



## CURRENT STATUS SECURITY SERVICES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Vladislav Štefka \*)

### ABSTRACT

Developments in the field of security services in the Czech Republic is in constant motion. Part of the proponents of the law on private security services constantly Promotes His approval and inserted into the editing high hopes. Security situation in this direction Slightly records, while the problems associated with migration ITS constantly delaying approval in parliament.

**Key words:** security, law on the security services, migration

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Based on a brief historical excursion, we must note that even though the domestic as well as foreign literature is emphasized centuries-old tradition of private security services, or the original nature of private security actors in society at large, closer to their historical development in the Czech environment too much space is not dedicated. Home authors However, this does not depart from the ranks of other European authors who themselves admit that the specifics of historical development and current development of PSS in continental Europe still somewhat awaiting processing. Therefore, even below will be followed by a brief outline of the history of private security services.

As already indicated, originally it was customary that people - or their community - and protect their lives and property themselves, whether their own (individually or in groups), or through other persons for consideration. Public security forces in the modern sense emerged only after the birth of the nation-state in the 18th century. But even with the introduction of private initiatives in this area have totally disappeared.

In terms of actual occupation was canceled lawful functioning of private security services in our area during the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and in

---

\*) ŠTEFKA, Vladislav, JUDr., Univerzita Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně, Fakulta aplikované informatiky, Nad Stráněmi 4511, Zlín, PSČ: 760 05, Česká republika, stefka@fai.utb.cz

the subsequent period of socialism, the maintenance of public order, including combat the activities of non-compliant regime, became quite strategic actions up centralized in the hands of the state. Private security services were therefore allowed and even deduced that it was the era of socialism stems today's "comfortable" attitude of many citizens for their security rely solely on the state and do not feel the need to spend on their additional financial security tools.

Against this view can not easily argue that in our country is currently experiencing very rapid development of private security services sector, which now employs about 50,000 people, which demonstrates the growing demand of people 'safety above standard "and possibly other services provided in the field of commercial security.

Moreover, a similar development - including debates on the essential role of the state in ensuring the safety of its citizens -services or conducted in other countries, not socialist past. And finally, there are also opinions that it is in post-socialist countries occurred primarily immediately after regime change, a rapid increase in demand for commercial security, with regard to the increased crime rate in a period of transformation and public distrust in the ability of the public security forces this problem effectively.

Returning back to watching the evolutionary lineage of SBS in our country, we must point out that the gradual - and at first very cautious - the release of state centralization of security occurred in the 80s of the last century, thanks to the Federal Ministry of Interior Decree no. 135/1983 Sb., the guarding of socialist public ownership. According to the quoted decree was guarding of socialist public ownership conducted among other security workers, among whom were members of one hand racing guards and also guards and porters and also called. Personnel guarding services. They were defined as "workers organization that warrants the security of property, and other organizations, this activity registered in the companies register."

Also noteworthy is the interesting fact that all security staff have had in implementing the surveillance assets of public office while they were armed mainly with short arms. Despite this fact, become seen as a tough hegemon this as a threat.

Great development SBS subsequently occurred after the fall of the regime, since the early 90s. Regarding the legal basis for their activities in 1991 was indeed canceled the decree of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, but has adopted a new Trade Act, which among the licensed trade included the "private detective", "firm providing security of persons and property" (later referred to as " security of persons and property ") later," the provision of technical services for leading to the establishment of professional associations.

The current situation is such that the Czech Republic, as perhaps the only country in the European Union does not have a law that would comprehensively regulate the management of commercial security. On the one hand, this situation is

perceived as a specific example, because it is a business that should not be restricted by other entities, mainly subjects from the executive power.

The threat was mentioned, however, be noted that its existence is entirely dependent on a high degree of influence in the state of PSS. Of course, if private providers of security in the country play a vital role may thus creating greater pressure on the police towards its modernization, including through the adoption of elements of managerialism. The decisive factor is the fact that the police are always executive, which affects the body politic.

On the other hand it should be understood that police private security comes into contact, although these private not so significant the status locally. Additionally, we can not forget the strong personnel connections between the police and private security agencies and which may also pose a negligible factor in question transformational tendencies. Finally, once again recall that these tendencies do not penetrate into the police only through contacts downright working, but also because the number of police officers after the termination of their service had gone to private security services.

On the other hand, the fact that the majority of employees of security services is very low qualifications, which is reflected in the fact that staff salaries are moving to the lower end of the salary curve. Despite these and other problems in connection with the activities of private security services and private detective trade performance was recently made a number of changes in this area. Whether it is the professional training of individual employees, as well as stabilization of the labor market.

Those who can afford to spend private funds on the first extra safeguard their security, are in fact becoming less and less inclined to fund public safety system simply do not want to pay for their security twice. And so begins for their homes and settlements search for locations with lower taxation, albeit at a lower level of security on the part of public authorities; begin lobbying for restrictions on public funds flowing into the area of security or for the introduction of tax breaks for individuals who invest in their own security.

State security forces are indeed gradually have suffered a reduction of funds financing their activities, which is of course subsequently reflected in the quality of their work.

Although the high volume of finance alone can not guarantee the quality of police work, lack of funding leads to very likely true the opposite. Changing the style of policing and as a result, "The security of the rich is increasingly ensured preventively through commercial entities, while the security of the poor provided by reactively public police forces aimed at coercion," and both the private and public sector, essentially "protects the rich to poor - the first by building barricades and obstruction of them entering second repression and imprisonment.

In addition, with both due to the reduced inflow of finance - which is lacking because of the rich and influential people trying to avoid spending their resources on public safety system - limiting behavior and degrade the quality of police work, they are rich and influential people using private security services to this' private solutions tend increasingly, creating a vicious circle, constantly reinforcing just PSS. Such a situation has, however, yet another, even even more serious social implications than just the strengthening of private security. It is part of a phenomenon known as the "secession of the successful", or "separation of power," who as an elite isolated from the rest of society, ceases to her to share a common destiny, the problems and the responsibility for them; not want to contribute to the beautification, and instead - in work and personal life -concluded into their own worlds, separated from the rest of society, with whom he identified.

## **2 CONCLUSION**

A key feature of the state, not necessarily democratic, legitimate monopoly of physical power. This does not mean that non-state actors were completely excluded from the legitimate use of violence, but their "right to physical power" depends on whether, and to what extent they admit it happen. Of course, it could be argued that even after all.

The existence and effect of private security services based on the law of the state, so the state still remains a source of rights too. In my view, however, for maintaining a state monopoly is not enough just strangulation activities of the security services, but the creation of a legal framework appropriate to the security situation. In the current state, when it starts to arm the large number of citizens it is not possible that a private security service could take the weapon and their workers have "only" privileges like any ordinary citizen. Besides, it's not an unreasonable request, since the French company very seriously thinking of armed private detective services precisely in the context of the current migration wave.

## **LITERATURE**

- [1] MACEK, P. NOVAK, F.: Private security services. Prague: Police History, 2005.
- [2] MATTHYS J.: Private Security Companies and Private Military Companies: A Comparative Analysis and Economical. Antwerpen, Apeldoorn, Portland brokers,, 2010.
- [3] BORN , H., CAPARINI, M., COLE, E.: Regulating Private Security in Europe
- [4] JOH, E. E. The Paradox of the Private Policing. Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology.
- [5] SKLANSKY, D. A.: Private Police and Democracy. American Criminal Law Review.
- [6] ENION, M. R.: Constitutional Limits on Private Policin.