



Co-funded by
the European Union



ERASMUS+ cooperation
partnership

Digital education tools for
SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

2021-1-LV01-KA220-HED-000023056



Co-funded by
the European Union

ERASMUS+ cooperation partnership
Digital education tools for
SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT



ANJA AATSINKI

Laurea University of Applied Sciences, Finland

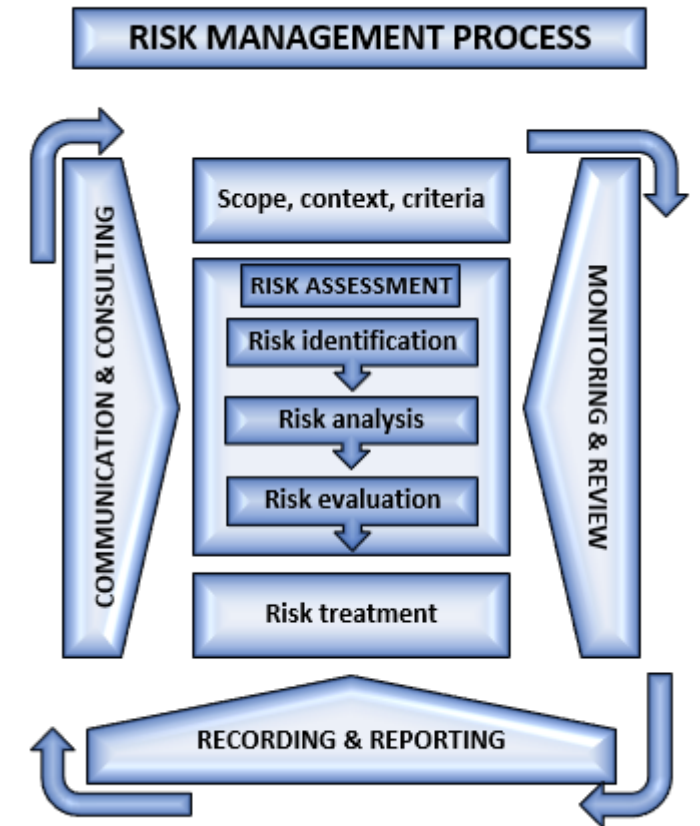
**Collaboration in event safety and security
risk prevention: Case Ruisrock**

Collaboration in event safety and security risk prevention: Case Ruisrock

- The purpose of this article is to demonstrate the importance and process of collaboration in event safety and security
- Presented model is used by South-West Finland's authorities when collaborating with event organizers. The process follows ISO 31000:2018 risk management process.
- The representatives of Finnish police and South-West Finland rescue authority have been consulted and interviewed for this article
- Authors: Hanna Iisakkila Rojas and Anja Aatsinki

