

## **THE EVOLUTION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FORCES TO ENSURE AND RESTORE PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF SPORTS EVENTS**

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**Abstract:** The effectiveness of law enforcement in ensuring and restoring public order and security has evolved significantly over time, influenced by multiple factors, including technological innovations, legislative changes, professional training and international cooperation. This aspect is particularly important in the context of sporting events, which gather a large number of participants and potential risks. The purpose of this article is to increase the efficiency and remediation of the operative actions of law enforcement during public and sports events. The results of the mathematical modeling showed that the time of the actions of the forces to ensure public order for exceptional situations is 2.73 times higher than the standard ones according to the existing techniques and 2.68 times – in the case of applying the proposed techniques. The total time of the actions of the forces to ensure public order is 38% lower in the case of the application of the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones. Timpul acțiunilor forțelor la restabilirea ordinii publice pentru situații excepționale este mai mare decât celor standard de 1,63 ori conform tehnicilor existente și de 1,75 ori – în cazul aplicării tehnicilor propuse. The total time of the actions of the forces to restore public order is lower by 29% in the exceptional case and the application of the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones. The total time of force actions to restore public order is 33% less in the standard case and the application of the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones.

**Introduction:** The evolution of the effectiveness of law enforcement in ensuring and restoring public order and security is a subject of great importance, especially in the context of sporting events, which attract a large number of spectators and participants, thus generating potential security risks. Large sporting events such as the Olympic Games, the Football World Cup or regional championships represent opportunities not only for entertainment and competition, but also major challenges in terms of crowd management and incident prevention. Sporting events are occasions that bring together large numbers of people from

various corners of the world, thus creating a conducive environment for various types of incidents, from hooliganism and violence to terrorist threats. Ensuring security in these contexts is not only a necessity for the protection of participants and spectators, but also an essential component of the overall success of the event. Any major security incident can have negative repercussions both on the image of the organizers and on the host city or country. The given article presents the results of the assessment of the effectiveness of the forces in ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass and increasing demonstrations according to the proposed and existing techniques, as well as the comparative analysis of the results obtained. The purpose of this article is to increase the efficiency and remediation of the operative actions of law enforcement during public and sports events. They are described: Compartment 1. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the forces in ensuring public security order according to the proposed techniques. Compartment 2. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the forces in restoring order and public security according to the proposed techniques. Compartment 3. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the forces in ensuring and restoring public order and security according to existing techniques. Compartment 4. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the actions of the forces in ensuring public security based on existing techniques in complex cases. Compartment 5. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the forces in restoring public security according to existing techniques. Compartment 6. Comparative analysis of time data to ensure and restore public order. Section 7. Theoretical and comparative argumentation of the effectiveness of the proposals regarding the improvement of the public security system. Section 8. Conclusions.

**Material-method:** Research methods: the empirical method, which allowed the identification of the current level of security in the field of public order, including during mass and sports events; the comparison method, for comparing the national public security system with the security systems of international countries; the systemic method, for the analysis of the current situation, which permanently and stably allowed me to be aware of the new forms in the field of methods, tactics and procedures for ensuring public security. In the present paper we used the principles of objectivity, punctuality and quality in the research of the aspects of maintaining security, ensuring and restoring public order under normal conditions of activity of the public security forces as well as during mass and sports events. According to the requests of the local public administration and the organizers of the protest events, as well as the action plans of the law enforcement and public security forces, the representatives of the law enforcement agencies will work in the places of any public event in a necessary number of forces in order to ensure OSP, negotiations and documentation [ 1], [5]. The paper uses existing time indicators for actions to ensure and restore OSP, taken from personal practice, as well as from the practice of current

collaborators of OSP forces. A separate index document would not exist in the current OSP system.

Considering that the necessary forces are mobilized among collaborators, who at the time of the event are in service, the need for additional time for gathering and equipping the forces disappears. The following time indexes are proposed for OSP insurance actions: Time for checking forces and receiving missions before moving to the TAv event location = 10 min; The time for boarding the personnel in the means of transport and special means  $TA\hat{=}$  10 min; Travel time from the place of deployment to the place of the TAdep event = 30 min; Time for disembarking, lining up and receiving additional missions TAdeb = 15 min; The time for occupying the seats in the TAoc device = 15 min. Based on the time indices described, the total time of the actions of the OP's security forces will be evaluated as follows:  $TA = TAv + TA\hat{+} TAdep + TAdeb + TAoc = 80$  min.

