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**Democratic Policing of Public Assemblies – An International Review**

**Thesisbook**

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**Budapest, 2017.**

## **Scientific wording of the problem**

Judgement of the police depends on its position in the society, relations with the communities and the quality of its law enforcement activity. So the level of crowd management also plays an important role in the development of confidence of the society in the police; its acquirement and preservation proves to be a difficult task some time, because right of the citizens should be ensured and protected simultaneously with keeping law and order, as well public safety, if necessary, by force.

The Hungarian crowd management practice - similarly to that of the other countries - has undergone important changes in the past decade. The event in the streets of Budapest in 2006, and police brutality left a mark on the confidence, opinion and expectations of the population and of the political elite as to the police for many years. After seeking ways and dead ends of the following years the Hungarian police finally found its way and took the new results of the scientific research in account. Using these results the police could already successfully and non-violently respond to challenges which could have been previously solved only with force, producing serious critics.

Earlier there was no relevant Hungarian professional literature available for preparing the police forces and also the results of the up to date research have been only slightly involved in training and drilling. The policemen were only trained to keep the crowd with the different tactics and coercive means or as a final solution to disperse the crowd. However they were not given a complex and thorough training using the results of the relevant scientific fields which would enable them to see the role of the political protest in democracy as well as the motivation of the participants and the reasons of their behaviour.

The basic and further training still are lacking the comprehensive knowledge which includes the relevant scientific results of psychology, sociology, right and police science in respect of crowd management. In addition to the drill type training these would enable the “baton” policemen and the operation commanders to treat the challenges generated by the most variable scenarios of the events so that democratic values be always kept in mind, as well as, the human right and freedom of the citizens.

This deficiency of the professional knowledge clearly leads to such crowd management operations which would cause damage to the mentioned values (including the democratic political system, too) and when people become victims of the police tyranny. The events of 2006 are the clear examples of this.

Political demonstration is still the very popular means of politicizing of the demos<sup>1</sup>. Media shows day by day pictures where policemen clash with the protesters. However the aim would never be taming of the protesters with gratuitous violence, limitation of their rights, disruption or making of their legal movements impossible. Namely the task of the police is to cover demonstrations, to grant free exercising of the concerned rights. This requirement has been understood by the police of most of the democratic countries, and the strategy and culture have been changed in the past two decades -in order to avoid conflicts and application of violence new tactics and procedures have been introduced.

The key issue of my thesis is how to change and harmonize police practice in order to simultaneously meet the democratic principles, to be able to maintain the peace and order of the public domain and to ensure the right of the demonstrators for free expression of the opinion and for the right of assembly - doing all these with due regard to the interests of the outsiders in the meantime. I attempt, in my thesis, to determine the principles following which the police would be able to anticipate the development of conflicts, eruption of violence, thus commitment of unlawful acts both on the side of the police and of the demonstrators.

### **Research hypothesis**

1. Demonstrations attracting many participants always mean challenge for the state and the law enforcement organizations. In case of escalation of the conflicts developing during demonstrations different forms of violence may occur either in or outside the state and they may lead to destabilization of the concerned geographical region. The activity of the police and lack of its legitimacy may contribute to the escalation of violence. Deficits involved in legitimacy can be contributed in many cases to the lack of confidence on behalf of the community, majority of the law enforcement solutions based on applying coercive force and faith in primacy of the order. The democratic law enforcement however respects human and fundamental rights of freedom in order to avoid conflicts and improve efficiency of the law enforcement activity and it promotes enforcement of the same and relies on cooperation with the communities and the citizens.
2. The results revealed by research of crowd psychology greatly affect the image of the behaviour of the individual in the crowd. The classic theory shows individuals participating in demonstrations and street politics in negative light. Despite the new

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<sup>1</sup> Name of the fortuneless free citizens entitled to vote (the commons) in the ancient Greek

research results the classic theory plays decisive role in the image of the crowd, of the motivation and behaviour of the demonstrators, but the approach of policemen taking part in crowd management can be changed by getting familiar with the results of the up-to-date research and consequently the probability of the development of conflicts and escalation of violence may be reduced.

3. It can be taken for granted that there is some stress and conflict between the demonstrators and the policemen during the crowd management operations, and there is the possibility of developing violent actions. In order to avoid the problems principles must be stated whose observation and application would make escalation of the conflicts during demonstrations avoidable or reducible, or in case of their development the initiated negative process can be reversible.
4. In course of covering the demonstrations the policemen can perform the crowd management operations along several law enforcement philosophies. When assessing the practice of modern police a double trend can be shown; a part of the law enforcement organizations follows the philosophy of deterrence by means of arranging large number of policemen and enforcement means organized in paramilitary sub-units, while there is another solution when only the most needed police force is placed near to the demonstrators thus avoiding their unnecessary provocation.
5. During the past decades important changes have taken place in the field of mass communication. The traditional media found the community media as a serious challenger and the way of providing information is undergoing continuous changes nowadays. The social media and the community networks are challenges for the law enforcement organizations at the same time, both during the general and crowd management activities, so the correctly developed social media strategy and performance of bilateral, top-level and successful operation in the social networks contribute not only to the acquirement and preservation of the community's confidence but also to the efficient implementation of the crowd management tasks.
6. Law enforcement of our age requires top-level knowledge of the policemen with the involvement of the results revealed by the modern science. Education and training of the policemen together with the top-level management are inevitable factors in the development of professional culture and proportional, lawful and professional crowd management activity respecting human and fundamental rights of freedom.