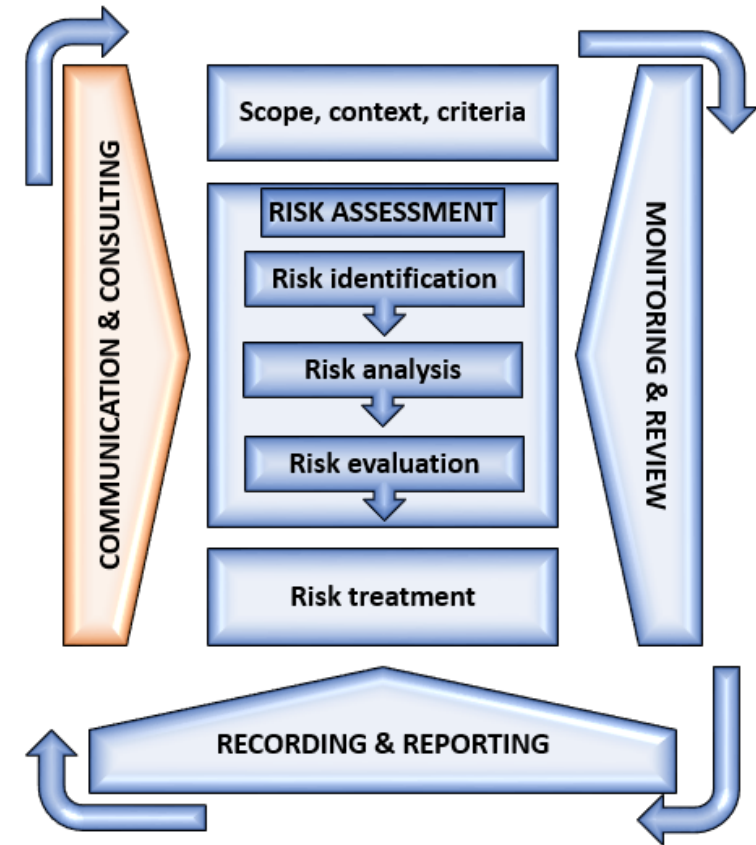
Risk management process

- In the article the process in collaboration is viewed through the risk management process in ISO 31000:2018



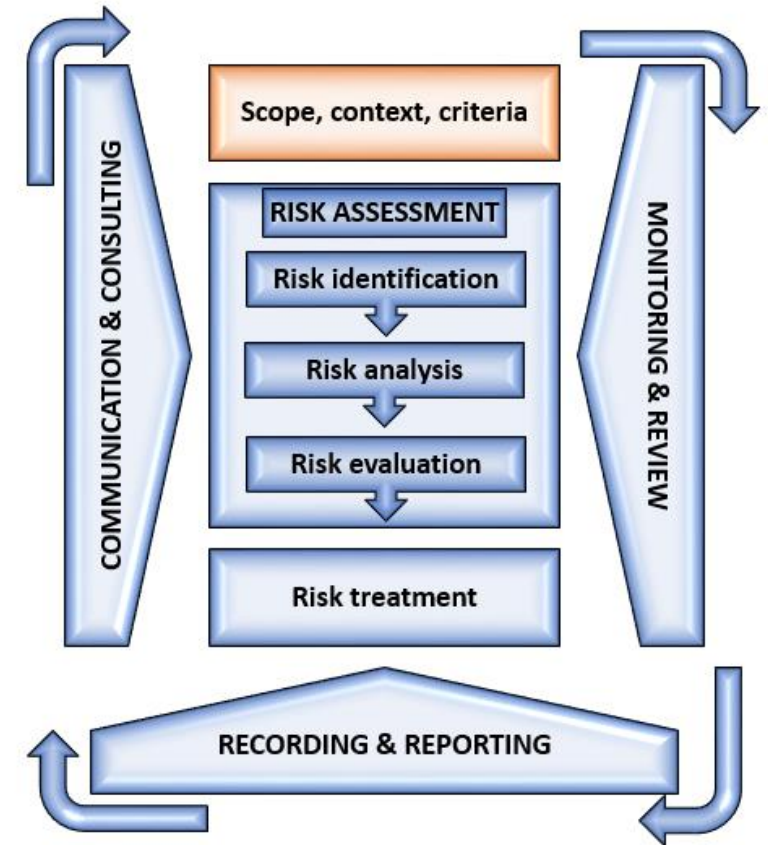
Communication and consultation

- Communication and consultation is a continuous process
 - Legal responsibilities and deadlines (emergency plan 14 days before and notification for the police, as well as notifications for hazardous chemicals and fireworks, notice for the police at the latest 5 days prior)
 - Good risk management requires even closer collaboration and planning together, even though it isn't required by the law
 - Organizing the event also requires collaboration with other stakeholders like the performing artists with their organizations and different companies that offer services at the event
 - Rescue act states that rescue authority can comment the emergency plan and ask organizer to complement the plan -> in mass events 14 is not enough, if the defects are significant
 - Expertise of the organizer is often limited, so versatile consulting is needed