In cases, when the operational situation requires a wider and more prompt involvement of the OP forces, it moves to staged actions. **Stage 1.** Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 with documentation, observation and surveillance functions, which report to the leader of the OP forces the information, obtained of operational interest [5] move to the place of the demonstration from the action elements.

The superiors of the mentioned groups ensure the appropriate gathering and equipping of subordinate personnel. These groups, arriving at the premises of the service headquarters, of which they are a part, prepare for the fulfilment of the missions set by the superior boss, at least one day before the public event. After the appropriate equipment, the superiors of the groups present the troops in front of the superior chief for training and receiving concrete missions. Here time indices will be used for the groups in the given stage, namely: assembly time  $Ta1 = 10$  min and equipment time  $Te1 = 10$  min. For the movement of the given groups, modern means of transport will be used, equipped with traffic lights and accompanied by a road patrol crew. In the given case, the travel time to the venue of the public event will be only  $Tdep1 = 20$  min from the place of deployment. From the moment of arrival at the venue of the mass event, the mentioned groups will occupy the action positions within the prior device. In conditions of prior organization of the actions, the time of occupying the positions in the device can be  $Toc1 = 10$  min. So, for stage 1 the total time of the actions will be:  $TAE1 = Ta1 + Te1 + Tv + Tdep1 + Toc1 = 60$  min.

**Stage 2.** Group 5 with specialists in dialogues and negotiations moves to the place of the demonstration. The given group can be from 2 to 10 people, depending on the nature and extent of the public event. That group requires the least preparation time [13]. The personnel assigned to carry out the given mission will present themselves in an organized manner in the premises of the OP forces headquarters to receive instructions and missions. The time for instruction will be  $Ti2 = 15$  min.

Their movement to the place of the public event will constitute  $T_{dep2} = 20$  min. The time of occupying the positions in the device will constitute  $T_{oc2} = 10$  min. So, at stage 2, the total time will be:  $TAE2 = T_{i2} + T_{dep2} + T_{oc2} = 45$  min.

**Stage 3.** Groups 6-11 move to the site with the functions of stopping, blocking, channeling, filtering, fragmentation, reduced or even prohibited access in some areas and nearby streets, as well as protection and escort functions through the corridor of stakes, formed by the specialized group, for people who want to leave the action area [9]. This stage can be characterized as the most extensive by the time required to assemble, equip, check and set missions, embark, move, disembark and occupy the seats in the device. Since at the given stage the effective already in time must be gathered in the premises of the deployment of the OP forces, the following actions will be carried out: Checking the forces and receiving the missions before moving to the place of the event, for which time  $T_{v3} = 10$  min will be requested; Boarding of the personnel on the means of transport and special means in time  $T_{i3} = 10$  min; Travel from the place of deployment to the place of the event in time  $T_{dep3} = 30$  min; Landing, lining up and receiving time-adding missions  $T_{deb3} = 15$  min; Occupancy of places in the device in time  $T_{oc3} = 15$  min. The total time of the actions of the forces at the given stage will constitute:  $TAE3 = T_{v3} + T_{i3} + T_{dep3} + T_{deb3} + T_{oc3} = 80$  min

**Stage 4.** In the critical situation, upon the indication of the leader of the OP forces, groups 12-19 move with the functions of intervention, application of special means, detention and preventive arrest of violent persons, escort to special vehicles and organization of their guard [5].

Considering that the groups participating in the given stage are some of the most organized and trained, which are always ready to carry out any type of mission during group violations at public events and equipped with everything necessary, including special transport, we propose the following stock time indices: The operating time of the assembly  $T_{a4} = 10$  min; Time for checking forces and means, receiving  $T_{v4}$  missions = 10 min; Travel time  $T_{dep4} = 20$  min; The time of occupying the seats in the  $T_{oc4}$  device = 10 min. The total time of the actions of the forces at the given stage will constitute:  $TAE4 = T_{a4} + T_{v4} + T_{dep4} + T_{oc4} = 50$  min. The total time of the actions of the forces at the described stages will constitute:  $TAE = TAE1 + TAE2 + TAE3 + TAE4 = 235$  min.

