

UN Global Programme on Security of Major Sporting Events, and Promotion of Sport and Its Values as a Tool to Prevent Violent Extremism.



**Collection of operating procedures, mechanisms and best practices
to enhance the protection of vulnerable targets in the context of major sporting events**

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1. Background

The UN Global Programme on Security of Major Sporting Events, and the Promotion of Sport and its Values as a Tool to Prevent Violent Extremism promotes the development and adoption of advanced policies and practices to enhance Member States' capacities in counter-terrorism and preventing violent extremism.

The Collection of operating procedures, mechanisms and best practices to enhance the protection of vulnerable targets in the context of major sporting events is the result of an ongoing initiative between the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) and the International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS). It is a first attempt to communicate a holistic approach in which stakeholders can access the main international, regional and national instruments that pertain to the security of major sporting events in a single document. It is designed primarily for law enforcement officials, national and local organising committees, policy makers, private sector, academia and civil society planning to host major sporting events.

The information gathered in this document was collected through online sources and is relevant but limited at this point. The desk research mainly focused on mechanisms available in English; there were some exceptions on instruments available in Spanish or French. Information was collected in pyramid fashion, starting with the main international instruments produced by international or regional organisations which are applicable and useful to any major sporting event, before moving to a narrower national perspective, focusing on those major sporting events hosted by a particular Member State.

This document also includes the mechanisms for major sporting event security shared during the closed-door meeting of the International Expert Group (IEG) held on 3 and 4 February 2020 at the United Nations Headquarters, in New York. This report does not provide an exhaustive list of all mechanisms available but is a collection of those the Global Programme is aware of. The report intends to be a living document in which new tools, mechanisms and procedures should be inserted as they become available and are shared with the United Nations.

In addition to listing the initiatives on this subject, a short definition or explanation of the mechanisms available at the international, regional and national level is provided. The aim is to give the reader a snapshot understanding of the mechanisms, good practices and resources available, and facilitate the assessment of the instruments most relevant to their specific needs.

Sport is a multicultural phenomenon that cannot be reduced to rigid standards. Each instrument can and should be used and shaped according to specific national conditions. A common point of origin and shared reference framework ensures an effective international dialogue on these issues and enhances the protection of vulnerable targets from terrorist attacks.

2. Introduction

The present document has been developed using desk research that draws extensively on instruments available online from a broad spectrum of international organisations, sport organisations and Member States with relevant experience in planning, hosting, and evaluating major sporting events. It also includes the instruments highlighted during the first meeting of the IEG on the Security of major sporting events held on 3 and 4 February 2020 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The IEG is an open-ended consultative mechanism that provides support to the Global Programme's partners with insights and technical advice on major sporting event security. The first IEG saw the participation of a wide range of eminent experts and stakeholders in a discussion of the *state of the art* for major events security around the world. It provided an overview of existing international, regional, and national policy frameworks for major sporting event security. The discussions focused primarily on existing and potential national legislations and instruments which can facilitate information exchange and cooperation, between Member States as well as across actors from different sectors (private, public, civil society, etc.).

In this sense, this report reflects a broader consensus and scope and highlights the significance of securing major sporting events. This Collection includes legal instruments, guides, reports, and capacity building mechanisms available at the international (e.g., United Nations), regional (e.g., the European Union and the Council of Europe) and national level.

A major event can be defined as a foreseeable event that should have at least one of the following characteristics:

- Historical or political significance or popularity
- Large media coverage and/or international media attendance
- Participation of citizens from different countries and/or possible target groups
- Participation of VIPs and/or dignitaries
- High attendance
- Poses the potential for threats and therefore may require international cooperation and assistance¹.

Major international sporting events present many policing and security challenges for host countries. They are hosted in large, complex and dispersed locations. They can attract a range of criminal activities and result in violent incidents, cyber-attacks and terrorism. Host countries and event owners are faced with the challenge of providing successful, smooth-running events while keeping event participants and spectators safe and secure.

¹ [IPO Security Model](#)

It has come to the attention of the Programme that there is a lack of updated and globally recognised strategies and operating procedures for the protection of major events and vulnerable targets, and a dearth of extensive research to support the promotion of common global strategies.

Protecting major sporting events is a key component in the fight against terrorism which entails very complex security and policing arrangements. These include securing locations, cybersecurity measures, planning, managing and responding to attacks, communication, crowd management, and emergency operations. These critical measures often exceed the capabilities of any single State and usually demand a high-level of international cooperation and coordination.

Attacks against sporting events are particularly condemnable as sports have historically played a significant role in spreading positive values throughout the world and across cultures, especially for youth. Research demonstrates that sport plays a positive role in preventing radicalisation, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and facilitating integration at large, thus making sport a powerful path for the development of efforts to prevent, and counter violent-extremism and radicalization. Attacks against sporting events severely undermine our way of life and the United Nations efforts to promote, maintain and safeguard peace and stability.

This document comprises:

- 1) Framework, Legislations and Regulations;
- 2) Reports, Guides and Tools; and
- 3) Capacity Building Mechanisms.

It compiles elements which have been developed and applied by sport federations, Member States, regional and international organizations, and to some extent the private sector and civil society.

The objective of this Collection is to identify and describe existing expertise and capabilities for the protection of major events against terrorist attacks and other security risks. The definitions included in this Collection have been directly extracted from the instruments. This initial version of the Collection does not provide any analysis or remark of the instruments listed.

It is the first of a variety of tools foreseen during the implementation of the Global Programme to help produce innovative policies and practices to strengthen the protection of major sporting events. The Collection will be continuously updated and populated.

The importance of a human rights approach to securing major sporting events and infrastructure

In the context of their obligations under international human rights law, States have the duty to protect persons within their jurisdiction from undue interference with their human rights by third parties, including terrorist actors. This duty is particularly important considering that terrorist attacks affecting major sporting events may result in significant human casualties and, at times, damage to critical infrastructure. Furthermore, damage and disruption resulting from such incidents also negatively impact a series of human rights, from the right to life and security of person to the right to health, freedom of assembly, the right to education, and the right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life, as safeguarded under core human rights treaties.²

The duty of Member States to safeguard human rights implies the obligation to take necessary and adequate measures to prevent, combat and punish activities that endanger these rights, such as threats to national security or violent crime, including terrorism. In this respect, States should be guided, among others, by the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) which emphasizes that effectively combatting terrorism and ensuring respect for human rights are not competing but complementary and mutually reinforcing goals. Indeed, the promotion and protection of human rights constitutes an independent pillar and a cross-cutting necessity to ensure successful delivery of all four components of the GCTS. Moreover, relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions³ require that any measures taken to prevent, and combat terrorism comply with State obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law, and international humanitarian law.

In the interest of combatting terrorist threats to major sporting events and infrastructure, State authorities may limit certain rights, provided these restrictions comply with the conditions set out in international human rights law. Measures taken in this regard need to be targeted, in genuine response to the threat at hand, required by the exigencies of the situation, and necessary and adequate to efficiently addressing it. States must ensure that satisfactory safeguards are set up to protect against arbitrary and disproportionate interference with human rights in this context. To meaningfully comply with these obligations, States are strongly encouraged to conduct regular human rights assessments of measures taken to tackle the terrorist threat to sporting events and related infrastructure and ensure that such measures are non-discriminatory, evidence-based and therefore efficient.

² Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, arts. 13 and 11; Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, art. 30. See also, Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 31.

³ See, for example, Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1456 (2003), 1566 (2004), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), 2341 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2370 (2017), 2395 (2017) and 2396 (2017); as well as Human Rights Council resolution 35/34 and General Assembly resolutions 49/60, 51/210, 72/123 and 72/180.

3. Major Sporting Event Security Instruments

The mechanisms and instruments presented in this report are organised according to their scope of action and outreach.

One measure to prevent and combat terrorism is to step up efforts to improve the security and protection of vulnerable targets, such as infrastructure and public places. It is also important to improve the response to terrorist attacks and other disasters (particularly in the area of civil protection), while recognising that States may require assistance in these efforts. Measures to build the capacity of Member States to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the UN System include encouraging the UN to work with Member States and relevant international and regional organisations to identify and share best practices to prevent terrorist attacks on vulnerable targets.

3.1. Frameworks, Legislations and Regulations

3.1.1. International

- [United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy \(A/RES/60/288\)](#) particularly with respect to the promotion of public-private partnerships for the protection of vulnerable targets⁴

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS) is a global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. Through its adoption by consensus in 2006, all UN Member States agreed for the first time to a common strategic and operational approach to fighting terrorism.

The UNGCTS, in the form of a resolution and an annexed Plan of Action is composed of four pillars:

1. Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism
2. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
3. Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the UN System in that regard
4. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism

The UN General Assembly reviews of the Strategy takes place every two years, making it a living document attuned to Member States' counter-terrorism priorities. Next review will take place in June/July 2021 due to exceptional circumstances given by the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁴ [United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy](#)

- [Security Council Resolution 2341 \(2017\) on protection of critical infrastructure as certain soft targets might be considered as critical infrastructure or part of such infrastructure.](#)⁵

This is the first-ever UN Security Council resolution on the protection of the critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks. It aims to further enhance the effectiveness of the overall effort to counter terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure, particularly in the framework of the *UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*.

The key elements of the resolution are to raise awareness and strengthen knowledge and understanding of the threats posed by terrorism to critical infrastructure; improve resilience by promoting methods of planning, prevention, crisis management and recovery on the basis of respective strategies; strengthen the capacity of States, their public and private sectors, to withstand and manage terrorist attacks, including through provision of technical assistance; ensure the criminal responsibility for terrorist attacks intended to destroy or disable critical infrastructure, as well as the planning of, training for, and financing of such attacks; and enhance international and regional cooperation to protect critical infrastructure, including regional connectivity projects and related cross-border infrastructure

It encourages the UN, Member States and regional and international organisations to share good practices and measures in managing the risk of terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure. The resolution requests that the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) updates the Council on the implementation of this resolution in twelve months.

