

**Overview of the National Reports
for the period 2003-2004
on the implementation
of the European Convention
on Spectator Violence**

Strasbourg, 17 May 2005

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Note de synthèse

La violence et les débordements de spectateurs lors de manifestations sportives est un phénomène de société auquel les pays se sont efforcés de répondre de diverses manières au fil des ans. Les Etats parties à la *Convention européenne sur la violence et les débordements de spectateurs lors de manifestations sportives et notamment de matches de football* (T-RV) ont traité le problème, entre autres, au moyen d'un dispositif de surveillance établi en vertu de ladite Convention, par lequel ils se sont engagés à coopérer au niveau des Etats mais aussi à celui des pouvoirs publics et des organisations sportives indépendantes afin de prévenir la violence dans le sport.

Les Etats parties ont l'obligation de transmettre des informations au Conseil de l'Europe concernant les mesures législatives et autres qu'ils ont prises pour se conformer aux dispositions de la Convention. Les données ainsi rassemblées par le Conseil de l'Europe pour la période allant de mi-2003 à mi-2004 montrent un nombre plus élevé de spectateurs aux matches de football en général et, bien que la violence des spectateurs semble être stable, les pays concernés ont fait part d'une augmentation des brutalités et de la violence lors des incidents qui ont eu lieu. Les Etats parties ont également signalé une tendance stable concernant les matches de football nationaux, tout en relevant une utilisation accrue d'engins pyrotechniques à l'intérieur des stades et une plus grande consommation d'alcool par les spectateurs.

Malheureusement, ces tendances ne peuvent être observées que pour les matches de football, les informations sur les autres sports faisant défaut.

La majorité des Etats parties ont encouragé la coordination au plan intérieur pour lutter contre la violence des spectateurs lors des manifestations sportives. Dans la plupart des cas, cette coordination intervient entre plusieurs services de différents ministères.

Un élément important de la lutte contre la violence des spectateurs est l'utilisation de stadiers et autres personnels auxiliaires lors des manifestations. La plupart des pays emploient ce genre de professionnels, lesquels coopèrent avec les forces de police afin de prévenir les explosions de violence des spectateurs et d'y faire face, le cas échéant. La séparation des supporters rivaux, à commencer par l'attribution de places différentes lors de l'achat des billets, est une garantie supplémentaire du maintien de l'ordre. La majorité des pays applique une politique de ce type, même si l'achat de billets sur Internet représente une difficulté nouvelle. Nombre de ces pays assurent également le transport des supporters afin d'éviter la violence entre supporters rivaux lors des déplacements vers le stade. Une autre forme de prévention de la violence consiste à interdire l'entrée aux fauteurs de trouble connus, comme le font plusieurs pays. Dans la plupart d'entre eux, les spectateurs sont également fouillés avant le début des matches pour qu'aucun objet illégal pouvant servir à des actes de violence ne soit introduit dans le stade.

Afin de traiter le fond du problème, les Etats Parties ont activement coopéré avec les supporters et mis sur pied des projets et des activités éducatives et socioculturelles consistant notamment à promouvoir et à récompenser les meilleurs clubs de supporters et les meilleurs organisateurs, à financer des initiatives menées par les supporters et à encourager les supporters à l'autodiscipline.

Les Etats parties n'ont certainement pas relâché leurs efforts pour combattre la violence des spectateurs lors de manifestations sportives, en particulier de matches de football. Cependant, eu égard aux rares réponses reçues par le Secrétariat du Sport du Conseil de l'Europe de la part des Etats Parties à la Convention européenne sur la violence et les débordements de spectateurs, il conviendrait d'encourager ces pays à participer pleinement à cet exercice à l'avenir afin de garantir une vue d'ensemble juste de la situation en Europe en matière de violence des spectateurs lors de manifestations sportives.

Executive Summary

Violence and misbehaviour amongst spectators during sports events is a social phenomenon that countries have strived to tackle over the years using various means. The States Parties to the *European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sport Events and in Particular at Football Matches* (T-RV) have tackled the problem, inter alia, through a monitoring system set up under this Convention, by which they undertook to co-operate not only on a state level but also on the level of public authorities and independent sports organisations in order to prevent violence in sport.

States Parties are under obligation to provide the Council of Europe with information on legislative and other measures taken for the purpose of complying with the terms of the Convention. The data collected by the Council of Europe under this procedure for the period mid-2003 – mid-2004 shows a rise in the number of spectators to football matches in general and although the trend in spectator violence seems to be stable, States Parties reported a rise in brutality and violence in the incidents that occurred. States Parties also reported a stable trend for national football matches, however pointed out that there was an increased use of pyrotechnical devices inside stadiums and a rise in the consumption of alcohol by spectators.

Unfortunately, these trends can only be noted for football matches, as not enough information was received regarding other sports.

The majority of States Parties have encouraged domestic co-ordination so as to counter spectator violence in sport. In most cases, this takes the form of co-ordination between several departments of different ministries.

An important element in the fight against spectator violence is the use of stewards and other auxiliary staff at sports events. Most countries employ such personnel, who work in co-operation with the police force in order to prevent and deal with outbreaks of spectator violence. A further safeguard against outbreaks of violence is the separation of rival supporters and this begins with the sale of tickets. Most countries do have ticketing policies, although acquiring tickets over the Internet has created a new challenge. Many countries also provide transport for fans in order to avoid violence between rival supporters whilst travelling to the match. Another form of violence prevention is the stadium ban, a ban given to known trouble-makers by a number of countries so as to prevent such persons from attending football matches. At the stadium, searches of spectators are carried out in most countries prior to football matches to ensure that no illegal objects which could be used in acts of violence are introduced into the stadiums.

In order to tackle spectator violence at the roots, States Parties have been very active in working with fans and setting up educational and socio-cultural projects and activities, including promoting and rewarding the best fan clubs and fan organisers, funding supporter initiatives and encouraging fans to self-police.

States Parties have certainly not been idle in the fight against spectator violence in sport, particularly as regards football matches. However, as the number of replies received by the Sports Secretariat of the Council of Europe from States Parties to the European Convention on Spectator Violence was very low, countries should be encouraged to participate fully in this exercise in the future so as to ensure that an accurate overview of the situation in Europe regarding spectator violence in sport may be obtained.

Table 1: List of Parties and Observers which replied to the questionnaire in the period 2002-2004*

Countries	2004	2003	2002
Argentina		✓	
Austria	✓	✓	✓
Azerbaijan	✓	✓	✓
Belarus		✓	✓
Belgium	✓	✓	✓
Bulgaria		✓	
Croatia		✓	✓
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓
Czech Republic	✓	✓	✓
Denmark	✓	✓	✓
Estonia	✓	✓	✓
Finland	✓		✓
France	✓		✓
Germany	✓	✓	✓
Greece	✓		✓
Hungary	✓	✓	✓
Iceland		✓	
Ireland	✓		✓
Italy	✓	✓	✓
Latvia		✓	✓
Lithuania	✓		
Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓
Netherlands			✓
Norway			✓
Poland	✓	✓	✓
Portugal	✓	✓	✓
Romania		✓	✓
Serbia and Montenegro	✓	✓	
Slovakia	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia	✓	✓	
Spain	✓	✓	✓
Switzerland	✓	✓	✓
"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"			✓
Turkey	✓		✓
Ukraine	✓	✓	
United Kingdom	✓	✓	
Organisations			
FIFA	✓		

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

The aim of this report is threefold:

1. to see if there are any discernible trends regarding spectator violence,
2. to see if there are any discernible trends regarding States Parties' actions in the fight against violence in sport, and
3. to identify new standards and practices.

This report will therefore attempt to trace spectator violence in States Parties for the period mid-2003 – mid-2004, with comparisons to 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. For easy reference and in order to avoid confusion, these 3 years will be referred to as, respectively: 2002, 2003 and 2004. Furthermore, for a number of sections in this report, an analysis over the 3 years was not possible due to a lack of information.

Introduction

Violence and misbehaviour amongst spectators during sports events is a social phenomenon that countries have strived to tackle over the years by various means. The Council of Europe was already determined in 1983 to take action against this type of violence¹, which is present both on and off the sports field.

In 1985, compounded by the Heysel tragedy which occurred at football's European Cup Final in Brussels between Liverpool and Juventus, the *European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sport Events and in Particular at Football Matches*, was drafted. This Convention opened for signature in August 1985 and immediately entered into force in November 1985, showing how ready countries were to take the necessary steps to become Parties to this Convention.²

Under the Convention, the Parties undertake to co-operate not only on a state level but also on the level of public authorities and independent sports organisations in order to prevent violence associated with sport. Measures under the Convention include co-operation between police forces, prosecution of offenders, application of sanctions, control of the sale of tickets, restrictions on the sale of alcohol and appropriate design and physical fabric of stadiums to prevent violence and allow effective crowd control and safety.

A monitoring system was created under the Convention, and the Standing Committee of the *European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sport Events and in Particular at Football Matches* (the T-RV) set up under Article 8 of the Convention, is the body responsible for monitoring the application of the Convention under Article 9. The Standing Committee makes recommendations to Parties concerning measures to be taken with respect

to spectator violence and misbehaviour and meets once a year. Since its first meeting in July 1986, the Standing Committee has made 18 recommendations, which were forwarded to the Parties.

Parties to the Convention are under an obligation to provide the Council of Europe information on legislative and other measures taken for the purpose of complying with the terms of the Convention, in accordance with Article 7. In order to facilitate this process, a first questionnaire was devised in 1992, requesting national reports from the Parties on the implementation of the Convention. This questionnaire was replaced in 2004 by a new one, adopted by the Standing Committee, taking into account recent recommendations and compatible with the European Union questionnaire on police co-operation.

The aim of the new questionnaire is to allow the periodic compilation of information on action taken by the Parties to the Convention. A number of questions are designed to establish annual indicators of the problem of spectator violence in sport and of Parties' actions in the fight against violence. The data collected facilitates the comparison between countries and over time. The questionnaire also aims to draw out new standards and practices that have been introduced in countries, which can be very useful as examples of good practices.

For the period mid-2003 – mid-2004, the Secretariat has only received 27 replies to its questionnaire. Out of these replies, 26 were made by countries and one by an organisation, the *Fédération Internationale de Football Association* (FIFA). Further analysis shows that only 24 out of 39 States Parties to the Convention have replied, as two countries, namely Ireland and Germany, have not yet ratified the Convention³.

1. Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 963 (1983) on cultural and educational means of reducing violence

2. Dunning, E.; Murphy, P.; Waddington, I. and Astrinokis, A.E., *Fighting Fans, Hooliganism as a World Phenomenon*, (University College Press, 2002), p.4.

3. Since this report was written, Germany has ratified the Convention on 30/03/2005 and the Convention entered into force on 01/05/2005.

