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**A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF
THE DOMESTIC PRIVATE SECURITY
SYSTEM WITH AN INTERNATIONAL
PERSPECTIVE – FROM RIVAL TO
INDISPENSABLE PARTNER IN
COOPERATION**

THE ARGUMENTS OF THE PHD THESIS



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I. A short summary of the research objective

The presence of the private security sector has a strong and significant impact on all aspects of life. Alternative law enforcement actors are an important factor in creating security. Security is a collective social product. Due to the complexity and multifaceted nature of the activity, it is a complex task, and therefore it cannot be expected to be carried out exclusively by a single, dedicated public body, the police. The mission of law enforcement is to provide security, but this can be achieved as a result of social cooperation and collective work, in which, in addition to law enforcement agencies and law enforcement agencies, other actors such as local authorities, private security companies and civilian self-defence organisations also have important roles to play. This may be called a complementary policing system, in which the activities of public authorities are complemented, supported

and assisted by both market-based and civil organisations.¹ Modern society is destroying the cohesion of communities in society. The postmodern transformation has led to a loss of police monopoly, which resulted in an identity crisis, while the past 30 years have spawned many private and community policing organisations. The pluralism of policing works in two directions, one direction is the force acting against the state monopoly on policing, while the other on is the force reinforcing private security and civilian policing.² This implies that it is very important to actively cultivate the "lone" science of policing, to research its subject i.e. policing itself, and to research the increasingly important private security actors.

¹ CHRISTIÁN László (2018): „Rendészeti szervek” (Law Enforcement Agencies) in JAKAB András – FEKETE Balázs (szerk.): Internetes Jogtudományi Enciklopédia, Alkotmányjog rovat, rovatszerkesztő: BODNÁR Eszter, JAKAB András) <http://ijoten.hu/szocikk/rendeszeti-szervek>

² KEREZSI Klára – NAGY Veronika (2017): A rendészettudomány kritikai megközelítése. (A Critical Approach to Police Science) IN: BODA József, FELKAI László, PATYI András (szerk.): Ünnepi kötet a 70 éves Janza Frigyes tiszteletére, Dialóg Campus, Budapest, p. 275.

In my thesis, I aimed at exploring the essence of private security, its existence, justification and mission, and in this context, I endeavored to present the most important problems hindering the emergence, development, legislative environment, operational mechanisms, practices, development opportunities and effective functioning of the domestic private security sector.

In order to draw meaningful conclusions and recommendations, I also examined and assessed private security best practices in other countries. In the international perspective, I set up models based on the existence of similarities, selected typical examples (states) according to characteristic criteria, and compared similarities and differences in the private security sector.

In my view, my research would not be complete without conducting empirical research, as it is typically an area where theory and practice organically complement each other. My doctoral advisor and I conducted a questionnaire survey and drew up a private security problem map.

My research task was therefore twofold – on the one hand, I had to describe and present the situation of private security in Hungary in a comprehensive manner, and on the other hand, I had to carry out a comparative analysis of private security in several foreign countries.

My hypotheses

(1) The demand for private security services is fundamentally driven by a combination of increasing market demand for the protection of the increasing volumes of private property, public safety, and the current competitive market environment. The level of demand for private security depends on the current state of affairs and public order.

Due to the privatisation 30 years ago, an economic boom emerged in the field of private security. The evolution of legislation to protect private property begun that time, and the privatization of security also became the interest of the state while maintaining strict supervision and control over it. So

demand is an essential condition for private security. In our region, its precursors were as follows: the political regime change, the significant increase in the volume of private property as well as the reversal of the public-private property ratio since the regime change.

I proceeded from the definition of private security, which was created by my advisor and is also included in the 2019 edition of the Dictionary of Police Science as follows: “Private security is a crucial component of public security; it is an ideal, undisturbed state to be achieved and also an intangible social product created through collective cooperation, the enforcement of which requires the cooperation of private security and law enforcement actors alike.”³

This hypothesis has been fully confirmed. A new private security sector emerged in our country after the regime change. This process similarly took place in the former socialist countries of Eastern Europe in the 1990s.