- [Security Council Resolution 2396 \(2017\) and the 2018 Addendum to the 2015 Madrid Guiding Principles on foreign terrorist fighters \(2018\)](#)⁶

The UN Security Council Resolution 2396 (2017) updates UN Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) and provides greater focus on measures to address returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and transnational terrorist groups. It was adopted by the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) to strengthen the protection of “soft” targets and to support States in their efforts to develop and implement measures to protect such targets from terrorist attacks. In the Resolution the Council stresses the need for States to develop, review, or amend national risk and threat assessments to take into account “soft” targets, in order to develop appropriate contingency and emergency-response plans for terrorist attacks. It also calls on States to establish or strengthen national, regional and international partnerships including public and private stakeholders.

⁵ [Security Council Resolution 2341 \(2017\)](#)

⁴ [Security Council Guiding Principles on Foreign Terrorist Fighters](#)

The resolution builds on UNSCR 2178 by creating new international obligations and other provisions to strengthen border security and information sharing, including the use of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data, Advanced Passenger Information (API), and biometrics to prevent terrorists from boarding airplanes; it aims to strengthen judicial measures and international cooperation; ensure appropriate prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration of FTFs and their accompanying family members; and strengthen Member States' cooperation (including with the private sector), to protect public spaces and soft targets.

This resolution urges Member States to strengthen their efforts to stem the threat posed by FTFs through measures on border control, criminal justice and information-sharing and counter-extremism. It also:

- *“Calls on Member States to take appropriate action regarding suspected terrorists and their accompanying family members who entered their territories, including by considering appropriate prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration measures in compliance with domestic and international law.*
- *Calls upon Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists by effective national border control and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity documents. In its resolution 2396 (2017). Decides that States shall develop and implement systems to collect biometric data and to develop and share information related to watchlists or databases of known and suspected terrorists, including FTFs.*
- *Calls for action at the global, regional, and national levels to raise the level of effective implementation of the International Civil Aviation Organization’s (ICAO) new Global Aviation Security Plan, which seeks to enhance aviation security worldwide”.*

The Addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles includes 17 additional good practices to assist Member States in their efforts to respond to the evolving FTF phenomenon. It is intended to provide guidance for an effective response to the evolving FTF phenomenon, focusing on measures to be taken in different areas, including an area specifically designated for the protection of critical infrastructure, vulnerable targets, soft targets, and tourism sites.

- [United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution \(ECOSOC\) 2006/28](#)⁷

This is the *International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events*, which recognizes the increasing importance of major events such as large-scale sporting events, high-level summits and other mass events such as national and religious festivals comports with the principle of freedom of assembly. It encourages Member States planning major events to strengthen their cooperation by sharing knowledge of possible threats and relevant practices related to security during such events.

⁷ [ECOSOC Resolution 2006/28](#)

⁶ [Kazan Action Plan](#)

In 2003, UNICRI launched the International Permanent Observatory (IPO), a global security and counter-terrorism programme. UNICRI designed the IPO as a body of experts whose specific purpose is to collect knowledge and expertise from past major events, absorb and incorporate lessons learned, and deliver them through user-friendly formats and tools to requesting national authorities. Finally, the IPO offers major event security planners mentoring and quality-assurance services upon request by drawing upon the expertise of a global bank of experts, all of whom have held key security positions at past major events.

- [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization \(UNESCO\) Kazan Action Plan, 2017](#)⁸

The Kazan Action Plan was adopted on 15 July 2017 by UNESCO's Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, MINEPS VI. The stakeholders of the Kazan Action Plan are UNESCO's Member States, the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) and its Permanent Consultative Council, as well as other experts and practitioners in the field of physical education, physical activity and sport policy.

The Plan marks the commitment to link sport policy development to the 2030 agenda of the United Nations, as well as support to an overarching sport policy follow-up framework and five priority areas for international and national multi-stakeholder cooperation.

Its objectives are to provide a legitimate international forum for sharing information on sport policy development; strengthen international cooperation for, and follow-up of, sport policy development by a common definition of main and specific policy areas; and support capacity-building of public sport authorities and other stakeholders by promoting relevant norms, tools and good practice.

- [The Global Counterterrorism Forum \(GCTF\) Soft Target Protection Initiative, Antalya Memorandum on the Protection of Soft Targets in a Counterterrorism Context](#)⁹

The Global Counterterrorism Forum is an international forum of 29 countries and the European Union with an overarching mission of reducing the vulnerability of people worldwide to terrorism by preventing, combating, and prosecuting terrorist acts and countering incitement and recruitment for terrorism. The Soft Target Protection Initiative, co-led by Turkey and the United States, developed the Antalya Memorandum on the Protection of Soft Targets in a Counterterrorism Context. The non-binding good practices contained in the document are

⁹ [Soft Target Protection](#)

intended to inform and guide governments and private industry as they work together to develop policies, practices, guidelines, programs and approaches in protecting their citizens from terrorist attacks on soft targets. This initiative seeks to synthesise the expertise collected on the topic.

- [The Council of Europe Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches \(ETS No. 120, 1985\). Updated with Treaty 218 on 4 May 2016](#)¹⁰

The European Convention aims to prevent and control violence and misbehaviour by spectators, as well as to ensure spectator safety, during sports events. The Convention has been signed and ratified by 41 States' parties to the Council of Europe, as well as Morocco. Due to this treaty, the contracting parties engage in taking concrete measures to prevent and control spectator violence and misbehaviour at sports events, as well as provisions in order to identify and prosecute troublemakers. Besides that, during major international events, sports authorities and police of the countries involved cooperate in identifying possible risks in order to prevent them.

The Convention entered into force in November 1985, six months after the Heysel disaster in Brussels. This Convention will be replaced by the European Convention on Safety, Security and Service at Football Matches and other Sports Events, Convention CETS No. 218

- [Council of Europe's new Convention on Safety, Security and Service at Football Matches and other Sports Events, Convention CETS No. 218](#)¹¹

This Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 4 May 2016 and opened for signature on 3 July 2016 in Saint-Denis, France. It is the only internationally binding instrument that establishes institutional cooperation between all stakeholders involved in the organisation of football and other sports events to establish an integrated approach based on safety, security and service.

The aim of the Convention is to go from a violence-focused approach towards an integrated approach based on safety, security and service. It promotes cooperation between all public and private stakeholders, including supporters, in order to provide a safe, secure and welcoming environment at football matches and other sports events.

To guarantee a welcoming atmosphere inside and outside stadia, the Convention commits signatory States' authorities to:

¹⁰ [Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events](#)

¹¹ [Safety security and service approach convention](#)

- encourage public agencies and private stakeholders (local authorities, police, football clubs and national federations, and supporters) to work together in the preparation and running of football matches
- ensure that stadium infrastructure complies with national and international standards and regulations, for effective crowd management and safety; emergency and contingency plans must be drawn up, tested and refined in the course of regular joint exercises: and
- ensure that spectators feel welcome and well-treated throughout events, including by making stadia more accessible to children, the elderly and people with disabilities and improving sanitary and refreshment facilities.

Participation in the Convention is not exclusively limited to Member States of the Council of Europe, to the States Parties to the European Cultural Convention and to any non-member State of the Council of Europe having acceded to the *European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches* (ETS No. 120) prior to 3 July 2016, namely Belarus, the Holy See, Kazakhstan and Morocco. The Convention is also open for accession by other non-Member States provided that they have been formally invited to accede by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. It must be noted that the Committee of Ministers decided in April 2013 to limit the validity of invitations of non-Member States to accede to conventions to a period of five years.

- [Recommendation Rec \(2015\) 1 of the Standing Committee on Safety, Security and Service at Football Matches and other Sports Events, revised in 2019](#)¹²

This recommendation is the synthesis and update of all recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee during the last 30 years. It supports the Convention and explains how to implement it in a very detailed manner, by presenting established and recommended best practices. This recommendation is the supplement to interpret the articles of the new Convention. Thanks to its four annexes, each State can evaluate to which extent its safety, security and service arrangements for football matches and other sport events comply with good practices described in the recommendation.

- Annex A: Safety – measures aimed at protecting the health and wellbeing of individuals or groups which attend or take part in a football match or in another sport event, inside and outside of sport venues.
- Annex B: Security – measures aimed at preventing, reducing risks and/or reacting to possible acts of violence or other criminal offences committed on the occasion of a sport event, inside and outside of sport venues.
- Annex C: Service – measures aiming at ensuring that persons and groups feel well and have the perception that they are appreciated and welcome during a sport event, inside and outside of sport venues.

¹² [COE Recommendation \(2015\) 1](#)

- Annex D: Checklists - intended to assist each State to monitor the extent to which it implements the good practices set out in the recommendation.

This recommendation centres on the need to develop and implement an integrated multi-agency approach to safety, security and service in connection with football events, based on comprehensive national and local coordination arrangements and effective international, national and local partnerships. It incorporates three inter-related annexes providing a range of established good practices on safety, security and service. It intended to assist in monitoring the extent to which national arrangements are in compliance with the good practices described in the document.

It is stressed that while the good practices contained within the recommendation are focused on football matches, each country can adapt and apply the content for other sporting events as appropriate or desirable.

The recommendation was revised in 2019 and updated issues on international police cooperation, accessibility for people with disabilities, counterterrorism policies, the work with supporters and safety issues inside and outside of sports venues, amongst others.

- **United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner:** The importance of a human rights approach to securing major sporting events and infrastructure¹³

In the context of their obligations under international human rights law, States have the duty to protect persons within their jurisdiction from undue interference with their human rights by third parties, including terrorist actors. This duty implies the obligation to take necessary and adequate measures to prevent, combat and punish activities that endanger the right to life, security of person, the right to health, freedom of assembly, the right to education and the right to participate in recreational activities. In this respect, States should be guided, among others, by the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) which emphasizes that effectively combatting terrorism and ensuring respect for human rights are not competing but complementary and mutually reinforcing goals.

The promotion and protection of human rights constitutes an independent pillar and necessitates cross-cutting policies to ensure successful delivery of all four components of the GCTS. Relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions require that any measures taken to prevent and combat terrorism comply with State obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law, and international humanitarian law.

In the interest of combatting terrorist threats to major sporting events and infrastructure, State authorities may limit certain rights, provided these restrictions comply with the conditions set

¹³ The Importance of a human rights approach to securing major sporting events and infrastructure

out in international human rights law. Measures taken in this regard need to be targeted, in genuine response to the threat at hand, required by the exigencies of the situation, and necessary and adequate to efficiently addressing it. States must ensure that satisfactory safeguards are set up to protect against arbitrary and disproportionate interference with human rights in this context. To meaningfully comply with these obligations, States are strongly encouraged to conduct regular human rights assessments of measures taken to tackle the terrorist threat to sporting events and related infrastructure and ensure that such measures are non-discriminatory, evidence-based and therefore efficient.