## **Research targets**

1. To identify the basic styles of strategies, tactics and procedures related to crowd management, to reveal their content and determine their effects on the crowd management operations on the basis of studying and analyzing crowd psychology, theoretical professional literature of law enforcement, resolutions and recommendations of the international political organizations, and the events of the domestic and international crowd management of the past one and a half decade.
2. To evaluate the effect of the classic and most up-to-date research dealing with the motivation and behaviour of the individuals in the crowd on the police crowd management, how do they influence approach of the policemen and choice between the used strategies and the different styles of tactics.
3. To determine how and by which mechanisms does the quality of the law enforcement activity affect the degree of confidence of the communities in the police in general, and whether confidence of the demonstrators could be established by means of communication and negotiation as tactical means in order to avoid conflicts, their escalation and violence.

## Research methods

Crowd management did not get - in my opinion - appropriate attention in the modern domestic law enforcement research previously, therefore I could find only a few works in this topic. However the professional literature in English includes the works of researchers of several nations, so they provided the possibility of comparative approach to revealing practice and crowd management concepts of the different states. I have tried to synthesize and compare the included results by using the method of content analysis.

Access to the professional literature has been eased by the e-library<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>e-journal system <sup>4</sup>of CEPOL, providing an insight into several, top-level professional journals.

I have compared the statements and results of the studied research with the experience accumulated in course of my professional service, with my experience from my professional visits in the research period, the on-site observations during covering of the different events, police external service and other international impressions, as well as with the effects and detections gained during my foreign study tours.

As the leader of the team service section delegated by Hungary I participated twice in the joint, two-week civil crisis management exercise organized for the law enforcement organizations of the European Union at the team service training base of the French gendarmerie in St. Astier. The target of the exercise was harmonization of the crowd management, counterterrorism and personal protection of the police and gendarmerie forces arriving from the different countries.

During my study tour I have examined road blockade treatment and liquidation activity of the Spanish gendarmerie as well as the actions and capacities of the Spanish national police in the field of terror prevention.

I participated in the training program<sup>5</sup> of the Peacekeeping Operations Department of the UNO, where I became familiar with the fundamental police tactics, technical, self-defence, arms management, crowd management and controlling-management knowledge accepted as a standard by UNO, and then together with my companions collected from the different countries - we taught it for the policemen fulfilling service in the crisis regions of the world.

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<sup>2</sup> The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training - is the agency for developing, performing and coordinating joint law enforcement training of the European Union.

<sup>3</sup> electronic library

<sup>4</sup> scientific journals and web surface containing publications

<sup>5</sup> Department for Peacekeeping Operations

Serving in the 6-person international mobile training group of the UNO<sup>6</sup> I participated in training of the Formed Police Unit settled in the UN mission in Ivory Coast.

As a national expert and former UNO trainer I participated in the workshop elaborating further development and improvement of the project of the Mobile Training Group in Bangladesh. The work groups put proposals for improving the quality of the training program and developed the principles of training for the Formed Police Unit to be performed - before deployment to the area of operations.

I participated in a training program organized by the Dutch police, where the topics included observation, intervention in case of violation of the law, methods and tactics of tracking and interception of people that can be performed by civil policemen in case of crowd management tasks.

In the framework of CEPOL exchange programme I could get insight in the Polish practice of event security and crowd management. I also participated in the training of the French gendarmerie provided for the CEPOL member countries, where I could get familiar not only with the methods of French crowd management but also those of the law enforcement organizations of other countries, too - in the framework of non-structured interviews. This course provided excellent possibilities for comparing practices performed by the different countries in certain subfields.

I could visit the training centre of the Dutch police academy in Ossendrecht, established for training management of the critical events, where I could study the strategic and tactic principles, devices, training system and methodology related to the crowd management of the Dutch police.

I examine in my dissertation the crowd management activity of the European and North American law enforcement bodies with regional approach, but I also study the wider international practice by means of the scientific sources and the press. Based on my knowledge gained this way I try to prove the important differences in the crowd management concepts and practice of the authoritarian, the dictatorial and democratic states.

In course of my research (2013-2016) I followed the domestic and international events in the Hungarian and English news on the internet and in the community media and most of them supported my hypothesis.

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<sup>6</sup> Mobile Training Team

In addition to the critical analysis of the mentioned professional literature I have supported on the analysis of documents issued by the different international and law enforcement organizations during writing of my thesis - in this sphere I have examined the regulations, reports, proposals, standpoints and guidelines of the UNO, OSCE, EU and some foreign law enforcement institutions<sup>7</sup>. I have analyzed the relevant Hungarian legal norms, stipulations, opinions and compared in certain cases with the documentation of the mentioned international organizations. In course of examining the revealed literature I tried to highlight the factors exerting positive or negative effect on my hypothesis.

