation

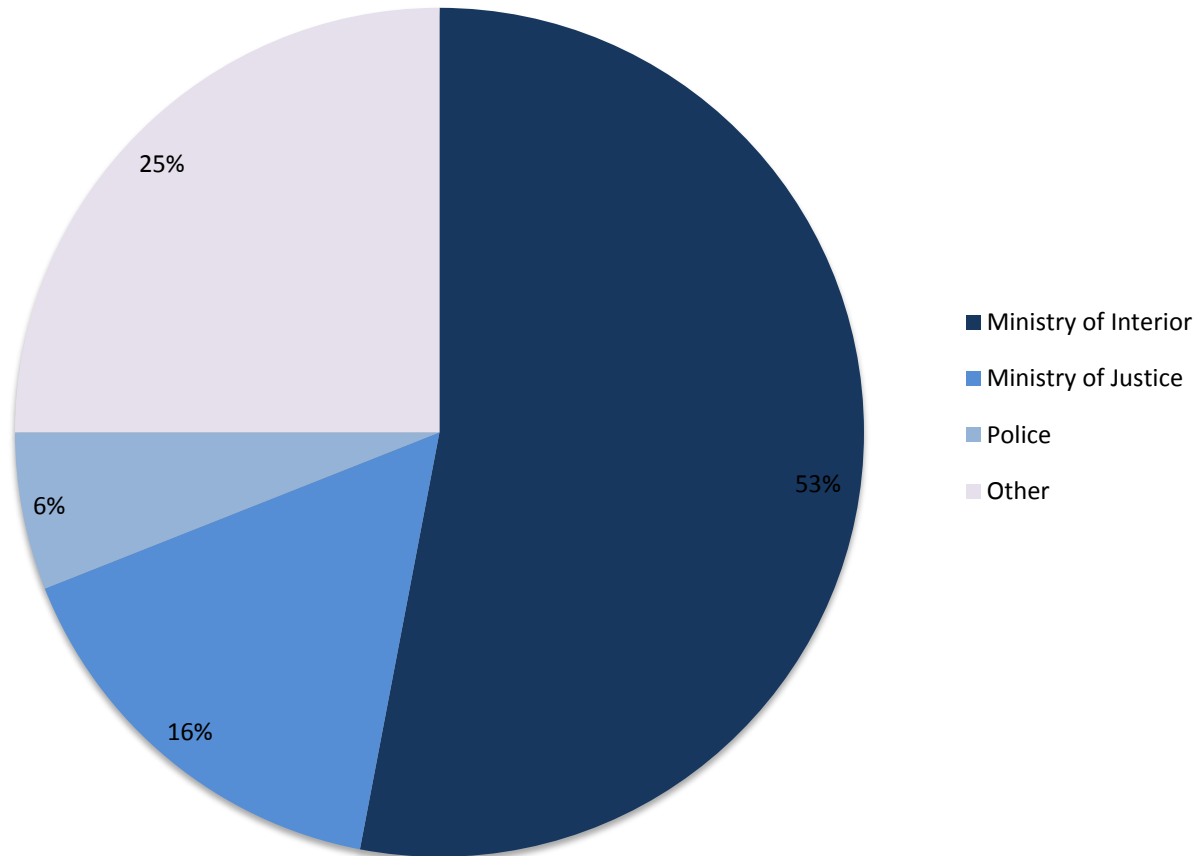
Is the private security industry regulated by sector-specific legislation?