3.1.2. Regional

- [European Union \(EU\)](#)

The European Union states that fighting terrorism is a top priority for the EU, EU countries and the EU's partners. Addressing the causes of radicalisation and terrorist recruitment is a key priority. The "prevention" pillar aims to combat radicalisation and recruitment of terrorists by identifying the methods, propaganda and the instruments used by terrorists. The EU helps to coordinate national policies, determine good practice and share information.

The Council of the European Union conclusions on the EU External Action on Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism issued in June 2020 address, inter alia, the Protection of the Public Spaces, Critical Infrastructure and Aviation from Terrorist Threats.¹⁴ The Council calls on the EU to continue assisting partner countries in protecting such places. This means, inter alia, funding projects and holding exchanges of best practice and guidance, including by facilitating networks. There is also a need raise the awareness of EU citizens travelling internationally. The Council further calls on the EU to continue supporting capacity building in partner countries for the protection of critical infrastructures and the resilience of networks providing critical services in a range of sectors.

- [The European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy 14469/4/05](#) ¹⁵

In 2005, the Council adopted the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy to fight terrorism globally and make Europe safer. The four pillars of the EU's Counter-Terrorism Strategy - prevent, protect, pursue, and respond—constitute a response to the international terrorist threat. The Strategy requires work at national, European and international levels to reduce the threat from terrorism and the vulnerability to attack. The Strategy sets out the objectives to prevent new recruits to terrorism; better protect potential targets; pursue and investigate members of existing networks; and improve the capability to respond to and manage the consequences of terrorist attacks. The Strategy takes the agenda of work set out at the March 2004 European Council (in the wake of the Madrid bombings) into the next phase.

¹⁴ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/44446/st08868-en20.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://register.consilium.europa.eu/doc/srv?l=EN&f=ST%2014469%202005%20REV%204>

- [Green paper on detection technologies in the work of law enforcement, customs and other security authorities of September 2006 \(COM/2006/474\)](#) ¹⁶

According to the official description, the aim of the Green Paper is to provide the ingredients for initiating dialogue within the field of detection technologies and to find out what role the EU could play in order to foster detection technologies in the service of the security of its citizens. Detection technologies are increasingly used in the daily work of security authorities to fight terrorism and other forms of crime. They are also widely used to protect sports fans when watching their favourite sports events from dangerous substances in the air, water or food. Policies relating to detection and associated technologies have to fully comply with the existing legal framework, including the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and data protection principles and rules as laid down in Directive 95/46/EC.¹⁷

- [Action Plan to support the protection of public spaces](#)¹⁸

This Action Plan is described as a set of measures to provide guidance and support to Member States at national, regional and local levels in protecting public spaces. It is part of a wider package of anti-terrorism measures. The Action Plan recognises that there can never be “zero risk” but acknowledges that these operational measures will support Member States in detecting threats, reducing the vulnerability of public spaces, mitigating the consequences of a terrorist attack and improving cooperation.

The measures set out in this communication from the Commission to the European Parliament seek to pave the way for an effective EU cooperation in the protection of public spaces. The Commission encourages Member States to take advantage of the various possibilities set out in the Action Plan, including the available EU funding. It invites the European Parliament and the Council to endorse the Action Plan and to actively engage in its implementation, in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders. The Commission reviewed progress on the Action Plan in 2018.

- [EU Commission staff working document, Good practices to support the protection of public spaces, 2019](#)¹⁹

¹⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2006:0474:FIN:EN:PDF>

¹⁷ [Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament](#)

¹⁸ [Action Plan to support the protection of public spaces](#)

¹⁹ [Good practices to support the protection of public spaces](#)

A collection of good practices identified to improve the protection of public spaces. The best practices are the result of an extensive consultation process and intend to serve as reference for operators and public authorities that wish to take further steps to protect public spaces.

- **Organization of American States (OAS): Tourism Security plan**²⁰

As stated in the document, tourism, both public and private, is one of the principal economic sectors for many Member States of the OAS. Because tourism is so vital to so many nations, the OAS has developed a tourism security plan that is aimed at strengthening the capacity of the public and private tourism sectors to prevent and respond to potential terrorist or other security attacks on tourist sites and facilities. The plan provides specialised security training and works to promote public-private security partnerships to protect the citizens of the Americas.

- **The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS): Crime and Security Strategy 2013**

The goal of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy (CCSS) is to significantly improve citizen security by creating a safe, just and free community, while simultaneously improving the economic viability of the region. The CCSS identifies and prioritises the common security risks and threats which CARICOM is facing.

Strategic Goal 14 of the CCSS is about Promoting Resilient Critical Infrastructure Management and Safety at Major Events. It recognises that a large portion of the critical infrastructure in the region is owned by the private sector and mentions that CARICOM will work with Member States and the private sector to protect these critical infrastructures. The strategic lines of action are:

- The promotion of a risk culture within CARICOM through risk management training programmes and workshops;
- Regional security agencies will provide guidance, policy recommendations, feedback and recommendations on the implementation of actions related to critical infrastructure and major events;
- CARICOM will foster a common approach for the security planning at major events focusing on evaluation, coordination, prevention and risk analysis of major event planning; and
- Member States should encourage the private sector to strengthen their own security.

3.1.3. National

- **Australia: Major Event Acts to Improve Cooperation Between States and Territories**²¹

²⁰ [Tourism Security Plan](#)

²¹ Legislation Surrounding the Security of Major Sporting Events in Australia

Major Sporting Events in Australia can be subject to legislative issues when held in a number of states and/or territories as all are subject to their own legislation surrounding the security of such events. This in turn has the potential to affect operations when resources from other states are requested to assist (depending on the size of the event).

Numerous states/territories in Australia have a Major Event Act that outlines provisions for crowd management/security that may be enacted for Major Sporting Events. These pieces of legislation were primarily implemented for addressing issues around ambush marketing etc.:

- Major Events Act 2009 (Victoria)
- Major Events Act 2013 (South Australia)
- Major Events Act 2014 (Australian Capital Territory)
- Major Events Act 2014 (Queensland)
- Major Sporting Events Act 2009 (Victoria)

Further, state/territory policing agencies are afforded their powers under specific police legislation. As an example, the Queensland Police operate under the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 (Qld). In the lead up to the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games this legislation was supplemented by the Police Powers and Responsibilities (Commonwealth Games) Amendment Act 2017 (Qld) and the Major Events Gold Coast Commonwealth Games) Regulation 2017 (Qld).

In terms of transport security that is relevant in major event planning two states have specific legislation in place. The requirements under this legislation were integral in the planning for the transit hubs for the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games:

- Transport Security (Counter Terrorism) Act 2008 (Queensland)
- Terrorism (Surface Transport Security) Act 2011 (South Australia)
- **Costa Rica: Legislation, Regulations, and other Norms with Relation to Major Events, Sporting Events and Terrorism²²**

National Legislation and Regulations

- Decree for the creation of the Technical Advisory Committee on Mass Gatherings
- Law Against Violence and Racism in Sport
- Law for the Prevention and Punishment of Violence at Major Events
- Law for Private Security Services
- Plan for the Reduction of Vulnerability to Disasters at Cinemas, Stadiums and other Concentrated Spaces

²² Legislación, normativas y otros con relación eventos masivos, eventos deportivos y terrorismo

- Major Crisis Care Protocol

International Conventions and Agreements, Signed or Ratified by Costa Rica Regarding Terrorism

- ✓ Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism with International Implications: Signed in Washington, the 2nd of February 1971. The Convention was approved through Law No. 5295, published in La Gaceta the 24th of August 1973. Ratified the 16th of October 1973.
 - ✓ International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Attacks Committed with Bombs: Signed in New York, the 15th of December 1997. The Convention was approved through Law No. 8080, published in La Gaceta No. 147 on the 1st of August 2001. Ratified the 6 of August 2001.
 - ✓ International Convention Against Hostage Taking: Signed in New York, the 17th of December 1979. Costa Rica did not sign. The Convention was approved through Law 8253 on the 18th of April 2002 and published in La Gaceta No. 203 on the 22nd of October 2002. Ratified the 24th of January 2003.
 - ✓ International Convention Against Terrorism: Approved by the General Assembly of the OAS on the 3rd of June 2002 in Bridgetown, Barbados. The Convention was approved through Law No. 8446 published in La Gaceta No. 119 on the 21st of June 2005.
- **Georgia: Contribution of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia to the National Strategy on the Fight Against Terrorism**²³

Successful counterterrorism activities require a complex approach. In this respect, particular attention is attached to the agencies acting inter alia in the fields of education, culture, sports, health as well as social security. Within the context of prevention, Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports will have important contribution which implies development of prevention-based projects in the context of awareness, educational campaigns through sport.

Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Georgia with the Ministry of Internal Affairs works on legislative amendments on safety, security and services issues at sports events, which itself relies on an international obligations of the Council of Europe Convention on Safety, Security and service at Sport Events.

- **Greece: Legal Framework for Combatting the Phenomenon of Violence in Sporting Venues**²⁴

²³ National Strategy of Georgia on Fight Against Terrorism

²⁴ Operating procedures, mechanisms and best practices to enhance the protection of vulnerable targets in the context of major sporting events.

In 2009, Law 2725/1999 established a legal framework for amateur and professional sports in Greece. The provisions of this legislation established the Standing Committee for Combating Violence (D.E.A.B.) under the General Secretariat of Sports to centralize efforts for preventing violence. Under the guidance of the D.E.A.B. and the competent authorities, an operational plan for each event will be drafted that analyse specific vulnerabilities and the countermeasures needed to mitigate those risks.

The responsibility for maintaining order during sporting events, both inside and outside the stadium, has been shifted entirely to the Greek Police or Coast Guard, provided that the sports events are held in an area of its jurisdiction. All sports organizations are obligated to cooperate with the competent police authority and comply with their instructions and decisions.