1. Trend of spectator violence in sport

1.1 Situation in football

Questionnaire reference:
questions 3.1, 3.3
and 3.4

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference: Article 3 “Measures”:

Article 3(1)(c) and (d): Parties undertake to facilitate close co-operation and apply or adopt legislation which provides appropriate penalties or administrative measures to those found guilty of offences related to violence or misbehaviour by spectators.

Article 3(4): Parties seek to ensure an exchange of appropriate information between police forces of different localities involved and ensure that where outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour by spectators are feared, the necessary practical measures are taken at and within stadiums to prevent/control such violence or misbehaviour.

One way of measuring instances of violence connected to football matches in countries is by calculating the number of sanctions that have been applied in a given year, taking into account the number of football matches (national and international) that took place in that given year and in a given country. In order to obtain such information, the questionnaire requires States Parties to provide the number of international matches played at home in a given period, sub-divided into National A-team matches (competition and friendlies) and Club Team matches (European competitions and friendlies). It then aims to obtain information on how many people were arrested and/or taken into preventive custody in these categories of matches. The questionnaire also aims to obtain information regarding the age of the arrested supporters and the number of first-time offenders.

In order to fine-tune information received, further questions were asked concerning the main types of offences committed, which was often misunderstood by those answering the questionnaire as meaning what criminal offences are provided for in a country. Reference is also made in the questionnaire to the connection between alcohol and drug consumption and spectator violence and whether the country has nation-wide stadium bans. All these questions are aimed at obtaining a clearer picture on how States Parties deal with spectator violence in connection with football matches.

Unfortunately, replies did not always directly answer the questions asked and this led to a range of different answers. Nevertheless, for the purpose of this report, enough information was collected to obtain an overview of the situation of spectator violence in States Parties to the Convention.

1.1.1 Information systems and trends in spectator violence (see table 2)

Most countries have an information system that allows them to follow the evolution of spectator violence form year to year on a national and international level, as does FIFA. There are only 3 countries that do not have such a system: **Luxembourg, Slovakia and Turkey.**

The trend in spectator violence for 2004 is as follows:

Countries experiencing an increase in spectator violence during international football matches are **Austria, Belgium, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine.** Countries experiencing an increase in spectator violence during national football matches are **Poland and Switzerland.**

Countries having experienced a decrease in spectator violence during international football matches are **Hungary, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia and the UK.** Some countries have also experienced a decrease in spectator violence during national matches and these are **Belgium, Cyprus, Hungary, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and the UK.**

Those countries having experienced a stable trend of spectator violence during international football matches are **Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey.** Those reporting a stable trend during national matches are **Austria, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey and Ukraine.**

Therefore, based on the information received, the trend for spectator violence during international football matches

in 2004 is stable, as was reported by 11 countries. Only 5 countries experienced an increase and 5 a decrease in the trend of spectator violence.

During national football matches, the general trend is also stable, as 15 countries reported such a trend and only 2 reported an increase and 6 a decrease in the trend of spectator violence.

The trend in spectator violence for 2003 is as follows:

Countries experiencing an increase in spectator violence during international football matches are **Cyprus, Czech Republic** and **Spain**. Those countries experiencing an increase in spectator violence during national football matches are **Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Portugal, Spain** and **Switzerland**.

Countries having experienced a decrease in spectator violence during international football matches are **Italy, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro** and **Slovakia**. **Iceland** reported no incidents during international matches. Some countries have also experienced a decrease in spectator violence during national matches: **Italy, Poland, Romania** and **Serbia and Montenegro**.

Those having experienced a stable trend of spectator violence during international football matches are **Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Switzerland, Ukraine** and **the UK**. Countries reporting a stable trend during national matches are **Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Slovakia, Ukraine** and **the UK**.

Croatia reported spectator violence during national football matches without indicating a trend and provided no information on international matches.

Argentina provided no information on this question.

For 2003, during international football matches, spectator violence in general was stable, as there were 12 countries that experienced this trend. Only 3 countries experienced an increase and 5 a decrease in spectator violence during international matches.

During national football matches, the general trend was also stable, as 12 countries experienced such a trend and only 6 experienced an increase and 4 a decrease in spectator violence during national matches.

The trend in spectator violence for 2002 is as follows:

Those countries experiencing an increase in spectator violence during international football matches are **Austria, Belgium, Estonia** and **Spain**. The **Netherlands** reported

incidents during international matches without providing a trend. Those countries experiencing an increase in spectator violence during national football matches are **Belgium, Estonia, Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland** and **“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”**.

Latvia and **Romania** provided no information in respect of spectator violence during international matches.

Countries having experienced a decrease in spectator violence during international football matches are **Italy** and **Poland**. Some countries have also experienced a decrease in spectator violence during national matches: **Italy, Poland** and **Turkey**.

Countries having experienced a stable trend of spectator violence during international football matches are **Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey** and **the UK**.

Those reporting a stable trend during national matches are: **Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal** and **the UK**.

Croatia reported spectator violence during international and national football matches without indicating a trend.

For 2002, during international football matches, spectator violence in general was stable, as there were 18 countries experiencing such a trend and only 4 experienced an increase and 2 a decrease in spectator violence during international football matches.

During national football matches, the general trend was also stable, as there were 16 countries experiencing such a trend and only 8 experienced an increase and 3 a decrease in spectator violence during national football matches.

Taking into account the number of international and national matches played in States Parties in 2004, it is interesting to note that while some see a clear increase in the number of incidents of spectator violence, others consider that the number of incidents has remained stable and has even decreased.

Those countries that have seen no change in spectator violence and that have a stable level of spectator violence during national and international football matches over the past three years are **Azerbaijan¹, Belarus², Denmark³, Finland, France⁴** and **Germany**.

Ireland has experienced no incidents of spectator violence.

1. No information was received from Azerbaijan in 2003.

2. No information was received by Belarus for 2004.

3. No information was received by Denmark for 2004.

4. No information was received by France for 2003.

Overall trend

Although information has not been received from all States Parties, on the basis of the information received, the trend for the past 3 years in spectator violence during international football matches has been considered, in general, to be stable.¹ There is, however, a very slight increase in the number of countries who experienced a greater trend in spectator violence during 2004.²

During national football matches, where the trend is also considered stable, there were only 2 countries³ that reported an increase in spectator violence. Once again, the numbers are misleading as not all State Parties have sent replies over the past 3 years, which makes the comparison of numbers unreliable.

Information that was only provided in 2004 concerning which age groups were mostly arrested and/or taken into custody showed that the 25-30 year age group was the most affected. In respect of this result, it must be pointed out that only 10 countries⁴ replied to this question. An interesting point of information was provided by **Lithuania** where, of all 9 people that were arrested in connection with football matches in 2004, all were first-time offenders.

Only 5 countries⁵ provided information on the main types of penal acts committed during and around football matches and, unfortunately, all other countries that provided an answer

to this question had misunderstood it to mean that they should provide the contents of their applicable laws. The main offences reported by the 5 countries that understood the question include: public disorder, alcohol offences, threat or use of violence towards another person, breach of the peace, ticket touting, illegal casual trading, carrying or possession of offensive weapons or firearms, incursion on stadium during matches, throwing missiles and threat or use of violence towards property.

New trends or evolutions which include⁶, on an international level: a greater number of spectators during matches and this was considered to be mainly due to an increased opportunity to travel around Europe at affordable prices and an increased number of Central and Eastern European supporters. There is also an increase in the use of the Internet for the sale and trading of tickets and, although spectator violence is considered stable, there is a rising brutality and violence in the incidents that occur during matches as well as the threat of international terrorism to take into account.

On a national level, new trends identified ranged from an increased co-operation of risk-supporters, an increased use of pyrotechnical devices inside stadiums, a rise in the consumption of alcohol and, for some countries, a relocation of violence outside stadiums of ethnic clashes before, during and after matches.

Although the data received shows certain trends, the general indicator of spectator violence remains a subjective one. Nonetheless, the trends that have been identified underline the value in continuing this exercise with regional and local authorities, which are always involved, to a greater or lesser extent, in the security and safety of spectators.

Also, the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee in the past should be re-examined in the light of current problems, such as the rise in the consumption of alcohol and the use of pyrotechnical devices.

Finally, although the Standing Committee decided that the measures of co-ordination against terrorism go beyond its terms of reference, it might nevertheless be useful for it to consider the manner in which security and safety measures are co-ordinated in respect of threats of spectator violence and terrorism.

1. In 2004: 26 countries and one organisation answered the questionnaire.
In 2003: 27 countries answered the questionnaire.
In 2002: 29 countries answered the questionnaire.
2. 5 countries in 2004, 3 in 2003 and 4 in 2002.
3. Poland and Switzerland.
4. Information provided by: Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia and the UK.
5. Austria, Ireland, Serbia and Montenegro, Spain and Switzerland.
6. Information provided by: Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and the UK

Table 2: Trend in spectator violence by country*

	2004						2003						2002						
	International			National			International			National			International			National			
	↑	=	↓	↑	=	↓	↑	=	↓	↑	=	↓	↑	=	↓	↑	=	↓	
Argentina	no reply						no reply						no reply						
Austria	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓			
Azerbaijan		✓		✓			no reply							✓			✓		
Belarus								✓			✓			✓			✓		
Belgium	✓					✓				✓			✓				✓		
Bulgaria	no reply							✓			✓		no reply						
Croatia	no reply						no info. on trend						no info. on trend						
Cyprus	no incidents					✓	✓			✓				✓			✓		
Czech Republic		✓		✓			✓			✓				✓			✓		
Denmark	no reply							✓			✓			✓			✓		
Estonia		✓		✓				✓			✓		✓				✓		
Finland		✓		✓			no reply							✓			✓		
France		✓		✓			no reply							✓			✓		
Germany		✓		✓				✓			✓			✓			✓		
Greece	no reply					✓	no reply							✓			✓		
Hungary			✓			✓		✓			✓			✓			✓		
Iceland	no reply						no incidents				✓		no reply						
Ireland	no incidents						no reply						no incidents						
Italy		✓		✓				✓			✓			✓			✓		
Latvia	no reply							✓			✓		no reply				✓		
Lithuania	✓			✓			no reply						no reply						
Luxembourg	no reply						no reply							✓			✓		
Netherlands	no reply						no reply						no info. on trend			✓			
Norway	no reply						no reply							✓			✓		
Poland	✓			✓				✓			✓			✓			✓		
Portugal		✓		✓			N/A				✓			✓			✓		
Romania	no reply							✓			✓		no reply				✓		
Serbia and Montenegro			✓			✓		✓			✓		no reply						
Slovakia			✓			✓		✓			✓			✓			✓		
Slovenia			✓		✓		no reply						no reply						
Spain		✓		✓		✓				✓			✓				✓		
Switzerland		✓		✓			✓			✓			✓				✓		
"the former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia"	no reply						no reply							✓			✓		
Turkey		✓		✓			no reply							✓				✓	
Ukraine	✓			✓			✓			✓		no reply							
UK			✓		✓		✓			✓			✓				✓		
TOTAL	5	11	5	3	15	6	3	12	5	6	12	4	4	18	2	8	16	3	

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

1.1.2 Sanctions, identification and treatment of offenders

Questionnaire reference:
questions 3.4,
and 3.7

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference: Articles 3(1)(c), 3(3), 3(4)(d) and 5:

Article 3 “Measures”:

Article 3(1)(c): Parties undertake to apply or adopt legislation which provides appropriate penalties or administrative measures to those found guilty of offences related to violence or misbehaviour by spectators.