■ Sector specific legislation ■ No sector specific legislation



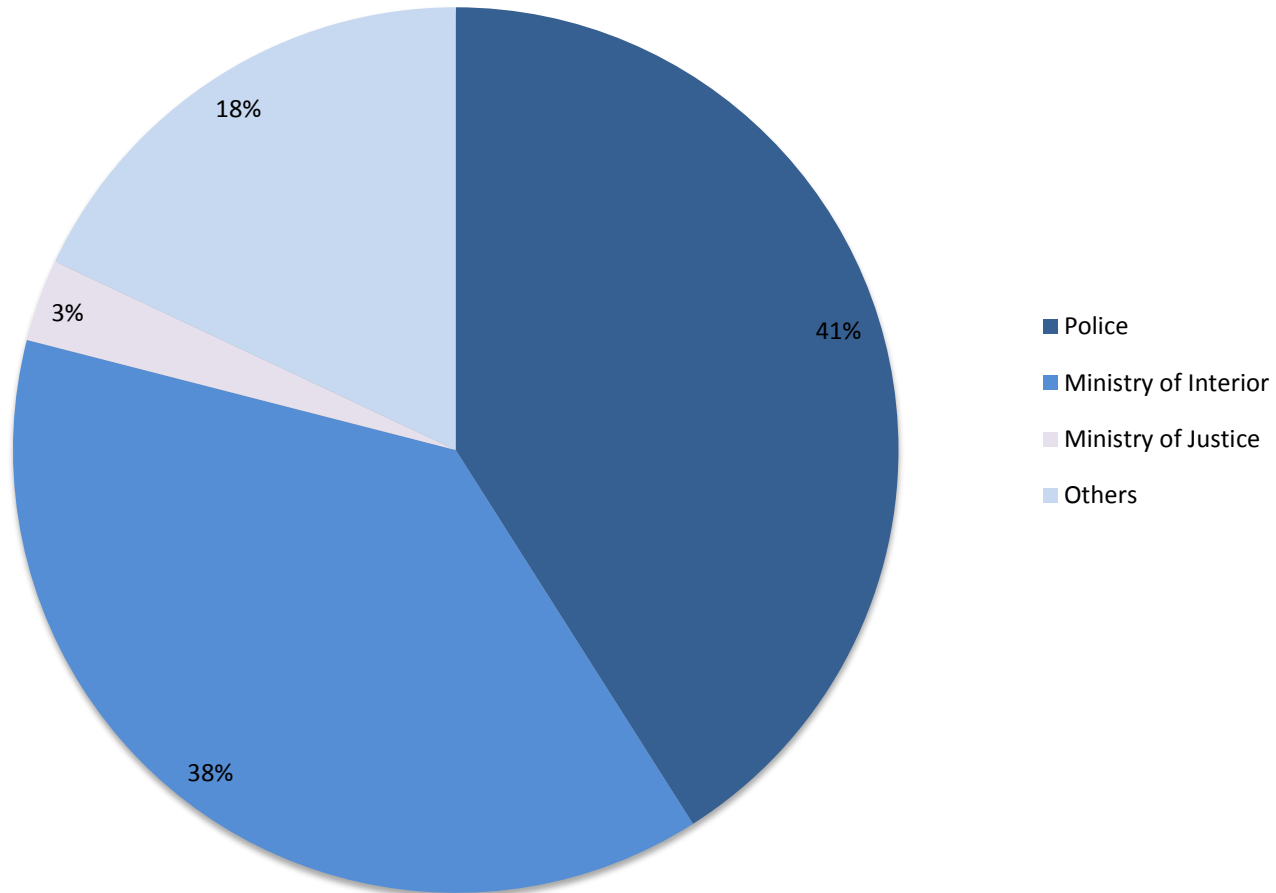
Drafting & Amending Legislation

The competent national authority in charge of drafting and amending legislation regulating the private security industry



