

LEGAL ASPECTS OF POLICE SUPERVISION OF PRIVATE PHYSICAL SECURITY IN SERBIA

Branko Leštanin¹

Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia

Željko Nikač, PhD

University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies, Belgrade, Serbia

Purpose

The police, as a public (executive) authority, are in charge of enforcing the law. Its role in Serbian society is determined by positive legal regulations. By abstracting the provisions of the regulations, scholars came to the conclusion that, according to the material point of view, there is an administrative, criminal, misdemeanor and normative function of the police (Miletić, Jugović, 2019:54). The same authors emphasize that this division is 'conditional' and that in certain situations a clear boundary cannot be drawn.

Observed from the aspect of police supervision, the authors single out administrative and misdemeanor functions. The administrative function of the police is realized by performing activities (performing a group of tasks) which consists of issuing administrative acts, i.e. individual authoritative acts passed in 'administrative matters', and performing 'administrative actions', i.e. actions of applying coercion and restrictions in individual situations (Miletić, Jugović, 2019:60). The misdemeanor function of the police consists in detecting and resolving misdemeanors, discovering and apprehending their perpetrators, collecting items, traces and determining other circumstances that can serve as evidence in misdemeanor proceedings, initiating misdemeanor proceedings, representing requests for the initiation of misdemeanor proceedings, applying legal remedies to court's decisions, issuing a misdemeanor warrant, etc.

With the adoption of the Private Security Law – PSL, Official Gazette RS, 2013 and the Private Detectives Law, Official Gazette RS, 2013 in November 2013, the work on improving the private security system and rounding off the legal framework has only just begun (Lestanin, Nikac, 2022:183-184). The work on the adoption of by-laws that more closely regulate certain issues in the field of private security was completed only at the end of 2016, i.e. three years after the publication of the PSL (Lestanin, 2021:242). Throughout this period the topic of police supervision of private security has not been examined in the scientific and professional literature. The authors believe that this is a very important issue that needs to be researched primarily from the legal and operational aspects in order to remove certain doubts and provide guidelines for solving certain problems in the 'practical' policing.

The right to supervise private security belongs to the Ministry of Interior (hereinafter: MoI) and the inspection authorities, each within their scope of competence issued by laws. More specifically, the MoI, through the General Police Directorate (Uniformed Police Directorate and regional police departments), is responsible for supervising the fulfillment of conditions and methods of performing activities, the application of authorizations and record keeping in accordance with PSL, and the implementation of regulations on the possession and carrying of private security weapons. Other inspection

¹ b.lestanin@gmail.com



bodies carry out supervision in the field of safety and health at work, compliance with tax regulations, labor regulations, planning and construction regulations, etc.

The PSL makes a distinction between a regular police officer and an authorized police officer. Regular (uniformed) police officers can control private security officers (PSO) and stewards in terms of wearing uniforms, equipment, weapons and ammunition, possession of ID and the manner of applying authority, on which they make a report. An authorized police officer (who can be uniformed or non-uniformed) has the right and duty to check the conditions and manner of performing the activity, the application of authority, keeping records, the manner of keeping and carrying firearms, as well as, if necessary, to carry out other actions that are carried out immediate and unannounced supervision into the performance of private security services (Nikač, Leštanin, 2023:178).

Design/Methods/Approach

The normative method was used in the research of legal norms regulating police supervision of private security. In certain places in the paper, in order to achieve certain definitions of a general character, the method of abstraction was used. Mostly, the method of observation with the participation of one of the coauthors and observation without participation, but also the descriptive method, were used.

Supervision's Notion

Supervision (control) represents the relationship between two subjects in which one of the so-called the active subject (the one who supervises) controls the work of another so-called passive subject (the one over whom supervision is performed). An essential characteristic of supervision is the systematic observation and evaluation of the work of another subject, based on predetermined criteria, with the possibility that the active subject influences the future work of the passive subject (Lilić, 2014:317). According to Džinić, Lopižić (2022:173-174) supervision (control) represents the direction of one's work in such a way as to limit the actions of the supervised entity in advance (e.g. by determining the financial resources that the entity will have at its disposal) or during its work (e.g. giving instructions for work during the work process), as well as subsequent checking are whether the action and results are in accordance with previously set criteria (e.g. checking whether the act is in accordance with the law).