I took part in the research project GODIAC supported by the EU, where the activity of the law enforcement organizations of more member states<sup>8</sup> was studied with the participation of 20 partner organizations and researchers of 11 member countries.<sup>9</sup> The main target of the research was collection and distribution of the good practice of crowd management, and investigation of the positive role of dialogue and communication. The targets included stimulation of studying of the social behaviour, motivation and strategies of the demonstrators and of the activists, improvement of using of the knowledge base of the research, promotion of the national and international dissemination of the experience and urging of the establishment of relations between the institutions and persons dealing with crowd management.<sup>10</sup>

## **Summarized consequences per sections**

I have discussed in details the relation between security and crowd management and effects of crowd management on the different aspects of security in the first section. I have examined in respect of the topic of my thesis the forms of conflicts being dangerous to the constitutional order and I have stated that political demonstrations may involve challenges not only for the public order and social peace, but also for the nations and regions and ultimately for the global order. Revolutions, civil wars, genocides and wars of the states against each other ruin countries and endanger stability of the regions. I have proved with several examples that mass demonstrations may be the fundamental reasons of subversion of the social order and overthrowing of the reigning power.

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<sup>7</sup>First of all the law enforcement bodies of the USA and of the United Kingdom have to be understood, here.

<sup>8</sup>Thus the Hungarian police, too.

<sup>9</sup>*Presentation of the project “Good practice for dialogue and communication as strategic principles for policing political manifestations in Europe” (GODIAC), Sweden, Rikspolisstyrelsen, 2010, 1-2.*

<sup>10</sup>*Field Study Handbook GODIAC – Good practice for dialogue and communication as strategic principles for policing political manifestations in Europe, Stockholm, Swedish National Police Board, 2013, 5.*

I have stated that during riots, internal stresses and armed clashes within the state the human and basic political rights of freedom are put into background, their violation may become general and it is accompanied with serious consequences. Violent interventions against the citizens and army actions may result in grave blood sacrifice and they may endanger human security being the fundamental requirement of the peaceful and prosperous state.

I have revealed that most of the law enforcement organizations - due to the above reasons and in particular up to the recent past - turned to the demonstrations with hostile attitude and considered them clearly dangerous. I have determined that the demonstrators themselves can choose tactics serving for establishing the possibility of conflicts with the law enforcement forces. I have also demonstrated that peaceful means of the political protests are usually more expedient than the violent methods.

I have investigated the specificities of the law enforcement of the democratic and different states and I have concluded that the police protect the interests of the community and of the individuals composing it in the first case, while the second case serves the interest of the state and its leaders. I have proved that the police must pay special attention to the protection of the human and political rights of freedom for the purpose of social peace, being inevitable for gaining confidence of the community; this confidence playing important role in legitimacy of the law enforcement activity.

I have cleared up in this section the meaning and definition of certain terms related to the crowd, crowd management and enforcement power because, in my opinion, the Hungarian law enforcement vocabulary is lagging well behind in this field as compared to the international usage of words and phrases. I did it in order to ensure that the terms used in my thesis be coherent and clear.

I have demonstrated the forms and characteristics of mass events as well as the law enforcement challenges of crowd management. I have thoroughly studied the crowd management cultures and styles and demonstrated their effect on the ideas and fulfilment of covering of the demonstrations. I have shown that not only the law enforcement organizations of the non-democratic countries can perform oppressive crowd management but also those of the democratic ones. I have illustrated several crowd management models appearing in the modern crowd management strategies and tactics with the help of the international professional literature. I have examined the role and effects of coercive force in crowd management. I have stated that using of coercive force is often accompanied with

counterproductive results, because it destroys the relations between the police and the communities and erodes confidence. I have proved that using and legitimacy of the coercive force comes not only from the legal regulations, but it also depends on the agreement of the communities. I have demonstrated the reasons of illegal application of coercive force and made proposal how to avoid them.

In the second section I have studied the classic theories of 19th century and those of the newer 20th century in respect of the behaviour of the crowds. I have stated that the classic theory has negative approach as to the political role of the mass demonstrations and considers them as a danger to the existing state order and culture. Neither has it good opinion of the individuals composing the crowd, mainly negative attributes are given and the behaviour, motivation and targets of them are considered to be infra-dig. I have revealed that the classic theory gives negative impact on the societies and the perception of the law enforcements as to the crowd, the relation of the policemen to the demonstrations and to the demonstrators as well as the way and methods of treating the mass events are determined accordingly.

I have found that researches of the behaviour of the crowd in 20th century have started to erode the statements of the classic theory and tried to give explanations to the behaviour of the individuals in the crowd with fresh theories. The research investigating the characteristics of the individuals - preserving several statements of the classic theory - refuted the theory of inherent violence of the crowd and of the irrational behaviour of the individuals, and acknowledged the positive social role of the mass movements and demonstrations. The newest theories already studying group norms put not only the individual in the focus of the investigation, but also their groups and explained the acts of the autonomous individuals by researching their norms.

I have investigated the theory of the elaborated social identity model of the behaviour in the crowd and stated that it enriched the research of crowd psychology of 20th century with a new result. The theory approaches the behaviour of the individuals in the crowd and their motivation from the side of the group and makes partly its norms responsible for the behaviour of the individual. It declares that contrary to the statements of the earlier theories these norms develop not in the crowd and as its effect, but is brought by the individuals from the outside, from the community.