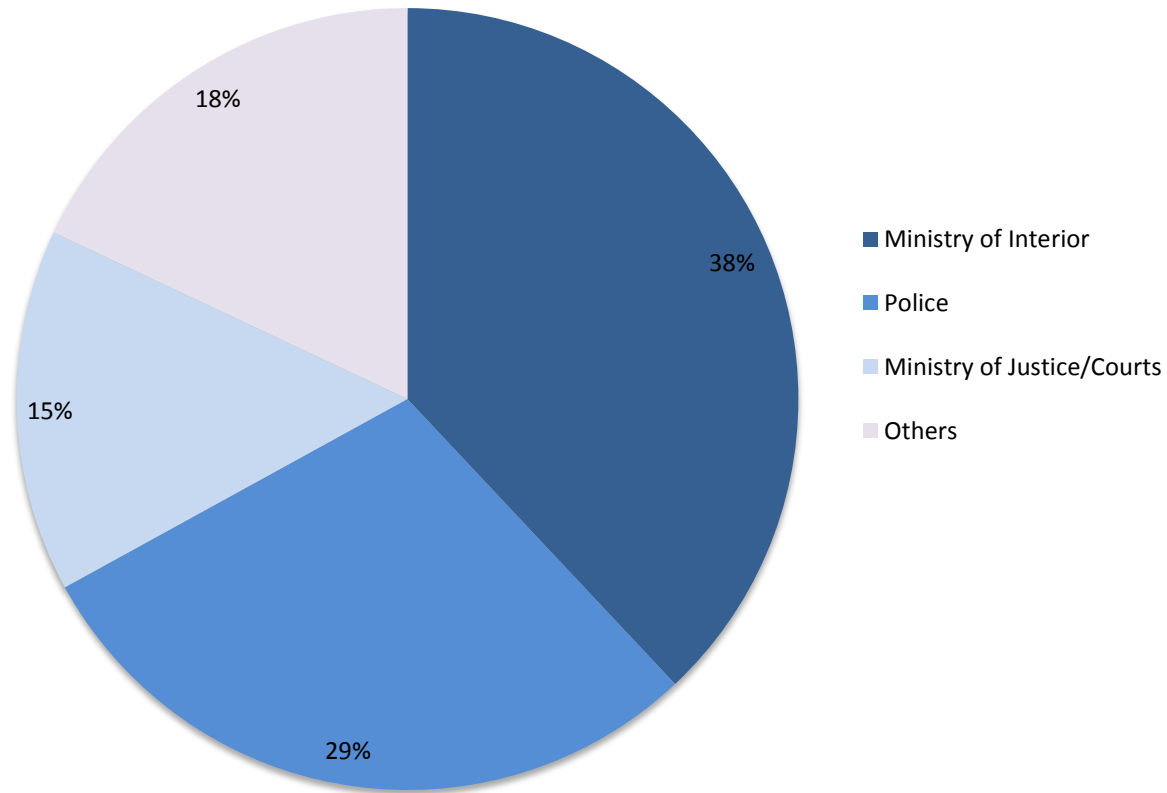
Controls & Inspections

The competent national authority in charge of *controls and inspections* for the private security industry