³ Rendészettudományi szaklexikon (Encyclopedia of Police Science) (2019) szerk: Boda József, Dialóg Campus, Budapest, p.373.

The United States is the cradle of modern private security, with the first major private security guard services and detective agencies established here in 1850, and Allan Pinkerton's Pinkerton National Detective Agency was the very first to be employed by the government to protect the national railways. By the 1990s, the private security industry in the United States of America had grown into a multi-billion dollar a year industry employing over a million people. ⁴ According to 2019 data, Europe has the largest private security market globally (USD 36 bn), the second is Asia, excluding Japan (also close to USD 36 bn). North America is only third (USD 31 bn). It can also be seen that the Asian market is growing in importance, having already overtaken North America. The security services market is divided into three main segments: 1. Security systems (homes and commercial properties), 2. Private security guard services and security consultancy activities, 3. IT security, as opposed to traditional security services. Obviously, they are interconnected and one can be part of the other.

⁴ HESS, K.M.-WROBLESKI: Introduction to Private Security, p.25.

Global leadership is concentrated in four multinational security services companies with Securitas, and G4S being the two largest ones with recorded revenues of over USD 10 billion in 2019. The other two big companies are Prosegurés and Allied Universal, both of which posted revenues of over USD 5 billion in 2018. There are other giant security companies, but their areas of activity are limited to North America, and they do not provide services worldwide. One such company is ADT.⁵

In Japan, the first private security company was established in 1962, in South Korea the first private security companies were established as of 1953 following the Korean War, and the US influence and military presence is one of the driving factors behind the growth of the sector.

(2) Is there a need to expand the private security sector in terms of size and quality? What are the catalysts (determining factors) of expansion worldwide? And what are they in Hungary?

⁵ Security services: global market size | Statista (Letöltés dátuma: 2021.03.13.)

I examined the nature, expansion, qualitative and quantitative development of private security. I believe that the existence of private security can be taken as evidence, but at the same time, its application must be subject to appropriate legal safeguards. This hypothesis too has been fully confirmed. At global level, the role of the private security sector is growing. It relieves the burden on the state, and cooperates effectively with other alternative law enforcement actors.

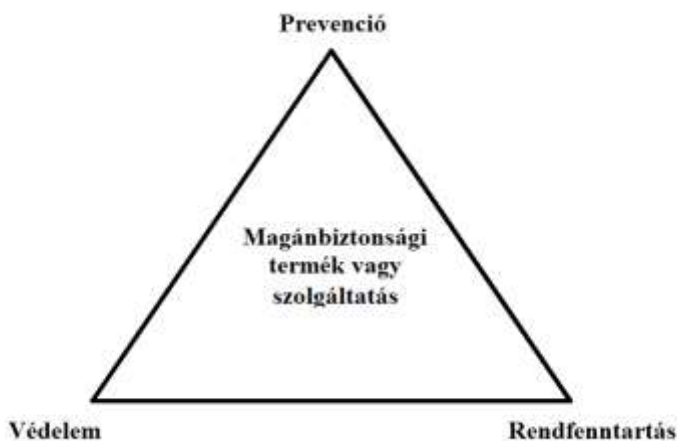
I have found that the basic catalyst factors for expansion are similar both at home and abroad, by local characteristics. The boundaries between public and private spaces have become blurred as the number of places open to the public keeps increasing, the need for complex security, and integrated security solutions is growing, and we need to keep pace with the growing threats of cyberspace; additionally, IT developments and the global business space (business intelligence, private investigation) also promote the expansion of the sector. It is also important to guarantee a secure and safe supply chain, which becomes a particular focus in times of pandemics.

(3) New macro-risks (terrorist threats, cybercrime, pandemics) can no longer be tackled and prevented within the traditional frameworks. There are a plenty of examples to support this, e.g. 9/11 and other terrorist attacks on shopping centers and schools both being soft targets.