I have showed that the elaborated social identity model of the behaviour in the crowd examines the role of the police in becoming of the mass demonstrations violent, declaring that

in certain cases the behaviour and the measures taken by the policemen were the reasons for escalation of the violence. I have stated that the model shows that the primary reason is that the demonstrators and the policemen differently judge legitimacy of the events and the fact that the crowd is considered as a homogeneous unit. The first reason means that the policemen and the demonstrators see legality of the actions and lawful basis of the measures taken differently, and in case this disagreement cannot be cleared up in time, then the probability of outbreak of a conflict will be higher.

In the second case the policemen do not recognize the difference between the aims and motivation, the different behaviour and intentions of the individuals in the crowd. Undifferentiated interventions neglecting the differences and performed against the crowd as a unit may have the result that each member of the crowd performs uniformly against the measures of the policemen.

Further I have stated that despite the facts revealed by the new research results the classic approach to the crowd survives in social consciousness and it exerts significant influence on the viewpoint of the modern law enforcement, too. The approach based on the classic theory sometimes results in confrontations with the crowd, violent actions and in certain cases unlawful and unprofessional intervention or police brutality even today.

In the third section I proved with the results published in the international professional literature that there are principles by using of which the possibility of conflicts between the policemen and the demonstrators and escalation of violence can be minimized. These principles do not automatically give the Philosophers' stone in the hands of the policemen, but they help in reaching cooperation and confidence needed for peaceful completion of the events.

I have stated that knowledge in respect of the members and behaviour of the members of the crowd facilitate for the policemen forecasting the behaviour of certain demonstrator groups, thus avoiding the phenomenon of crowd homogenization and the relevant negative consequences.

I have proved that facilitation of the demonstration for the police becomes as a basic expectation, because by promoting the demonstrations it meets the obligations for providing the right for assembling and free expression of the opinion.

I have stated that the demonstrators rather listen to their companions and follow their leaders, than fulfil the instructions of the police. I have proved that the complex task and responsibility of managing and supervising the crowd can be distributed with the demonstrators and their leaders who are otherwise obliged by the law to do this.

I have stated that the most important means of developing and maintaining cooperation are communication and negotiation between the parties. I have proved that with the strategy of “no surprise” the conflicts and stresses between the parties can be avoided and de-escalated. I have stated that several European law enforcement organizations established for the purpose of tactic communication the institution of the so called dialogue police with the purpose of preserving communication before, during and after the event and extending it to more and more demonstrators.

I have confirmed that dynamic risk analysis is an inevitable part of planning and implementation of crowd management operations, because it enables the commander to make the best possible decisions. I have proved the importance of the role of continuous information gathering in the decision making procedure and stated the risks and threats emerging in course of the crowd management operations, as well as their relations with the operation options and their indicators.

I have confirmed the benefit of the dynamic evaluation of actual risks and threats and the role of the involvement of police force, equipment and tactics in proportion with the actual risk.

I have proved that using of the principle of differentiation contributes to the right decision making, by avoiding treatment of the crowd as a homogeneous unit, even if some of the participants commit misdemeanour or minor offences during the event. I have pointed out that the right for assembling of the demonstrators will not automatically cease due to the fact that some groups of the minority persons perform illegal action during the event.

I have determined the characteristics, the differences, the tactics and means of high and low profile crowd management strategies. I have confirmed that the idea of crowd management using great living force and enforcing means follows the high profile philosophy even if the policemen do not show hostile approach towards the demonstrators and use the principle of facilitation. I have stated that presence of the large number of policemen near to the demonstrators may exert deterrent effect and it rather reduces than strengthen the feeling of security of the demonstrators.

I have determined the characteristics of crowd management approach of “leading and management” nature and analyzed crowd control and the practice of using “containment” tactics, physical obstacles and protecting facilities, stating their benefits and disadvantages. I have demonstrated through examples what kind of negative consequences may be involved in crowd control based mainly on deterrence and coercive force; this can be the decisive strategy of law enforcement of not only the dictatorial, but also of the democratic countries.

Based on the statements and examples found in the professional literature I have defined critical remarks against high profile crowd management and I have stated that massive set up of the policemen against the demonstrators is often accompanied with the condition that they become the target of the demonstrators.

I have stated that the basic feature of low profile crowd management is that much less policemen are deployed for reaching the target, as compared to the high profile. Contrary to the high profile crowd management the policemen remain accessible for the citizens, because their armaments, number and location do not exert deterrent effect.

I have examined in this section the international processes of police militarization, its specificities as well as the effects exerted on the community’s confidence. I have stated that whereas exclusion of the military organizations from the maintenance of public order is a fundamental requirement in case of the modern states, then the up to date police take over the characteristics, processes and tactics of the military organizations all over the world.

I have given the definition of military police and the content of militarization. I have stated that the military police are organized in different military organizations; they are trained by military drills, strict and rigid, military instruction system and discipline is characteristic for them.

I have determined the most important paramilitary law enforcement organizations of the European democratic states and confirmed that the Stand-by Police is clearly included here, because military characteristics can be shown in its case, too.

I have described the militarization process of the law enforcement organizations of the USA, in course of which paramilitary police organizations gain space. Key focus is put on the critical remarks defined against the law enforcement of the USA and the phenomenon of militarization, which serve for disproving raison d’être and justification of militarization.