Article 3(3): Parties are to encourage the co-ordination of the organisation of travel arrangements from the place of departure with the co-operation of clubs, organised supporters, and travel agencies in order to inhibit potential trouble-makers from leaving to attend matches.

Article 3(4): Parties seek to ensure an exchange of appropriate information between police forces of different localities involved and ensure that where outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour by spectators are feared, the necessary practical measures are taken at and within stadiums to prevent/control such violence or misbehaviour.

Article 5 which deals with the identification and treatment of offenders.

Article 5 of the Convention provides for the identification and prosecution of offenders and the questionnaire aims to obtain information from States Parties with respect to how they deal with trouble-makers.

One way of preventing violence is to administer a stadium ban on known trouble-makers, thereby preventing them from attending matches. Most countries (21) have such a system of stadium bans, with the exception of **Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Ukraine**. These countries are either in the process of setting up such a system or, due to very little spectator violence, do not see the need for such a system at the moment.

Those countries that do provide for stadium bans provide them under their civil law (12 countries)¹, their criminal law (13 countries)², their administrative law or under another system, such as imposing a stadium ban as a sanction by private clubs and/or football associations, which does not have a basis in law. However, most countries do not explain what those other systems entail. Most countries use a combination of the four. Nine countries³ have stadium bans under the civil and criminal law, 3 countries⁴ have stadium bans under the civil and criminal law and under other systems, 2 countries⁵ have stadium bans under the criminal law and under other systems and one country⁶ has stadium bans under the civil, criminal and administrative laws.

The number of bans administered in countries differs widely, ranging in 2004, from a total of 2679 in **the UK** or 1620 in **Germany** to 40 in **Hungary** or 19 in **Austria** (see table 3). Countries that did not provide information on stadium bans are **Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia and Slovenia**.

A means to prevent possible outbreaks of violence is to identify potential trouble-makers and, if legally possible, prevent them from leaving and attending matches. In **Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland**, there are no legal measures aimed at preventing potential trouble-makers from leaving their place of residence so as to prevent them from attending away matches.

In **France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey, Ukraine** and the **UK**, potential trouble-makers may be prevented from leaving their place of residence, for instance through the administration of stadium bans that include a requirement to report to a police station at regular intervals during a match. In France and Greece this only applies to matches played at home. In Cyprus a new law is currently being drafted to deal with this question. FIFA supports the introduction of legal measures to prevent potential trouble-makers from leaving their place of residence to attend away matches.

1. Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey and UK.

2. Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey.

3. Belgium, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Switzerland and Turkey.

4. Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia.

5. Portugal and Spain.

6. Belgium

The introduction of regulations aimed at allowing stadium bans is becoming more widespread in States Parties. Many countries report that they are considering the introduction of such regulations. It is therefore important that the Standing Committee follow more closely any increase in the exchange of information on this issue, especially in respect of the implementation of such bans and their effect on fundamental freedoms in countries that have already introduced such regulations.

Other measures, sanctions and penalties in countries for dealing with trouble-makers include: warnings, fines, reporting requirements, injunctions on departures, measures restricting the issuing of passports and identity documents, confiscation of identity documents and taking people into custody, as well as the deactivation of seasonal membership, for example in the UK. Many countries reported having other measures than bans, however, without specifying which kind.

Table 3: Stadium bans*

	2004					2003	2002
	civil	criminal	administrative	other	Total n°/bans	Total n°/bans	Total n°/bans
Austria	✓				19	no info.	no info.
Belgium	✓	✓	✓		666	no info.	no info.
France		✓			150	no info.	47
Germany	✓				1620	no info.	no info.
Greece	✓	✓			no info.	no info.	no info.
Hungary	✓	✓			40	6	27
Italy		✓			no info.	1719	876
Lithuania	✓	✓		✓	no info.	no info.	no info.
Poland	✓	✓		✓	270	no info.	no info.
Portugal		✓		✓	no info.	no info.	no info.
Serbia and Montenegro	✓	✓			no info.	no info.	no info.
Slovakia	✓	✓		✓	no info.	no info.	no info.
Spain		✓		✓	no info.	no info.	no info.
Switzerland	✓	✓			229	no info.	no info.
Turkey	✓	✓			no info.	no info.	no info.
UK	✓				2679	1700	no info.
TOTAL	12	13	1	5	5673	3425	950

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

Standard Checklist

Recommendation (1/93) of the Standing Committee on measures to be taken by the organisers of football matches and public authorities

A Standard Checklist was introduced by Recommendation (1/93) of the Standing Committee. This sets out guidelines for an agreement to be concluded between the organisers of a football match and the public authorities of the country in which the football match will take place. This Standard Checklist was devised in order to define the obligations and responsibilities of the organisers of football matches on a European level.

So far only 15 countries report using the Standard Checklist and 10 report not using it. Out of those 10 countries, 2 explained that due to an increase in the size and importance of such events, they would introduce the use of the Standard Checklist (see table 4). Furthermore, of these 10 countries, 5 explained that they already have a system that is comparable and in line with the Standard Checklist.¹

1. Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany and Switzerland

Table 4: Standard Checklist*

<i>Countries using the Standard Checklist</i>	<i>Countries not using the Standard Checklist</i>	<i>Intend to use Standard Checklist in future</i>	<i>Have own checklist</i>
Czech Republic	Austria	Azerbaijan	Finland
Denmark	Belgium	Cyprus	UK
Hungary	Estonia		
Ireland	Germany		
Italy	Greece		
Lithuania	Switzerland		
Luxembourg			
Poland			
Portugal			
Serbia and Montenegro			
Slovakia			
Slovenia			
Spain			
Turkey			
Ukraine			

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

The Convention underlines the importance of prosecuting offenders and extraditing foreign spectators arrested in connection with violence or other criminal behaviour during football matches to their country of residence. However, considering the replies received, it is interesting to note that (see table 5):

- 14 countries do not transfer proceedings against a person arrested in connection with violence or other criminal behaviour committed at football matches to their country of residence. However, 10 countries believe that such a transfer is important.

- 17 countries do not seek the extradition of a person suspected of violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events and only 7 do.
- 16 countries do not transfer a person convicted of offences of violence to serve their sentences in the relevant country and only 7 do.

France indicated that it applies the provisions of international treaties in force, without providing any further information.

FIFA encourages the transfer of proceedings and the extradition of people suspected of violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events.

Table 5: Identification and treatment of offenders*

Questions					
Do you transfer proceedings against persons arrested in connection with violence/other criminal behaviour committed at football matches to their country of residence?		Do you seek the extradition of persons suspected of violence/other criminal behaviour committed at sport events?		Do you transfer persons convicted of violence to serve their sentences in the relevant country?	
Replies					
NO (14)	YES (10)	NO (17)	YES (7)	NO (16)	YES (7)
Austria	Azerbaijan	Austria	Azerbaijan	Austria	Azerbaijan
Denmark	Belgium	Belgium	Cyprus	Belgium	Cyprus
Estonia	Cyprus	Finland	Czech Rep.	Finland	Czech Rep.
Finland	Czech Republic	Greece	Denmark	Greece	Estonia
Greece	Germany	Hungary	Estonia	Hungary	Germany
Hungary	Poland	Ireland	Portugal	Ireland	Portugal
Ireland	Portugal	Italy	Slovakia	Italy	Slovakia
Italy	Slovakia	Lithuania		Lithuania	
Lithuania	Spain	Luxembourg		Poland	
Serbia and Montenegro	Switzerland	Poland		Serbia and Montenegro	
Slovenia		Serbia and Montenegro		Slovenia	
Turkey		Slovakia		Spain	
Ukraine		Spain		Switzerland	
UK		Switzerland		Turkey	
		Turkey		Ukraine	
		Ukraine		UK	
		UK			
NO INFO. (1)		NO INFO. (1)		NO INFO. (2)	
Luxembourg		Germany		Denmark	
				Luxembourg	

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

1.2 Situation in other sports

Questionnaire reference:

Section B and Part II, 2

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference: Article 3 "Measures".

Recommendation No. R (99)11 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the prohibition of free fighting contests, such as cage-fighting

The replies received mainly focused on violence in football and very rarely provided any information with respect to violence in other sports.

However, a number of countries have provided some interesting information. **Azerbaijan**, for instance, reported that there was spectator violence in other sports than football, for example volleyball, handball and wrestling. **Austria** reported

that there were a small number of incidents in the past between rival fan groups at national ice-hockey matches.

Cyprus reported that there were minor incidents during basketball matches in 2004 and that in 2002 there was one major incident and 28 minor ones during basketball matches as well as one minor incident during a handball match. The **Czech Republic** explained that problems occurred during

ice-hockey matches, but that there was no systematic spectator violence. **France** reported problems in other sports such as in handball, basketball and rugby and that complaints were made concerning pétanque (boules), cycling, sailing and fencing! **Germany** reported a small number of violent confrontations of rival fan groups at international basketball matches. **Greece** reported problems in basketball, volleyball and water polo, explaining that problems arise because the fans are the same as those at football matches, although their attendance is much lower during these sport events than at football matches.

Portugal and **the UK** reported that incidents in other sports than football were few and not comparable to football. **Serbia and Montenegro** reported that spectator violence is present in water polo, basketball, handball and other team sports (without providing further information) but that, as for the UK, there were fewer incidents than during football matches.

Slovenia reported, in 2003, that there were incidents during skiing, basketball and water polo. **Switzerland** reported that during national ice-hockey matches in 2003, there were 11 major incidents and 12 minor ones and that the trend was increasing. It reported that for the same sport in 2002, there were 15 major incidents and 4 minor ones and that the trend was increasing then as well.

Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain and **Turkey** reported that there were no problems of spectator violence in other sports.

Unfortunately, the replies received do not provide a clear overview on the measures applied to other sports than football. The available data does not even allow for an estimation of whether basic measures applicable to all mass events, not just to football (co-ordination, spectator safety, risk evaluation) are applied to sports events other than football matches.

It is important for States Parties to be reminded that, under the Convention, they are under an obligation to also provide information regarding other sports than football, as provided by Article 1(1): "The Parties shall apply the provisions of this Convention to other sports and sports events in which violence or misbehaviour by spectators is to be feared, as appropriate to the specific requirements of such sports and sports events."