This hypothesis has been fully confirmed. Following the 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York, a paradigm shift occurred in the history of security and private safety. The characteristics of terrorist acts has changed. Soft targets, such as schools, have become their focus. Child victims leave much deeper marks on people's psyches, and also have a greater social impact. During our study visit to the Czech Republic, I learned about the basics of soft target protection developed by the Soft Target Protection Institute located in the Czech Republic.

(4) According to the theories of Bruce George and Mark Button, private security has four essential functions. These four core functions are as follows: crime prevention, loss prevention, policing, and protection. I illustrated the theories of contemporary theorists with a triangle diagram.

Going beyond the theory a bit further, from my point of view, on another triangle diagram of security protection the following may be assigned to the vertices along the time dimension: preventive protection, real-time protection, and reactive protection; and these items show the very essence of private security. Compared to the above three items, law enforcement and policing, together with any and all other physical and technical protection activities, are subcategories of all three functions of protection.



This hypothesis has been fully confirmed, as it fully covers the private security sector in Hungary and in the countries

surveyed. In general, law enforcement administration has a protective function. It protects society from unlawful human behaviour by using the coercion of authority, which it can do because society has empowered it with legitimately used physical force to protect itself. As the state's monopoly on the use of force is broken and, at the same time, the demand for social self-management intensifies, previous state tasks are outsourced to market actors. Private security companies play an increasingly important role in the production of security as a collective social product. At the same time, it is also a dilemma for democracy, because the state's power to influence keeps weakening. So, on the one hand, there need to be rules on guarantee when outsourcing these activities in order to prevent abuses, and on the other hand, criminal justice must always remain with the state, it cannot be outsourced.

Obviously, it is civil societies that can achieve more as regards, the two prevention functions, i.e. crime prevention and loss prevention. There is a need to increase citizens' awareness of security, to strengthen social cohesion and to raise the prestige of the private security profession, all of which can only be

achieved through quality training and raising professional standards.

The policing function is basically the responsibility of the state and the armed law enforcement agencies, but some municipal policing responsibilities have already been taken over by a specialised independent organisation (the public area police).

As it is visible in case of all four essential functions, alternative law enforcement actors are increasingly involved in providing security. If we examine the Act on personal and property protection broken down by activity, we can see that protection of persons, guarding of real estate and movable property, escorting of cargo, cash-in-transit and valuables-in-transit are essential functions of protection and prevention. Event security is primarily a policing function, but can also have protection and prevention functions. The activity of designing and installing a property protection system is primarily a preventive function, while the activity of private investigation is primarily related to the two preventive essential functions.

(5) Validating the hypotheses of the domestic empirical research

What is the place/role/mission of the private security sector in the complex system of policing? What are the shortcomings as regards the regulation of private security activities, and what are the current practical issues? How can the sector be made more efficient?

5.1. Since the change of the regime, private security in Hungary has not been able to play the role it could play in the complex system of policing.

This hypothesis has been fully confirmed. The democratic transformation also required a change in the legal system, i.e. the legal regulation of law enforcement and an organisational reform. It soon became clear that a field as specialized as private security cannot be described using administrative theoretical methodology only.⁶ In fact, some respondents consider the times

⁶ Finszter Géza (2008): Bevezetés a rendészettudományba (Introduction to Police Science), RTF, Budapest, p.13.

before the regime change to be more orderly and calmer times, as state control had previously covered all areas. From the responses it has become clear to us that the key to strengthening and development of private security must be the creation of previously missing or incomplete conditions.

5.2. Alongside the police and other law enforcement actors, private security, as a relief factor, may increasingly be involved in the future carrying out law enforcement tasks

This hypothesis has only been partially confirmed, as the research shows that private security can only fulfil this function effectively if the training of personnel is of an adequate standard, the legislative environment is favourable, seamless and up-to-date, and there is increased mutual trust and closer cooperation between the private and public sectors. A great number of authorities and agencies could be relieved of their burdens by employing well-trained asset protection specialists. However, there is a need to create a new perspective, and a career model, because the workforce will age if it is not attractive to the younger generations. Future research could include the drawing of a demographic population pyramid of security guards. It is

not only the ageing of the security guard workforce, but also the ageing of senior security managers' pool that cause issues.⁷ (This was confirmed by a previous questionnaire survey.)

