

Private Safety Law

Code: 101874
ECTS Credits: 6

| Degree | Type | Year | Semester |
|---|------|------|----------|
| 2502501 Prevention and Integral Safety and Security | OT | 4 | 0 |

The proposed teaching and assessment methodology that appear in the guide may be subject to changes as a result of the restrictions to face-to-face class attendance imposed by the health authorities.

Contact

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Use of Languages

Principal working language: spanish (spa)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Prerequisites

This subject does not have any pre-requirements

Objectives and Contextualisation

The focus of this subject is to be a reflection of the primordial objectives of the Degree.

The students must apply their knowledge, both theoretical and normative, to the management of the Private Security world, which is composed of security companies and private security personal, being able to distinguish the different types of services that can be provided to the users, either public or private, and the functions and thresholds of the personal attributions that depend on the different professional categories.

This will be the foundation from which the student will acquire the necessary knowledge so that quality propositions can be created from within the private security; taking into consideration the law and the normative frame, and the consumer requirements regarding private security.

-Comprehend the foundations for the provisioning of private security services.

-Acquire knowledge of private security legislation.

-Be able to identify the functions belonging to the State Security Forces and the activities and services that are being, in a complementary and subordinated way, assigned to the private security forces.

-Be competent in regards with the theoretical contents and the normative frame so that coordination between professionals and technicians of this field can be achieved.

-Achieve linked knowledge with the other subjects of the Degree.

Competences

- Apply the legal regulations governing the sector of prevention and integral security.
- Assume the social, ethical and professional responsibility that derives from professional practice.
- Be able to adapt to unexpected situations.

- Generate innovative and competitive proposals in research and in professional activity developing curiosity and creativity.
- Identify, manage and resolve conflicts.
- Respond to problems applying knowledge to practice.
- Use the capacity for analysis and synthesis to solve problems.
- Work in institutional and interprofessional networks.

Learning Outcomes

1. Apply the rules of professional practice for private security and private research.
2. Assume the social, ethical and professional responsibility that derives from professional practice.
3. Be able to adapt to unexpected situations.
4. Generate innovative and competitive proposals in research and in professional activity developing curiosity and creativity.
5. Identify, manage and resolve conflicts.
6. Respond to problems applying knowledge to practice.
7. Use the capacity for analysis and synthesis to solve problems.
8. Work in institutional and interprofessional networks.

Content

1. Security as the people's right and as an essential public service.
2. Legal framework of Public Safety: Organic Law 2/86 of SSF and the Organic Law 4/2015, of citizen security protection.
3. The Spanish police model: The SSF and its powers. The SSF. Autonomous and Local Police.
4. Concept of private security. The activities and services of private security. Coordination and collaboration with the SSF.
5. Legal Framework of Private Security: Law 5/2014 and its development.
6. Private Security activities: scope of the providers of private security services (companies and security professionals). The so-called compatible activities.
7. Prior authorization and State intervention. Administrative authorization procedure. The so-called Responsible Declaration. Competences of the State and the Autonomous Communities.
8. Material and personal requirements to authorize a security company.
9. The National Registry of Private Security. Registration and cancellation of companies. The autonomic registers...
10. General and specific obligations of security companies. Prohibitions
11. The security personnel: habilitation and categories. The private Detective and the Administration: obtaining the authorization, identity card and Book-registration. Registration in the Register of the General Directorate of the Police or in the Autonomic Registry. Functions of the Private Detective. Statute (rights and duties) of the Private Detective. The Cessation of the Detective.
12. General obligations of security personnel: Duty of assistance and collaboration with the SSF. The principles of action (deontological Code). Sanctions regime. Infractions to the regulations regarding private security.
13. Private investigation The Detective in modern society. The professional performance of the Private Detective in relation to the needs of modern societies. The autonomous private detective, the Agencies, Delegations and Branches. Requirements. Professional fees: applicable deontological criteria. The ethical requirements of the previous budget. Applicable legal regulations and its relation with deontological norms.

14. The investigation of crimes by Private Detectives. Criminal investigation authorized to Private Detectives. The condition of "Legitimated" for the exercise of criminal action (Art. 48.1 of the PSL).

15. Special consideration of the intervention of the PD in the civil process. Articles 265 1.5 and 380 CEL. The PD as a collaborator of the Justice Administration. Legal status procedure of the DP. Special analysis of the differences between testimony and witness-expert. The figure of the witness-expert.

16. Responsibility of the PD, both criminal and civil. Analysis of the disciplinary regime: causes and jurisprudential doctrine. Common assumptions investigated by the PD: IT fraud, unfair competition, non-attendance, abandonment of working hours and poor performance, damages to the company and its workers...

17. Specific functions of the different categories of security personnel: special reference to Security Chiefs and Directors.