On the other hand, administrative supervision can be determined in a formal and material sense. Administrative supervision in the formal sense originates from the person performing administrative supervision. Based on that, administrative supervision in the formal sense is the supervision carried out by the administration. On the other hand, administrative supervision in the material sense does not start from the person performing administrative supervision, but from the supervisory powers with which the supervision is carried out. Proceeding from that, administrative supervision in the material sense is that supervision which is carried out by administrative powers, regardless of which subject, needs to carry it out (Milkov, 2017:264; see also Dimitrijević, 2019:359).

The question arises whether supervision of private security is inspection supervision or some special type of supervision (*sui generis* supervision). It is mentioned in the theory that inspection supervision is 'a special type of administrative supervision that is achieved by direct insight into the corresponding legal and factual situations'. The purpose of inspection supervision is both the control of the application of the law by citizens and legal entities and the control of the application of the law by the administrative bodies themselves. Through inspections, state administration bodies examine the implemen-



tation of laws and other regulations by direct insight into the operations and actions of persons and legal entities and, depending on the results of the inspection, impose the measures they are authorized to take (Lilić, Toskić, 2021:124). Inspection supervision is carried out by inspectors according to a previously issued warrant, who have powers under the Inspection Supervision Law – ISL, Official Gazette RS, 2015 and other (departmental) laws that regulate the supervision of the enforcement of certain laws (Labor Law, Official Gazette RS, 2005; Games of Chance Law, Official Gazette RS, 2020; Planning and Construction Law, Official Gazette RS, 2009 etc.). An important feature of inspection supervision is that, according to the explicit provision of the ISL, before the supervision begins, the supervised entity must be notified, a risk assessment is carried out and it can have a preventive character. Also, if irregularities that have elements of a misdemeanor are observed in the inspection supervision, the end result of the inspection supervision does not have to be the initiation of a misdemeanor procedure. Finally, according to the explicit provision of the Article 4 ISL, the provisions of this law do not apply to the police. On the one hand, this is a good solution because inspection supervision is not applied to specific (security) areas. However, if we analyze supervision in the field of private security, we see that it is not precisely regulated either by PSL or by secondary legislation, as is the case with inspection supervision.

Same as the inspection and private security supervision is carried out by direct insight into the operations and actions of legal entities, entrepreneurs and persons and, depending on the results of the supervision, measures are imposed with the aim of eliminating irregularities. The private security supervision is carried out by authorized police officers (hereinafter: APO) and may be unannounced, who, in addition to the powers granted by the PSL, also have all the powers under the Police Law, the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2016² (this means the use of coercive means if the conditions issued by law are met³). This is where powers like verification and identity determination, collection of information, temporary seizure of items, etc. come into play. The supervision of private security does not have a preventive but exclusively a repressive character, because if the irregularities observed in the supervision have elements of a misdemeanor, then a misdemeanor procedure must be initiated.⁴ In addition, if there are grounds for suspicion that an economic offense or felony has been committed, APO is obliged to take measures in accordance with the regulations⁵ (charge for economic offense or criminal charge). No warrant is issued or risk assessment (in the formal sense) is carried out for private security supervision. The supervised entity is obliged to submit to supervision and control, i.e. to enable APO to carry out supervision, make appropriate documentation available and provide all necessary data and notifications.

The basic principles in conducting supervision under the PSL are: the principle of legality, proportionality, publicity, protection of public interest, truth, subsidiarity (right to legal remedy).

According to the supervised entity, private security supervision can be directed at service providers, users of private security and training centers. According to the type of services, private security supervision can be focused on physical security and technical protection. According to PSL there are two legal regimes in which private security services can be performed (in-house or self-protection activities and private security services provided by business entities licensed for that), and then, accordingly, whether it is a question of the same supervision. This paper brings only procedures of supervision of physical security primarily in the area of licensed business entities but also in the area of services users.

2 Further readings Lestanin, Nikac, 2016

3 Further readings Nikac, Lestanin, 2017:191-209

4 Further readings Lestanin, Nikac, 2022:570-593

5 The Criminal Procedure Code - CPC, the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2011 and the Economic Offence Law, the Official Gazette of SFRY, 1977



Supervision Procedure of Physical Security Services

Preparatory Actions and Planning of Specific Surveillance Measures

Like any other police activity, supervision requires good planning and preparation for the work task. Preparation and planning are carried out by the APO together with the police officer who participates in the supervision (whenever possible, the supervision should not be carried out with only one officer although, according to the PSL, only the APO has the right to supervise). The preparation involves collecting data from the records kept by the police, from the records to which the police have the right of access, data from previous supervision, data from other regional police departments (hereinafter: PD) and reviewing the case file of the license issued for the service provider. Specifically, preparatory actions may include:

1. Checking in the case files whether supervision was carried out at the supervised subject in the earlier period, what it was aimed at, whether there were any deficiencies and irregularities and what measures were proposed (ordered);
2. Review of the case file of the issued license for the supervised entity and review of the Act on Uniforms and Logo (whether it is in compliance with applicable regulations), review of the Act on Jobs Classification (name and description of workplaces, authorizations, etc.), records of compliance determination spatial and technical conditions, etc.;
3. Insight into the data kept in the Serbian Agency Business Registers (SABR), such as the code of the predominant activity, the address of the legal entity, the responsible person in the legal entity, the opening of bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings and comparing the data with the data kept in the MoI's databases;
4. Insight into the data kept in the Republic Geodetic Authority (address, lot number, number and size of the building, ownership of the lot and building, etc.);
5. Checking in the MoI's database 'Records of licenses and IDs' the number of PSO who have ID and checking the status of ID of all PSO on the list, and then checking all PSO through the Central Register of Compulsory Social Insurance (hereinafter: CRC SI), in order to determine whether they are still employed, or there was no termination of the employment, which is the basis for (returning) the revocation of ID;
6. Search of records of reports on the use of force by PSOs, where all reports with opinions submitted to the police department are singled out. Then follows a search of the event records to determine which person reported the event to the police, in order to determine in the supervision, through the records of the control center, whether the event was recorded in the control center as well as whether the applicants are operators in the control center;
7. Search of the MoI's records of notifications on concluded contracts, where a list of all users of services with whom a contract has been concluded can be compiled;
8. Extraction of a report on the performed control of PSO by uniformed police officers;
9. Insight into the records of weapons in legal possession if it is a supervised entity that deals with weapons in order to obtain information on the type and number of weapons and compare it with the number of persons in the supervised entity who possess a license with weapons for persons;
10. Searching the records of registered vehicles and extracting data on the number, trade mark, model and registration number of vehicles registered to the supervised entity;



11. Search of MoI's misdemeanor records for the supervised subject, and check of previous police actions towards them (legal basis of the misdemeanor procedure, description from the misdemeanor request, observed irregularities, etc.);
12. It is possible to obtain information from the Tax Administration on all persons employed by the supervised entity, or on all persons engaged on other grounds (temporary-occasional jobs or supplementary work).

On the basis of the collected data, APO can already plan and direct supervision because there is a possibility of noticing certain discrepancies and irregularities by comparing the collected data. As a rule, supervision is carried out at the headquarters of the supervised entity in the business premises, which need not but may be announced to the business entity being controlled. Before the start of the supervision, APO warns the responsible person that he/she is obliged to facilitate the supervision, make the appropriate documentation available and provide all the necessary data and notifications, and that acting contrary to this is a misdemeanor under the PSL.⁶ The first action in the supervision must be the identification of the business entity and the responsible person (entrepreneur) by reviewing the decisions of the SABR and the MoI, reviewing the IDs, reviewing the data from the real estate cadastre, etc.

Supervision of Physical Security Service Providers

The following parameters are checked in the process of supervision of a business entity that provides physical security services:

1. Fulfilling the conditions for issuing a license (business premises, control center, responsible person in a legal entity, possession of storage of weapons and ammunition, possession of an equipped vehicle for transporting valuables, required number of employees with issued licenses, etc.);
2. Beginning of physical security services within six months from the issuance of the license or whether liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings have been opened;
3. Provision of physical security services based on the contract and the contents of the contract (elements issued by Art. 20 PSL);
4. Risk assessment in the protection of persons, property and business before concluding the contract in cases where risk assessment is mandatory;
5. Having a written Security Plan or Risk Management Plan;
6. Delivery of notification to the competent regional PD about the conclusion, annexation or termination of the contract;
7. Possession of weapons, where and how weapons are stored, whether PSO are issued with Order to carry weapons;
8. Possession of a vehicle for transporting valuables that meets the issued conditions in terms of equipment;
9. Possession of a suitcase for transferring money on foot;
10. Functioning of the control center and intervention team (on-call service, security plan, written procedures and records);
11. Wearing of uniform and ID by PSO;
12. Conclusion of an employment contract or another employment contract with PSO, whether they are registered for mandatory social insurance if there is an obligation, i.e. other tax obligations have

⁶ This applies only to licensed business entities. More precisely, it does not apply to users of private security services.



been paid and whether temporary employees have been recorded in the necessary records according to PSL;

13. Possession of marks on vehicles that are used in accordance with the PSL and the Traffic Safety Law, the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2009;
14. Up-to-date record keeping according to PSL;
15. Going out to a protected facility or several of them and controlling the way PSO work at protected facilities (wearing a uniform and ID, having and knowing the Security Plan and written procedures, keeping records at the protected facility, etc.).