In the fifth section I have examined the effects and way of application of the social media and community networks on the mass event and crowd management, and I have studied the involved law enforcement possibilities.

I have demonstrated in my thesis the process of development of the social media as well as its role in mass information and opinion forming of our age and in the informational society. I have stated that since their appearance several community networks emerged in the internet, but only some of them can increase the number of its visitors and remain in the media market.

I have investigated the differences between the traditional mass communication and the operation and mechanism of the actions of the social media. I have stated that while the traditional media is continuously losing its popularity in the past decades, it is becoming tabloid and the number of the consumers is reducing, the social media is occupying its place in several fields.

I have illustrated the effects exerted by the police and the social media on each other, with special regard to the role of the social media fulfilled in the political demonstrations. I have stated that social media is a cheap and efficient means of the political movements, including the organization and management of the demonstrations and keeping relation of the demonstrators among others. I have proved through examples that the social networks produce serious challenges for the law enforcement force in the past 8-10 years, but they also render new means and possibilities for them.

I have proved that social media may become the modern informational channel of the police, unless there is aversion against its application. Contrary to the previous possibilities the social networks make bilateral communication possible. Feedback is received from the community by them, and it could give guidance for the police as concerns the fields to be developed and the level of satisfaction of the citizens. I have proved that well-applied bilateral communication is suitable for raising the confidence of the community in the police, so it can be useful for both parties.

I have studied in the sixth section the importance of training of the policemen for the crowd management operations and that of the operation control and I have tried to prove that both factors are of grave influence to the special field - investigated in my thesis - and its culture, as well as the respect of the human and fundamental rights for freedom.

I have stated that the leaders of the police organizations are inclined to “forget” the long-term interests, because of the short-term targets of the daily tasks. They concentrate usually on the simpler trainings that can be fulfilled in shorter period of time, instead of bringing up policemen by quality training who would later better meet the expectations. The target may only be achieved by elaboration and training of top level practical and intellectual knowledge.

I have stated that training of the policemen does not include or it has insufficient role - the knowledge of communication, of human behaviour and of the relevant fields of sociology - lacking them no modern and top level education and training can be provided for the policemen. The knowledge of legal rules and tactical measures itself does not provide guarantee for the development of the culture of measures minimizing the use of coercive force and deescalation measures.

I have proved that the knowledge of human and fundamental rights for freedom must be educated for the policemen basically integrated in the different training and education thematic, pointing out the effects of the given measures and processes on the right and the possible forms of violation of the rights. I have also stated that instead of dull education of the rights it must be reached that respect would be built in the professional culture and it would become the integral part of the value system of the policemen.

I have revealed that greater emphasis should be put on problem solving, practical learning and training procedures based on case studies during the training. At the same time practising of the technical exercises, drill practise of the tactics and training on the basis of the methodology of frontal training are also needed, but not with exclusivity as so far. Compilation of written study guides including - in addition to the legal summaries - also the legal rules related to human rights and assembling, the knowledge about the risks and dangers of using coercive means as well as the results of the scientific examinations of the given topic is considered to be of extreme significance.

I have stated that the leaders are faced with internal and external challenges, and this condition is further aggravated by the fact that although the crowd management operations are performed under one-person control the probability of initiation of measures or use of coercive force by the policemen individually is high. I have pointed out that in certain cases there is an important difference between the opinion of the leaders and of the managers and the employees in respect of the efficiency of crowd control.

I have also proved that the commanders are faced with the important task of having their colleagues the principles of democratic crowd management understood, of developing top-level professionalism within the organizations, of becoming - both the commanders and their subalterns - innovators in the field strategies and tactics.

## **New scientific results**

1. I was the first, who revealed that the relation between the police and the demonstrators exerts important effect on the course of the demonstration and in several cases just the police are the party whose inflexibility and endeavour for keeping order by all means result in and/or makes the conflict escalating.
2. I was the first, who confirmed the styles and models related to crowd management, which show significant difference to each other, in respect of management of the demonstrators. I have stated that the models based on deterrence work - in many cases - counterproductively, while the negotiation model gives the possibility for forceless and successful management of the conflicts.
3. I was the first who showed the effects of the social networks and social media on the political demonstrations and I have stated that the police are able to efficiently use them for the purpose of keeping relation with the demonstrators and their representatives, thus promoting the development and maintenance of confidence required for cooperation, as well as fulfilment of the expectations as to the provision of information.
4. I was the first, who revealed that the domestic normative controlling crowd management is insufficient, it does not reflect the changes that have taken place in the past two and a half decade and it does not promote propagation of the new methods and way of thinking. (I have revealed at the same time that the domestic crowd management practice exceed, in many cases, the valid norms.)

## **Theoretical and practical applicability**

I tried to contribute to the development of the domestic crowd management practice with the analysis of given problems in my publications issued in course of the research period. By showing the revealed source works I tried to make it possible easier cognition and better

access for the experts who wish to study the available professional literature or want to develop at the professional field.

I wish to contribute with my dissertation to the development of the present police crowd management practice - by showing the domestic readers those results and standpoints - which have already been found in the international professional literature long ago - with consideration to and using of which such a crowd management culture and strategy can be developed which - substituting the approach based on the coercive force is able to guarantee enforcement of the human and fundamental rights of freedom. The other purpose of my research was to create professional literature by the synthesis and comparison of the revealed scientific results - as some completion - which would contribute to the development of the crowd management training module of the domestic police officers and NCOs, by providing theoretical background to the same.