Meetings must be convened between the competent police authority, the prosecutor in charge of sports or the prosecutor in charge locally and the D.E.A.B, to facilitate the smooth exchange of information between security, organizing authorities and competing organizations as well as to ensure the general orderly conduct of the event outlined in the operational plan. Sports clubs that play at the national professional championships of football, basketball and volleyball are also obligated to hire certified private security companies to keep the order of the stadiums and accompany their fans.

- **Italy: Framework for the Management of Football and Other Sports**²⁵

For decades, Italy has consistently passed parliamentary legislation contributing to the prevention and suppression of violence in and around football and other sports venues. Effective measures have been taken to curb illegal betting and safeguard the fairness of sports events. New offenses have been established that punish discrimination and sports-related violence. The National Observatory on Sports Events was established to facilitate public private partnerships and empower event organizers to take a more active role in security provisions. Together, these laws have allowed for the successful implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on an integrated approach to physical security, public security, and assistance at football matches and other sporting events.

In addition, the Ministry of the Interior has introduced a number of Decrees focused on improving the safety of sporting events. Structural and fire safety requirements were updated, as well as the definition for exit routes, the use of fencing and security areas, protocols for sharing information and guidelines for cooperation between security elements and event managers. Technology has also been a focus of these Decrees, with an increased emphasis on the use of CCTV in and around sporting events and enhanced security measures for tickets and access points.

²⁵ Safety of Major Sporting Events

- **Portugal:** The Council of Europe’s Saint-Denis Convention as an Effective Model for Sports Security²⁶

In 2018, Portugal ratified the Council of Europe’s Saint-Denis Convention on Safety, Security and Service. The convention serves as model under which the Portuguese legal framework operates, and its implementation was followed by these immediate actions.

- In September 2019, the legal framework for violence in sports was reviewed (Law 113/2019, of the 11th of September) introducing several new measures in the field of safety and service as well as changing some security measures. In addition, sports organizers were mandated to implement social and education activities for their supporters, which would be reviewed at the end of each season.
- An effective exclusion strategy was implemented in order to raise the number of active banning orders implemented by judicial and administrative authorities to mitigate the risks of sports related violence.

3.1.4. Sport Federations or Bodies

- **International Olympic Committee (IOC)** ²⁷

Security during the Olympic Games is a global project of the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG), the IOC, the security structures of the country hosting the Games, as well as a large number of world security agencies. The host country authorities work closely with the host city, the OCOG and National Olympic Committee (NOC) to provide all the required services, including all financial, planning and operational aspects, to ensure the safety and security the Games.

A multi-agency strategy that involves all government ministries, law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders in the planning and delivery of security is a must. These entities typically include the OCOG, the home affairs ministry, the ministry of defence, intelligence agencies, cyber security agencies, the police and immigration and/or customs agencies.

The Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games has to produce a Game Foundation Plan to ensure the successful delivery of the Games and submit it to the IOC and the International Paralympic Committee. The Games Foundation Plan provides the basic framework for preparation of the Games. The plan serves as the starting point for the Organising Committee to commence studies of the specific details for the successful delivery of the Games.

²⁶ Portuguese Implementation of the Council of Europe’s Saint-Denis Convention

Following the selection of a country, a host city contract should be signed between the International Olympic Committee, the Metropolitan Government and the National Olympic Committee.

- ***Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA): Stadium Safety and Security Regulations***²⁸

FIFA regulations are intended to make organisers of FIFA events aware of their duties and responsibilities before, during and after matches in relation to stadium safety and security. These regulations contain the minimum safety and security measures that event organisers and stadium authorities must take to ensure safety, security and order at the stadium. The security approach taken to protect the World Cup differs from standard FIFA football matches as the risks are far higher.

FIFA security stakeholders come from public, private and voluntary sectors at local, national and international levels. This includes national and international intelligence services, homeland security departments, event-dedicated intelligence or policing agencies, border and immigration agencies, police forces, military personnel, private military companies, security contractors hired by the event organisers, and public and private think tanks.

- ***Confédération Africaine de Football (CAF): CAF Safety and Security Regulations, 2019 Regulations to apply to all competitions organised for and by CAF and all matches played within the territory of member association***²⁹

These regulations are guiding principles that contain measures intended to ensure safety and security in and around a stadium before, during and after every match.

It aims to ensure that the basic minimum standards acceptable by CAF are established by CAF member associations during competitions and matches. These regulations also help define the safety and security responsibilities of match organisers before, during and after a match. This includes the responsibility to ensure the safety and security of every user group attending the stadium and the protection of stadium critical infrastructures and installations. The CAF General Secretariat is entrusted with the operational management of this regulation. It is therefore entitled to make decisions and adopt the detailed provisions necessary for implementing these regulations.

- ***Union of European Football Associations (UEFA): Safety and Security Regulations***³⁰

²⁸ [FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations](#)

²⁹ [CAF Safety and Security Regulations](#)

³⁰ [UEFA Safety and Security Regulations](#)

These regulations were adopted based on Article 50 (1) of the UEFA Statutes and apply whenever a competition is to be played under the auspices of UEFA. The aim of these regulations is to make the match organiser and participating associations or clubs aware of their duties and responsibilities before, during and after a match to ensure a safe, secure and welcoming environment for everyone present.

The regulations mention that each association and club must appoint a competent person as a safety and security officer, who should be trained and experienced in matters of crowd control and safety and security at football venues.

UEFA works with its partners to ensure safe, secure and welcoming conditions for all football matches hosted across Europe. The UEFA Stadium and Security Strategy Programme 2017–21, comprising seven key elements, drives UEFA’s efforts to keep ahead of risks and incidents.

3.2. Reports, Guides and Tools

3.2.1. International

- **United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)**³¹

UNICRI has different available tools for securing major sporting events, including the *Handbook to Assist the Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships to Protect Vulnerable Targets*, *PPP Principles for the Protection of Vulnerable Targets* and the EU-SEC Manual IPO Planning Model.

Enhanced cooperation between the public and private sectors is essential to protect people and property, particularly when they gather in large numbers at locations regarded to be vulnerable targets - places such as hotels, tourism and recreational sites, markets, land transport facilities and retail, business and financial centres. As part of its role within the UN Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), UNICRI has developed public-private partnership initiatives and flagship projects that bring together public authorities and private sector stakeholders to enhance the protection of vulnerable targets. UNICRI’s work is founded on the assumption that while the responsibility for security lies with State authorities, the protection of the multitude of vulnerable targets around the world requires the active participation of the business community and civil society.

- **Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for the Protection of Vulnerable Targets and PPP Handbook for the protection of vulnerable targets**³²

³¹ [UNICRI](#)

³² [Public Private Partnerships \(PPPs\) for the Protection of Vulnerable Targets](#)

The primary aim of this handbook is to provide guidelines and advice to establish PPP projects (involving public authorities and members of the private sector) that protect vulnerable targets. UNICRI's Security Governance/Counter-Terrorism Laboratory continues to maintain and update this handbook to include emerging PPP-related information identified through ongoing research and testing activities. UNICRI further develops the issues that have been introduced in this handbook and produces other complementary tools to assist both public authorities and the business sector in their efforts to save lives and enhance the protection of vulnerable targets from attack. The handbook was produced in collaboration with public and private sector representatives from around the world.

- [The International Permanent Observatory \(IPO\) Security Planning Model](#)³³

The purpose of the IPO's Security Planning Model is to further the international identification and exchange of good practices. It is a common framework to unite national approaches for security planning of major events. It aims to cover the areas that the IPO programme and its experts consider most relevant and pressing in our current era. The IPO Security Planning Model is not a technical guide but is based on IPO closed-door meetings. The model is not intended to teach planners how to plan but offers a user-friendly structure that helps to identify the main components of the planning process and captures the main concepts that underpin each component.

The main steps for planning involve Leadership, Planning Structure and Management, Intelligence, Media Strategy & PR Strategy, Venue Security, Border Control, Traffic Management, Non-Event and Event-Related Security, Human Resources and Logistic Support, Information Technology and Communication, Integration and Coordination, Contingency Planning and Crisis Management.

The model includes three main components: a *system* that produces *deliverables* to address existing and potential *risks*. 1) The System is an entity/organisation involving a group of people who are brought together for a common purpose. It encompasses four main constituents: capacity, constraint, intelligence and governance. 2) The Deliverables are the complementary plans and responses that the system designs and delivers to save life, protect property and prevent crime both inside and outside the designated secure area. Contingency plans should aim to both counter emerging threats and have prepared a response if unexpected situations arise. 3) The Risk is the presence of any element that may adversely challenge the security plan(s). Risk may arise from acts of terrorism; public disorder incidents; occurrence of crime; acts designed to cause embarrassment, such as media disclosures, single-issue demonstrations and staff strikes; and accident, emergency and disaster.

³³ [IPO Security Planning Model](#)

- **UNOCT: Coordination Committee and Working Groups**³⁴

The Coordination Committee is responsible for providing oversight and strategic-level guidance to the inter-agency Working Groups on the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Its work is carried out in accordance with the coordination and implementation frameworks outlined in the Global Compact. The Global Compact entities collaborate—as members or observers—through eight inter-agency Working Groups tasked with operationalising enhanced coordination and coherence of UN counter-terrorism efforts to achieve concrete impact on the ground. This inter-agency structure is aligned with the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the priorities of Member States. The Working Groups provide a regular platform for collaboration and exchange of information, joint mobilisation of resources, and development and implementation of joint programmes and projects

- **UNOCT and Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED): The protection of critical infrastructures against terrorist attacks: Compendium of good practices**³⁵

The Compendium of good practices on the protection of critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks is the result of joint collaboration between UNOCT/UNCCT, CTED and INTERPOL under a “one UN approach.” It raises awareness on the requirements of Resolution 2341 (2017) that directed the CTC, with the support of the CTED, “to examine Member State’s efforts to protect critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks as relevant to the implementation of Resolution 1373 (2001) with the aim of identifying good practices, gaps and vulnerabilities in this field.”

The Compendium offers Member States and international and regional organisations guidelines and compiles good practices on the protection of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks (with indicators, standards, risk assessment measures, recommendations, and more). It also provides Member States with reference material on the development of strategies for reducing risks to critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks. While keeping in mind the differences in the conceptual and normative frameworks applicable to soft targets and critical infrastructure, the Compendium highlights possible elements of synergies, considering that very often the same agencies have institutional and operational responsibilities in both areas. Moreover, it provides Member States as well as international and regional organisations with clear guidance on how to develop and strengthen such strategies. References and indicators address prevention, preparedness, mitigation, investigation, response, recovery and other relevant concepts in critical infrastructure protection.

