**Summary**

In the era of the COVID-19 pandemic, the state security system had to face a new challenge - preparing security against the epidemiological threat. Crisis management proce-dures were launched, using hotels and hotel facilities as a support subsystem. Isolation rooms were organized in these facilities. Those that did not serve as isolation facilities had to pre-pare plans for functioning in the face of the growing epidemiological threat, use existing procedures or introduce new ones prepared for the current situation.

The COVID-19 pandemic, like other pandemics, surprised the world and severely affected one of the best-developing economic sectors, which is the hotel industry. For this reason, March 11, 2020, the day when the World Health Organization announced the COVID-19 pandemic, changed the perception of safety in the hotel industry. The hotel in-dustry had to ensure the safety of employees and hotel guests, but also the infrastructure.

The actual epidemiological threat allowed for experimental verification of the effectiveness of crisis management systems.

In order to check the efficiency of the crisis management system in the hotel industry during the COVID-19 epidemiological threat, research was carried out on hotel facilities. The research included specific objectives that were as follows: determining the importance of the hotel industry and its impact on socio-economic development; identification of the crisis management system, its assumptions, in the context of the organization as well as the needs and expectations of each party; identification of threats in the hotel industry; assess-ment of crisis response procedures and losses incurred by the hotel industry; indication of system modernization options.

In the course of carrying out the research, a theory-before-research strategy was adopted. According to this strategy, theories were first formulated and then empirical re-search was conducted. At the data collection stage, selected non-reactive research methods were used, i.e. systematic literature review (review of theories, good practices, standardizing documents), desk research (research results). At the data analysis stage, quantitative methods (descriptive statistics, statistical in-ference) and qualitative methods (text data analysis) were used.

At the data evaluation stage, the expert panel method (individual expert interviews) and selected operational systems engineering evaluation models were used. A research sample was selected from the entire hotel population in a random, simple manner without any reverse procedures. The drawing took place using tables of random numbers (drawing using STATISTICA software tools).

A pilot study was carried out, followed by a proper study.

Data obtained during field research from correctly completed survey questionnaires were subjected to quantitative and qualitative analysis. IBM SPSS Statistics 24 and Mi-crosoft Office Excel 2016 were used to analyze the collected empirical material. Statistical differences between variable values were derived using tables of fraction intervals, with an assumed significance interval of P = 95%. To conduct bivariate analyses, the chi-square difference significance test was used, and in the case of the strength of the relationship, Kramer's V coefficient was used, and missing data were removed.

Based on the obtained research results, an in-depth expert interview was conducted.

Based on the research conducted, final conclusions were obtained that confirm the established research hypotheses. They confirmed the need to modernize the crisis manage-ment system to ensure that all facilities have the necessary knowledge and the ability to quickly respond in the event of crisis management in anomalous situations. At the same time, due to the fact that hotels can be treated as a state security support subsystem, it is reasonable to prepare and maintain an appropriate crisis management system and dissemi-nate it among hotels and hotel facilities (standardization).

The research and conclusions presented above indicate the need for further research towards the preparation of a model security and crisis management system, perhaps directly related or connected to the national security crisis management system of Poland.