Further I recommend my research results for the experts working in this field; they can gain theoretical background to the work by my thesis. The leaders responsible for the crowd management operations gain the possibility - by reviewing the theories and the scientific results - of evaluating the strategies for covering political demonstrations and of determining what crowd management culture is prevalent at their own organization. The evaluation may give the possibility for them to take measures, if required, for the introduction of the appropriate changes and development of the abilities of their colleagues.

## Publications

### In English

1. The Human rights aspect of the relationship between the United Nations, NATO and the European Union. In.: *Társadalom és Honvédelem*, XIV. évf., 1-2. sz., 2012, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, ISSN 1417-7293,615-624. p.
2. The Experiences of the Mobil Training Team Program In Ivory Coast. In.: *Tradecraft Review Periodical Of The Scientific Board Of Military Security Office*, Szerk.: Jenő Ledács Kiss, Military National Security Service, 2014/1 special issue, 2014, 51-65. p. (HU ISSN 2063-2908)
3. New Approaches for Maintaining the Peace on Political Demonstrations - Communication and Dialogue as Important Strategic and Tactical Tools Of Public Assembly Management, In.: AARMS, Vol. 13, No. 4, 2014.

### In Hungarian

4. Az ENSZ missziókba telepített rendőri alegységek kiképzésének tapasztalatai. (**The Experiences of the Mobil Training Team Program In Ivory Coast**) In.: *Társadalom és Honvédelem*, XIV. évf., 1-2. sz., 2012, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, ISSN 1417-7293, 554-564. p.
5. Az európai rendőri erők kiképzési programjának tapasztalatai (2008-2010). (**Experiences of the Training Programme of European Police Forces**) In.: *Hadtudományi Szemle*, 5. évf., 1. sz., 2012, HU ISSN 2060-0437, 194-202. p.
6. A párbeszéd és kommunikáció jógyakorlata, mint európai stratégiai elv a rendészeti tömegkezelésben – a Godiac projekt. (**Good practice for dialogue and communication as strategic principles for policing political manifestations in Europe” – The GODIAC project**) In.: *Magyar Rendészet*, szerk.: Németh Zsolt, 2012/4. sz., Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem Rendészettudományi Kara, Budapest, 2013, ISSN 1586-2895, 101-108. p.
7. Rendőri békefenntartás és az ENSZ rendőrség. (**Police in Peacekeeping – The UN Police**) In.: *Válságkezelés és békefenntartás az ENSZ-ben*, szerk.: Szenes Zoltán, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, 2013, ISBN 978-615-5305-13-9, 143–154. p.
8. Az európai tömegkezelési gyakorlat új irányai. (**New Approaches for Maintaining the Peace on Political Demonstrations**) In.: *Belügyi Szemle* 2013/7-8. 55-69. p. (ISSN 1789-4689)
9. A rendőri tömegkezelés szociálpszichológiai kérdései. (**Sociological aspects of riot control and public assembly management**) In.: Társadalom és Honvédelem, 2013. évi 1-2. szám, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, 203-220 p.
10. A demokratikus tömegkezelés alapelvei (**Principles of Democratic Public Assembly Management**) – II. Interdiszciplináris Doktorandusz Konferencia

konferenciakötet, szerk.: Szabó István, Pécsi Tudományegyetem Doktorandusz Önkormányzat, 2014, 263-272. p. (ISBN 978-963-642-598-2)

11. A militarizált rendőrség problémái az Egyesült Államokban – Mitől vált harci övezetté egy amerikai kisváros? (**The Problem of Militarization of Police in the US – Why did an American Town into a War Zone?**) In.: *Nemzetbiztonsági Szemle*, szerk.: Boda József, II. évf, 4. szám, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, 2014, 59-78.
12. Új szemléletmód a politikai demonstrációk biztosításában, (**New approach to Policing Public Assemblies**) Magyar Rendészet, 2014/6, 2014
13. A közösségi hálózatok és a közösségi rendőrség kapcsolata (Mi keresni valója van a rendőrségnek a Facebookon?) (**Community Policing and Social Networks**) In.: *Nemzetbiztonsági Szemle*, szerk.: Boda József, III. évf, 1. szám, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, 2015, 26-48. (HU ISSN 2064-3756)
14. A Magyar Királyi Csendőrség karhatalmi tevékenysége (**Public Order Tasks of the Gendarmerie of the Hungarian Kingdom**) In: Tavaszi Szél 2014 - Konferencia kötet 2, szerk.: Csiszár Imre, Kőmíves Péter Miklós, Doktoranduszok Országos Szövetsége, Debrecen, 2015, 493-497 (ISBN:978-963-89560-6-4)
15. A csökkentett energiájú lövedék fejlesztésének folyamata az Egyesült Királyságban, (**History of the Development of Attenuating Energy Projectiles In United Kingdom**) In: Kiss Petra (szerk.), A hadtudomány és a 21. század, Budapest, Doktoranduszok Országos Szövetsége, 2014. (ISBN:978-963-89560-4-0)
16. Az alacsony energiájú lövedékek tömeggel szembeni alkalmazásának problémái, (**Questions of Use of Low Energy Projectiles Against Crowd**) A *haza szolgálatában 2014 konferencia rezümékötet*, szerk: Kiss Dávid , Orbók Ákos, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, Budapest, 2014, 126-127. (ISBN 978-615-5491--88-7)
17. A tömegkezelést végző rendőrök elleni erőszak kialakulása, az elkövetők elleni intézkedések dilemmái, (**Violence Against Police Officers in Crowd Control Situations – Dilemmas of Intervention Against Violent Demonstrators**) *Magyar Rendészet*, szerk: Németh Zsolt, Budapest, 2015, 155-167. (ISSN 1586-2895)
18. Az alacsony energiájú lövedékek tömeggel szembeni alkalmazásának problémái (**Questions of Use of Low Energy Projectiles Against Crowd**), *Társadalom és Honvédelem*, szerk: Németh József Lajos, XIX. évf, 4. szám, 2015, 108-116. (ISSN 1417-7293)
19. Az Európai Unió rendőri válságkezelési műveletei a Nyugat-Balkánon (**Police Peacekeeping Operations in West Balkan**)=*Magyarország és a CSDP: Magyar szerepvállalás az Európai Unió közös biztonság- és védelempolitikában*, szerk: Türke András - Besenyő János - Wagner Péter, Bp., Zrnyi Kiadó, 2016, 92-110. (ISBN 978 963 327 672 3)

