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## Security management of mass events

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### ABSTRACT

In recent years there has been a growing interest in the improvement of the security of mass events. Work on the regulations concerning mass events gained in significance by the multiplicity of occurrence of these events in our country. Mass event is a very large undertaking, which organizer must cope with. The aim of the article is to present legal regulations of issues connected with security of mass events in the range of those involved in the project.

**Keywords:** security, mass event, the authorization to mass event, support services

### 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF A MASS EVENT IN TERMS OF POLISH LAW

When analyzing the mass event should be moved to the pre-war period, when the directive of the Head of State on February 7, 1919 temporary provisions of the spectacles was set out (Dz. Pr. P. P. 1919 No. 14, item. 177). [3] quoted directive even though it was very extensive and included only five articles initiated further reflections on the very sensitive subject. The existing law within the meaning of Polish law about the safety of mass events 20 March 2009. defines *the mass event as a sports event, artistic or entertainment, which the number of seats on the stadium, or other object which is not a building or on the grounds allowing the mass event is - not less than 1 000, in the case of the sports hall and another building holding the event - not less than 300.* [8] The present Law was modeled on the Law of 22 August 1997., Which, however, was revised and adapted to international standards. Euro 2012 organized in Poland has contributed to the prospective changes. Politicians have

recognized safety in stadiums as very important. The Act of mass of events security imposed harsh regulations and draconian sanctions despite serious legal objections. [2]

Extremely important elements that characterize mass events is a type of event, place of the event, planned number of participants intended to participate in the event and the degree of risk that accompany the event - Figure 1.

**Figure 1.** The characterization of mass events

No.	The kind of mass event	Location	Number of participants – not less than	Risk level
1.	arts and entertainment	stadium	1000	normal
2.	arts and entertainment	hall	500	normal
3.	sport	stadium	1000	normal
4.	sport	stadium	300	elevated
5.	sport	hall	300	normal
6.	sport	hall	200	elevated

Source: Szymonik A.: Logistics mass events, Publishing Difin 2011, p. 1.

Analyzing Figure 1, should be noted that mass events excluded from the Act about safety of mass events 20 March, events are organized in:

- a) theaters, operas, operettas, concert halls, cinemas, museums, libraries, cultural centers and art galleries or other similar establishments,
- b) in schools and educational institutions by managers these schools and institutions,
- c) within the framework of sports competition of children and youth,
- d) for athletes with disabilities,
- e) sport for all as a physical recreation, freely and gratuitously, organized in open field,
- f) closed organized by employers for their employees. [8]

## **2. INTEREST IN MASS EVENTS**

Numerous exemptions under the law to act on safety of mass events, did not reduce the ever-increasing number of participants of mass events. In 2013, the number of participants in these events of an artistic - entertainment, sports and football matches was 21 133 415 2014 - 23 253 936 and in 2015 - 23 297 417 - Figure 2.

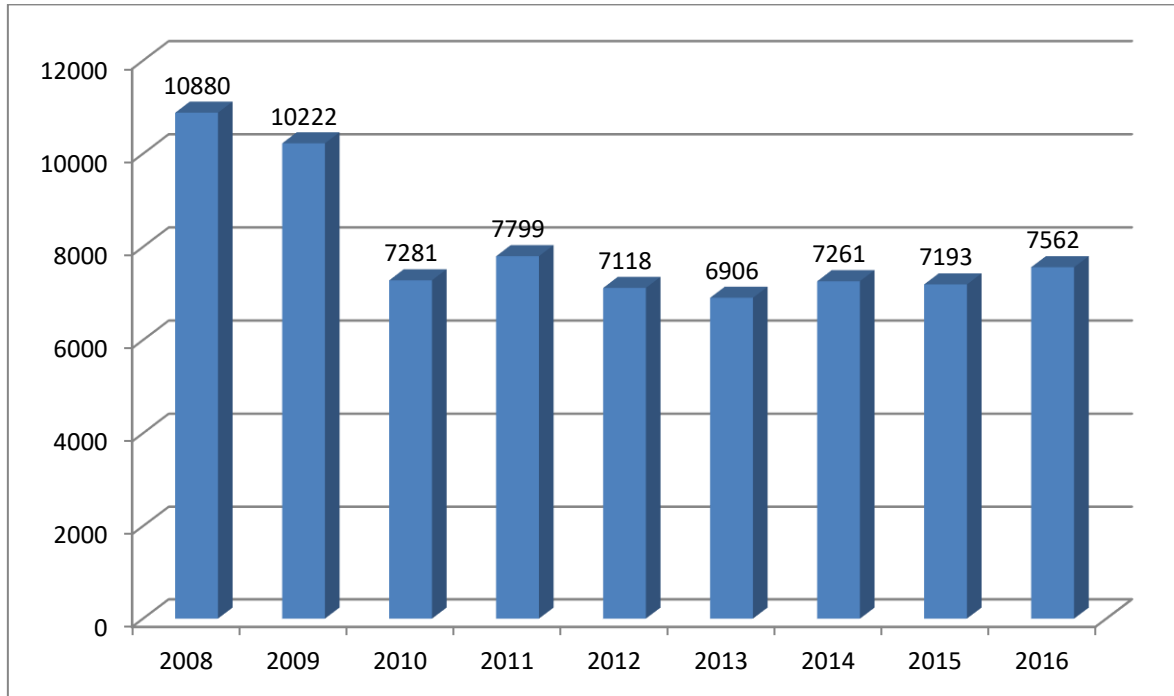
**Figure 2.** The number of participants of mass events in Poland in the years 2013 – 2015.