Peaceful mass events can quickly turn violent. That is why the public order forces must be prepared for any type of situation caused by protest participants or by a group with criminal elements, who intend to destabilize the situation and peace in society [1], [2], [3], [4], [5].

For urgent actions of involvement and then intervention to restore public order, the special forces need operational time, namely: mobilization (assembly), equipping,

arming, making the necessary transport available, checking personnel and equipment, boarding, moving, disembarking and occupying seats in devices [4], [5]. The following time indices are proposed for the action of the public order forces in a state of crisis from the moment the alarm signal is announced until their arrival at the place of mass events: The time for mobilization (assembly)  $TR_{mob}$ , in the places of subdivision deployment of the OP forces. The given index will depend on the travel distance from the farthest place in the locality and the mode of travel (business, personal, public transport, etc.); The time for equipping, arming and making the necessary transport available to the  $TR_e$ . It takes 20 minutes to perform the respective actions; The time for checking the effective, special means of transport, setting the preliminary missions  $TR_v = 10$  min; The time for boarding the personnel in the means of transport  $TR_{\hat{r}} = 10$  min; Travel time from the place of deployment to the place of the event.  $TR_{dep}$ ; Time for disembarking, lining up and receiving additional missions  $TR_{deb} = 15$  min; The time for occupying the seats in the  $TR_{oc}$  device = 15 min; The total time of the actions of the forces to restore public order can be evaluated as follows (for  $TR_{mob} = 60$  min and  $TR_{dep} = 20$  min):  $TR = TR_{mob} + TR_e + TR_v + TR_{\hat{r}} + TR_{dep} + TR_{deb} + TR_{oc} = 160$  min. In more complex cases, the restoration of public order will be carried out in stages.

Stage 1. Having been gathered in time in the premises of the permanent deployment and trained, with missions already received, at the site of the public event first the elements 1-12 of the device are moved, intended for the installation of the external circular guard, dams, blockades, cordons for the purpose the non-admission of the movement of the mob and the flow of citizens to it, the formation of the internal alignment of the circular guard [13]. For the given stage, the following time indices of the actions of the OP forces are proposed: The time for gathering forces  $TR_{a1} = 60$  min;  $TR_{e1}$  equipment time = 20 min; Time for checking the personnel, special means and transport, setting the preliminary missions  $TR_{v1} = 10$  min; The time for boarding the personnel on the means of transport and special means  $TR_{\hat{r}1} = 10$  min.; Travel time from the location of deployment to the location of the event  $TR_{dep1} = 30$  min; Time of disembarking, lining up and receiving additional missions  $TR_{deb1} = 15$  min; Occupancy time in device  $TR_{oc1} = 15$  min. The total time for the given stage will be:  $TR_{e1} = TR_{a1} + TR_{e1} + TR_{v1} + TR_{\hat{r}1} + TR_{deb1} + TR_{oc1} = 160$  min.

Stage 2. Groups 13-25 move to the site. As the aggressiveness of the elements destabilizing the public order increases, the public order cordon with the unequipped first-echelon employees withdraws and is replaced by the second-echelon military, equipped for forceful intervention. The following time indices of the actions at the given stage are proposed: The operative time of the general meeting  $TR_{a2} = 10$  min; Time of checking forces and means, receiving  $TR_{v2}$  missions = 10 min; Travel time  $TR_{dep2} = 20$  min; The time of occupying the seats in the  $TR_{oc2}$  device = 10 min.

The total time of the actions of the forces in stage 2 will be:  $TRE2 = TRa2 + TRv2 + TRdep2 + TRoc2 = 50$  min.