5.3. Regulation of private security is not sufficiently up-to-date, not refined enough, as there are many regulatory gaps, nor does it follow international trends.

This hypothesis has been fully confirmed. One of the conclusions of our empirical research is that the performance of the activity cannot be efficient, regular and profitable at the same time under the current conditions.

To be precise, 6.7% of respondents are only completely satisfied with the current rules, while 93.3% would like to change them. Given the importance of the sector, the existence of specific legislation concerning asset protection is welcome, but it needs to be modernised. Some think that a further amendment of the Act on the protection of property would be sufficient, together

⁷ Vö: Major László: A biztonsági vezető. (The Head of Security) In: Christián-Major-Szabó (szerk.): Biztonsági vezetői kézikönyv, Budapest, NKE, 2019. 65-81.

with a simultaneous amendment of other laws (e.g. tax, social security, public procurement), others, however, think that a completely new Act on the protection of property is necessary. 33% of respondents would settle for minor reforms, while 43% want major changes.

17% of respondents thought that breakthrough reform could only be achieved by creating a completely new conceptual code, this private security code having a general part and a specific part for each type of domestic activity. The recent publication of the Government Decree on the minimum service charges has led to an increase in commission fees. Public procurement is still slow to adapt, but a positive trend has already started.

5.4. The training system for private security personnel (from National Qualifications Register level to university level) needs improvement.

This hypothesis has only been partially confirmed. Reform is indeed necessary, except in tertiary education (University of Public Service, and Óbuda University). The FEOR list (standard classification of occupations) needs to be put in order and

training should be based on it. Respondents would like to make the use of breathalysers compulsory prior to the start of the lessons/exams of the training of security guards. An intelligence test would also be made a prerequisite for training. The Taylor principle of "the right man in the right job" is not being applied today. Due to the lack of skilled labour, private security companies are now forced to employ for almost all positions guards who have only elementary school education, and completed a 40+16 hours security guard course only.

Respondents considered the 5-year mandatory refresher training to be of the lowest quality. Private security and municipal policing training at the University of Public Service received the highest score. The security specialization at the university is constantly renewed, while maintaining contact with the profession on a daily basis. It brings in the best practitioners of the field, and at the same time monitors the needs of the market to ensure that it has the right security leaders to graduate. This is a great responsibility, as it is the only higher-level security management training in the country. With the launch of the master's degree course in security management at the university

in September 2020, professional requirements and expectations have been further raised.

5.5. Professional supervision of private security by the police needs to be reviewed

This hypothesis has been fully confirmed. The police authority lacks the capacity to perform this task properly. There is no weight to control. The results of the survey show that most people rate the work of the police as average. No respondent is fully satisfied with the role of the police. The solution would be a well-functioning professional association (chamber).

5.6. The advocacy and the professional activities of the Chamber of Personal Security, Asset Protection and Private Investigators need to be rethought.

This hypothesis has been fully confirmed. According to the respondents, membership of the Chamber should be compulsory for enterprises. Furthermore, it would be necessary to make it compulsory for companies to undergo a pre-qualification process, which would then be carried out by the professional

chamber. The chamber should also be responsible for drawing up and strictly enforcing ethical rules, coordinating a complex training system and developing a career path model.

In addition to advocacy and representation (within the employer-employee relationship), there should also be a need for effective professional representation for both employers and employees.

One of the conclusions of our empirical research was that four factors, i.e. positive media, rising professional standards, changes in the legal norms that presently hinder the efficient operation of the sector, and a responsible and law-abiding attitude would all lead to a better prestige of the private security profession in our country. The sector places a strong emphasis on legal compliance, even if this attitude puts it at a competitive disadvantage. Having studied the Scandinavian model of private security in Northern Europe, I found that citizens in those countries have deep faith and trust in the police, only a few suspect corruption, and even a few blatant corruption scandals failed to shake people's perception of an "honest policeman", whereas in South Korea, for instance, the police are seen as

servants of authoritarian power because of their historical roots, and their perception is improving only slowly and slightly.