³⁴ [UNOCT Coordination Committee and Working Groups](#)

³⁵ [The protection of critical infrastructure](#)

- **Council of Europe (CoE): Standing Committee on Safety, Security and Service at Football Matches and other Sports Events**³⁶

The Standing Committee develops and consolidates a European and worldwide reference model for an integrated multi-agency approach on safety, security and service at sports events, in particular at football matches. The Standing Committee was established with the explicit purpose of monitoring the application of the 1985 European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches (ETS No. 120, the 1985 Convention on Spectator Violence). Since then, the Committee has emerged as a leading intergovernmental body, gathering experts in the field of safety, security and service at sports events, in particular at football matches. The Committee co-operates with key public and private stakeholders in the field of safety, security and service at sports events, as well as with the sports movement and the private sector.

- **World Health Organisation (WHO): Public Health for Mass Gatherings: Key Considerations, April 2015**

This document is designed to provide a framework for a hosting government or organisation to assess its current public health capacities with respect to a mass gathering and to determine whether enhancements of public health services are required. It ensures that the activities of those planning for mass gatherings are based on and meet the requirements of the International Health Regulations (2005) for enhancing global health security and preventing and responding to international spread of disease.

The Global Capacity Alert and Response Department (GCAR) of the WHO and the network of the WHO Collaborating Centres for Mass Gatherings increasingly provide expertise, support and resources to those planning mass gatherings. WHO has issued reports on:

- **Mass Gatherings and Public Health: The Experience of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games**³⁷

The aim of this report is to capture and document in one place the tremendous experience of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games with respect to multifaceted aspects of public health. Planning for environmental health management of the Athens Games included assessment of the capacity and deficiencies of relevant public health agencies in Athens and the other four Olympic cities with 17 detailed questionnaires.

- **Mass Gatherings and Public Health: 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil**³⁸

³⁶ [Safety Security and Service](#)

³⁷ [Mass Gatherings and Public Health Athens 2004](#)

³⁸ [World Cup Brazil](#)

Large-scale mass gatherings, such as the FIFA World Cups, have significant implications and offer opportunities for public health. Mass gatherings create opportunities to strengthen multisectoral collaboration, increase capacity in health infrastructure, and raise awareness and promote positive health behaviours given the media and public focus on such events. During the 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and WHO implemented enhanced surveillance and activated enhanced information mechanisms in relation to public health events that have potential to impact at global and/or regional levels.

- [2010 FIFA World Cup Public Health Legacy: Analysis of the benefits arising from the organisation of a mass gathering](#)³⁹

This report was compiled by the World Health Organisation (WHO) from interviews of stakeholders involved in the organisation of the event as well as complementary document analysis. It explores areas of legacy in terms of the activities and processes that have remained beyond the 2010 FIFA World Cup and have influenced the organisation of the Orange Africa Cup of Nations 2013 in such areas as public health, command and control, surveillance and communication. The most recent WHO strategy outlines WHO's support for safe and secure mass gatherings. It also outlines how WHO hopes to draw global expertise together, through formal and informal collaborations, and advance knowledge and guidance across the field.

- [International Centre for Sport Security \(ICSS\): Multisectoral Cooperation and Legacies on Public Health at Major Sporting Events](#)⁴⁰

This document is an attempt to propagate the expertise on public health at major sporting events in an organised and structured manner. It highlights the activities that have been conducted to ensure public health security during three major sporting events. It outlines the process for incorporating public health preparedness and planning at all phases of major sporting events and addresses how major sporting events can be used to generate lasting public health legacies for host communities and travellers. Comparisons between different sporting events to determine how their characteristics are associated with overall or specific public health implications also provide a sound basis for guiding public health interventions at major sporting events. This document was produced as a collaborative project between the network of WHO Collaborating

⁵³ [2010 FIFA World Cup Analysis of the benefits](#)

⁵⁴ [ICSS WHO Multisectoral](#)

Centres for Mass Gatherings, experts from the WHO Virtual Interdisciplinary Advisory Group (VIAG) and ICSS.

- [International Atomic Energy Agency \(IAEA\): Guide on Nuclear Security Systems and Measures for Major Public Events](#) ⁴¹

This publication provides an overview, based on practical experience and lessons learned, for establishing nuclear security systems and measures for major public events. It covers technical and administrative measures for developing necessary organisational structure; developing plans, strategies and concepts of operations; and making arrangements for implementing developed plans, strategies and concepts.

- [The Handbook for Crisis Prevention and Response at Major Special Events, produced by the G8 Lyon-Roma/Anti-Crime and Terrorism Group as part of the Law Enforcement Projects Subgroup \(LEPSG\)](#) ⁴²

In February 2005, the G8 Lyon-Roma/Anti-Crime and Terrorism Group, and the Law Enforcement Projects Subgroup (LEPSG) produced this handbook to provide immediate assistance to G8 members in planning security for major special events, and potentially assisting other nations that undertake planning such events.

The handbook incorporates expertise and best practice solutions and aims to facilitate effective crisis prevention and response measures at special events by providing a security framework which incorporates the experience of G8 members. It is intended as a reference document for police and other government authorities who are in the process of preparing for major events. Based on the security demands inherent in Summer Olympic Games, it includes security issues related to crime, terrorism, civil disorder as well as potential crises that result from natural disasters, medical epidemics and physical catastrophes caused by human errors. It includes sections on Organisation, Prevention, Protection, Transport Security and Incident Response, although it does not provide specific details concerning the operational implementation of these functions.

⁴¹ [Nuclear Security Systems](#)

⁵⁶ [New security handbook by LEPSG – Intended to assist G8 members planning security](#)

⁵⁷ [UNICRI User Guide for Police Security Planners and Policy Makers](#)

3.2.2. Regional

- **United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI): The European House of Major Events Security: A User Guide for Police Security Planners and Policy Makers**

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This user guide is written as a public document primarily aimed at European policy makers and security planners in the field of major events. Major events offer opportunities for international cooperation and have transformative potential for security. As such, this guide can also be used as a training tool for national police officers to ensure the widest possible impact on common policing standards as provided by The European House at the strategic level.

The balance between freedom and security lays at the heart of the common standards referred to in the guide. It underpins the establishment of The European House of Major Events Security, which provides research, planning, and evaluation services to EU Member States.

- [EU-SEC Coordinating National Research Programmes on Security during Major Events in Europe](#)⁴⁴

The principal aim of EU-SEC is to coordinate national research programmes and policies in the field of major event security. The main objective is to support the efforts in place within the European Union concerning security during Major Events (including those aimed at reducing the risk of terrorist attacks during these events). It works to harmonise the common research needs and priorities of the partners within its Consortium. Based on the assumption that major events significantly benefit from international cooperation and that their legacy is of outstanding importance to the best security planning across Europe, EU-SEC is devoted to the coordination of the existing national research programmes in the field of major event security.

The main outputs of the EU-SEC project were: elaboration of a definition of major events, shared by all the members of its consortium; identification of a number of common research topics deemed most suitable for further research; study on public-private partnerships in the field of research on security during major events; manual on police ethics and major events; and elaboration of a common methodology for the coordination of national research programmes at regional level, via the EU-SEC Manual.

- [EU-SEC II Manual, Foundations of the European House of Major Events](#)⁴⁵

⁴⁴ [Co-ordinating National Research Programmes](#)

⁴⁵ [European House of Major Events Security](#)

Major events are “windows of opportunity” to foster cutting edge development of security technologies and domestic policing in relation to crime, safety, public order and counter-terrorism. EU-SEC II exemplifies the excellent results that collaboration among European Member Countries, the European Commission and the UN can bring about. The action of the EU-SEC II Consortium has focused primarily on identifying common standards with the objective to contribute to the development of pragmatic analytical tools and methodologies to strengthen host countries’ ability to manage security at major events. Among others, the Consortium Members provided guidelines to set-up public-private partnerships for security at major events, to design a media management strategy, to have a common planning model and to comply with common ethical standards. The main outcome of the EU-SEC II action is a European model of coordination for security planning at major events.

- [European Union: Guidelines for Protection of Mass Sports Events with an International Dimension from Terrorist Attacks, 2011](#)⁴⁶

These guidelines are an attempt to encourage uniformity in the approach of authorities to securing major events. They provide a clear example of how cooperation between police forces of EU Member States can lead to the creation of best practice documents with no democratic input whatsoever.

- [The 2007 Handbook for police and security authorities concerning cooperation at major events with an international dimension](#)⁴⁷

This handbook serves as a practical instrument for providing guidelines and inspiration for European law enforcement authorities that are undertaking responsibility for security at major events with an international dimension (e.g., the Olympic Games or other major sporting events, major social events, or high-level political meetings such as the G8-summit). It is a living document to be amended and adjusted in accordance with future experience and the development of best practices. Law enforcement authorities of Member States that are responsible for security at major events—at political events in particular—must seek to ensure that human rights are fully respected, particularly the right to freely express opinions and to assemble in a peaceful manner, in accordance with the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

- [The 2010 Football & Sporting Events Handbook and its 2011 Update Regarding Multiple Host Countries](#)⁴⁸

⁴⁶ [Guidelines 16933/1/11](#)

⁴⁷ [Handbook for police](#)

⁴⁸ [2010 Football & Sporting Events Handbook](#)

The EU seeks to provide citizens with a high level of safety, freedom, security and justice by developing common action among the Member States as it pertains to police cooperation, as outlined under Title V of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU. This handbook contains recommendations for international police cooperation and measures to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with football matches with an international dimension, in which at least one Member State is involved.

- [Security handbook for the use of police authorities and services at international events such as meetings of the European Council](#) ⁴⁹

The scope of this handbook applies to the security from both public order and counter-terrorism perspectives of all major international events; political, sporting, social, cultural or other. Its purpose is to serve as a practical check-list to guide and inspire European law enforcement authorities that are undertaking responsibility for security at international events (e.g., meetings of the European Council or other political events, Olympic Games or other major sporting events or major social events) or providing assistance to host authorities. Accordingly, the principles set out in this handbook should only be applied where appropriate and useful and in full compliance with national legislation.