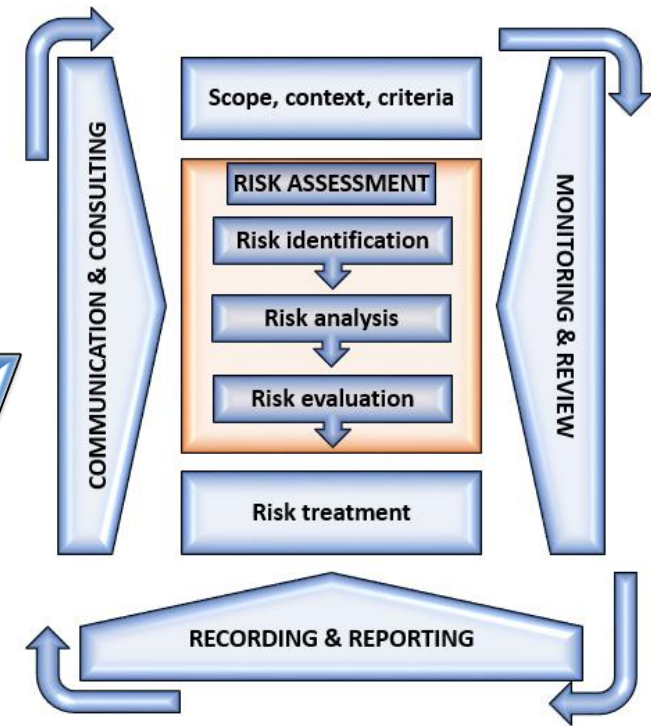
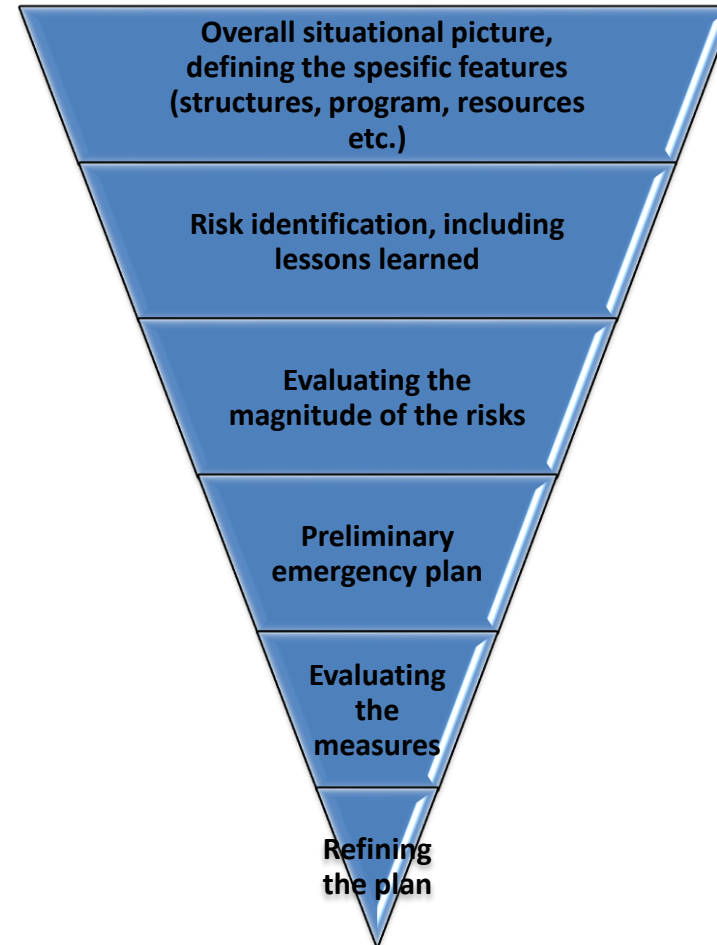
Scope, context and criteria

- When the group for Ruisrock's risk assessment is formed, the following aspects are considered to find enough expertise to cover the specific risks and features:
 - The specific characteristics of the area (water, location on an island, heavy traffic, elevation differences, urban environment, public transport, etc.)
 - Number of people participating in the event (environmental maintenance, security stewarding, guidance, services, exits, etc.)
 - Nature of the event (whether there are topics or performers that stir up the mind, people with disabilities, children, the elderly)
 - The need for exceptional resources from the organizer or the authorities
 - Whether there are any special programs or equipment at the event that require special safety planning and expertise
 - According to the Rescue Act (379/2011) the dangers and risks concerning the event need to be detailed and assessed. All measures in the emergency plan must be based on this risk assessment. The event organizer must take care that all needed legislation is taken into consideration.