Therefore, in updating the questionnaire, the Standing Committee should consider the following options:

- to provide contact details of the body responsible for safety in other sports (if the body that replied to the questionnaire is only competent for questions relating to football). Such a list would allow the collection of information on existing policies on the fight against spectator violence, as applied in other sports than football;*
- to formulate a number of closed questions that lead to short answers by States Parties, which could provide useful additional information;*
- to invite delegates to draft measures that will ensure an effective answer by States Parties to the questions regarding measures taken in other sports than football.*

Free-fighting

The questionnaire also requested States Parties to report whether or not they ban free-fighting sports such as cage-fighting. Most countries reported that they ban these types of sports¹, but some explained that such events have not taken place in their countries in many years. Seven countries²

ban it and one³ reported not having this type of sports event in its country. A number of those countries that reported negatively to a ban on free-fighting sports also claimed that such sports did not exist in their country. Three countries did not reply to this question.⁴

1. Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro and Ukraine.

2. Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Serbia and Montenegro, Spain, Switzerland and the UK.

3. Turkey.

4. Austria, Germany and Slovenia.

2. Trends of States Parties' action against violence in sport

2.1 Domestic co-ordination

Questionnaire reference:
questions 2.1 to 2.4

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference:

Article 2 "Domestic co-ordination": provides that Parties must co-ordinate their policies and actions of their government departments and other public agencies against violence and misbehaviour by spectators.

Proper co-ordination and planning are key elements in the organisation of a safe and enjoyable football match. It is important to have a body in charge of co-ordinating policies and actions of government departments and other public agencies against violence and misbehaviour by spectators in order to facilitate responsible management, planning and clear distribution of responsibilities.

Most countries do not have a specific co-ordination body and the task is either the responsibility of one ministry or shared between two ministries and a number of bodies. These countries include **Austria**, where the task falls within the responsibility of the Sport Section of the Federal Chancellor's Office. In **Azerbaijan**, the task is divided between the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Tourism and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Ministry of Youth, Sport and Tourism and the relevant football federations are responsible for preparing stadiums and for the organisation of competitions while the police is responsible for security matters.

Denmark does not have a specific co-ordination body; it is the Ministry of Culture which is responsible for sport, while the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice. The police work in close co-operation with both ministries. **Estonia** does not have a specific co-ordination body either. Public order is ensured by different departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs through the Police Board. The latter has four territorial Police Headquarters, which are responsible for maintaining public order in their service area. The Central Law Enforcement Police (CLEP) is a national police agency which also acts as the national contact point of football information. A special police unit within the CLEP has the task of supporting police agencies in maintaining public order at mass events, including football matches. The legal basis for the activities of the police is the Police Act and the duties of the separate police agencies are set out in the statutes of these agencies.

In **Finland**, it is the Ministry of the Interior and the Police Department who share the responsibility. Different departments within the Federal Ministry of the Interior are the co-ordinating structures in **Germany**.

In **Greece**, it is the Ministry of Sports and the General Secretariat of Sport and the Greek Committee for the prevention of violence in sport (DEAB). The Minister of Sports is at the top of the hierarchy followed by the Secretary of Sports DEAB and other agencies of the Ministry of Public Order. The Ministry of Sports has legislative power on all aspects of sports and, by decision of the Minister, it has the power to impose sanctions on sports clubs in cases concerning mainly failure by these clubs to meet their financial obligations. It can also suspend the licence of fan clubs if they fail to implement legislation concerning them. The Ministry of Sports has existed as an independent part of the Ministry of Culture for many years. The DEAB was created as an independent committee by a ministerial decision in 1989 and was formally instituted in 1999 by Law 2725/1999.

In **Slovakia**, it is the Slovak Football Association (SFA) and the Police Force, in accordance with agreements between the SFA and the Slovak Ministry of Home Affairs, who look after such policies. Their tasks are to co-operate with event organisers in the preparation of the event and make a final evaluation of the safety arrangements for the event. They also ensure the flow of information between the organiser and the police and class matches according to their risk factor. Their duties were established by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 64 of 10 October 2002.

The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, with the assistance of the National Olympic Committee and the National Sports Federations, are the co-ordinating structures in **Slovenia**. Their tasks are to co-ordinate, manage and implement the provisions of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and directives of the European Union. This co-ordination was set up unofficially and the representatives are not officially appointed – it was established on the basis of the provisions of the European Convention on Spectator Violence. In **Turkey**, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the General Directorate of Safety and Security and the organising clubs as well as the Turkish Football Association are responsible for international matches. Their responsibilities include the co-ordination of safety and security measures before,

during and after football matches. The Ministry's duties are based on the Law against Violence in Sports of March 2004 (approved) and prior to this law, it was based on the Public Order Act.

In the UK, the Home Office is responsible for co-ordinating a multi-agency strategy for tackling UK football disorder at home and abroad and for co-ordinating multi-agency preparations for matches and tournaments played outside the UK. The Home Office co-ordination body includes the police, football authorities, other government departments, the Football Licensing Authority and football supporters groups. The duties of the Home Office were designated by the Prime Minister with the support of partner agencies.

Other countries have set up a body in charge of the co-ordination of the policies and actions of their government departments and other public agencies against violence and misbehaviour by spectators at football matches. These include:

In Belgium, a Football Unit of the General Political Directorate on Security and Prevention of the Federal Public Service of the Interior (SPF) exists. This Unit is composed of civil servants from the SPF. There is periodical co-operation between the General Political Directorate, the Belgian Football Union, the Pro-league and the National Second Division League, the Integral Football Security Service, the SPF Justice, those responsible for the security of first and second division football clubs and the police of first and second division football clubs. Their activities mainly concern the general co-ordination of security matters in football. The Football Unit advises the Minister of the Interior on the principles that govern security and on the maintenance of order in football as well as in drafting and implementing rules or directives concerning security matters. It is in charge of inspecting football stadiums and may impose stadium bans as well as fines. The Football Unit represents the Minister of the Interior in international working groups on security issues in football. Its legal basis is the Law of 21 December 1998 on security during football matches, amended by the Law of 10 March 2003 and by Royal Decree of 15 June 1999 on security policies and co-ordination for football matches, amended by Royal Decree of 29 January 2002.

In Cyprus, it is the National Committee against Violence, which acts as the co-ordination body. It is headed by the Cyprus Sport Organisation and also includes representatives from the Cyprus Police Force, the football, basketball, volleyball and handball associations, stadium authorities, Football Players Association and the press. Its competence and responsibilities are to act as an observer of sporting life and intervene, where appropriate, to safeguard fair play and eliminate violence in sport by adopting and implementing new measures and practices against violence. The body was set up by the Cyprus Sport Organisation, which is the highest sports authority in Cyprus.

The **Czech Republic** has set up an Inter-departmental Co-ordination Commission on spectator violence and

misbehaviour at sports matches, especially football. This Commission is accountable to the First Deputy Minister of the Interior and is composed of 8 members, 6 of which are representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and 2 of which are representatives of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training. Representatives of the Czech-Moravian Football Union, the Association of Professional Ice-Hockey Clubs as well as experts on the issue under discussion are invited to participate in the meetings of the Commission as guests. The responsibilities of the Commission include:

- the co-ordination of activities of the States Parties to the European Convention on Spectator Violence in respect of observing the Convention in the Czech Republic;
- the co-operation with civic associations, especially those in the field of physical training, sport and mass media, in order to eliminate spectator violence;
- the encouragement of preventive and educational activities and educational and research programmes aimed at the reduction and elimination of spectator violence;
- the monitoring of spectator violence at sports matches, especially football, and the preparation of the annual report for the Standing Committee;
- the co-operation with the co-ordination bodies of the States Parties to the European Convention on Spectator Violence.

The Commission was set up by the Agreement on the Establishment of the Co-ordination Commission on spectator violence and misbehaviour at sports matches, especially football, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 27 of 11 January 1995 on the proposal of the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Convention on Spectator Violence.

Although **France** does not have, strictly speaking, a specific body, it has set up an Authority that groups together the Ministry of the Interior, Internal Security and Local Rights, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry for Youth, Sport & Voluntary Organisation, the French Football Association and the Professional Football League. This Authority is responsible for dealing with the main incidents that occur in stadiums and works on documents relating to security. It delegates the various problems encountered to the competent authorities and makes suggestions for modifications of regulations and legislation. It proposes and allows the co-ordination of actions on a local level. This Authority has no formal existence and is the result of an agreement between those responsible at top-level football and the relevant ministries.

Hungary has a Working Group of the Ministry of Children, Youth and Sports, which deals with the co-ordination of policies and actions against violence and misbehaviour by spectators at football matches. This Working Group established two committees, one that deals with spectator violence

and the other that classes matches according to their risk factor. In **Italy**, the Department of Public Security co-ordinates the policies and actions against violence and misbehaviour of spectators through the Public Order Office, which, in turn, is in charge of the National Monitoring Centre on Sports Events, which is a body of the Ministry of the Interior. The National Monitoring Centre on Sports Events is responsible for, inter alia, the monitoring of violence and intolerance during sports events and supports research in this field. It analyses anticipated problems of upcoming football matches in order to adopt all the necessary measures to ensure that the event takes place without any incidents. It carries out in-depth studies of the current legislation in order to harmonise its implementation among the relevant bodies and institutions and promotes the co-ordination of initiatives for the prevention of violence and intolerance in sport. It provides advisory services to sports clubs and promotes the exchange of information at national and international level and draws up the annual report for the Standing Committee. The National Monitoring Centre on Sports Events was set up in 1995 by the Inter-ministerial Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Cultural Heritage.

Lithuania has set up the Commission of Physical Education and Sports, which co-ordinates the planning of political measures in the field of physical education and sports, promotes it and seeks to ensure that its development is in compliance with provisions of international agreements. This Commission is composed of 18 people, including the Minister of the Interior (the Chair of the Commission), the Director General of the Department of Physical Education and Sports of the Government of Lithuania and the President of the Lithuanian National Olympic Committee. Its functions include co-ordinating the planning of political measures to be taken in the field of physical education and sport, ensuring that the development of physical education and sport is in compliance with the provisions of international treaties regulating physical education and sport, co-ordinating the activities of governmental and non-governmental sports bodies and discussing the drafts of laws concerning physical education and sport. The Commission was set up by Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 13 May 2002.

Luxembourg, like France, does not, strictly speaking, have a specific body. However, for particular matches, a body is set up which brings together the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Sports, the Ministry of Public Affairs, the municipality in which the match is going to be played and the representatives of the Luxembourgian Football Federation.

Ireland set up a body consisting of representatives from the Stadium Ground Management, Local Authority, Health Board, Public Transport Authorities and the Garda Siochana (police force). It is a formal Liaison Committee. The Ground Management is responsible for safety at the ground and the

Local Authority, the Gardai (police) and the Health Board assist the Ground Management staff to meet this responsibility and may have to insist on measures being taken in order to achieve standards of safety. The Garda Siochana are responsible for security, public order and traffic control outside grounds at major events including football matches. There is a written agreement between Ground Management and the Gardai, setting out their respective responsibilities for all aspects of crowd control at football matches. The body was set up in accordance with the Code of Practice for Safety at Sports Grounds issued by the Department of Education in January 1996.