<b>Voivodeship</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Dolnośląskie	1 938 618	2 500 885	2 009240
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	1 539 892	1 667 783	1 907 565
Lubelskie	498 825	620 764	758 804
Lubuskie	701 085	799 435	761 721
Łódzkie	990 943	1 053 054	795 601
Małopolskie	2 169 565	2 226 927	2 563 101
Mazowieckie	3 106 804	3 153 501	3 456 652
Opolskie	253 105	334 081	279 729
Podkarpackie	791 156	960 935	849 544
Podlaskie	346 913	531 343	625 562
Pomorskie	2 394 711	2 269 765	2 203 202
Śląskie	2 574 989	3 402 389	3 540 181
Świętokrzyskie	144 481	183 975	157 613
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	569 098	579 719	503 340
Wielkopolskie	2 016 742	1 911 047	1 912 064
Zachodniopomorskie	1 096 488	1 058 333	973 498
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 133 415</b>	<b>23 253 936</b>	<b>23 297 417</b>

Source: own study based on: <https://www.slowdata.pl/dane/liczba-uczestnikow-impres-masowych-w-polsce>  
(access: 12.02.2017r.)

In recent years, a circumstance that favors investing heavily of local governments in the organization of mass events in the development of leisure time residents and tourists. People spend their free time in many different ways. Presenting the limits of the forms of its spending is too difficult to define, but a variety of different types of projects has this use.

However, making the analysis of the chart No. 1 Concerning the number of events in the years 2008-2016 may be noted that the number of projects for over six years has remained at a similar level. To a large extent this is due to competition with one another towns and regions in the country and Europe.



**Chart 1.** The number of events in the years 2008 – 2016

Source: own study based on: Reports Security events in the years 2008 - 2016, General Headquarters of the Police Main Headquarters of the Police, <http://kpk.policja.gov.pl/kpk/statystyki/11,Dane-statystyczne.html>

### 3. ALLOWING MASS EVENT

Local authorities are increasingly responsible for the organization of mass events. Large interest in these projects, especially in the summer months gained in significance in recent years. Security issues have become a priority for the authorities issuing such permits. City presidents, mayors or mayors to local governments in whose hands lies control over the evaluation of the mass event organizer regarding compliance with all requirements for safety.

For the protection of mass events are responsible:

- organizer,
- local authorities (the mayor of local government, the mayor of a city, city president), the province governor,
- Police, State Fire Service and other organizational units of fire protection, the services responsible for security and public order in the areas of railway, health,
- other relevant departments and authorities.

They are responsible for:

- safety of the participants of the event,
- protection of public order in the form of law enforcement agencies, information and coordinating the entire project,
- medical assistance,
- help rescue,

- base of hygienic - sanitary
- fire protection measures,
- escape routes,
- communication between the authorities of securing a mass event,
- room for departments taking part in securing mass events.[8]

The preparation of this type of project requires the attitude of the uniformed services as police and fire brigade. Giving opinions by law enforcement authorities of this event is designed to guarantee safety and order while securing the event. The release of opinion is often accompanied by the vision of a local venue, documentary checks and security plans. Heads of local uniformed services with the sanitary inspector spend their opinions against the project. However, the collection and submission of documents in a timely manner rests with the organizer no later than 14 days before the scheduled date of the project. Obtaining the patronage of honor before the request decisions that can lead to careless and routine activities related the preparation of the event. It is therefore appropriate to establish the initiative regulating the issues of the honorary patronage of the local legal instruments. [7]

#### **4. ASSURING SECURITY THROUGHOUT THE LOGISTICS MASS EVENT**

The concept of the safety we deal with every day as one of the terms interdisciplinary. It concerns a number of areas so it is rich in meaning and definitions of the term. Dictionary definitions indicate that the safety means a state of confidence, peace, security and a sense of this state, no risk and protection from danger. [5] What, then, is the security in terms of the mass event? These are mainly well-coordinated operation of support services. Arrangement does not change when securing mass events are: Local authorities, Police, Fire Brigade, Municipal Police, health and other relevant departments and authorities. On the other hand, participants of mass events, environment, nature of the event, its size and the degree of risk that may caused do not belong to them.

It is a system that is constantly changing, and which may include the following structure: subject-organizational, objects, functional, hierarchical or information. [6] A significant flow of information and cooperation services are areas that should be taken into account at the planning stage of a mass event. A very important issue is the identification of persons involved in the mass sports event with an increased risk taking place at the stadium or sports hall. Such identification is designed to collect data in the form of name, last name and social security number or number of identity document. The collected data are stored for three consecutive months from the day on which there was a mass sports event with an increased risk. [4] Such recommendations are also Security of the spectacle The EU's guidelines for security at major events. Safety standards and dimensions of possible threats to the safety of top-class sports are superior to those of the individual safety organizations. In practice, individual countries include in their assessments the dangers and security plans of various security agencies (Interpol, Europol, intelligence services, etc.). In the assessment of the level of threat is identified, which is the basis for defining the measures needed to ensure the safety of people and property. All players responsible for providing security are informed. Any data relating to the possible threat to life or property of people at events in other countries is immediately transmitted to the country by organizing the event [1]. Another situation is when

the organized mass event is a free of charge. It is recommended when distributing tickets or invitations to evaluate what is the number of participants taking part in the event.

## **5. SUMMARY**

High quality of services intended to protect the mass event is essential for ensuring appropriate conditions for the organization and conduct of the entire project. Mass event can be regarded as an economic system that is open, dynamic, socio-technical and gaining a specific purpose, and whose achievement leads to the satisfaction of participants due to the conditions created there [6]. An integral complement to the whole logistics infrastructure, which includes a set of technical means used in the organization of mass events. The basic assumption of which should therefore remember is that the organization of mass events must begin already at the design stage and continue until the end of the entire project.

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