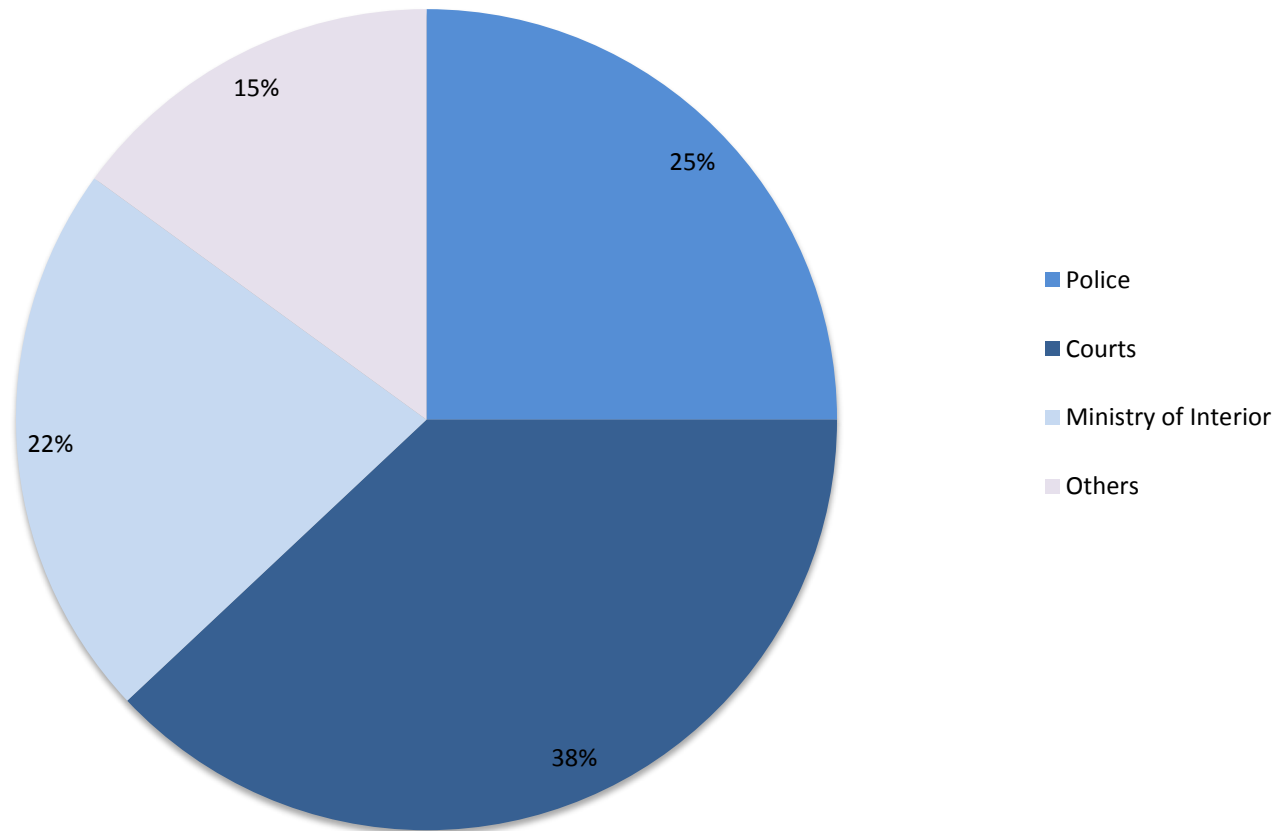
Administrative Sanctions

The competent national authority in charge of imposing *administrative sanctions*



Penal Sanctions

The competent national authority in charge of imposing *penal sanctions*



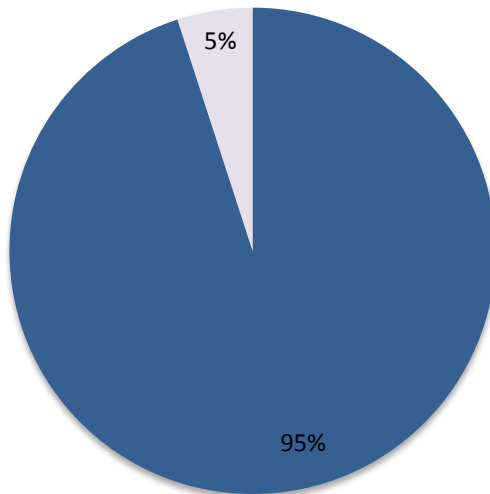
3. CoESS Facts and Figures 2013 (4)

- In *all* the European countries, one of the possible sanctions can result in the withdrawal of a company license and/or an individual guard license
- There are *sector-specific binding collective labour agreements* in place for \pm 57.85% of the private security industry
- **Entrance requirements at company level (owners):**
 - Clean criminal record: \pm 88%
 - Background screening and/or a testimonial of good moral character: \pm 87%
- **Entrance requirements at personal level (operational staff):**
 - Clean criminal record: \pm 97%
 - Background screening and/or a testimonial of good moral character: \pm 97%
- The *average minimum age* for private security guards to be able to enter the private security profession as managers is \pm 19, as operational staff \pm 18