- [Handbook for the cooperation between Member States to avoid terrorist acts at the Olympic Games and comparable sporting events \(Council document number 5744/04\)](#) ⁵⁰

This handbook provides practical guidelines for European law enforcement authorities that are undertaking responsibility for security at major events with an international dimension (e.g., Olympic Games or other major sporting events, major social events or high-level political meetings such as the G8-summit). Accordingly, the principles set out in this handbook should only be applied where appropriate and useful and in full compliance with national legislation.

- [European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation \(Eurojust\)](#) ⁵¹

Terrorism constitutes a major threat to security in the EU. Eurojust, which operates from The Hague, is a unique hub where national judicial authorities get hands-on support to work together in the fight against serious cross-border crime, including terrorism. Each Member State has a National Member at Eurojust and can use various forms of practical assistance to enable efficient collaboration in criminal investigations and to promote the development of crucial expertise.

- [Best Practice Guide for judicial cooperation in relation to major sports events](#) ⁵²

⁴⁹ [Security handbook for the use of police authorities](#)

⁵⁰ [Handbook for the cooperation between Member States](#)

⁵¹ [Eurojust](#)

⁵² [Judicial cooperation in criminal matters in relation to major sport events](#)

In June 2015, Eurojust hosted a meeting of national experts from Member States that had recently organised major sports events. Experts from the European Commission, the European Judicial Network (EJN) and Eurojust also contributed to the discussions. The meeting provided a platform for exchanging views on how practitioners could be better assisted in this field; it was also an opportunity to share and exchange experience in preventing, investigating and prosecuting crimes that might be committed in relation to major sports events. Discussions produced recommendations to guide judicial cooperation at European level in relation to major sports events for the future (e.g., UEFA European Championships in 2016 and 2020).

- [Factsheet: Supporting judicial authorities in the fight against terrorism, 2019](#)⁵³

The factsheet provides information on how Eurojust supports Member States that are working together to bring terrorism suspects to justice and to support victims of terrorist attacks.

In 2019, the Counter-Terrorism Register (CTR) was launched. It is a unique EU-wide database for judicial information on all types of terrorist acts and is managed by Eurojust on a 24/7 basis. The CTR focuses entirely on judicial proceedings and helps prosecutors quickly identify suspects or networks and establish links in proceedings against suspects of terrorist offences.

• [The Council Decision 2005/671/JHA of 20 September 2005](#)⁵⁴

The Council Decision facilitates the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences, including ongoing criminal investigations and prosecutions in terrorism cases, final convictions for terrorist offences, links with other relevant cases and requests for judicial assistance related to terrorism cases.

• [Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe \(OSCE\): Transnational Threats Department/Action against Terrorism Unit \(TNTD/ATU\)](#)⁵⁵

As the largest regional security arrangement under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, the OSCE is well placed to pursue activities to enhance cooperation and build capacity to prevent and combat terrorism. It provides advice and technical assistance on the implementation of international counter-terrorism obligations. Through conferences, workshops, programmes, training and information sharing, the OSCE enables the exchange of good practices, lessons learned and customised capacity-building to promote a comprehensive and co-operative approach to countering terrorism. The OSCE TNTD/ATU is the focal point, implementation partner and information resource on OSCE counter-terrorism activities.

⁵³ [Supporting judicial authorities in the fight against terrorism](#)

⁵⁴ [Council Decision 2005/671/JHA](#)

⁵⁵ [OSCE](#)

Improving security of critical infrastructure has been identified as an issue for OSCE attention. At the request of participating States and within the existing mandates, activities in this area will enhance cooperation and build capacity at national, regional and sub-regional levels to prevent and combat terrorism. This is led by the OSCE TNTD/ATU and aims to assist States in the implementation of their OSCE and international commitments, mainly United Security Council Resolution 2341 and 2396 (2017).

- [The OSCE Good Practices Guide on the Protection of Non-Nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure against Terrorist Attacks, focusing on Threats Emanating from Cyberspace](#)⁵⁶

This guide describes the significance of non-nuclear critical energy infrastructure for countries and energy consumers. It identifies threats to that infrastructure, focusing on cyber-related terrorist attacks, and highlights methodological issues that must be taken into account for the protection of non-nuclear critical energy infrastructure. It also offers suggestions for good practices to mitigate potential vulnerabilities.

- [MERCOSUR: Guidelines on Security in Events in MERCOSUR Member States and Associated States](#)⁵⁷

These guidelines are an attempt to discourage violence at international football events through formalized networks that facilitate coordination between security elements as well as the expanded exchange of information in order to combat violence in and around events. Drawing experience from incidents in the region, MERCOSUR pays particular attention to the prevention of violence between opposing supporters as well as that which may come from outside actors.

The document lays out a clear framework for the information that must be available to officials and security personnel as well as the mechanisms by which this information should be stored, exchanged and disseminated. Also outlined are the responsibilities and recommendations for host countries, sporting associations and sporting federations planning international football events. MERCOSUR outlines the responsibilities of the host nation with regards to the information they must make available and provides recommendations to increase overall security at these events.

⁵⁶ [OSCE Good Practices Guide](#)

⁵⁷ Agreement for the Implementation of Measures in the Fight Against Violence, Racism and Discrimination (This is an unofficial translation and summary from English to Spanish of a direct communication from MERCOSUR).

3.2.3. National

- **Australia: Special Event Status as a Tool for National Security Coordination**⁵⁸

Australia has a process through which the Prime Minister may approve Special Event Status for an event. A ‘Special Event’ is defined as a planned event of such a nature that the national interest is served by the Australian Government’s involvement in a whole-of-government coordination of security led by Emergency Management Australia.

In determining whether an event should be declared a Special Event, consideration is given to:

- a. the significance of the event
- b. anticipated attendance of Internationally Protected Persons and other high office holders (Australian and foreign)
- c. the need to coordinate security arrangements with multiple Australian States/Territories or foreign governments
- d. the assessed level of threat and risk
- e. the potential impact on the Australian Government of any security incident
- f. any safety and/or security guarantees executed by the Australian Government

This was the model used for the Asian Cup in 2015 and will be used again for the FIFA Women’s World Cup in 2023.

- **Belgium: Antwerp Shield**⁵⁹

Antwerp Shield is a project initiated by the Antwerp Police in Belgium. It is part of a global programme to facilitate information sharing between law enforcement agencies and the public-private sector at the local level. Members of the Antwerp Shield network benefit from training courses, weekly briefings on terrorism and radicalisation, annual meetings with all members, as well as opportunities for direct communication with other members. The Shield network intends to expand further into Europe, as Belgium currently stands as the only European partner.

- **France: The Inter-ministerial Delegation for Managing Major Sporting Events**⁶⁰

The Inter-ministerial Delegation for Managing Major Sporting Events is a national coordination body for the Olympics and other major events happening France. It is coordinated by the Ministry of Interior. The Delegation is in charge developing legislative and regulatory provisions regarding the Olympic and Paralympic Games. It facilitates relations between State services and the organisers of major sporting events (e.g., the Organising Committee for the 2024 Olympic and

⁵⁸ Special Event Status as a Tool for Nation Security Coordination

⁵⁹ [Antwerp Shield](#)

⁶⁰ [France the art of the sports](#)

Paralympic Games and relevant prefects and local authorities) and ensures that economic and social development are considered. The work is structured in three pillars:

1. A general and institutional affairs department, which is primarily responsible for monitoring the implementation of letters of guarantee, transport issues, legal aspects, and relations with host sites.
2. A support and development centre, which promotes peripheral activities including economic, social, cultural, educational and environmental support; the sustainable development of territories; and the development of the evaluation process for major sporting events.
3. A security and prevention centre, which provides expertise, advice and coordination for public and civil security forces.

France is currently undertaking several actions to ensure safe and secure Olympic Games. The national coordination for the Olympics has different stages, starting from risk assessment to the development of the security plan (which includes possible scenarios with clear tasks and responsibilities and the crisis management and communication policies).

The French Network and Information Security Agency (ANSSI) was created in 2009 and is the national cyber security authority. Placed under the authority of general management, the Cyber Anticipation Unit (CAC) was created at the end of 2017. To successfully fulfil its mission, the Cyber Anticipation Unit relies on two main tools: initial planning directives (DIP) and thematic anticipation files (DTA). DTAs offer situational analyses accompanied by stances to be taken by the agency. In 2018, the CAC concentrated on major events such as the Winter Olympics.

- **Greece: Information Exchange as a Tool for Hellenic Police Authorities to Combat Violence in Sporting Venues**⁶¹

Since 2004, Greece has operated a National Football Information Point to implement the relevant Decisions of the EU Council on a national level and centralize the collection and dissemination of important information. Hellenic Police Services develop relationships with the Security Officers of the sports teams, representatives of the organized fans and representatives of the Competent Authorities to facilitate the exchange of information between communities at the event and the central information hub. This system allows for the efficient transfer of opinions and proposals that allow security to services to quickly undertake any action that can contribute to the prevention and suppression of violence in and around sports venues.

⁶¹ Operating procedures, mechanisms and best practices to enhance the protection of vulnerable targets in the context of major sporting events.

- **Italy: Managing Football Matches Through Analysis and Research**⁶²

Italy has built a robust network of research centers that provide situational analyses and design strategies that ensure safe and secure sporting events. The National Observatory on Sports Events monitors phenomena of violence and intolerance to evaluate problems relating to specific events and define a risk level for every event. The Observatory approves guidelines regulating the conduct of security elements and promotes coordination between associations, local and national government, and non-governmental bodies. Measures drafted by the Observatory provide clear guidelines for sports clubs to smoothly carry out sports events and safeguard public safety. The Observatory publishes an annual report on the trend of violent and intolerant phenomena in and around sports events to inform the planning of future events.

The Committee for the Analysis of the Safety of Sports Events carries out additional analysis and evaluation activities to create measures for the Provincial Public Security Authorities that effectively guarantee public order. The Committee pays particular attention to scheduled competitions considered to be at high risk by the National Observatory on Sports Events or independently evaluated as such, the most violent supporters of the sports clubs as well as any further information relating to serious phenomena of intolerance or violence in the sports context.