**Stage 3.** At this stage, aggressive protesters are surrounded, their detention and body search are carried out, and their escort to the nearest police inspectorate is organized for further investigative measures. The stage is completed by the withdrawal of the OP forces. For the given stage of the OP forces' actions, the following indices are proposed: Time for encircling the protesters  $TRip3 = 10$  min;

2. Time for detaining protesters  $TRrp3 = 10$  min; Time for escorting detainees  $TRer3 = 20$  min; Time for withdrawal of forces  $TRrf3 = 30$  min. Total time at stage 3 will be:  $TRE3 = TRip3 + TRrp3 + TRer3 + TRrf3 = 70$  min. The total time of the actions in stages 1-3 will be:  $TRt = TRE1 + TRE2 + TRE3 = 280$  min.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the forces in ensuring and restoring public order and security according to existing techniques: Time indicators for ensuring and restoring public order according to existing techniques can be evaluated in the following way. The time for gathering forces to ensure public order  $TAea = 0$  for the reason that collaborators gather in advance, once they arrive at work. Time to check forces and receive missions before moving to  $TAev$  event location = 20 min; The time for boarding the personnel in the means of transport and special means  $TAei = 20$  min; Travel time from the location of deployment to the location of the  $TAedep$  event = 45 min; Time to disembark, line up and receive additional missions  $TAedeb = 25$  min; The time for occupying the seats in the  $TAeoc$  device = 20 min. The total time of the actions of the forces to ensure public order according to the existing techniques will be evaluated in the following way:

$TAe = TAea + TAev + TAei + TAedep + TAedeb + TAeoc = 130$  min.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the actions of the forces in ensuring public order and security based on existing techniques in complex cases. In complex cases, when OP insurance is carried out in stages, the time of actions will be evaluated in the following way: Stage 1.  $TAea1$  assembly time and  $TAee1$  equipping groups with documentation, observation and surveillance functions as a whole take up to 20min each.  $TAev1$  check time = 15 min. The travel time to the venue of the event is  $TAedep1 = 30$  min. Time to occupy the seats in the  $TAeol$  device = 15 min.

The total time for stage 1 will be:  $TAeE1 = TAea1 + TAev1 + TAedep1 + TAeoc1 = 100$  min. Stage 2. The group with specialists in dialogues and negotiations moves to the place of the demonstration. The personnel assigned to carry out the given missions present themselves in an organized manner and at the time indicated by the superior in the premises of the OP forces headquarters to receive the last instructions and missions. Time for  $TAei2$  instruction = 20 min. Travel time to the place of the public event constitutes  $TAedep2 = 30$  min. The time of occupying the positions in the device constitutes  $TAeoc2 = 10$  min. The total time at stage 2 is:

$T_{AeE2} = T_{Aei2} + T_{Aedep2} + T_{Aeoc2} = 60$  min. Stage 3. The groups with the functions of stopping, blocking, channeling, filtering, fragmentation, reduced or prohibited access in some areas and nearby streets, as well as protection and accompanying functions through the path corridor, formed by the specialized group, move to the site, for people who want to leave the action area. At the given stage, the effective in time must gather in the premises of the deployment of the OP forces. The rest of the actions are carried out in the following terms of time: Time to check forces and receive missions before moving to  $T_{Aev3}$  event location = 20 min; The boarding time of the personnel in the means of transport and the special means  $T_{Aei3} = 20$  min; Travel time from the place of deployment to the place of the  $T_{Aedep3}$  event; The time of disembarking, lining up and receiving additional missions constitutes  $T_{Aedeb3} = 15$  min; The time for occupying the seats in the device constitutes  $T_{Aeoc3} = 15$  min. The total time of the actions of the forces at stage 3 will constitute (for  $T_{Aedep3} = 45$  min):  $T_{AeE3} = T_{Aev3} + T_{Aei3} + T_{Aedep3} + T_{Aedeb3} + T_{Aeoc3} = 115$  min. **Stage 4.** At the given stage, groups with intervention functions, application of special means, detention and preventive arrest of violent persons, escorting to special vehicles and organization of their security move. When executing the mentioned functions, time limits can be evaluated in the following way: The operating time of the  $T_{Aea4}$  general assembly = 20 min; Time of checking forces and means, receiving  $T_{Aev4}$  missions = 20 min; Travel time  $T_{Aedep4} = 30$  min; The time of occupying the seats in the  $T_{Aeoc4}$  device = 10 min. The total time of the actions of the forces at the given stage will constitute:  $T_{AeE4} = T_{Aea4} + T_{Aev4} + T_{Aedep4} + T_{Aeoc4} = 80$  min. The total time of the actions of the forces to secure the OP is:  $T_{tAe} = T_{AeE1} + T_{AeE2} + T_{AeE3} + T_{AeE4} = 355$  min.