Essentially, everything that is issued as a misdemeanor in the PSL can be checked in supervision, more precisely, whether the supervised subject acted according to the dispositive legal norm. Also, what is issued in secondary legislation and standards must be checked in supervision.

Supervision of Physical Security Services Users

As issued by the PSL, supervision can also be carried out over users of private security services. First of all, it must be determined whether the user uses the services of only physical security, only technical protection or combined physical and technical protection, and based on that, plan and direct supervision measures. Before the supervision, the data kept in the Republic Geodetic Authority according to the address of the service user should be reviewed and the lot number, number and size of the building, ownership of the lot and building and other data should be determined. In addition, determine the status of the service user (individual, legal entity or entrepreneur) and its size if it is a legal entity (due to the obligation to have the Risk Assessment Act).

If it is a user of physical security services, upon arriving at the address, one should immediately spot a PSO who should be checked in terms of wearing a uniform and ID, having a Security Plan and written procedures, work schedule and having a work contract with the employer. Ask service users to view the Risk Assessment Act (hereinafter: Act), where the protection measures from the Act should be compared with the measures in the Security Plan and compare the dates of creation because the Act must be drawn up before the plan. Also request the contract on the provision of physical security services concluded between the provider and the service user. Compare the dates of the creation of the Act and the contract, because as a rule, the Act must be drawn up before the conclusion of the contract. Compare the security measures with those specified in the Act and the Security Plan and determine the level of service, which must not be lower than the estimated one.

Supervision's Record and Decision with Measures Order

The APO in the official MoI premises prepares a record on the conducted supervision no later than three days after the day of the completed supervision. The content of the record is issued by Article 63 of the General Administrative Procedure Law – GAPL, Official Gazette RS, 2016 and these are the mandatory elements of the record: name of the authority, action taken (indicate the type of supervision - regular, extraordinary, supplementary, etc.), place, day and time when the action is taken, administrative matter that is the subject of the procedure (on which the supervision is directed, e.g. on technical protection devices, the method of performing physical security, etc.), the personal names of APO, the parties present, their representatives and other persons and a description of the course and content of the action taken and the statements given as the information on the documents that were used (documentation that was exempted or temporarily seizure during the supervision). In addition,



the authors believe that the mandatory elements of the record are the business number in accordance with the regulations on office operations, the preamble and the legal basis for drawing up the record, instructions on the legal remedy with the deadline for submission (written objections), the signature of the representative of the supervised entity and APO and the date of notification of the supervised entity on the record. Optional elements of the record are the measures that the supervised entity is required to take in order to eliminate work irregularities, deadlines for taking measures, the method of notifying APO about the elimination of irregularities, APO warnings and suggestions given to the supervised entity, etc.

If it notices irregularities and deficiencies in the work, APO orders measures to eliminate them in record and sets a deadline by which the irregularities must be eliminated. The record is handed over to the responsible person in the supervised entity, who has the right to make objections in writing, on the record on the performed supervision within three days from the delivery of the record (Art. 71 PSL). Although it is not explicitly issued, the authors believe that the deadline for handing over the record must not be longer than eight days from the date of making the record. If the responsible person refuses to sign and receive the record, APO states this in the record and states the reasons for it. If the responsible person makes objections, it is the duty of APO to consider the objections on the record of the performed supervision and, if it deems it necessary, to repeat the actions to which the objections refer, i.e. to change or abandon the proposed measures (Art. 72 PSL).

According to the author's research, although the licensing process began in 2016, supervision began only in 2017, when only every other licensed business entity was subject to supervision (Nikač, Leštanin, 2023:254). Authors also analyzed the detection of misdemeanors by the police, where it was determined that in the beginning the detection activity of the police was aimed at the users of private security services, and in later years it was directed at licensed business entities. This activity, after the 2018 amendments and the introduction of stewards, should have been aimed at organizers of public gatherings and especially at sports events, which is not the case (Lestanin, Nikac, 2022:590).