- **Portugal: Implementation of the Recommendations from the Council of Europe’s Saint-Denis Convention**⁶³

Following Portugal’s ratification of the Council of Europe’s Convention on Safety, Security and Service in 2018, several working groups were established to facilitate the implementation of the Convention’s recommendations.

- The National Authority for the Prevention and Fight Against Sports Related Violence (APCVD) was established in November 2018 as the dedicated entity for sports safety, security and service issues.
- Also in November 2018, a multi-agency working group, coordinated by the Secretary of Youth and Sports, was established to discuss the problems and possible solutions regarding the implementation of the Saint-Denis Convention. The group is composed of public and private agencies like the Portuguese National Football Information Point (NFIP), APCVD, General Public Prosecutor’s office, National Sports and Youth Institute, the Portuguese Olympic and Paralympic Committees, the Confederation of Sports, the Football Association, the Public Security Police (PSP) and the Gendarmerie (GNR).

⁶² Safety of Major Sporting Events

⁶³ The Council of Europe’s Saint-Denis Convention as an Effective Model for Sports Security

- **Romania: Combatting the Unique Challenges of International Football Policing through National Football Information Points**⁶⁴

The European Group of Football Safety and Security Experts think tank, drawing on extensive European experience and scientific research, propose that National Football Information Points (NFIPs) are one of security operators' best tools in combatting violence at sports events. The most significant risks of football related violence and disorder are posed by the continually evolving character of, and the specific circumstances encountered at, each event. The European network of NFIPs is able to interpret logistical information and provide expert practitioner assessments of public safety and security risks at specific locations and events.

Importantly, this information exchange process must be supplemented through hosting and deploying visiting police delegations from participating States. These delegations are able to provide a bridge between host police and visiting supporters as well as support host police operations through ongoing dynamic risk assessments. Since delegations are experts in the behavior of their supporters, they are uniquely placed to provide advice on the police tactics necessary to prevent the escalation of emerging risks. This approach has been proven to be highly effective when applied at a series of international football tournaments and high-profile matches.

- **United Kingdom: Sports Grounds Safety Authority (SGSA)**⁶⁵

SGSA is the UK government's advisor on safety at sports grounds. SGSA provides independent, expert advice for making football in England and Wales a safe and enjoyable experience for spectators. It also uses its experience to advise and support other sports and related industries in the UK and internationally. SGSA has developed a set of standards, e.g., the Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds (Green Guide), to build and develop sports grounds around the world.

- **United States of America: Planning and Managing Security for Major Special Events: Guidelines for Law Enforcement by US Department of Justice**⁶⁶

Under the Consolidated Appropriations Act (2004), the US Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) submitted a report to Congress about law enforcement best practices to secure special events of national or regional importance (e.g., sporting events, concerts, and cultural exhibitions). The report, *Planning and Managing Security for Major Special Events: Guidelines for Law Enforcement*, was prepared after a nationwide study and provides a framework to assist local law enforcement in planning and managing security for events that attract large numbers of people. It includes examples of best practices employed by

⁶⁴ European Group of Football Safety and Security Experts

⁶⁵ [SGSA UK](#)

⁶⁶ [Planning and Managing Security for Major Special Events](#)

federal agencies with security responsibilities, as well as strategies that have been effective for local law enforcement and private security.

- [Special Event Security Planning & Management. Security Best Practices for All Levels of Government, Education & Corporate Events](#)⁶⁷

Special Events Security is a book that provides an easy-to-follow five-step process to manage successful, safe and secure events. Packed with real case studies, best practices and checklists, it describes the entire organisational process, from the first day of planning to post-event evaluation. There are detailed sections for law enforcement officials and for all others involved in planning or participating in a special event, no matter how big or small.

- [National Incident Management System \(NIMS\)](#)⁶⁸

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released the refreshed NIMS doctrine on October 17, 2017. NIMS provides a common, nationwide approach to enable the whole community to work together to manage all threats and hazards, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. Applicable to all incidents—from traffic accidents to major disasters—it guides all levels of government, non-governmental organisations (NGO), and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents. NIMS provides stakeholders across the whole community with the shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. It defines operational systems, including the Incident Command System (ICS), Emergency Operations Center (EOC) structures, and Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Groups), that guide how personnel work together during incidents.

- [Public Venue Bag Search Procedures Guide](#)⁶⁹

This guide provides suggestions for developing and implementing bag search procedures at public assembly venues that host events such as sporting events, concerts, family festivals, or other public gatherings. Venue owners, operators, and event organisers may also choose to use or consult additional resources (e.g., law enforcement) to supplement the procedures outlined in this guide. Bag search procedures control items that are hand-carried into a venue and may be a part of a venue's overall security plan.

⁶⁷ [Special Event Security Planning & Management](#)

⁶⁸ [FEMA NIMS](#)

⁶⁹ [Bag Search](#)

- [The Guide on Sports Venue Credentialing](#)⁷⁰

This guide provides suggestions for developing and implementing credentialing procedures at public assembly venues that host professional sporting events. Venue owners, operators, and event organisers should use additional resources (e.g., law enforcement) when available to implement the procedures outlined in this guide. Credentialing programmes control and restrict access to a venue and provide venue management with information on those who have access. Credentialing can also be used to control and restrict person or vehicle movement within and around a venue.

- [The Guide to Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience](#)⁷¹

The Security and Resiliency Guide (SRG C-IED) helps stakeholders take proactive steps to enhance their security and resiliency against potential improvised explosive device (IED) incidents. This guide provides guidance and resources consistent with broader all-hazards preparedness and risk management principles. Developed in partnership with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it integrates the contributions of numerous counter-IED (C-IED) subject matter experts, stakeholders, and professional communities. The guide also contains four annexes (Lodging, Outdoor Events, Public Assembly, and Sports Leagues and Venues) that provide tailored information for security managers and staff as they seek to improve the preparedness of their venues.

- [Guide to Best Practices in Anti-Terrorism](#)⁷²

This guide helps stadium owners and operators develop and strengthen the anti-terrorism readiness of large venues in order to submit an application for security-insurance coverage under the federal SAFETY Act. Five stadia have achieved SAFETY Act certification since the publication of this guide.

- [Spain: La violencia en el deporte: Legislación Estatal y Autonómica, dossier by the Centro de Documentación y Publicaciones](#)⁷³

This dossier collects all current information available (at national and regional levels) on the normative regulation of violence at sports events. It primarily addresses issues as they relate to Spain, but also provides information on initiatives taken at the international level for the prevention of violence associated with sport.

⁷⁰ [Venue Credentialing](#)

⁷¹ [Infrastructure](#)

⁷² [US Security for large crowds](#)

⁷³ [La violencia en el deporte](#)

3.2.4. Sport Federations or Bodies

- **Commonwealth Games Federations: Progress for planning of the Commonwealth Games (CWG) in Birmingham in 2022 (B2022)**⁷⁴

The B2022 Commonwealth Games will bring many people together, including athletes from countries far and wide and individuals from communities across the city and region. A Security Board is in place to support the overall B2022 Cross Partner Governance Model. A draft overarching security strategy is currently out for consultation with partners. *Birmingham Integrated Security Model: Learning from Previous Games* is at the heart of the security strategy for B2022. Best practice is being identified through an examination of previous events, including discussions with individuals and organisations that were involved in the last two Commonwealth Games, as well as a visit to the Gold Coast to learn more about policing and security operations in practice during the 2018 Commonwealth Games. The UK has an established security industry that is regulated under the Private Security Industry Act (2001).

- **International Cricket Council (ICC), Cricket World Cup 2007: Bid Book**⁷⁵

During the 2007 ICC Cricket World Cup, a bid book was developed to ensure any Caribbean country could make its bid to be a host venue with the full knowledge of the detailed technical, operational and legal requirements. The bid book was the culmination of months of collaboration between ICC CWC 2007, the venue assessment team, the ICC and the Global Cricket Corporation. It was designed to prepare potential host venues for events of this scale and to facilitate delivery in a professional, fair and transparent manner. The bid book outlines 24 deliverables, one of which specifically relates to security issues.

- **National Collegiate Athletic Association: Intercollegiate Athletics Safety and Security Best Practices Guide**⁷⁶

The development of best practices in safety and security for intercollegiate athletics addresses a need to standardise practices and procedures in all-hazard safety and security planning and operations. This guide provides a comprehensive set of recommendations for important planning components, as well as implementation strategies for safety and security operations at collegiate athletic events. Security plans are considered living documents that respond to emerging challenges by integrating and leveraging new resources and information. The best practices are broken up into nine topical areas: Game Day Plan, Crowd Dynamics/Management, Emergency Action Planning, Routine Non-Game Day Operations/Measures, Risk and Threat Assessment/Vulnerabilities and Planning, Sport Facilities Design/Environment, Staff

⁷⁴ [Birmingham 2022](#)

⁷⁵ [International Cricket Council \(ICC\), Cricket World Cup 2007: Bid Book](#)

⁷⁶ [Intercollegiate Athletics Safety and Security](#)

Performance/Training and Development, Security and Safe Aware Culture and Technology Use/Information Management.

3.3. Capacity-building Programmes

3.3.1. International

- **INTERPOL: Project Stadia**⁷⁷

Project Stadia was established in 2012. It is a 10-year project founded by Qatar and it is designed to contribute to policing and security arrangements for the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar. It intends to leave a legacy for the world's law enforcement community that are present in the 194 Interpol member countries. Project Stadia carries out a range of activities that aim to equip future hosts with global knowledge and expertise they can draw on to enrich their own safety and security preparations.

In 2017 Project Stadia hosted the 1st Major Event Safety and Security Conference. It was co-organised by INTERPOL and the Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy in Qatar and brought together thought leaders from the major international event policing and security field. Project Stadia hosted more than 20 expert groups which focused on the key themes of legislation, physical security, cyber security, Sports legislation, International cooperation, for major events security planning. Those expert group provide wide range of knowledge and experiences enabled our member countries to learn from each other. Project Stadia has also conducted numerous of observation, and debriefing activates in different major international events and developed detailed reports concerning best practices and lessons learnt from those events.