*Evaluation of the effectiveness of the forces in restoring public order and security according to existing techniques.* The following time indices can be used when evaluating the duration of OP restoration according to existing techniques: The general assembly time for the "Alarm" signal of the law enforcement forces constitutes  $T_{Rea} = 90$  min. The time for equipping, arming and making the necessary transport available  $T_{Ree} = 25$  min. The time for checking the personnel, special means, transport, setting the preliminary missions  $T_{Rev} = 20$  min; The boarding time of the personnel in the means of transport and special means  $T_{Rei1} = 20$  min; Travel time to the venue of the event. it will be  $T_{Redep}$ . Time for disembarking, lining up and receiving  $T_{Redeb}$  missions = 20 min; The time for occupying the seats in the  $T_{Reoc}$  device = 20 min. The total time of the actions of the forces to restore public order will constitute (for  $T_{Redep} = 45$  min):  $T_{tRe} = T_{Rea} + T_{Ree} + T_{Rev} + T_{Rei1} + T_{Redep} + T_{Redeb} + T_{Reoc} = 240$  min. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the actions of the forces in restoring public security based on staged operations: *Stage 1.* Having

been gathered in time, the elements of the device are first moved to the site of the public event, intended for the installation of the external circular guard, barriers, blockades, cordons in order to prevent the movement of the mob and the flow of citizens to it, the formation of the internal alignment of the circular guard. For the given stage the time indications will be: The time of gathering forces  $T_{Rea1} = 90$  min;  $T_{Tee1}$  equipment time = 30 min; The time for checking the personnel, special means and transport, setting the preliminary missions  $T_{Rev1} = 15$  min; The boarding time of the personnel in the means of transport and special means  $T_{Re\hat{e}1} = 10$  min; Travel time from the location of deployment to the location of the  $T_{Redep1}$  event = 45 min; The time of disembarking, lining up and receiving additional missions  $T_{Redeb1} = 15$ min; The time to occupy the seats in the  $T_{Reoc1}$  device = 15 min. The total time for the given stage will be:  $T_{ReE1} = T_{Rea1} + T_{Tee1} + T_{Rev1} + T_{Re\hat{e}1} + T_{Redep1} + T_{Redeb1} + T_{Reoc1} = 220$  min. **Stage 2.** Force intervention groups move to the scene. Time indices of the actions of the OP forces will be: The operational time of the general meeting  $T_{Rea2} = 20$  min; Time of verification of forces and means, receipt of  $T_{Rev2}$  missions = 20 min; Travel time  $T_{Redep2} = 30$  min; Occupancy time in the  $T_{Reoc2}$  device = 10 min. The total time of the actions of the forces at the given stage is:  $T_{ReE2} = T_{Rea2} + T_{Rev2} + T_{Redep2} + T_{Reoc2} = 80$  min. **Stage 3.** At this stage, aggressive protesters are surrounded, their detention and body search are carried out, and their escort to the nearest police inspectorate is organized for further investigative measures. The stage is completed by the withdrawal of the OP forces. At the given stage the following time indices can be determined: The time of encircling the protesters  $T_{Re\hat{i}p3} = 15$  min; The detention time of  $T_{Rerp3}$  protesters = 20 min; Time of escorting detainees  $T_{Reer3} = 30$  min; Force withdrawal time  $T_{Rerf} = 30$  min. The total time at the given stage will be:  $T_{ReE3} = T_{Re\hat{i}p3} + T_{Rerp3} + T_{Reer3} + T_{Rerf3} = 95$  min. The total time of the actions of the forces to restore the OP will be:  $T_{tRe} = T_{ReE1} + T_{ReE2} + T_{ReE3} = 395$  min.