In **Poland**, it is the Safety Division of the Polish Football Association that has the task of co-ordinating policies and actions against violence and misbehaviour by spectators at football matches. It co-ordinates all projects on safety in football stadiums in Poland, makes opinions on the modernisation of football stadiums, co-operates with other football federations in the organisation of international matches and in the exchange of information on safety issues. Inter alia, it inspects stadiums of clubs which were promoted to central divisions, organises the training of safety managers for premier and first division teams and supervises the training of safety managers for second and third division teams as well as co-operating with the police on the improvement of safety in football stadiums.

In **Portugal**, it is the National Council against violence in sport, which is accountable to the Secretary of State of Youth and Sport that has the task of co-ordinating policies and actions against violence and misbehaviour by spectators at football matches. It is chaired by the President of the Portuguese Institute of Sport and includes representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Health, the Administrative Regions of Azores and Madeira, the professional leagues of football, basketball and handball, the National Olympic Committee athletes' professional organisations, 2 representatives of sporting associations appointed by the National Confederation of Sport and an expert in sports infrastructures appointed by the Institute of Sport. The National Council has the general duty to promote and co-ordinate the adoption of appropriate measures for combating sport-related outbreaks of violence, to ensure safety at sports competitions and to monitor the implementation of such measures. The National Council was set up by the Law on sport-related violence (Law No. 38/98 of 4 August, revised by Law 16/2004 of 11 May).

In **Serbia and Montenegro** the National Committee against Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sport Events is responsible for co-ordinating policies and actions against spectator violence. It is composed of 3 representatives from the Ministry of Education and Sports, 3 from the Ministry of the Interior, 2 from the Sport Association of Serbia, one from the Ministry of Justice, one from the Football Federation, one from the Basketball Federation, one from

the football clubs “Partizan” and “Red Star” and one from the Association of Sport Journalists. The Committee proposes regulations, legislation and monitors the execution of judgments and provides instructions. The Committee was set up in accordance with Article 2 of the European Convention on Spectator Violence. No reference was made to any national legislation.

The National Commission against violence at sports events is the co-ordinating structure in **Spain**. It is composed of 25 members, 12 of which are representatives of public institutions: 6 come from central institutions, 3 from Autonomous Communities and 3 from Local Authorities; 3 represent the Spanish sports federations, 2 are from professional leagues and 2 are from sports associations. The rest are chosen among leading athletes, civil servants in charge of security and safety, referees and press representatives. The National Commission’s duties consist of making reports and studies on the causes and effects of violence in sport and co-ordinating the studies and surveys carried out by other institutions. It also compiles and publishes data on violence at sports events and encourages actions on the prevention of violence during sports events. Duties also include assisting in the drafting of laws. It was set up under the Sport Act of 1990.

In **Switzerland**, it is the Federal Department of Police (Fedpol), which belongs to the Federal Department of Justice and Police, and in particular the Service for Analysis and Prevention and the Federal Office for Sport that has the task of co-ordinating policies and actions against violence and misbehaviour by spectators at football matches. In addition, another body, the Federal Office for Sport (BASPO/OFSP), co-ordinates actions between the authorities, the Swiss Olympic Association and sports federations. The Fedpol is part of the Federal Department of Justice and Police and the BASPO/OFSP is part of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport. Both have a broad range of competences and responsibilities in police matters and sport, and both are part of the Swiss Federal Administration and are not proper legal entities.

In **Ukraine**, it is the State Committee of Ukraine on Physical Culture and Sports that has the task of co-ordinating policies and actions against violence and misbehaviour by spectators at football matches. It is composed of representatives from the Board of State Committee, the Administration of Olympic Sports and the Sports Department. Its task is to implement the law in sports, especially football, ensure the safety of competitions and the good behaviour of spectators. It was set up under Presidential Decree No.191 of 26 December 2002.

2.2 Forces of order and auxiliary staff

Questionnaire reference:

Part I, A Article 3, question 3.2

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference: Article 3 “Measures”:

Article 3(1)(a): Parties undertake to secure that adequate public order resources are employed to counter outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour.

Article 3(4)(h): Parties ensure that liaison officers co-operate with the authorities concerned before matches.

Recommendation (99/1) of the Standing Committee on stewarding

Recommendation Rec (2003) 1 of the Standing Committee on the role of social and educational measures in the prevention of violence in sport and handbook on the prevention of violence in sport.

Auxiliary staff, such as stewards, assists event organisers in enforcing regulations of stadiums and help or assist the forces of order in ensuring the security and safety of spectators. Most countries have stewards and other auxiliary staff and, of those that do not, a number intend to introduce them in the near future. FIFA reported that more and more countries hire professional stewards.

In that respect, Recommendation (99/1) of the Standing Committee on Stewarding provides, inter alia, that stewards should be properly selected, trained, equipped and directed. It also states that their nature, role and functions should be clearly defined and that these functions should be distinct from, but complementary to those of the police. These functions include: searching the stadium before, during and after the match, welcoming and informing spectators, supervising and ensuring the safe entry and exit of spectators, enforcing the regulations of the stadium and assisting the

police or emergency services as required. It also provides that stewards should receive appropriate training and that there should be a system for the ongoing assessment of each steward, that they should all be required to comply with a code of conduct and that they should be clearly identifiable.

As regards accompanying persons, their role and importance is set out in Recommendation Rec (2003) 1 of the Standing Committee on the role of social and educational measures in the prevention of violence in sport and handbook on the prevention of violence in sport. This Recommendation explains that “accompanying persons” are persons that accompany supporters coming from other countries or supporters from their own country abroad. Their main duty is to look after the visiting supporters and to provide appropriate services so as to improve the reception that they receive and to optimise the hospitality shown to them. They help to develop and strengthen a positive fan culture based on respect and tolerance and

sometimes, they may also be able to facilitate dialogue between police and supporters, so as to defuse tension and settle disputes without the need for police intervention.

Azerbaijan, Estonia, Italy, Lithuania and Slovenia have stewards and stadium announcers, but do not have accompanying persons for away matches or have provided no information on whether they do.

Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Switzerland, Ukraine and the UK have stewards, accompanying persons for away matches and stadium announcers.

Denmark has stewards but does not have accompanying persons for away matches.

Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg, Spain and Turkey neither have stewards nor accompanying persons for away matches, but have stadium announcers.

Only a few countries that have stewards do not have a proper selection or training process for them. For instance, **Estonia** indicated that stewards were not trained and **Slovenia** only explained that under provisions of its law, stewards have to be adult and psycho-socially competent without mentioning special training. **Ukraine** stated that stewards are students of sport education institutions, without mentioning special training.

Countries that train stewards or hire professional security and steward services are **Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland and the UK**.

In all countries, stewards are clearly visible and distinguishable from the police force, either through their uniform or coloured bibs.

Austria provided no information on this question.

Most countries have stadium announcers and use accompanying persons and the great majority of them have introduced a stewarding system. However, the question of training and the quality of this service seems to be an issue for a number of countries. The Standing Committee should therefore consider reinforcing the technical co-operation on this question through the exchange of good practices, seminars and other activities.

Table 6: Special training*

	Stewards used	Stewards trained	Accompanying persons	Stadium announcers
Austria			no info.	
Azerbaijan	✓			✓
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cyprus				✓
Czech Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓
Denmark	✓	✓		no info.
Estonia	✓			✓
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓
France	✓	✓	✓	✓
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greece				✓
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓
Italy	✓	✓		✓
Lithuania	✓	✓		✓
Luxembourg				✓
Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓
Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓
Serbia and Montenegro	✓		✓	✓
Slovakia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia	✓			✓
Spain		✓		✓
Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turkey				✓
Ukraine	✓		✓	✓
UK	✓	✓	✓	✓
TOTAL	20	16	14	24

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

2.3 Organisation and control

Questionnaire reference: question 3.3

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference: Article 3 “Measures”:

Article 3(4)(b), (f) and (g): concerning, respectively, the effective segregation of rival supporter groups; the prohibition of introducing alcohol by spectators into stadiums and the restriction/banning of the sale and distribution of alcohol at stadiums and the provision of controls to ensure that spectators do not bring objects into stadiums that are likely to be used in acts of violence.

Recommendation (1/87) of the Standing Committee on alcohol sales and consumption

In most countries¹, if outbreaks of violence are feared, additional police forces are deployed and/or private security forces are recruited on the basis of a special agreement between the relevant bodies responsible.

Serbia and Montenegro and **Slovakia** misunderstood the question, but from the information received for other questions, it seems likely that they would implement the same sort of measures.

In **Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine** and the **UK**, rival supporters are systematically separated within stadiums, but there is no such systematic separation outside stadiums in **Azerbaijan, Estonia, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland** and the **UK**. This is, however, provided for in **Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey** and **Ukraine**.

FIFA explained that there should be a systematic separation of rival supporters within and outside stadiums.

In **Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey** and **Ukraine**, the introduction and the sale of alcohol in stadiums is prohibited and **FIFA** agrees with this measure. In **Denmark** and **UK**, on the other hand, alcohol cannot be taken into stadiums, but it is sold inside. In other countries still, the introduction of alcohol and its sale inside are only sometimes prohibited, usually during **UEFA** and **FIFA** matches and high-risk matches, and this applies to **Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg** and **Switzerland** (see table 7).

In **Azerbaijan, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland** and the **UK**, searches are sometimes carried out, especially for high-risk matches, to ensure that objects are not introduced into stadiums that could be used in acts of violence. In **Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia,**

Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey and **Ukraine**, searches seem to be carried out systematically to ensure that there is no introduction of objects. **Poland** provided no information. **FIFA** explained that such searches should be carried out prior to every football match.

Twenty-one countries carry out such searches before football matches whereas 4 carry out such searches only rarely before matches.

Consumption of Alcohol/Drugs

Another challenge for States Parties is the consumption of alcohol or drugs in connection with football matches which, according to the majority of replies received, has a direct effect on spectator behaviour and on penal acts committed by them during football matches. This point of view is supported by 21 countries (see table 7).

However, only 2 countries believe that alcohol or drugs only play a small or minor role in spectator violence during football matches. This can be understood insofar as the penal acts committed in 2004 in some countries were, for example, not carried out by people under the influence of either alcohol or drugs.

Seventeen countries prohibit the introduction and the sale of alcohol in stadiums and 8 countries prohibit it sometimes, in particular during high risk matches, such as **UEFA** and **FIFA** matches. The **UK**, for instance, does not allow supporters to bring alcohol into stadiums, but alcohol is sold inside stadiums, although it cannot be consumed in sight of the pitch. The idea behind such a policy is that it is preferable to encourage supporters to enter the stadium and drink alcohol in a controlled environment rather than binge drink before attending a match.