INTERPOL also formed a partnership with NCS4 to develop capacity-building initiatives to assist member countries in meeting the demands of hosting major international sporting events. Project Stadia in cooperation with NCS4, University of Mississippi, USA, has developed a Programme of six training courses covering a number of crucial topics targeting senior law enforcement officials and incident management team leaders involved in policing and securing Major International Events. This is Programme is INTERPOL first accredited course. Participants who successfully complete this Programme will be certified as International expert in major International sporting events Safety and Security. As of today, project Stadia and NCS4 trained more than 150 participants from more than 60 different countries.

Project STADIA has also created a Centre of Excellence to help member countries plan and execute policing and security preparations for major international events. The Centre targets global experts from law enforcement, event organising committees, government, the private sector, academia and civil society. This Centre of Excellence is the state-of-the-art, web-based Knowledge Management System (SKMS). This system is used to share knowledge and

⁷⁷ [Interpol Project Stadia](#)

information gathered through the activities mentioned above and create a virtual network to support those involved in planning and delivering major event safety and security.

- [OPCW: Capacity-building to support the preparations of the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar](#)⁷⁸

In 2018, the OPCW organized a capacity-building activity to help national authorities plan and prepare the Qatari chemical emergency response for the FIFA World Cup. The event focused on a wide range of aspects pertaining to chemical emergency protection during major events, including interagency coordination and cooperation, training, procedures, monitoring, and technical preparation for major events.

- [UNICRI: The International Permanent Observatory \(IPO\) on Security During Major Events](#)⁷⁹

In 2003 UNICRI launched the IPO, a global security and counter-terrorism programme. It is a body of experts with a specific purpose to collect knowledge and expertise from past major events, absorb and incorporate lessons learned, and deliver them through user-friendly formats and tools to requesting national authorities. The IPO also offers major event security planners, upon request, a range of mentoring and quality-assurance services that draws upon a global bank of experts, all of whom have held key security positions at past major events.

- [Strong Cities Network \(SCN\)](#)⁸⁰

Launched at the United Nations in September 2015, SCN is the first ever global network of mayors, municipal-level policy makers and practitioners united in building social cohesion and community resilience to counter violent extremism in all its forms.

Led by the ISD ⁸¹ and comprised of more than 140 cities across 45 countries, SCN aims to strengthen community resilience against violent extremism. Through regional workshops and international conferences, it facilitates systematic sharing of knowledge, expertise and lessons learned for building social cohesion and community resilience to prevent violent extremism in cities around the world. SCN is designed for policy makers and practitioners operating at city, municipal or sub-national levels.

⁷⁸ [OPCW](#)

⁷⁹ [IPO Security Planning Model](#)

⁸⁰ [Strong Cities Network](#)

⁸¹ [ISD](#)

3.3.2. Regional

- **UNICRI and the Organization of American States (OAS), Interamerican Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE): IPO Americas**⁸²

IPO Americas is a regional initiative launched in 2007 by OAS and UNICRI to improve the cooperation of OAS Member States in the field of major events security, in compliance with ECOSOC Resolution 2006/28. Its main objectives are to provide training and advisory services to security planners in preparation of major events to be hosted in the Americas; support the sharing of information and best practices among Member States; develop a Knowledge Management System (KMS) on major events security and a regional training manual; define planning standards within the American sub-regions; disseminate and adopt best practices for public-private partnerships for security at major events; and, enhance crime prevention capacity in the involved Member States.

UNICRI, in cooperation with CICTE, organised the 2010 International Permanent Observatory (IPO) Americas National Focal Point Workshop. The workshop was organised within the framework of IPO Americas. It convened as a part of UNICRI and CICTE's efforts to create a common platform for the Americas to enhance major events security through knowledge and information sharing among all participating countries.

- **The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL): Course on Public Order - Crowd Management and Security During Major Events PPP (House-EUSEC)**⁸³

This course aims to deepen the knowledge and increase the competences on the level of security required for large-scale events and of cross-border cooperation in that context. It also aimed to improve threat assessment and management of major public events in order to prevent/effectively contain attacks carried out by lone-actor terrorists or violent lone criminals. The target audience was senior and chief law enforcement specialists working in planning, tactical direction and evaluation of large-scale public order operations and police operations to secure major mass events or public assemblies.

- **OSCE: Regional Workshop on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure Against Terrorist Attacks in the OSCE area**⁸⁴

In 2019 the OSCE, in close partnership with UNOCT, UNCTED and INTERPOL, launched a three-day regional expert workshop in Skopje, North Macedonia. The workshop was for national representatives from eight OSCE participating States in South-Eastern Europe and engaged more than 40 experts from international and regional organisations, research institutes and the private

⁸² [CICTE](#)

⁸³ [EUSEC](#)

⁸⁴ [OSCE Regional Workshop](#)

sector. It focused on current initiatives and challenges to respective national strategies for protecting critical infrastructure. The event aimed to give an overview of the threat landscape for different critical sectors, including so-called ‘soft’ targets, highlighting both physical and cyber threats.

The workshop supported OSCE participating States in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 2341 (2017), which called on Member States to address the danger of terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure and to consider measures in developing national strategies and policies, in addition to other relevant resolutions. Throughout the workshop, experts used the UN Compendium of Good Practices on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure against Terrorist Attacks as a guidance tool.

3.3.3. National

- **Italy: Establishment of a Training Center for the Protection of Public Order**⁸⁵

The Training Centre for the Protection of Public Order was also established to train police officers and security operators in how to manage public order. The Training Centre consolidates rules, conduct and operation techniques for maintaining public order by analyzing good practices and critical issues in public order services. The Training Centre works to increase operators’ professionalism and technical approach of dialogue, which can help avoiding escalating incidents in situations where public order is at risk.

- **Japan: Capacity-building to enhance security at the 18th Asian Games and the 30th Southeast Asian Games**⁸⁶

In 2018, Japan provided a facial recognition system and a behaviour detection system to Indonesia, the host of the 18th Asian Games, through Official Development Assistance (ODA), which contributed to the secure holding of the Games. Additionally, Japan provided capacity-building assistance by organizing the “ASEAN-Japan Workshop to Promote the Use of Biometric Technologies for Enhanced Security,” aimed at enhancing the capacities of airport security officers in ASEAN Member States by utilizing the abovementioned systems provided to Indonesia.

In 2019, as part of INTERPOL’s “Project Riptide,” funded by the Government of Japan and aimed at tackling foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) movements in Southeast Asia, the INTERPOL Major Events Support Team (IMEST) was deployed to the 30th Southeast Asian Games, resulting in the arrests of more than 25 internationally wanted persons.

⁸⁵ Safety of Major Sporting Events

⁸⁶ Capacity-building to enhance security at the 18th Asian Games and the 30th Southeast Asian Games

- **United States of America: US Department of State, The Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC)** ⁸⁷

The OSAC was created in 1985 under the Federal Advisory Committee Act to promote security cooperation between American private sector interests worldwide and the US Department of State. OSAC promotes effective cooperation by assisting the US private sector to better anticipate security issues, including identifying and tracking threats, particularly those targeting private sector personnel, facilities, investments, interests, and intellectual property. In addition to providing timely and actionable security information, OSAC also aids in the development of new markets with accurate assessments of current and future security environments. Through its website, OSAC offers its constituents the latest in safety- and security-related information, public announcements, Consular Affairs bulletins, travel advisories, significant anniversary dates, terrorist group profiles, country crime and safety reports, special topic reports, foreign press reports, and much more.

3.3.4. Sport Federations or Bodies

- **Union of European Football Associations (UEFA): Stadium and Security Conference** ⁸⁸

The annual UEFA Stadium and Security Conference focuses on efforts to combat football violence and disorder, integrated match safety and security, and the continuing problem of pyrotechnics. In addition, the conference discusses the critical questions of controlling stadium safety and how to keep troublemakers away from the football experience. The conference takes place at the start of each new club competition season as delegates look ahead to preparations for upcoming UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League matches.

In September 2019, more than 360 participants from national associations, clubs, police and public authorities attended the annual UEFA Stadium and Security Conference. They reviewed the previous season, reflected on the lessons learned and kick-started the safety and security planning for UEFA's main competitions in 2019/20. A highlight of the 2018/19 season was the UEFA Football Violence and Disorder Expert Seminar in January 2019.

⁸⁷ [OSAC](#)

⁸⁸ [UEFA stadium and security conference](#)

4. Conclusion

Our societies are currently exposed to unprecedented threats and vulnerabilities. Many of these threats come from terrorist groups that seek to destabilise communities and create widespread panic by attacking major events around the world.

Over the past decade, terrorists conducted a number of deadly attacks against soft targets and crowded places resulting in casualties, panic, and severe damage to the ways of life and the economies of affected countries. Sport events, especially those in which famous international athletes participate, have been for a long time a preferred terrorist target: the 1972 and 1996 Olympics, the 2008 bombings in Sri Lanka, the 2013 Boston marathon, and the 2015 Stade de France attack are just a few of many examples.

Terrorists aim to destroy what sport represents. Sport has always played a significant role in the dissemination of positive values across civilisations and cultures. It pushes people to be better and to aim higher and further. It promotes tolerance and gender equality. It strengthens communities, builds resilience and channels natural competitive instincts in a harmonious way.

This threat to our society requires an adequate level of preparedness. It is in this context that the Global Programme was launched; it reflects the willingness of the international community to elaborate and upgrade the mechanisms needed to minimise risks to major events posed by terrorist attacks and to adequately respond to, and recover from, such attacks.

This document aggregates the main resources Member States and International and Sport Organisations developed to effectively counter this vulnerability. The focus of the Collection is the security of those major sporting events that require extensive planning, elaborate communication at many levels, and a comprehensive approach. Member States, based on their national context, are ultimately responsible for defining the type of legal mechanisms and tools needed to protect their citizens. The Global Programme aims to support them in this effort.

In the near future, the establishment of a base that helps Member States or private sector entities planning a major event find common ground and a solid starting point when planning the security aspects of the event should be strongly considered. In this regard, the development of the *UN Global Guide to assist Member States Securing Major Sporting Events and Promoting related Security Legacies* (the Guide) proved to be necessary.

The Collection is to be considered by the Guide as a point of reference to understand the mechanisms currently available, to complement them, and to avoid duplication of efforts. There is an increasing need for cooperation and partnerships between States and private stakeholders. Major events protection is complex and requires multiple streams of effort, including threat and risk assessment, intelligence and information sharing, coordination and dialogue, and engaging with the public and communities.