Uniforms and ID Cards

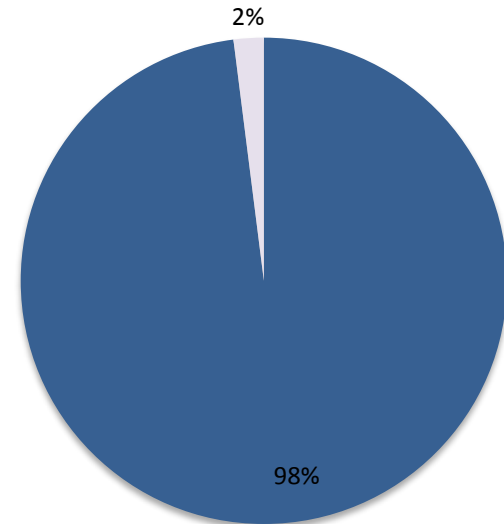
Are uniforms mandatory in Europe

■ Mandatory ■ Not mandatory



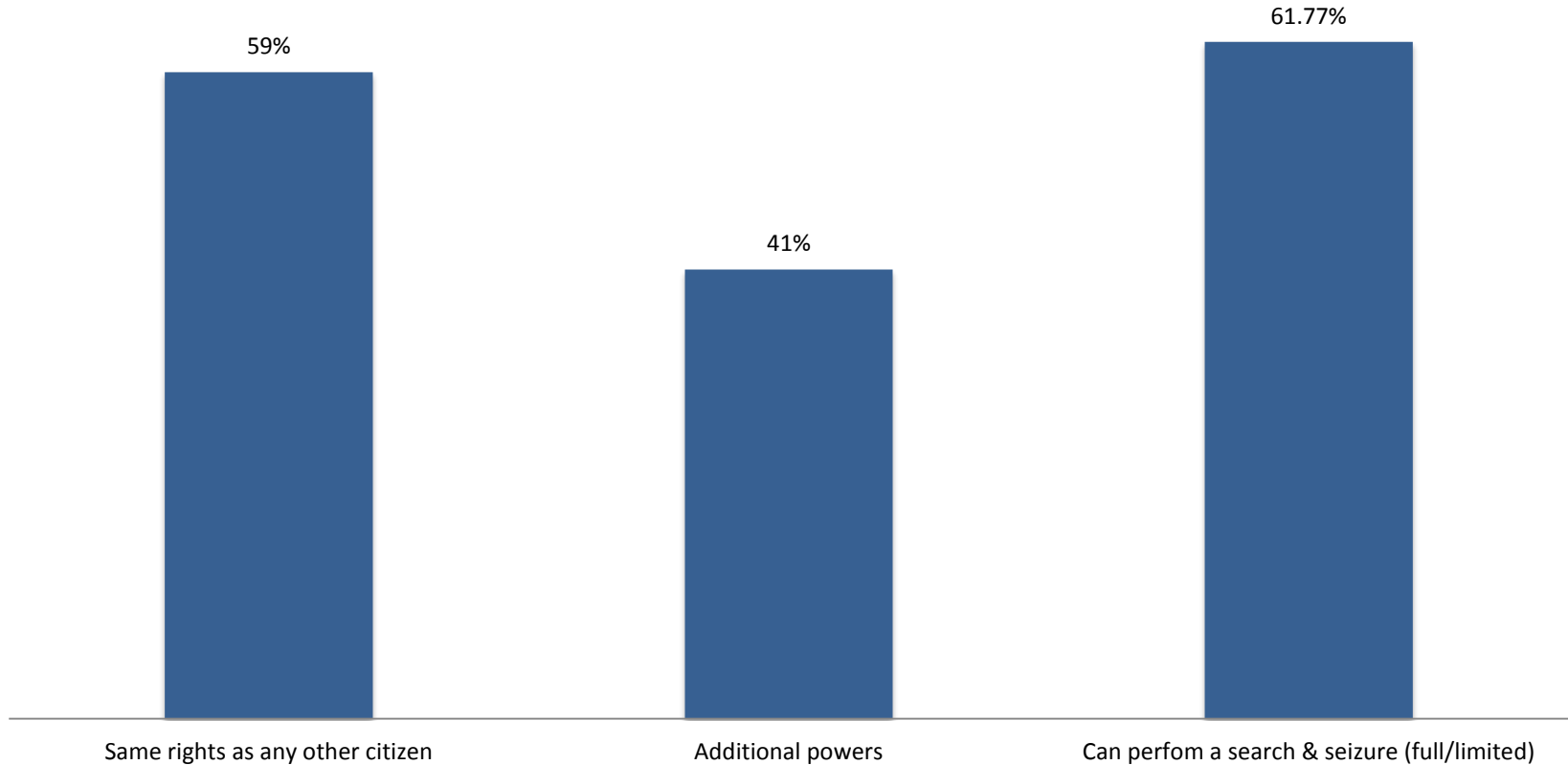
Are identity cards mandatory in Europe

■ Mandatory ■ Not mandatory



Powers & Competences

Powers and competences private security guards



3. CoESS Facts and Figures 2013 (5)

- The use of weapons:
 - Allowed in $\pm 82\%$ of the European countries
 - Special licence: $\pm 82\%$
 - Legal requirements for storing weapons after hours: $\pm 88.46\%$
 - Detailed weapons register: $\pm 63\%$
 - Specialised and obligatory training (by law): $\pm 96\%$
- The use of dogs:
 - Dogs can be used for the provision of private security services in $\pm 91\%$ of the European countries
 - Special license: $\pm 44.44\%$
 - Specialised and obligatory training (by law): $\pm 57.14\%$

3. CoESS Facts and Figures 2013 (6)

- There is an obligation for private security guards to follow basic training in $\pm 97\%$ of the European countries:
 - Mandatory by law: $\pm 97\%$
 - Average number of training hours: ± 98.26
 - Upon successfully accomplishing basic training, private security guards are issued with a certificate of competence: $\pm 87\%$
- Mandatory specialised training exists by law for private security managers, i.e. operational managerial staff influencing operations in $\pm 57.58\%$ of the cases
- Follow-up or refresher training exists in $\pm 76.67\%$ of the European countries

EU Legislative Mapping

Low

- Austria
- Czech Republic
- Poland

Medium

- Ireland
- United Kingdom
- France
- Germany
- Bulgaria
- Latvia
- Cyprus

Strict

- Turkey
- Greece
- Macedonia
- Romania
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Croatia
- Slovenia
- Slovakia
- Italy
- Switzerland
- The Netherlands
- Estonia
- Lithuania
- Denmark
- Norway
- Finland
- Malta

Very strict

- Serbia
- Hungary
- Belgium
- Sweden
- Portugal
- Spain
- Luxembourg

4. Public – private collaboration (1)

- Private security companies can provide services and activities that are/would normally be reserved to police forces or other public security authorities in:
 - Austria
 - Belgium: supporting police forces, making statements regarding the immediately observable situation of goods on the public domain, as an assignment given by the public authority or by the commissioner, accompanying groups of persons with the objective of guaranteeing road safety, accompanying exceptional vehicles with the objective of guaranteeing road safety