## Curriculum Vitae

### Work experiences

Dates **01.03.2015 -**

Occupation or position	Head of Department, Lieutenant Colonel
Main activities and responsibilities	<p>Lead and supervise police educational institution for dog handlers and service dogs; activities in connection with breeding of service dogs for Hungarian law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Supervise and monitor all activities according to service dogs and mounted police of Hungarian Police.</p>
Name and address of employer	<p>Police Education and Training Centre Repülőtéri str. 16 Dunakeszi</p>

Dates **16.03.2014 – 28.02.2015**

Occupation or position	Director, Lieutenant Colonel
Main activities and responsibilities	<p>Lead and supervise police educational institution (63 personnel) in charge of education and training of police officers on various fields of law reinforcement activities (public order and traffic policing, criminal investigation, forensic activities etc.)</p>
Name and address of employer	<p>ORFK Dunakeszi Oktatási Központ (Dunakeszi Training Centre of the Headquarters of the Hungarian Police) Repülőtéri str. 16 Dunakeszi</p>

Dates **01.02.2012 –15.03.2014**

Occupation or position held	Police Officer: Head of Mounted Police and Canine Unit, Major
Main activities and responsibilities	<p>Lead police division of 55 police officers and 13 civilian employees furthermore 37 horses and 21 dogs. Organize the work and trainings of police officers and animals, deal with the administrative aspect of their duty. Lead the units in public assembly and crowd and riot control environment and on sports events.</p>
Name and address of employer	Rendőri Ezred (The Hungarian Anti-Riot Control Command), Kerepesi str. 47-49. Budapest
Type of business or sector	law enforcement

Dates **01.02.2012 –15.03.2014**

Occupation or position held	Police Officer: Head of Mounted Police and Canine Unit, Major
Main activities and responsibilities	<p>Lead police division of 55 police officers and 13 civilian employees furthermore 37 horses and 21 dogs. Organize the work and trainings of police officers and animals, deal with the administrative aspect of their duty. Lead the units in public</p>

		assembly and crowd and riot control environment and on sports events.
Name and address of employer	Rendőri Ezred (The Hungarian Anti-Riot Control Command), Kerepesi str. 47-49. Budapest	
Type of business or sector	law enforcement	
Dates	<b>16.02.2009 – 30.02.2012.</b>	
Occupation or position held	Police Officer: Deputy FPU Commander, Major	
Main activities and responsibilities	Lead police division (FPU), contains 145 police officers, in riot control, in securing events, in dealing with football hooligans, in general community policing, responsible for training of my juniors, participating in training of the recruits and apprentices.	
Name and address of employer	Rendőri Ezred (The Hungarian Anti-Riot Control Command), Kerepesi str. 47-49. Budapest	
Type of business or sector	law enforcement	
Dates	<b>01.07.2002 – 15.02.2009.</b>	
Occupation or position held	Police Officer: Subdivision Commander/Platoon Commander, Captain	
Main activities and responsibilities	Lead arresting teams (snatching squads) and subdivisions in riot control, in securing events, in dealing with football hooligans, responsible for training of my subordinates, participating in training of the recruits and apprentices.	
Name and address of employer	Rendőri Ezred (The Hungarian Anti-Riot Control Command), Kerepesi str. 47-49. Budapest	
Type of business or sector	law enforcement	
Dates	<b>01.07.2001 – 01.07.2002.</b>	
Occupation or position held	Police Officer: Assistant Commander, Second Lieutenant	
Main activities and responsibilities	Responsible for training/planning/organizing of 150 police officers at division level.	
Name and address of employer	Rendőri Ezred (The Hungarian Anti-Riot Control Command), Kerepesi str. 47-49. Budapest	
Type of business or sector	law enforcement	
Dates	<b>01.10.1998 – 30.06.2001.</b>	
Occupation or position held	Police Officer: Team leader, Warrant Officer	
Main activities and responsibilities	Lead/supervised a police team of 12 members in maintaining public order at special events, i.e. sporting, political events, in general community policing, etc.	
Name and address of employer	Rendőri Ezred (The Hungarian Anti-Riot Control Command), Kerepesi str. 47-49. Budapest	
Type of business or sector	law enforcement	