If the supervised entity does not remove the irregularities and deficiencies determined by the supervision and noted in the record within the time limit, the APO will set a deadline for their removal with decision order measures. If a business entity carries out private security activities without a license, the APO may by decision prohibit the performance of private security activities for a period of up to 60 days (Art. 72 PSL). As can be seen, the legislator has provided the possibility for the police officer to make decisions himself and prohibit further work. Such a solution represents a significant deviation from the principles of state administration that apply in the case of 'ordinary' inspection supervision. A supervised entity that is temporarily prohibited from performing its activities may continue to perform them if it is established in the control supervision that it has eliminated irregularities and deficiencies (Art. 72 PSL).

What is characteristic of the actions of APO is the constant collection of intelligence about the state and movement in the area of private security. If it is reasonably suspected that some person with a license to perform private security services no longer meets the psychophysical (medical) conditions for performing the services, APO may refer him/her to a medical examination (Art. 73 PSL). The APO issues a decision ordering the person to undergo a medical examination at an authorized institution. Many things remain unclear regarding these medical examinations. For example, how to decide exactly in which institution the medical examinations should be performed, who pays for those medical examinations if it turns out that the person is healthy, why would a person who already has a license finance it, data on a person's health condition are considered particularly sensitive and their disclosure



is not allowed processing, so it remains debatable whether a APO is even allowed to collect intelligence on this topic, etc.

Against the decision, the supervised entity can file an appeal within 15 days from the notification of the decision with the payment of the issued fee (Art. 74 PSL). The fact whether deficiencies and irregularities have been eliminated is determined in the control supervision.

According to the GAPL (Art. 190-206), APO has the right but also the duty to indirectly compel the supervised subject to implement the ordered measures, through the institution of 'indirect coercion' in the administrative procedure, i.e. through the procedure of forced execution of administrative acts by imposing fines. The basic condition is the enforceability of the decision. The fact of the enforceability of the decision depends on the possibility of further refutation of the decision with legal remedies, as well as on informing the party about the adopted decision. According to Art. 190 par. 2 of the GAPL, the decision of the first-instance authority, in this case the regional PD, becomes enforceable: 1) upon expiry of the appeal deadline, if the appeal has not been filed; 2) by notifying the party, if the appeal is not allowed; 3) by notifying the party, if the appeal does not delay the execution of the decision; 4) when all parties waive their right to appeal; and 5) by notifying the party of the decision, which discard or rejects the appeal. On the other hand, the decision of the second instance authority, in this case the Uniformed Police Directorate becomes enforceable when the party is informed about it.

In the decision by which the supervised entity is ordered to take certain measures, i.e., it sets an obligation to act or not to act, as a rule, a certain deadline is left to act on the decision, the so-called 'enforcement deadline' (Tomić, Milovanović, Cucić, 2017:208). If such a deadline is not left, then the general legal deadline of 15 days is applied (Art. 190, par. 4 GAPL). Two situations can arise here: 1) that the party voluntarily undertakes the action ordered by the decision or 2) that the party did not undertake the ordered action, when the forced execution procedure is initiated.

The regional PD, as the first-instance authority that issued the decision with the order of measures, when the decision becomes enforceable, puts a certificate of enforceability (the decision states the date when the decision became enforceable, the signature of the chief of PD and the stamp), and after that within eight days from the date of placing on the decision the certificate of enforceability of the decision on the imposition of a fine (Art. 198 GAPL). Fines are determined separately for individuals and legal entities. Fines are not determined in absolute amounts, but based on the average monthly earnings in Serbia. This prevents their devaluation over time, which would lead to their meaninglessness. Also, this makes the job of the legislator easier, who would otherwise have to adjust the amount of the fine with the growth of retail prices and other economic parameters (Tomić, Milovanović, Cucić, 2017:213). According to Article 198 par. 2 GAPL, a person (entrepreneur) is fined in the range of half to two average monthly wages per employee, including taxes and contributions, earned in Serbia in the previous month, according to the data of the Statistical Office of Republic of Serbia. For a legal entity, when determining the fine, the monthly income of the legal entity itself is taken into account, so that a fine can be imposed ranging from half of the monthly income to 10% of its annual income earned in Serbia in the previous year. Monthly income is determined on the basis of accounting documentation and annual reports submitted to SABR.