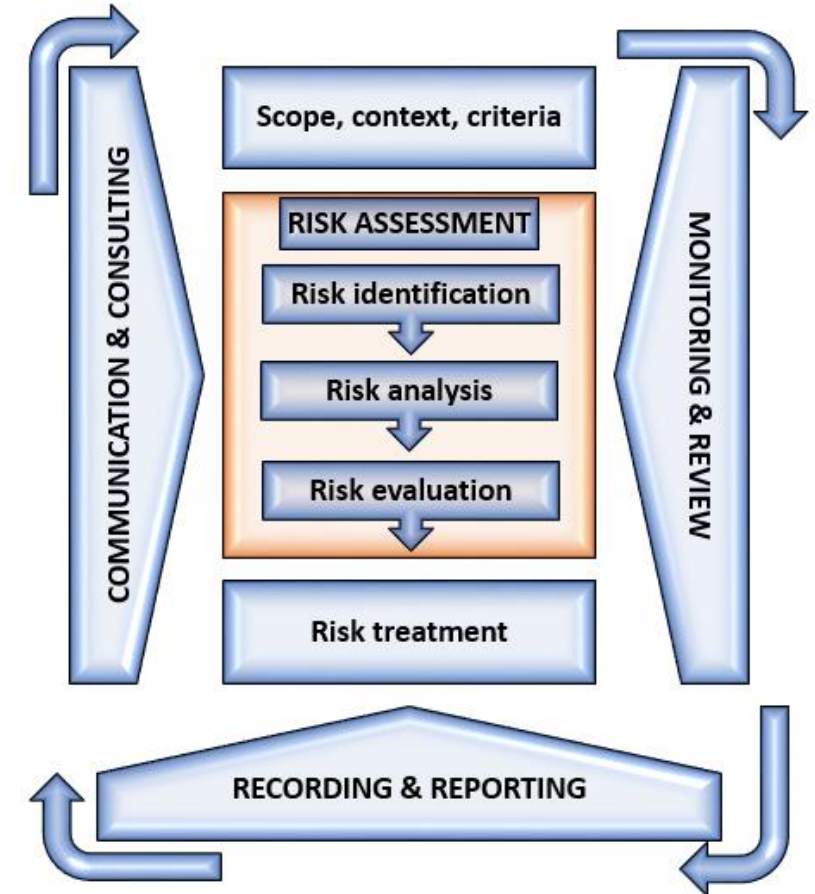
Risk assessment by the organizer

- All key authorities are involved in the risk assessment, even though the responsibility lies on the organizer
- Recognized causes and consequences are used for creating event specific treatment measures
- Event organizer needs to have a reliable criterion and demonstrate that their risk management measures are risk-orientated and compliant with the legislation
- Authorities evaluate if the measures presented in the rescue plan are sufficient and they can ask event organizer to enhance the event safety and security plans/emergency plan
- What's the shared risk tolerance and/or appetite?



