

Degree	Type	Year
Prevention and Integral Safety and Security	OT	4

Contact

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Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

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

- Act with ethical responsibility and respect for fundamental rights and duties, diversity and democratic values.
- Apply the legal regulations governing the sector of prevention and integral security.

- Be able to adapt to unexpected situations.
- Carry out analyses of preventative measures in the area of security.
- Generate innovative and competitive proposals in research and in professional activity developing curiosity and creativity.
- Identify, manage and resolve conflicts.
- Make changes to methods and processes in the area of knowledge in order to provide innovative responses to society's needs and demands.
- Plan and coordinate the resources of the three large subsystems that interact in questions of security: people, technology and infrastructures.
- Respond to problems applying knowledge to practice.
- Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.
- Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
- Use the capacity for analysis and synthesis to solve problems.
- Work in institutional and interprofessional networks.

Learning Outcomes

1. Analyse the situation and identify the points that are best.
2. Apply the rules of professional practice for private security and private research.
3. Be able to adapt to unexpected situations.
4. Critically analyse the principles, values and procedures that govern professional practice.
5. Diagnose the situation of integral security in companies and organisations.
6. Generate innovative and competitive proposals in research and in professional activity developing curiosity and creativity.
7. Identify, manage and resolve conflicts.
8. Plan and manage prevention and security in accordance with the prevailing legislation applicable in the sector.
9. Propose projects and actions that incorporate the gender perspective.
10. Respond to problems applying knowledge to practice.
11. Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
12. Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
13. Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
14. Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
15. Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.
16. Undertake collaborative management of private security plans.
17. Use the capacity for analysis and synthesis to solve problems.
18. 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.

Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Evaluation	4	0.16	
Theoretical classes	40	1.6	
Type: Supervised			
Resolution of practical cases	12	0.48	
Type: Autonomous			
personal study: personal work of consolidation of knowledge	94	3.76	

Teaching language: Spanish

"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.

Assessment

Continuous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Final exam of the subject	40%	0	0	3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 10, 6, 16, 7, 8, 9, 15, 14, 13, 11, 12, 18, 17
Written or oral tests to assess the knowledge acquired by the student	60%	0	0	3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 10, 6, 16, 7, 8, 9, 15, 14, 13, 11, 12, 18, 17

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT

There will be two individual PECs corresponding to the topics studied in the course. Each PEC has a weight of 30% of the final grade of the course. The remaining 40% corresponds to the theoretical exam.

The exam averages with the continuous evaluation regardless of the grade obtained.

The total weighted average must be 5 points or higher in order to pass.

SINGLE EVALUATION

Students who opt for the single evaluation will take a final synthesis test of all the content of the course (40%) and will hand in a document containing the solutions to the two PECs of the course (30% each).

The date for this test and the delivery of the work of the subject will be the same scheduled in the timetable for the last continuous evaluation exam.

The same recovery system will be applied as for the continuous evaluation.

EVALUATION OF THE STUDENTS IN SECOND OR MORE SUMMONS

Students who repeat the course will have to take the scheduled tests and exams and hand in the course work on the dates indicated in the Moodle classroom.

SECOND CHANCE EXAMINATION

The student who does not pass the course, who does not reach 5 (total) out of 10, according to the criteria established in the two previous sections may take a final exam provided that the student has been evaluated in a set of activities, the weight of which is equivalent to a minimum of two thirds of the total grade of the course. If the student has not been evaluated of these two thirds because he/she has not taken the tests, he/she will obtain a grade of Not Presented, without the possibility of taking the final exam.

In this exam the whole of the contents of the subject that have not been passed in the continuous evaluation will be re-evaluated.

In the case of passing the final exam, the course will be approved with a maximum of 5, regardless of the grade obtained in the exam.

CHANGE OF DATE OF A TEST OR EXAMINATION

Students who need to change an evaluation date must submit the request by filling out the document that can be found in the EPSI Tutoring Moodle space.

Once the document has been filled in, it must be sent to the professor of the subject and to the coordination of the Degree.

REVIEW

At the time of each evaluation activity, the faculty will inform the students of the grade review mechanisms.

For single evaluation students, the review process will be the same.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Without prejudice to other disciplinary measures deemed appropriate, and in accordance with current academic regulations, "in the event that the student performs any irregularity that may lead to a significant variation in the grade of an act of evaluation, this act of evaluation will be graded with a 0, regardless of the disciplinary process that may be instigated. in the event that several irregularities occur in the acts of evaluation of the same subject, the final grade of this subject will be 0 ".

If during the correction there are indications that an activity or work has been done with answers assisted by artificial intelligence, the teacher may supplement the activity with a personal interview to corroborate the authorship of the text.

If there are unforeseen circumstances that prevent the normal development of the course, the teacher may modify both the methodology and the evaluation of the course.

Permitted Use:

In this course, the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies is allowed as an integral part of the development of coursework, provided that the final result reflects a significant contribution from the student in terms of analysis and personal reflection. The student must clearly identify which parts have been generated using this technology, specify the tools used, and include a critical reflection on how these have influenced both the process and the final outcome of the activity. Lack of transparency regarding the use of AI will be considered a breach of academic integrity and may result in a penalty to the activity's grade, or more severe sanctions in serious cases.

Bibliography

Basic bibliography:

Notes and Power Point presentations provided by the teacher.

Code of Private Security Legislation (EOB, Ed. 2023).

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.

Seguridad Privada Global: ¿Amenaza u oportunidad? Alicia Gómez de Hinojosa. Atelier SA.

Seguridad Privada y Derechos Fundamentales. Maria Josefa Ridaura. Tirant Monografías 970

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

Groups and Languages

Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2025. You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject.

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(TE) Theory	1	Spanish	first semester	afternoon