As a rule, when determining the fine, one should start from the issued minimum. If the supervised subject does not act according to the ordered measures despite the fine, the GAPL allows the re-imposition of the fine until the decision is implemented (Art. 198 par. 3 GAPL). In the next assessment, a fine should be imposed that is stricter than the previously imposed one, but not up to the legal maximum, but the fine should be measured according to the circumstances of each specific case. However, before passing another decision on the imposition of a fine, the regional PD should pass a new deci-



sion on execution, which sets a new deadline for the execution of the obligation and threatens with a new, as a rule, stricter fine. If the supervised subject does not act according to that decision either, and which is determined by the control supervision, the regional PD passes a new decision imposing a fine, which is forced implement.

Against the decision on the execution of the ordered measures, the supervised entity has the right to appeal within eight days, but only in relation to the time, place and manner of execution, and it is submitted to the Uniformed Police Directorate (Art. 202 GAPL). The appeal, if he/she believes that the execution would cause irreparable damage, provided that postponement the execution is not prohibited by law, nor against the public interest, can he/she propose postponement the execution (Art. 202 par. 4 GAPL). The proposal for postponement of execution is not decided by the Uniformed Police Directorate, but by the authority that made the decision that is executed (regional PD), and that in an urgent procedure.

When the decision on the imposition of a fine becomes final and enforceable, this administrative act with the mark of enforceability and finality is submitted to the territorially competent Misdemeanor Court that enforces the fine together with Treasury Administration. As a rule, the Treasury Administration immediately informs the Misdemeanor Court about the payment of a fine, by submitting a payment report along with a statement of daily changes in the respective accounts, and the Misdemeanor Court reports to the regional PD.

Findings

Supervision of private security can be defined as a set of measures and actions undertaken by an authorized police officer, which provide direct insight into the conduct and operations of legal entities, entrepreneurs and persons in the sense of the Private Security Law, the aim of which is to determine (il)legality or (ir)regularities in work, possible removal of harmful consequences of such behavior for protected goods, rights and interests and ordering measures to harmonize operations with the law, by-laws and standards in the field of private security. It can also be defined as a legal relationship between an active subject (authorized police officer) who, using special (police) methods, monitors, evaluates and influences the activities of a passive subject (supervised subject) by taking measures and actions in order to ensure the legal application of laws, by-laws and standards in area of private security. Supervision of private security by the police is a special type of supervision (*sui generis* supervision).

In essence, everything that is issued by the PSL as a misdemeanor is determined during supervision, but also by other regulations and standards. Supervision is carried out by inspecting the documents, the way PSO act and comparing the data with the factual situation. What is specific about the supervision of private security is the possibility of applying police powers and extending supervision to other misdemeanors and economic offenses under the jurisdiction of the police. Also, supervision can be extended to the detection and resolving of a felony, the collection of evidence and the undertaking of other actions in accordance with the CPC.

The supervision's record is a document that states the established factual situation and orders measures to eliminate possible irregularities. The record is a public document which, along with other documentation, can serve as evidence in the proceedings before the competent court.

In the supervision procedure, as an *ultima ratio*, two types of coercion can be used. The first is administrative-legal coercion, by which the supervised entity can be forced to implement the ordered mea-



asures through fines. Another type is police coercion or classical use of force that can be used in cases issued by Police Law (e.g. active and passive resistance, attack on a police officer, etc.).

The main criticism can be a more precise regulation of the private security supervision procedure by Private Security Law and, if necessary, a closer regulation by secondary legislation. This is especially related to the content, types and forms of supervision, then the procedure of private security supervision, principles of supervision (legality, responsibility, efficiency, independence, etc.), powers of police officers (undercover or simulated operations, crime scene investigations, searching business premises, etc.), entrusting supervision to other police officers, cooperation between the police and other inspection authorities, as well as specifying the competencies of other inspection authorities in the field of private security. Special attention must be paid to the realization of human and citizen rights, efficient provision of public authority services to the economy, equality in law enforcement, constant investigation of problems in the field of private security and directing supervision in that direction, etc.

Originality/Value

The value of this paper is reflected in the fact that it examines in a comprehensive and precise way the issue of police supervision of private security, which is important both from the aspect of realizing the freedoms and rights of citizens and from the aspect of the socio-economic progress of the state. Apart from the fact that in the scientific and professional literature there is no paper on police supervision of private security, the originality of the paper is indicated by the methods used and the conclusions reached by the authors. The paper can serve as a guideline in the future policing, but also for further doctrinal research in the social sciences and humanities.

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