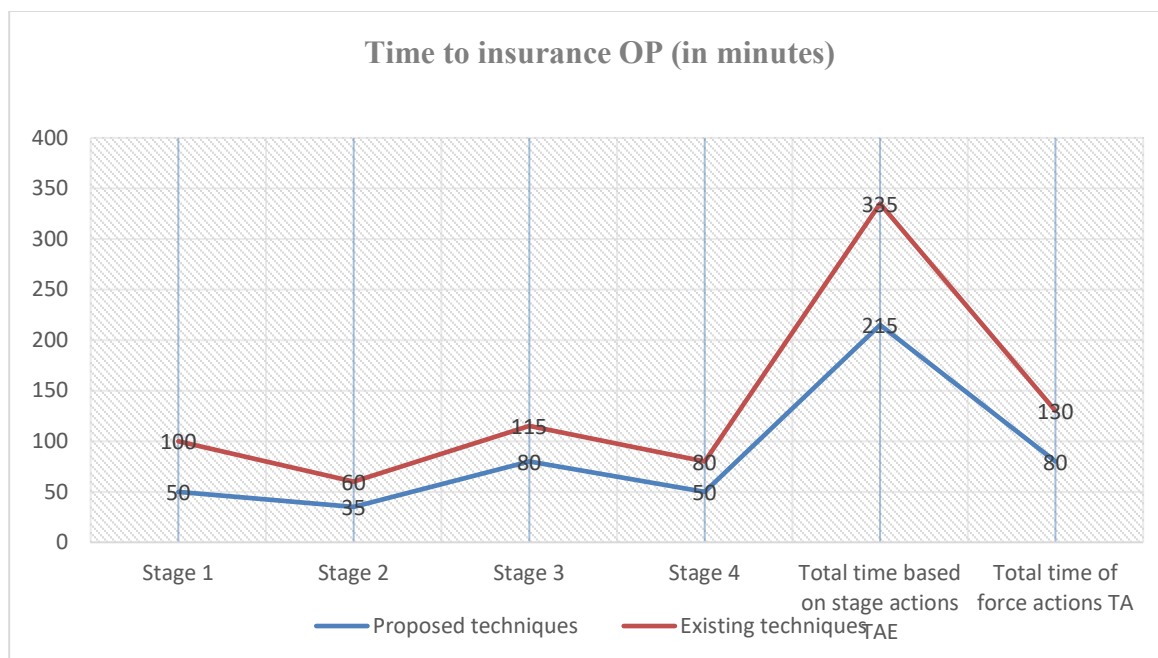
**Results:** In Table 1. and Figure 1. are presented the data on the duration of actions to ensure public order according to the existing techniques  $T_{Ate}$  and those proposed  $T_{Atp}$ , the relationship between the respective times  $R_A = T_{Ate}/T_{Atp}$  and the relative time difference  $D_A = (T_{Ate} - T_{Atp}) / T_{Ate}$

Table 1. Data regarding the duration of actions to ensure public order

The actions	Duration of actions according to existing techniques, min	Duration of actions according to the proposed techniques, min	$R_A$	$D_A$
Stage 1	100	50	2,0	0,5



Stage 2	60	35	1,71	0,42
Stage 3	115	80	1,44	0,3
Stage 4	80	50	1,6	0,37
Total time based on stage actions $T_{AE}$	355	215	1,65	0,39
Total time of force actions $T_A$	130	80	1,63	0,38



**Figure 1. Duration of actions to ensure public order according to existing and proposed techniques**

Table 2 and Figure 2 show the data on the duration of actions to restore public order according to the existing  $TR_{te}$  and the proposed  $TR_{tp}$  techniques, the relationship between the respective times  $RR = TR_{te}/TR_{tp}$  and the relative time difference  $DR = (TR_{te}-TR_{tp})/TR_{te}$ .