Dates	<b>01.12.1991 – 01.10.1998.</b>
Occupation or position held	Police Officer: Patrolman, first sergeant
Main activities and responsibilities	Uniform Beat and Patrol, community policing, public assembly management, maintaining public order at special events
Name and address of employer	Rendőri Ezred (The Hungarian Anti-Riot Control Command), Kerepesi str. 47-49. Budapest
Type of business or sector	law enforcement

## Education

1997 – 2001 Hungarian Police University, Faculty of Public Order (BsC)

2009 Department of Peacekeeping Operations, United Nation, UN Mobile Training Team trainer, Crowd control tactics and techniques, fire arms handling, basic police technique, self-defence and peacekeeping activities.

2010 – 2012 University of the National Public Services, Security and Defence Policy (MsC), expert of security and defence policy

2012 – 2015 University of the National Public Services, PhD education, PhD candidate

## Trainings

I participated in the course of “Meeting the Police Education Below Sea Level” conducted by the Dutch National Police in October **2016** for international police professionals about police education and training. The Dutch police education and training system, methods and facilities were introduced to the participants In the course which provided opportunity for learning the best practices and making comparisons.

I participated in the CEPOL Course 57/2015 Public Order and Crowd Management: Crowd and Riot Control 19<sup>th</sup> – 23th October **2015** in Saint-Astier, France

Participated in the European Police Exchange Programme **2015**, visiting the Gdynia City Police and studying Polish Police.

From November **2014** I have participated as a national police expert in the EU Detection Dog Working Group. The Group is responsible for developing EU regulation for training and quality evaluation for explosive detection dogs are used for searching explosive material and devices in air cargo environment.

In September of **2011** I participated in a training course conducted by Dutch Police. I studied the how to employ police officers in civilian clothes for surveillance, follow and arrest suspects in public assembly environment and intervene in the case of breaches of the law.

In March of **2010** I participated, as a national expert and UN trainer, in Doctrine Development Group Meeting on Formed Police Units standardized Pre-Deployment Training Curriculum in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

From July to December **2009**, I acted as a trainer in the UN DPKO Mobile Training Team project in Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast). Our international team was in charge of providing training courses for UN Formed Police Units from Bangladesh, Jordan, Pakistan on crowd control tactics and techniques, fire arms handling, basic police techniques and self defence ground.

In May and June **2009**. I participated in UN DPKO Training for the Trainers project in Moscow, Russia. I graduated as a UN trainer on crowd control tactics and techniques, fire arms handling, basic police techniques and self-defence and peacekeeping ground.

In June and November **2008**, I led Hungarian platoons in European Union Police Force Training Course in Saint-Astier, France conducted by French Gendarmerie. We practised police work on crisis management and riot control on peacekeeping ground.

In April and May **2008**, I participated in a public assembly management training course given by OSCE, in Baku, Azerbaijan.

In April, with police members of Northern-Ireland, Germany and Turkey, I coached and trained the members of the Baku Police and the Azerbaijan Interior Troops.

In May, I acted, as a consultant, in a two-week training course, for senior officers and commanders of the Baku Police and Azerbaijan Interior Troops

In March **2008**, Hungarian Riot Control Command invited the French CRS to train Hungarian police officers in a two-week training course at our headquarters in Budapest, Hungary. Three French trainers were sent to instruct my 35 juniors and me, on the French CRS public disorders management methods and tactics.

In January **2008**, I initiated, as the Hungarian consultant, a Twinning Light Project; with the Commander of the Northern-Ireland Police Training Center, in Steepl, Antrim, a joint operation for both Hungarian and Northern-Ireland Police officers; a public disorder management training course. In this project more than 150 Hungarian police officers were trained, to be trainers, on the methods and tactics used by Northern-Ireland Police.

I took part in a two-week-long training course in France (Oissel-Rouen) in July **2007**, where I was trained by The French National Police, on their methods and procedures for securing, and controlling mass events, including riots.

### **Other language(s)**

- English NATO STANAG C1
- Russian B2

### **Medals**

Medal of Bravery and United Nations Peacekeeping Medal

### **Researcher activities**

1. **2012-2013.** I acted as a national police expert in the „Good practice for dialogue and communication as strategic principles for policing political manifestations in Europe” (GODIAC) project. The project is supported by the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union European Commission-Directorate-General

Home Affairs HOME/2009/ISEC/AG/182. The objectives of the project are to contribute to development of a European approach to policing political manifestations, to learn how research based principles, especially communication and dialogue are applied to de-escalate and prevent public order disturbances in policing political manifestations in Europe and to increase knowledge on demonstrators and activists, their ideology, mobility and strategies towards the police. The project developed co-operation and networks between practitioners, researchers and trainers in partner countries and enhance the use of research based knowledge in police operations.

2. As a PhD applicant, I research the topic of national and international practice of policing of mass events, public assemblies and riot control.