In Asia, the basis of compliance culture is quite different, largely due to their mentality and psyche, and also because of the Confucian roots. Likewise, the social perception of law enforcement actors and the perception of private security officers differs from culture to culture. The perception of private security is made up of experiences and expectations. The media and professional standards play an important role in positively influencing public perceptions.

II. A brief description of the studies carried out, the method of research and collection of materials, the identification and use of sources

My thesis is divided into eight major structural units, each of which required different research and investigation methods. Having introduced the research objectives, hypotheses and methodology, the second chapter of my thesis, by reviewing the available relevant literature, outlines the domestic and universal history of private security, focusing on developments in the Anglo-Saxon environment. Chapters three and four deal with the establishment of police science, the theoretical and scientific background of private security and its place in the system. The fifth chapter deals with the legal regulation of private security. The sixth one provides an assessment of the current situation of private security in the country in the light of empirical research. Chapter seven provides an international perspective on the

private security systems of other countries. The concluding chapter provides a proof of my thesis and its conclusions.

The presentation of the historical development of domestic private security was mainly based on secondary research and literature. In the context of primary research, I used unstructured in-depth interviews with experts to describe the role of the professional chamber and empirical research based on a questionnaire survey of security managers. The examination of the constitutional foundations of private security and the determination of the scientific taxonomic position of private security is also a secondary research task based on both domestic and foreign literature.

In addition to the general overview of the domestic private security sector, the other main area of research in my thesis was the description of private security solutions abroad. On the one hand, during the international outlook I conducted primary research – in the case of South Korea, Slovenia, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, I conducted expert interviews during my study visits and during the visits of visiting professors, and on the other hand, I used secondary research and literature review.

In the case of the Scandinavian examples, I relied exclusively on secondary research and literature.

As a primary research, unstructured expert interviews (qualitative interview method) were conducted with professors from the Korean National Police University (KNPU), Czech private security experts, and visiting professors from Slovenia, Slovakia and the USA at the University of Public Service.

In my thesis, I processed my findings on the private security of foreign states by comparing foreign solutions with the current legislation and practice. I highlighted the typical characteristics of the private security sector in each country, thus generating models.

Empirical research on the situation of private security in Hungary

(1) Complex research

To my knowledge, until now no researchers have ever conducted a complex study of the policing activities of private security actors, using such investigative criteria and structure. The research on private security in Hungary, it being a part of the law enforcement system providing security, was carried out together

with my thesis supervisor, Dr. László Christián. First, we visited a number of private security companies with a dominant position in the domestic market. These companies included Hungarian-based and foreign-based multinational companies, and we conducted in-depth interviews with top professional executives to refine the questionnaire in order to get the most accurate picture of the current state of private security in our country.

(2) Primer research 1 (qualitative interviews)

Therefore, the research started with a fundamental primary research based on expert interviews with private security professionals (qualitative interviewing method). The research was essentially an exploratory research due to its fundamental nature.

(3) Primer research 2 (quantitative interviews)

The second phase of the research involved conducting further primary research based on the results of the fundamental research. This research was based on a quantitative survey method. A questionnaire had been compiled and then, with the involvement of the partners of our department, and using the so-called snowball method, we contacted the managers of the most

prominent private security companies in the sector with our dedicated questionnaire.

III. Findings of the research, its potential uses

The research findings of my thesis can further be used in several areas of private security.

1. Defining private security according to its tasks, functions, and its place in the system of law enforcement

In my thesis, I have listed the different types of private security activities, defined and demonstrated their essential functions, and pointed out how the private security sector (as an organisation, activity, public service, industry) differs from the public police sector. Exploring the concept and raising awareness of the characteristics of private security can be particularly important for law enforcement decision-makers. Even over 130 years ago, private security already had its well-constructed definition: “*Private security protects the life and health of citizens, their property and their honour.*”⁸” This

⁸ FEKETE Gyula (1889): A rendészeti igazgatás és a centralisatio, (Law Enforcement Administration and Centralization) In: Magyar Közigazgatás, (7. évfolyam, 1-52. szám), 1889-09-12/37. szám

concept also fits logically into Tomcsányi's system of administrative divisions, published some 40 years later.⁹

2. Processing the history of domestic private security

Works on the history of policing in Hungary have largely focused on the development of police and gendarmerie, with an undeserved neglect of private security. Private security has been with us since the very beginning, it is as old as humanity itself. Ever since the advent of material surplus or excess, people have had a need to protect them.