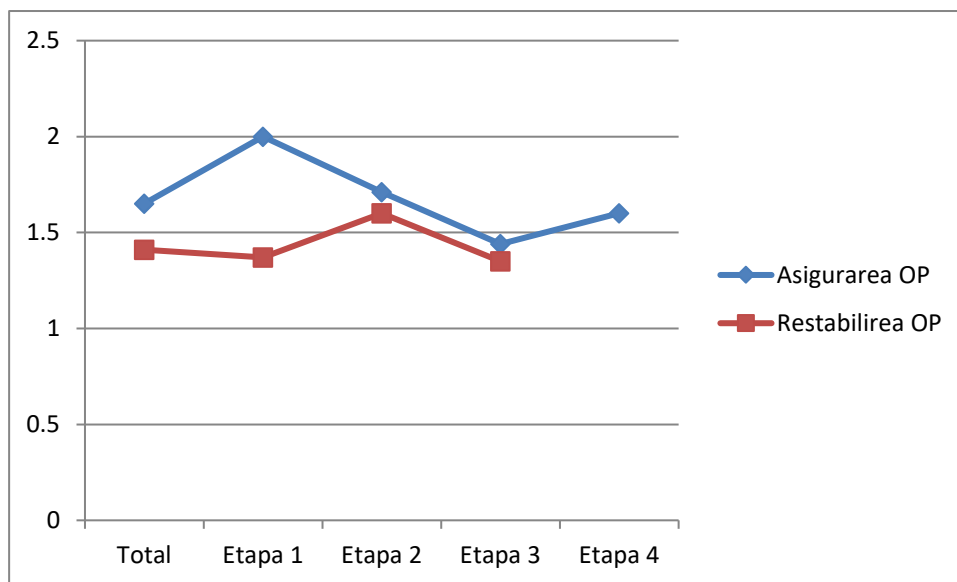
Table 2. Data on the duration of actions to ensure public order

The actions	Duration of action according to existing techniques, min	The duration of the action according to the proposed techniques, min	$R_R$	$D_R$
Stage 1	220	160	1,37	0,27
Stage 2	80	50	1,6	0,37

Stage 3	95	70	1,36	0,26
Total time based on staged actions	395	280	1,41	0,29
$T_{RE}$				
Total time of force actions	240	160	1,5	0,33
$T_R$				

**Figure 2. Duration of actions to restore public order according to existing techniques and those proposed**

Figure 3 shows the data regarding the relationship between the times of actions to ensure and restore public order based on the existing and proposed techniques.



**Figure 3. The relationship between the times of actions to ensure and restore public order based on existing and proposed techniques.**

The results of the mathematical modeling showed that the time of the actions of the forces to ensure the OP for exceptional situations is 2.73 times higher than the standard ones according to the existing techniques and 2.68 times – in the case of applying the proposed techniques.

The total time of the actions of the forces to secure the OP is 38% lower in the case of applying the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones.

The time of force actions to restore the OP for exceptional situations are 1.63 times higher than the standard ones according to the existing techniques and 1.75 times – in the case of applying the proposed techniques.

The total time of force actions to restore the OP is 29% lower in the exceptional case and the application of the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones.

The total time of force actions to restore the OP is 33% less in the standard case and the application of the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones.

Through the analysis of the current training level of the forces and institutions delegated with rights to fulfil the duties of maintaining, ensuring and restoring public order and security, carried out during the scientific research, the following was found [9]:

Currently, it cannot be considered that there is a unitary system of order and public security, but there are structures of the system, which act according to the situation and the level of conjunctural authority of the institutional management. The Police and the Carabinieri, which consider themselves the main structures of the public order and security system, have different levels of subordination, a fact that leads to difficulty in their unitary management and coordination process.

The current system is characterized as ineffective for the following reasons [9]: Lack of a single leadership concept and non-uniformity in the regulatory framework; Organizational and functional capacity exceeded; Overlaps and duplication of skills. Difficulties in the process of management, coordination, cooperation and organization due to overlapping and duplication of competences, establishing responsibilities, distributing resources and means, as we see: Law no. 320/2012 [8] regarding the activity of the Police and the status of the police officer: The mission to defend the fundamental rights and freedoms of the person through activities to maintain, ensure and restore public order and security, to prevent, investigate and discover crimes and misdemeanours.