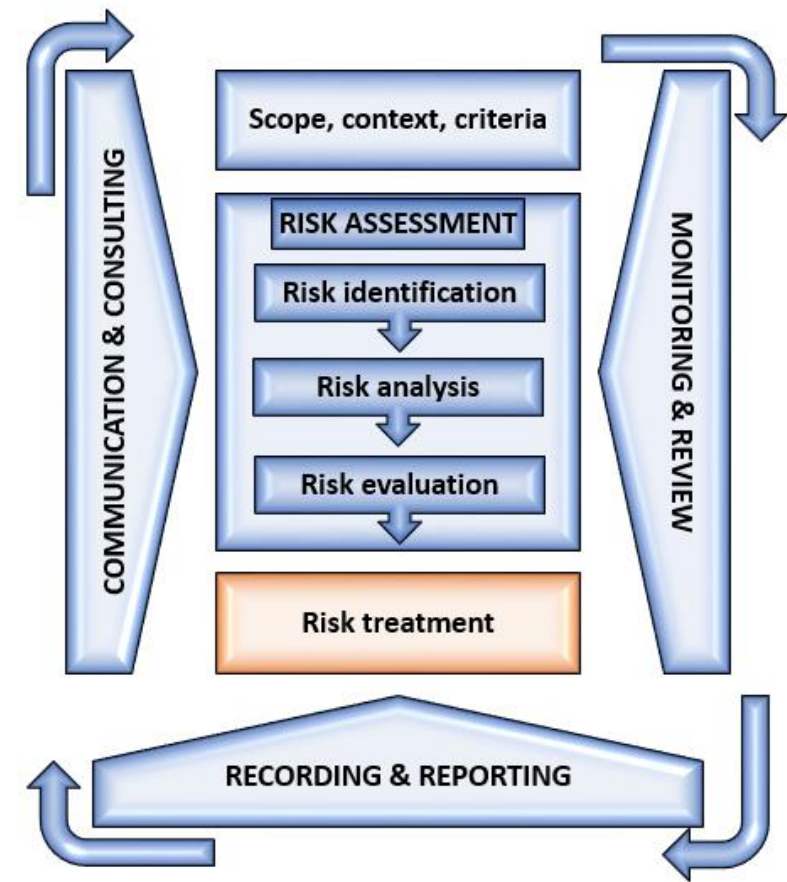
Risk assessment by authorities

- If the event has a wider impact on society and/or it affects significantly to the operations of authorities, the authorities must carry out an assessment of the risks posed by the event
 - how should the authorities prepare for identified risks that are not directly the responsibility of the event organizer?
 - whether additional resources are needed?
 - does the communication channels need enforcement? (internal and external)



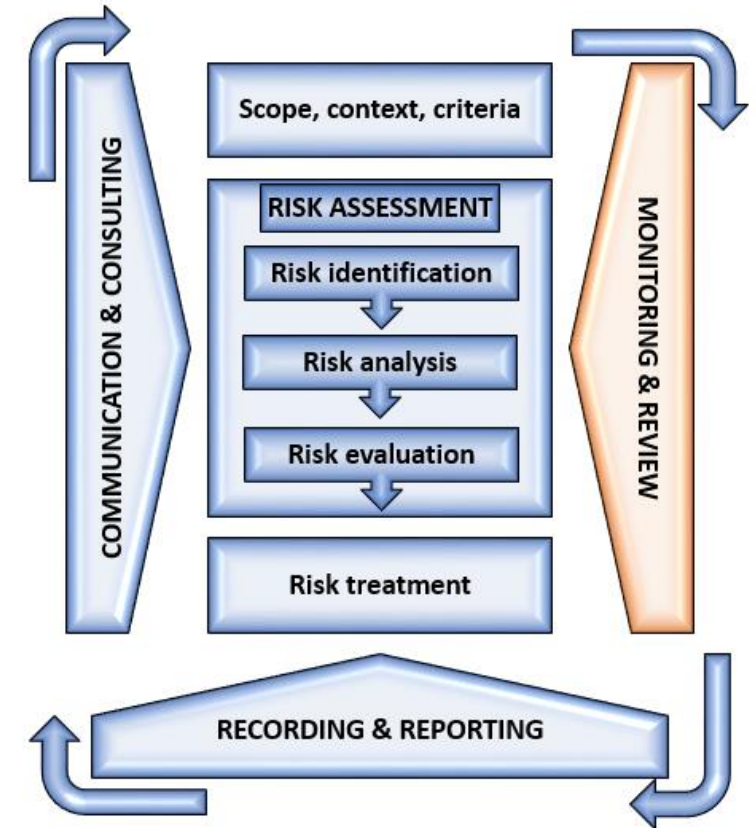
Risk treatment

- Combination of structural, technical and operational measures that are based on risk assessment
- In the point of view of authorities and security service providers, preventing crimes and other deliberate harmful acts is largely directed by legislation
 - Police determines, if the amount of security officers is sufficient or if additional security controls are needed (for example roadblocks/barriers)
- Besides rescue plan multiple other plans must be drawn up and they are part of the risk treatment
- Treatment controls must cover preventing, preparing and acting in each identified hazardous situation



Monitoring and review

- Official inspection is done just before the start of the event
 - In bigger events usually pre-inspections are also done several days before opening, if needed
- During the event onsite monitoring is done with both authorities and security service provider
- Security service and health service providers keep a logbook of the service events that help organizer to develop and plan the event for the future.
- After the event debriefing session is held
 - Information is also obtained from the media and other public sources
- Criminal investigation measures are carried out, if needed



Recording and reporting

- During the process there are multiple mandatory documents that must be made. These include for example:
 - Fire inspection minutes
 - Event logs
 - Meeting minutes
- Dynamic and continuously improving emergency plan serves also as a recording and reporting tool.
- All documents are archived