My thesis also provides a comprehensive, and development-focused overview of the history of private security rules and regulations in Hungary. The legal history outline of private security also contributes to the development of the relevant existing legislation, as it also provides solutions to some of the current problems in the private security legislation.

3. Private security problem map

⁹ TOMCSÁNYI Móric (1933): Magyar közigazgatási és pénzügyi jog, Különös (szakigazgatási) rész, (Hungarian administrative and financial law, Special (administrative) part) Budapest, a szerző saját kiadása, p.12.

In addition to describing the anomalies found in the problem map, I also made suggestions for tackling each of the problems mentioned. Without listing all the problems identified here, I would like to highlight three major issues that I consider to be the most important to be tackled:

1. the private security profession lacks adequate, consistent and effective legal and professional oversight,
2. inconsistent and poor quality of training in personal and property security
3. inadequate remuneration (funding) of the workforce.

Of the three areas highlighted here, the first one is by far the most important and the source of many anomalies in private security. Although these enterprises are market-based companies that do not exercise public authority, professional supervision based on appropriate uniform standards is of high importance. There is a need for high-quality training at all levels, not only for those personnel with decision-making competence; and also there is a need for adequate remuneration.

4. The links of the police with the complementary law enforcement actors

I have analyzed the links between the police and complementary law enforcement actors (Part V, Chapter 2). I found that there is a trend towards the strengthening of the control and surveillance functions of the police, and the outsourcing of its other tasks to private security actors. So as the police is relieved, its functions and tasks are reduced, but at the same time its control and surveillance functions are further strengthened. In terms of tasks, both sectors and individuals have already been given greater legal opportunities to carry out their own policing tasks, in which the police is effectively involved. To summarise, the main tools of the police are as follows: they are involved in and participate in the training and examination of actors, as well as in the issuing of licences, carrying out background (criminal history) checks, and investigations as regards the use of coercive measures.

5. Foreign private security solutions, and private security policing models

In my research I introduced the private security systems found in several foreign countries. One of the findings of my research is that, as a result of my comparative work, I was able to place domestic private security in an appropriate international context, to point out anomalies in certain areas and to formulate recommendations for decision-makers to remedy the existing problems. I consider the Scandinavian model of private security the best functioning model and most appropriate example to follow.

The presentation of foreign solutions and best practices provides useful knowledge for researchers, practitioners, and even legislators.

In addition to the above, the main findings of my thesis include the following:

Everywhere, the level of protection is determined by the demand of the sector-specific profit-oriented market.

Each of these above private security models can be effective enough to offer the best possible (near-optimal) level of public security for the public, provided that the partners involved in

public security activities work well together and do a good job in carrying out their respective roles.

I am confident that my research will contribute to the development of police science in Hungary and provide useful knowledge for police researchers, practitioners and policy makers. I am also confident that my thesis will help organise how domestic law enforcement agencies can function more efficiently and thus perform their tasks more effectively (e.g. by using Lean-Six Sigma, Part V, Chapter 18).