Under Recommendation (1/87) by the Standing Committee on alcohol sales and consumption, States Parties are reminded to apply Article 3(4)(f) of the Convention, which stipulates that States Parties must seek to ensure, where outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour are feared, that practical measures are taken to prevent this, including: “to prohibit the

1. Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, UK and Ukraine.

introduction of alcoholic drinks by spectators into stadia; to restrict, and preferably ban, the sale and any distribution of alcoholic drinks at stadia, and to ensure that all beverages available are in safe containers.” Furthermore, this Recommendation encourages States Parties to extend

this provision to include travel arrangements of groups of supporters visiting matches and to encourage the use of powers that may be vested in local authorities to restrict, or to ban, the sale of alcohol around stadiums, for a predetermined period, before, during and after such matches.

The questions were aimed at collecting information on the issue of the consumption and the sale of alcohol in stadiums. However, as reality is complex and differences need to be drawn between matches, clubs, areas within the stadium and regulations on alcohol within stadiums, the information received is difficult to compare. It would therefore be useful if the Standing Committee could deal with the issue of alcohol by preparing a number of studies on the policies applied to the consumption of alcohol by supporters, so as to complete the information received on this issue and to consider whether Recommendation (1/87) should be updated.

Table 7: The introduction into and sale of alcohol in stadiums*

	Introduction + sale of alcohol prohibited	Introduction + sale of alcohol not prohibited	Sometimes
Austria			✓
Azerbaijan	✓		
Belgium			✓
Cyprus	✓		
Czech Republic	✓		
Denmark		cannot be brought into the stadium but is sold there	
Estonia			✓
Finland			✓
France	✓		
Germany			✓
Greece	✓		
Hungary	✓		
Ireland	✓		
Italy			✓
Lithuania	✓		
Luxembourg			✓
Poland	✓		
Portugal	✓		
Serbia and Montenegro	✓		
Slovakia	✓		
Slovenia	✓		
Spain	✓		
Switzerland			✓
Turkey	✓		
Ukraine	✓		
UK		cannot be brought into the stadium but is sold there	
TOTAL	16	2	8

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

2.4 Ticketing

Questionnaire reference:
question 3.5

Questionnaire reference: question 3.5

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference: Article 3 “Measures”:

Article 3(4)(c): concerning the control of the sale of tickets.

Recommendation (89/1) of the Standing Committee on guidelines for ticket sales.

Recommendation (2002) 1 of the Standing Committee on guidelines for ticket sales at international football matches (teams and nations).

A responsible ticketing policy plays an important role in preventing violence in stadiums. Such a policy will, inter alia, allow spectator supervision and, if a licensing system to authorise the sale of tickets is in place, allow the withdrawal of such a license from persons or agencies in case of trouble with ticket holders, thereby curbing black-market sales and ticket fraud.¹

In **Azerbaijan** and **Lithuania**, the stadium personnel is in charge of the sale of tickets and in some cases the clubs can do so under an agreement with the stadium. In **Cyprus**, **Czech Republic**, **France**, **Germany**, **Italy**, **Serbia and Montenegro**, **Slovakia**, **Switzerland** and **Turkey**, the football clubs are in charge of the sale of tickets. In **Belgium**, **Estonia**, **Greece**, **Portugal**, **Slovenia**, **Ukraine** and **the**

1. Recommendation (89/1) of the Standing Committee on guidelines for ticket sales and Recommendation (2002) 1 of the Standing Committee on guidelines for ticket sales at international football matches (teams and nations).

Table 8: Ticketing – sale of tickets*

	Who is in charge of ticket sales?				
	Stadium personnel	Football clubs	Event organisers	Football association	Sports federations
Austria	no info				
Azerbaijan	✓				
Belgium			✓		
Cyprus	✓				
Czech Republic	✓				
Denmark	no info				
Estonia			✓		
Finland				✓	
France		✓			
Germany		✓			
Greece			✓		
Hungary					✓
Ireland				✓	
Italy		✓			
Lithuania	✓				
Luxembourg					✓
Poland	no info				
Portugal			✓		
Serbia and Montenegro		✓			
Slovakia		✓			
Slovenia			✓		
Spain	no info				
Switzerland		✓			
Turkey		✓			
Ukraine			✓		
UK			✓		

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

UK, the event organisers are in charge of the sale of tickets. In **Finland** and **Ireland**, the Football Association is in charge of the sale of tickets and in **Hungary** and **Luxembourg**, it is the sports federations, in general, who are in charge of the sale of tickets.

Denmark provided no information.

In **Azerbaijan** and **Lithuania**, the stadium authorities inspect the tickets at the entrance. In **Belgium**, **Czech Republic**, **Denmark**, **France**, **Germany**, **Hungary**, **Ireland**, **Portugal**, **Serbia and Montenegro**, **Slovakia** and **Switzerland**, the stewards of the respective football clubs, often in co-operation

with the police, are in charge of inspecting tickets at the entrance of stadiums. In **Estonia**, **Greece** and **the UK**, the event organisers are in charge of inspecting the tickets at the entrance. In **Cyprus**, **Finland**, **Italy**, **Luxembourg** and **Turkey**, the Football Association or the personnel of the sports club or sports federation is in charge of inspecting the tickets at the entrance. In **Slovenia**, specially designated people are in charge of inspecting tickets (without specifying under what organisation or body). In **Ukraine**, there are ticket inspectors working together with the police.

Austria, **Poland** and **Spain** did not provide any information for this question.

Table 9: Ticketing – inspecting tickets*

	Who is in charge of inspecting tickets?					
	Stadium authorities	Stewards	Event organisers	Football associations / Personnel of sports clubs / Sports federations	Specially designated people	Ticket inspectors
Austria	no info					
Azerbaijan	✓					
Belgium		✓				
Cyprus				✓		
Czech Republic		✓				
Denmark		✓				
Estonia			✓			
Finland				✓		
France		✓				
Germany		✓				
Greece			✓			
Hungary		✓				
Ireland		✓				
Italy				✓		
Lithuania	✓					
Luxembourg				✓		
Poland	no info					
Portugal		✓				
Serbia and Montenegro		✓				
Slovakia		✓				
Slovenia					✓	
Spain	no info					
Switzerland		✓				
Turkey				✓		
Ukraine						✓
UK			✓			

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

The information collected concerning bodies in charge of the sale and the inspection of tickets confirms that a great number of bodies are associated in the implementation of the recommendations on the guidelines of ticket sales. However, the questions asked on this issue do not properly reflect the problems faced by countries with respect to the sale and inspection of tickets and the measures that have been taken by them to meet the problems. The Standing Committee should therefore consider improving the questions on these points.

2.5 Infrastructure

**Questionnaire
reference:
question 3.6**

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference: Article 3 “Measures”:

Article 3(4)(a) and (e): concerning the design and physical fabric of stadiums securing safety of spectators and provide stadiums with an effective public address system.

Recommendation of the Standing Committee (99/2) on the removal of fences in stadiums.

Where outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour of spectators are to be feared, the Convention provides that practical measures at and within stadiums are taken to prevent or control this violence or misbehaviour.

With improvement in the construction of stadiums and crowd and safety management, States Parties were recommended to gradually proceed with the removal of these barriers or fencing.¹

Barriers / Fencing

In **Azerbaijan**, not all stadiums have barriers or fencing in between the stands and the pitch. However, Azerbaijan has a policy to remove them. In **Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey** and in Ukraine,

stadiums have barriers or fencing in between the stands and the pitch and there is a policy to remove them in Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Serbia and Montenegro and in Ukraine, but not in Estonia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey. Poland did not send information on whether barriers are removed.

In **Cyprus, Denmark, Lithuania, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and the UK** there are no barriers or fencing in between the stands and the pitch. Portugal does, however, have a policy for removing them, which leads to the conclusion that it has removable barriers or fencing as opposed to fixed ones. In **Switzerland**, the old stadiums have barriers and fences but the new ones do not, but barriers can be set up for high-risk matches. Switzerland does not have a policy for removing them.

1. Recommendation of the Standing Committee (99/2) on the removal of fences in stadiums.

Table 10: Barriers or fencing*

	Barriers/ fencing	No barriers/ fencing	Barriers/fencing in some stadium	Policy for removing them
Austria	✓			✓
Azerbaijan			✓	✓
Belgium	✓			✓
Czech Republic	✓			✓
Cyprus		✓		
Denmark		✓		
Estonia	✓			
Finland	✓			✓
France	✓			✓
Germany	✓			✓
Greece	✓			
Hungary	✓			
Ireland		✓		
Italy	✓			✓
Lithuania		✓		
Luxembourg	✓			
Poland	✓			no info
Portugal		✓		✓ (presumed existence of removable barriers/fencing)
Serbia and Montenegro	✓			✓
Slovakia	✓			
Slovenia	✓			
Spain		✓		
Switzerland				
Turkey	✓			
Ukraine	✓			✓
UK		✓		
TOTAL	17	7	1	11

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

Nevertheless, effective crowd and safety management is indispensable and therefore any removal of barriers or fencing should be replaced with other effective means, such as removable barriers, all-seater stadiums, numbered seats and equipped with closed-circuit television (CCTV).¹

CCTV

In **Azerbaijan, Hungary, Lithuania, Serbia and Montenegro** and **Slovakia** the stadiums are not equipped with CCTV. In **Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine** and **the UK**, the stadiums are equipped with CCTV. In **Denmark, Greece** and **Switzerland** not all stadiums are equipped with CCTV. But in Greece, all stadiums should

have CCTV by the 31 December 2004 and in Switzerland, all new stadiums have CCTV.

Public address systems

Public address systems within stadiums are an important tool in keeping the crowds informed of the situation, especially in cases of emergency. In **Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine** and in **the UK** the stadiums are equipped with a public address system. FIFA pointed out that this was an obligation in any case under its regulations

Poland did not provide information on this.

1. *Ibid.*

Table 11: CCTV and public address systems*

	CCTV			Public address system	
	YES	NO	Only some stadiums	YES	NO
Austria	✓			✓	
Azerbaijan		✓		✓	
Belgium	✓			✓	
Cyprus	✓			✓	
Czech Republic	✓			✓	
Denmark			✓	✓	
Estonia	✓			✓	
Finland	✓			✓	
France	✓			✓	
Germany	✓			✓	
Greece			✓	✓	
Hungary		✓		✓	
Ireland	✓			✓	
Italy	✓			✓	
Lithuania		✓		✓	
Luxembourg	✓			✓	
Poland	✓			no info	
Portugal	✓			✓	
Serbia and Montenegro		✓		✓	
Slovakia		✓		✓	
Slovenia	✓			✓	
Spain	✓			✓	
Switzerland			✓	✓	
Turkey	✓			✓	
Ukraine	✓			✓	
UK	✓			✓	
TOTAL	18	5	3	25	0

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

2.6 Transport

Questionnaire reference:
question 3.7

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference:
Article 3 “Measures”:

Article 3(3): concerning the co-ordination of the organisation of travel arrangements (of supporters) from the place of departure (to place of match).

