

understood, as they cooperate with public, private and third sector agents. Finally, the study highlights the importance of developing procedurally just policing, both in theory and in practice.

Panel number: 110 – Presentation 2

Trend or tradition? Exploring the collaboration between the Danish police and military in a historical context (1968-2018)

Author(s): **Mette Volquartz**, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Abstract:

It is widely acknowledged that the blurring boundaries between the police and the military in Western societies is a recent trend. It is clear, that a sector convergence is taking place especially due to a reinforced threat from terrorism since the early 2000s. One outcome of this development is a growing requirement for more capabilities traditionally associated with military assets (weapons, equipment, tactics etc.) However, by interpreting the blurring boundaries between the police and the military as a novelty, one overlooks specific national conditions, continuities and particularities of policing, which are necessary to include when analyzing historical trends. In this paper, I therefore apply a qualitative historical approach to the question and argue that militarization of the police and military armed assistance to the police in Denmark is a traditional phenomenon and not a new policing paradigm. It is rather part of a long-term process of shifts in social attitudes towards soldiers doing police work, thus making it more public and visible.

Panel number: 110 – Presentation 3

(Post-)crisis policing and the private security sector in Belgium

Author(s): **Pieter Leloup, Marc Cools**, Ghent University

Abstract:

After Europe became the epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic, various essential sectors were at risk. Besides worries that vital services like healthcare workers, emergency responders and firefighters would face capacity issues because of suspected infections, similar fears grew towards public law-enforcement officials. Very early in the crisis, the private security actors already emphasized their readiness to support the public police forces and their ability to continue operations. At a European level, for example, the Confederation of European Security Services (CoESS) stressed that private security services were ready for an enhanced public-private partnership. Similarly in Belgium, the Association of Security Services (BVBO) stated towards the government that security firms were prepared to take on a crucial role in the provision of security during the lockdown situation. This paper explores the effects of the crisis on the provision of (private) security, and its potential to change the policy landscape in Belgium. It focusses on the balance of supply and demand in the security sector, the challenges the security industry faced and the opportunities it perceived due to the crisis.