IV. Publications on the topic of the thesis

1. GÖRÖMBEI László - ROTTLER Violetta (2021): Új szemlélet a magánbiztonsági szektorban: a magánbiztonság és az állami rendészet együttműködésének Lean-Six Sigma modellje (A new approach in the private security sector: the Lean-Six Sigma model of cooperation between private security and public law enforcement), In: Gazdaság és Jog, XXIX. évfolyam, 2021/9., pp. 19-24.
2. KOVÁCS Sándor - ROTTLER Violetta (2021): A modern magánbiztonsági szektor kialakulásának története az első törvényi szintű szabályozásig (The history of the development of the modern private security sector up to the time of its first legislation), In: Belügyi Szemle (megjelenés alatt)
3. ROTTLER Violetta (2021): Magánbiztonsági tevékenységek végzésének engedélyezése az Egyesült Királyságban, valamint a magyar magánbiztonsági szakirányítás működésének vázlata (The licensing of private security activities in the UK and an outline of the operation of the Hungarian private security governance), In: Belügyi Szemle, 2021/3.szám, pp.487-503, 17p. DOI: 10.38146/BSZ.2021.3.8
4. ROTTLER Violetta (2021): A magánbiztonság kialakulása, fejlődése, trendjei és jogi szabályozása Kelet-Ázsiában (The emergence, evolution, trends and legal regulation of private security in East Asia), IX.

International Research Institute Társadalomtudományi Konferencia tanulmánykötete, Szlovákia (megjelenés alatt)

5. CHRISTIÁN László - ROTTLER Violetta: (2021): Magánbiztonsági helyzetértékelés 2019-2020 (Private security situation assessment 2019-2020), In: GLOSSA IURIDICA 8 : 1-2, pp. 159-182.
6. CHRISTIÁN László - ROTTLER Violetta: (2019): A magánbiztonság és az önkormányzati rendszet fogalomrendszere (The concepts of private security and municipal policing), In: Christián, László; Major, László; Szabó, Csaba (szerk.) Biztonsági vezetői kézikönyv, Budapest, Magyarország: Ludovika Egyetemi Kiadó, pp. 13-36.
7. CHRISTIÁN László - ROTTLER Violetta: (2019): A biztonság megteremtésének új megközelítése: komplementer rendszet (A new approach to building security: complementary policing), In: Ladislav, Igenyes; Dávid, Varhol (szerk.) „Trendy rozvoja súkromnej bezpečnosti v krajinách V4”, Pozsony, Szlovákia, pp. 90-98.
8. ROTTLER Violetta (2019: Gondolatok a magánbiztonság köréből (Reflections on private security), In.: MAGYAR RENDÉSZET XIX.: 4 pp. 81-95.
9. ROTTLER Violetta (2017): A magánbiztonság skandináv modellje (The Scandinavian model of private security), In: Christián, László (szerk.) Rendészettudományi kutatások:

Az NKE Rendészetelméleti Kutatóműhely tanulmánykötete, Budapest, Magyarország : Dialóg Campus Kiadó, (2017) pp. 111-120.

10. ROTTLER Violetta (2016): The Scandinavian Model of Private Security

In: DRAGANA, KOLARIĆ; ĐORĐE, ĐORĐEVIĆ; MILAN, ŽARKOVIĆ; DRAGAN, RANĐELOVIĆ; BOBAN, MILOJKOVIĆ; DANE, SUBOŠIĆ; SAŠA, MIJALKOVIĆ; OBRAD, STEVANOVIĆ; ZORAN, ĐURĐEVIĆ; TIJANA, ŠURLAN; NIKOLA, MILAŠINOVIĆ; DRAGOSLAVA, MIĆOVIĆ (szerk.) INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE “ARCHIBALD REISS DAYS” = MEĐUNARODNI NAUČNI SKUP „DANI ARČIBALDA RAJSA“: THEMATIC CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE = TEMATSKI ZBORNIK RADOVA MEĐUNARODNOG ZNAČAJA, Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, tanulmánykötet, Belgrád, Szerbia, pp. 418-426.

11. ROTTLER Violetta (2016): Safer Planet avagy informatikai innovációs megoldások a magánbiztonság világában (Safer Planet or IT innovation solutions for private security), In: DETEKTOR PLUSZ 23 : 3 Paper: 1 (2016)

12. ROTTLER Violetta (2016): A dél-koreai magánbiztonság helyzete és a koreai Magánbiztonsági Törvény gyakorlati alkalmazása (The state of private security in South Korea and the practical application of the Korean Private

Security Act), In: Karlovitz, János Tibor (szerk.)
Társadalom, kulturális háttér, gazdaság: IV. IRI
Társadalomtudományi Konferencia tanulmánykötete,