 - Croatia: airport security
 - Estonia: handling of speed cameras
 - Italy
 - Finland: investigations, stewards
 - Germany: transfer of duties for the security staff in the aviation sector
 - Greece: guarding services at embassies and athletic events
 - Norway: special services, embassy guarding
 - Switzerland: prisoner transport, prison services, railway security, migration services
 - Spain: services in prisons, foreign detention centers, public premises and "participate in provision of services mandated to public security, in a complementary way to police activities" (yet to be developed)

4. Public – private collaboration (2)

- There is an increasing trend of transferring police competences (totally or in support) towards private security companies in:
 - Croatia: airport security
 - Greece: guarding services in embassies and athletic events
 - Switzerland: delegation of activities which do not belong to the core competences of police services, such as parking control and railway security
- There is no increasing trend of transferring police competences (totally or in support) towards private security companies in Finland and Norway.
- Following countries foresee more “public” activities for private security companies in:
 - Croatia: airport security
 - Greece: guarding services in embassies and athletic events
 - Switzerland: traffic services, prison services; patrolling and guarding parking lots

5. Fight against piracy/maritime security

- Private security companies doing this type of activity need a general or specific license in: Belgium, Germany, Norway, Malta, Cyprus, the United Kingdom and Greece
- Private security companies doing this type of activity do not need a general or specific license in: Finland and Spain
- Special training exists in: Belgium (basic training of 127 hours and specialized training of 40 hours), Germany, Italy, Spain, Malta and the United Kingdom
- Private security guards/officers can use weapons on board in: Belgium, Finland (although legislation is not 100% clear on this matter), Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, Malta, Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom

6. Conclusion

- Difficulty of collecting information
 - Non-response
 - Statistics for 2012-2013 are inconclusive for several countries
- Growth of private security
- Several countries: conflicting results
- Necessity of receiving information

Thank you!