18. The Security Departments: creation and functions. Security measures and compulsory establishments. The so-called Critical Infrastructures.

Certificates of Quality and Norma UNE-EN in the field of private security.

Methodology

"Right to Private Security" has a theoretical side and a practical side. The theoretical and practical aspects are taught through master classes and through classes where examples and exercises are put together that are solved jointly in the classroom. The practical side of the subject is developed through exercises and work. The exercises involve the resolution of specific situations that can be done in the classroom.

The subject has a MOODLE page on the Virtual Campus where you will find the materials of the subject, news and indications of the subject and the system for the delivery of work, among other applications.

To access it, you must enter the Virtual Campus of the UAB, whose address is: <https://cv.uab.cat/>. You must enter with the University Identification Number (NIU) and the passphrase that is provided during the enrollment process.

The Virtual Campus is also the main communication tool for students with the teacher, both at the level of doubts and of communication of possible problems in the development of the subject. When a student wishes to contact a teacher, they will use Moodle classroom messaging preferably using email.

Tutorials with the teacher will be arranged by email.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Activities

| Title | Hours | ECTS | Learning Outcomes |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|------------------------|
| Type: Directed | | | |
| Evaluation | 4 | 0.16 | |
| Theoretical classes | 40 | 1.6 | 3, 1, 2, 6, 4, 5, 8, 7 |
| Type: Supervised | | | |
| Resolution of practical cases | 12 | 0.48 | 3, 1, 2, 6, 4, 5, 8, 7 |
| Type: Autonomous | | | |

Assessment

The theoretical tests, which represent 40% of the final grade obtained, take the form of a partial exam (10% of the mark) and another written final (30% of the mark), type test, in which 'You will have to choose a correct answer among several. The answers that do not correspond to the correct score negatively to eliminate the effects of the random in the answers in a proportion similar to the weight of the correct answer with respect to the number of options.

Practical work on the topics worked in the classroom represents 60% of the final grade and will be presented in writing. They correspond to the exercises that are proposed for the practice hours. The active participation of the student is valued in class dynamics, as well as the contributions that, as a result of self-employment, each student makes during the course. Creativity, and research capacity, will be valued, but also the ability to express the concepts or ideas and to provide original points of view to the topics that are dealt with.

Final Review of Re-evaluation:

The student who does not exceed the subject, which does not reach a total of 5 (total) of 10, or has not been able to follow the continuous assessment, can present themselves to the final exam of the total of the subject. This exam will consist of an evaluation test to which all the contents of the subject will be revalued. The mark obtained in this exam will be a maximum of 5 and will be the final grade of the subject. To participate in the recovery students must have been previously evaluated in a set of activities, the weight of which is equivalent to a minimum of two thirds of the total grade of the subject. However, the qualification that will appear on the student's file is of a maximum of 5-Approved.

Both the teaching methodology and the evaluation provided in this guide may be modified depending on the evolution of possible pandemics or circumstances that prevent the face-to-face development of the subject.

Plagiarism

Notwithstanding other disciplinary measures deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the current academic regulations, irregularities committed by a student that may lead to a variation of the qualification will be classified by zero (0). For example, plagiarizing, copying, copying ..., an evaluation activity, will imply suspending this evaluation activity with zero (0). Assessment activities qualified in this way and by this procedure will not be recoverable.

Assessment Activities

| Title | Weighting | Hours | ECTS | Learning Outcomes |
|---|-----------|-------|------|------------------------|
| Delivery of exercises and work done by students | 60% | 0 | 0 | 3, 1, 2, 6, 4, 5, 8, 7 |
| Written or oral tests to assess the knowledge acquired by the student | 40% | 0 | 0 | 3, 1, 2, 6, 4, 5, 8, 7 |

Bibliography

Basic bibliography:

Notes and Power Point presentations provided by the teacher.

Code of Private Security Legislation (EOB, Ed. 2021).

Further reading:

Public Security-Private Security (Dilemma or Concurrence?). Spanish Police Foundation (2009). Dykinson Security Studies Collection.

Izquierdo Carrasco, Manuel (2004). Private security: administrative legal regime. Valladolid. Lex Nova.

Gómez-Bravo Palacios (2006). Private Security: Queries and reports on current regulations. Madrid. Interior Ministry-Dykinson.

Vicenç Agud Cudolá (2007). Right of Public and Private Security. Thomson Aranzadi.

Marchal Escalona, Nicolás A. (2008). Private security. Aranzadi.

Web Links:

www.mir.es

www.policia.es

www.guardiacivil.es

www.ertzaintza.net

www.20.gencat.cat

<https://sede.mir.gob.es>

<https://sede.policia.gob.es>

<https://sede.guardiacivil.gob.es>

www.060.es

Software

No software is necessary for the development of the subject