Law no. 219/2018 [7] regarding the General Inspectorate of Carabinieri: The mission to defend the rights and fundamental freedoms of the person by performing the duties of maintaining, ensuring and restoring public order, preventing and discovering crimes and contraventions, protection of the objectives of particular importance, to prevent and fight terrorism, to ensure the regime of the state of emergency, siege or war. The current public order and security system does not ensure [7, 9]: Unique principles of operational coordination of all law enforcement and public security forces; The efficient and rational distribution of human, economic-financial and reaction resources; Implementation of compliance and interoperability principles between law enforcement and public security; The

principle of community police through presence, prevention, operative involvement and quick reaction; Operationalization of the "Nearest patrol team" principle.

The potential and operational capabilities of the Police and the Carabinieri to exercise duties of ensuring and restoring public order and security, especially at the national level, being reduced, due to the insufficiency of the necessary personnel and technical and special means for each structure apart. Neither the Police nor the current Carabinieri, by themselves, can deal with crisis situations [8, 9]. Emerging from what has been exposed and referring to what is proposed, we see that all these gaps can be excluded from the system in the future. Data on the comparative analysis of public order and security systems are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3. Data on the comparative analysis of OSP systems**

No.	Indices	The existing SP system	The proposed system by SP
•	The existence of a unitary system of order and public security	Not	Yes
•	Organizational and functional capacity	Low	HIGH-
•	Overlaps and duplication of skills	Yes	Not
•	Operational coordination of all law enforcement and public security forces	Not	Yes
•	Efficient and rational distribution of human, economic-financial and reactive resources	Not	Yes
•	Compliance and interoperability between OP forces	Low	HIGH-
•	Presence, prevention, operative involvement and rapid reaction	Low	HIGH-
•	Human, material and financial resources	In other	LOWER
•	Levels of tactical actions	LOWER	In other
•	Time to perform SP operations	In other	LOWER

## Discussions

The Romanian Gendarmerie established training centers for its personnel, and its officers participated in complex training programs organized in training centers in other member states. Recognizing that twinning, as a method of Phare

assistance, was designed and proved to be a useful means for developing administrative capacity, the Romanian Gendarmerie benefits from Phare programs. These programs aim to modernize, consolidate and prepare its structures and practices to facilitate the full participation of the Romanian Gendarmerie in the European Police Operative Group [6]. Our article presents the results of the evaluation of the effectiveness of the forces in ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstrations according to the proposed and existing techniques, as well as the comparative analysis of the results obtained.

**Conclusions:** The article presents the results of the assessment of the effectiveness of the forces in ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstrations according to the proposed and existing techniques, as well as the comparative analysis of the results obtained. The paper uses existing time indicators for actions to ensure and restore public order and security, taken from personal practice, as well as from the practice of current collaborators of public order and security forces. A document separate from indexes would not exist in the current system of order and public security. The theoretical and comparative argumentation of the effectiveness of the proposals regarding the improvement of the public security system is shown, where it is mentioned that the current system is characterized as ineffective for the following reasons [8], [9]:

- Lack of a single leadership concept and non-uniformity in the regulatory framework;
- Organizational and functional capacity exceeded.

The comparative analysis of time data for ensuring and restoring public order is presented.

The data on the comparative analysis of public order and security systems are presented, Table 3.

1. Time indicators have been proposed for the actions of the forces to ensure and restore public order and security in the usual way, as well as in a state of crisis from the moment the alarm signal is announced and until their arrival at the place of mass events.

2. Mathematical models were developed for evaluating the time of force actions to ensure and restore public order and security for standard and exceptional situations according to the proposed and existing techniques.

3. The results of the mathematical modeling showed that the time of the actions of the forces to ensure public order for exceptional situations is greater than the standard ones by 2.73 times according to the existing techniques and 2.68 times – in the case of applying the proposed techniques.

4. The total time of the actions of the forces to ensure public order is 38% lower in the case of the application of the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones.

5. The time for the actions of the forces to restore public order for exceptional situations is 1.63 times longer than the standard ones according to the existing techniques and 1.75 times – in the case of applying the proposed techniques.

6. The total time of the actions of the forces to restore public order is 29% lower in the exceptional case and the application of the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones.

7. The total time of the actions of the forces to restore public order is 33% less in the standard case and the application of the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones.

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