In order to prevent any incidents between rival supporters on the way to matches, travel arrangements of supporters from their place of departure to the place where the match is organised need to be co-ordinated. Such co-ordination involves clubs, organised supporters and travel agencies.

In **Azerbaijan**, for national matches, fans are sometimes provided with transport by bus to travel from one city to another. In the **Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg,**

Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine and **the UK** special transport for fans is organised. In France, Luxembourg, Poland and Spain this is only done for risk matches for which the police organises an escort for buses of supporters before and after the match. In **Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland** and **Switzerland** no special measures are taken to organise transport for fans. **Austria, Cyprus** and **Slovenia** did not provide any information for this question.

2.7 International co-operation

Questionnaire reference:
questions 4.1 - 4.3

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference:

Article 4 “International co-operation”: Parties must co-operate on matters covered by the Convention and encourage such co-operation between national sports authorities involved.

Efficient international police co-operation is important to ensure effective police preparation for international tournaments and matches and thus to avoid outbreaks of violence. In order to facilitate this co-operation, Member States of the European Union were requested by Council Decision 2002/348/JHA of 25 April 2002 concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension to create National Football Information Points. Many countries (20) have done so: **Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey** and **the UK** all have a National Football Information Point.¹

However, **Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Poland** and **Ukraine** do not have a National Football Information Point. Poland intended to set one up by the end of 2004.

Serbia and Montenegro did not answer this part of the question.

International police co-operation for **Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey** and **the UK** can be summarised as an exchange of information and the

sending of spotters abroad. **Poland** did not answer this part of the question.

Austria, Azerbaijan, France, Germany and **the UK** reported that they do not always receive intelligence from other countries in good time to include it in the overall planning process for matches.

However, **Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey** and **FIFA** receive intelligence from other Member States in good time to include in the overall planning process for matches.

Cyprus and **Spain** did not answer this part of the question. **Greece** gave no information on this question for 2004. **Ukraine** misunderstood the question.

However, one of the main difficulties pointed out by a number of States Parties is that with some countries it is difficult to find out to whom a request for information should be made, as there is no European central body responsible for collecting and keeping contact details updated for all European countries.

Others pointed out that a main weakness is that information and intelligence is not always available early enough to be useful.

1. For contact details of existing National Football Information Points, see Appendix 2 to this report.

Furthermore, advance information is often restricted to data of clubs and associations on tickets sold and on officially organised trips to matches. The questionable value of individual foreign reports for the planning of police operations is unfortunate and the lack of progress reports for all relevant matches is also a problem. A source of confusion that could be avoided is caused by the many different terms used for the designation of groups of spectators without reference to categories B and C in particular.

Another problem is that National Football Information Points are often circumvented by direct contacts made to the police authorities, directly involved.

This leads to a situation whereby these National Football Information Points are no longer capable of assessing the quality and operational aspects of information and intelligence transmitted by foreign police authorities and to contribute to situation assessments.

A number of countries suggested that these weaknesses could be overcome if the existing recommendations and decisions were continuously applied by all Member States of the Council of Europe. The Standing Committee may be interested in considering the reinforcement of the implementation of the relevant procedures.

Table 12: International police co-operation*

	Exchange of info.	Sending spotters	Info. received in good time
Austria	✓	✓	sometimes
Azerbaijan	✓	✓	sometimes
Belgium	✓	✓	✓
Cyprus	✓	✓	no info
Czech Republic	✓	✓	✓
Denmark	✓	✓	✓
Estonia	✓	✓	✓
Finland	✓	✓	✓
France	✓	✓	sometimes
Germany	✓	✓	sometimes
Greece	no info		
Hungary	✓	✓	✓
Ireland	✓	✓	✓
Italy	✓	✓	✓
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓
Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓
Poland	no info		✓
Portugal	✓	✓	✓
Serbia and Montenegro	✓	✓	✓
Slovakia	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia	✓	✓	✓
Spain	✓	✓	no info
Switzerland	✓	✓	✓
Turkey	✓	✓	✓
Ukraine	question was misunderstood		
UK	✓	✓	sometimes
FIFA			✓

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

2.8 National Ambassadors for Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play

**Questionnaire
reference: Part II, 1.**

*Recommendation Rec(2001) 6 of the Committee of Ministers
to Member States*

on the prevention of racism, xenophobia and racial intolerance in sport.

The network of National Ambassadors for Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play was created as a result of the first Round Table on Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play in 1996 in Amsterdam. The Ambassadors are appointed by their national authorities with the role of promoting fair play, tolerance and respect for others in sport. Their role is also to set up programmes to teach tolerance and other ethical values in sport and through sport.

Today, 22 countries have appointed such ambassadors.¹ However, **Azerbaijan, Belgium, Denmark, France, Lithuania, Ireland, Spain, Switzerland** and **the UK** do not have National Ambassadors for Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play, but, whereas Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Ireland intend to appoint one, Denmark and France do not. Belgium, Switzerland and the UK are studying the possibility.

Nine countries² reported on the activities and programmes in which their National Ambassadors for Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play were involved in 2004. The National Ambassador of Cyprus, for example, made a presentation at the Conference on “The Contribution of Sport to Inter-cultural Dialogue”, which took place in Istanbul in September 2004, immediately after the annual Council of Europe meeting of the National Ambassadors for Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play, in which she also took part. Over the summer, she was appointed Olympic attaché to Athens 2004 by the Cyprus Olympic Committee and she organised lectures on fair play in primary and high schools, in co-operation with the National Committee against Violence.

The Czech National Ambassador was involved in the Summer 2003 and the Winter 2004 Olympic Games for Children and Youth, in the International Marathon Race in Prague, the first Czech basketball league matches, local and national athletic competitions for university students and an International Congress in Madeira. She also awarded fair play prizes in 2003 to Czech athletes.

The Finnish National Ambassador was active in the conception and inauguration of the Council of Europe’s European Travelling Photographic Exhibition on Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play. He is also the chair of a national tolerance committee and has prepared publications for schools on this topic.

The German National Ambassador presented “Tolerance and Fair Play in Sport” awards in 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004, prepared a brochure on this topic for schools and sports clubs and takes part, on a regular basis, in ceremonies and discussions on the topic of tolerance and fair play. She was also active in the conception and inauguration of the Council of Europe Photo Exhibition.

The Greek National Ambassador was very involved in the Olympic Games of Athens and took part in the annual Council of Europe meeting of the National Ambassadors for Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play, in Istanbul in September 2004.

The Polish National Ambassador is regularly involved in international events including conferences and meetings.

The Slovak National Ambassador took part in a national project entitled “Opening of the school and academy of Pierre de Coubertin”.

The Slovenian National Ambassador was involved in the European Handball Championship, in the Ski-flying World Cup in Planica and in the European Gymnastic Championships in April 2004 in Ljubljana.

The Turkish National Ambassador participated in the annual Council of Europe meeting of the National Ambassadors for Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play, in Budapest in 2003 and chaired the Istanbul meeting in 2004.

Nine countries did not answer this question.³

The Standing Committee could consider inviting countries which have not nominated a NASTFP to support the work of a National Ambassador on Sport Tolerance and Fair Play. The Standing Committee may appreciate the nomination of one or more NASTFP with a background in football in order to enhance the visibility of their work among players and supporters of this particular sport.

1. Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia & Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey and Ukraine.

2. Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey.

3. Austria, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro (newly appointed National Ambassador), Spain and Ukraine (newly appointed National Ambassador).

3. Examples of good practices

3.1 Working with the fans

Questionnaire reference:
question 3.8

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference: Article 3 “Measures”:

Article 3(2): concerning the responsible organisation and good conduct of supporters, clubs and appointment of stewards within their membership to help manage and inform spectators.

Recommendation (2003) 1 of the Standing Committee on the role of social and educational measures in the prevention of violence in sport

Football fans consist of a broad range of different people, including young people from difficult neighbourhoods. States Parties have recognised the importance of working with fans to encourage their good conduct and prevent violence.

The governments encourage the responsible organisation and good conduct of fans in various ways: **Austria** has set up a new Department for Sport Relations and a General Prevention Department of Criminal Intelligence Service in the Federal Ministry of the Interior, explaining that the government can hereby promote each project in an even more professional manner than before.

In **Azerbaijan**, the responsible organisation and good conduct of fans is encouraged by propagating positive aspects of national traditions, organising special television programmes, etc. In **Belgium** and **Turkey**, it is done through the law. In **Cyprus**, the National Committee against Violence has introduced a Code that regulates duties and responsibilities of fan clubs and this Code is now before Parliament.

In the **Czech Republic**, **Denmark** and **Finland**, work with fans is carried out with the support of fan embassies or fan clubs and funding projects. In Estonia, it is done by having the Police Board meet football fan organisations at least twice a year.

Germany has regulations set out in the National Concept for Sport and Security and socially preventive work has been carried out since 1981. Currently, there are 30 supporter

projects looking after football fans together with the Co-ordination Centre for Supporter Projects (KOS). The KOS and supporter projects are supported by municipal, *Land* and federal budgets and by the German Football Association and the German Football League.

Hungary and **Slovenia** organise social campaigns with the help of social workers. In **Lithuania**, fan clubs organise matches, seminars, maintain fan sections on their websites and keep records of fans and their leaders.

Luxembourg organises fair play campaigns and in **Ireland**, football clubs play a major part in educating their supporters to be of good behaviour and show good examples. The Gardai (police) also have school programmes, giving lectures to students in colleges to advise students on good behaviour and proper conduct at football and rugby matches and subsequent celebration events.

In **Portugal**, legal provisions allow promoters of sports events to grant assistance exclusively to organised groups of supporters. In **Serbia and Montenegro** and **Ukraine**, the best clubs and fan organisers are promoted and rewarded. In **the UK**, there is a Home Office-led strategy incorporating commitment to work closely with supporter groups and includes funding supporter initiatives overseas and the setting up of an independent fan embassy at all overseas international matches. Support for fan-led initiatives is also designed, in part, to encourage fans to self-police.

3.2 Educational and socio-cultural action on tolerance, fair play and racism

Questionnaire reference:
question 3.9

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference: Article 3 “Measures”:

Article 3(5): concerning appropriate social and educational measures that Parties shall take.

Recommendation (2003) 1 of the Standing Committee on the role of social and educational measures in the prevention of violence in sport and handbook on the prevention of violence in sport

Recommendation Rec (2001) 6 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the prevention of racism, xenophobia and racial intolerance in sport.

Pro-active educational and socio-cultural initiatives to prevent football supporters resorting to violence can be considered an important complement to conventional security

measures.¹ Governments, local authorities, sports associations and clubs are recommended to support the welcoming and coaching of supporters in both short- and long-term activities.

1. See Handbook on the prevention of violence in sport, No. 1/2003.

In **Azerbaijan, Hungary, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine and the UK**, the government carries out special media campaigns, encouraging the creation of fan clubs.

In **Belgium**, fan-coaching projects are financially supported by the local and federal government. A questionnaire is ready to be sent to clubs of first division on which social and educational measures they have taken or intend to take as part of Recommendation 1(2003) of the Standing Committee, and on the basis of the replies received, the government will draw up a social prevention policy with the clubs.

In **Cyprus**, the National Committee against Violence has organised educational lectures concerning violence in sports, particularly in football in elementary and high schools. These lectures were attended by football stars, the National Ambassador for Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play, as well as people generally involved in sports. The Committee has also organised local meetings and invited all parties involved to discuss what causes violence in sport and measures to eliminate it.

In the **Czech Republic**, the Ministry of the Interior approved a social project called "Positive cheering", which focused on young football fans from 10 to 20 years of age with the aim of forming a group of young football fans on the principle of positive cheering and to prevent them from joining hooligan gangs. In **Estonia and Greece**, the government does not organise any campaigns to prevent spectator violence, but the football association has several fan and youth projects to promote fair play.

In **Finland and Austria**, there are regular meetings, training and discussion on handling public safety in which the official authority, stadium personnel and sports organisations are involved. In Finland, the central sports organisation has nominated an ethical committee to promote sports ethics and the Ministry of Education funds research projects. In Austria, the Austrian Federal Football League created a concept for "Sport and security" with the aim of preventing and controlling violence and disturbances in connection with football matches.

In **France**, the Ministry for Youth, Sport & Voluntary Organisation is currently setting up a partnership with supporters in order to mobilise supporters associations during football matches and it supports their good practices, especially in welcoming supporters of the visiting team. A local security contract has been signed between the Paris City Council, *Paris St-Germain* football club, the Ministry of the Interior, Internal Security and Local Rights, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry for Youth, Sport & Voluntary Organisation who are now associated in the organisation of an awareness-raising campaign on the fight against uncivilised behaviour and violence in sport.

In **Germany**, fan coaching is high on the agenda and independent supporter projects also provide for a continuous flow of information. There are no special measures in **Luxembourg**. In **Ireland**, such measures are taken through education in schools and colleges through policy initiatives in place and through the management of football clubs. In **Poland**, awareness-raising campaigns are organised against intolerance and violence. In **Portugal**, fan embassies and fan coaching played a very important role during the UEFA EURO 2004 football championship.

Serbia and Montenegro, Spain and Ukraine organised awareness-raising campaigns and coaching. In Serbia and Montenegro, they were carried out under the slogans "Play for life chose sport!" and "Play Fair Play"; in Spain under "Fathers and Mothers" and in Ukraine under "Together against racism". In **Slovakia**, football clubs affiliated to the Slovak Football Association (SFA) co-operated well with fan clubs and the SFA organised several events in 2003 under the slogan "Say no to racism and intolerance" and introduced measures to stop violence, racism and intolerance in football stadiums. There are also promotional camps and cultural and social sports activities in co-operation with regional and local authorities.

Switzerland is supporting two fan projects in Zurich and in Basel and a scientific evaluation of these projects is going to be made and the necessary measures taken. The Swiss specialists created a fan embassy for EURO 2004 in Portugal.

The fight against racism

The T-RV questionnaire also addressed the issue of racism and how States Parties were implementing Recommendation Rec (2001) 6 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the prevention of racism, xenophobia and racial intolerance in sport.

In order to combat racism in sport, **Austria** has a centre against racism which initiated an educational programme against violence and misbehaviour in stadiums and other sport venues. In **Azerbaijan, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the UK**, actions are carried out in accordance with the law, which prohibits and punishes racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination. Racism is rare in **Argentina**¹, **Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Ireland and Turkey**.

In Belgium, the Centre for Equal Opportunities and Anti-racism, under the federal government, carried out a study on racism at matches played at first, second and third division. The study is almost complete and will be followed by action tools to combat racism through local and federal administration, clubs and the police force.

1. Information dates from 2003.

The Royal Belgian Union of Football Societies-Associations, in co-operation with the Centre for Equal Opportunities and Anti-racism, organised the campaign “*Action carte rouge au racisme*” (Red Card to Racism) with the aim of reaching mainly youth supporters, which will give rise to a Social Charter and the Royal Belgian Union of Football Societies-Associations. The national team have launched an appeal to clubs, players and supporters to follow this Social Charter that promotes football as a means to unite people of all cultures and of all colours, without discrimination. In Ireland, a number of measures targeted at racism are nevertheless in place. In Switzerland, the Swiss Commission against Racism is also involved in fan projects.

In the **Czech Republic**, media campaigns are organised and billboards arranged by the football union, and the police takes strong action against racism in football stadiums. In **Finland**, there is an anti-racism project known as “*samting*” and the football association organises anti-racist activities

in clubs. In **France**, the government works in co-operation with the International League against Racism and Anti-Semitism, which is active in the fight against racism and xenophobia. In **Germany**, there is great participation by supporters projects in the FARE action weeks and, since December 2003, an evaluation of the new phenomena of right-wing extremism/racism and xenophobia in football is being conducted within the framework of a “meta” study of the Federal Institute for Sport Sciences on “Changes in spectators’ conduct”. In **Hungary** and **Slovenia**, general awareness-raising campaigns are organised. In **the UK**, tackling racism in sport is a high priority for government, police, local authorities, football associations, football clubs, supporter groups and dedicated agencies like “Kick it out”.

Italy gave no information on this question for 2004 and the previous question on working with the fans. **Poland** misunderstood the question.

Working with fans and socio-educational activities form an integral part of the policies on the prevention of spectator violence and continue to be developed in countries. Projects such as the drafting of a manual on supporters’ charters or the compilation of good practices currently being prepared with the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities seem to respond to such a need.

A great number of countries have introduced and support activities with fans and this should encourage the Standing Committee to proceed, for instance, with the evaluation of the implementation of Recommendation (2001)6 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the prevention of racism, xenophobia and intolerance in sport. In this respect, the continuation of activities on the contribution of sport to inter-cultural dialogue could promote a pro-active approach aimed at tackling any occurrence of racism and intolerance.

The Standing Committee may be interested in following up the implementation of its Recommendation T-RV (2003) 1 on the role of social and educational measures in the prevention of violence in sport.

3.3 Additional measures and questions

Questionnaire reference:
questions 6.1-6.2
and Part III

European Convention on Spectator Violence reference: Article 6 “Additional measures”:
Parties undertake to co-operate closely on arrangements regarding the planning and execution of alteration to the physical fabric of stadiums or other alterations; the promotion of a system laying down requirements for the selection of stadiums and to encourage national sports organisations to review their regulations in order to control acts that may lead to the outbreak of violence.

As regards future activities relating to the fight against spectator violence and remarks concerning existing activities, States Parties have shared a wide range of information. As far as existing activities are concerned: **Azerbaijan** for instance, reported that the recommendations of the Advisory Visit of the Standing Committee in 2001 have been taken into account when reconstructing or building new sport complexes. The government of the **Czech Republic** releases funds for sport, which also cover the refurbishment of stadiums to ensure better safety and prevent spectator violence.

In **Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey** and

the UK, close co-operation exists between the government, national sports organisations and clubs on arrangements regarding the modernisation and execution of alterations to the physical fabric of stadiums or other alterations in order to improve safety and prevent violence.

In **Finland**, the training of stewards has increased. In **Estonia**, good co-operation exists between the Police Board and the Estonian Football Association and co-operation with the Ice Hockey Federation is developing. In **France**, alterations of stadiums in order to improve security and prevent violence are applied under Decree 87-893 on the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sport Events and in particular at Football Matches.

In **Germany**, co-operation takes place between the National Committee on Sport and Security and local committees on the basis of regulations set out in the National Concept for Sport and Security. In **Lithuania**, sports clubs are not yet strong enough to acquire, build or renovate large sports facilities. The state and municipalities invest considerable amounts of money to renovate existing sports facilities and/or become part owners of new ones. **Spain** did not answer this part of the question. **Ukraine** has adopted a safety system for the modernisation of stadiums.

Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and **the UK** have a system laying down requirements for stadiums which take into account the safety of spectators and prevention of violence amongst them. Luxembourg does not have such a system (see table 13).

Greece gave no information on this question for 2004.

Table 13: Existence of a system of requirements for stadiums*

	Do you have a system laying down requirements for stadiums which takes into account the safety of spectators and the prevention of violence amongst them?	
	YES	NO
Austria	✓	
Azerbaijan	✓	
Belgium	✓	
Cyprus	✓	
Czech Republic	✓	
Denmark	✓	
Estonia	✓	
Finland	✓	
France	✓	
Germany	✓	
Greece	no info	
Hungary	✓	
Ireland	✓	
Italy	✓	
Lithuania	✓	
Luxembourg		
Poland		✓
Portugal	✓	
Serbia and Montenegro	✓	
Slovakia	✓	
Slovenia	✓	
Spain	✓	
Switzerland	✓	
Turkey	✓	
Ukraine	✓	
UK	✓	

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

Future activities in the field of prevention of violence in sport include the intention of **Cyprus** to hold the European Travelling Photo Exhibition on Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play by the end of 2005. **Estonia, Greece and Poland** are currently working on a new law and/or amendments to the existing law. In France, a reference system set up for training on conflict management has been set up by the Ministry for Youth, Sport & Voluntary Organisation, through a pilot training course of arbitrators. Discussions are currently being held on the possibility of extending this pilot to leaders and athletes. Projects led by federations and sports associations are supported by the Ministry, notably within the framework of the European Year of Education through Sport. A national resource point: "The educational and social functions of sport" – aims to develop, raise-awareness and support the educational and social functions of sport, to be a place for consultation and expertise at the disposal of people who make up the active or specialised networks that relay information on a local level.¹

In preparation for the Football World Cup 2006, the primary objective in **Germany** is the continuing implementation of the recommendations of the Standing Committee. There are a large number of project ideas and concepts for active nationwide organisation. During EURO 2004, German supporter projects took part with some 12 professional fan coaches in the concept of European mobile embassies for supporters and maintained a website for German supporters and published a country specific travel guide and set up a 24-hour helpline for supporters. The close co-operation of European teams of fan coaches from Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, the UK, France and Italy with German fan coaches and anti-racist activities, as well as the monitoring with FARE, were major ingredients of EURO 2004 fan coaching. Germany reported that the experience gained is currently being analysed and will be published in the near future.

Hungary has the intention of introducing new youth projects preventing spectator violence. In **Lithuania**, the number of spectators is increasing and it is planning to host more large international competitions such as the European Basketball Championships. It therefore seeks the support of other European federations and clubs in the sharing of know-how. In **Switzerland**, there is a political discussion on preparing laws on the following issues: creation of national hooliganism database; measures which keep potentially violent spectators away from stadium areas; measures to prevent trouble-makers from leaving the country to attend away matches. With respect to UEFA EURO 2008, **Austria and Switzerland** have many projects in the field of ticketing, volunteers, stewarding etc. which are going to be developed. **Turkey** reported that its law against violence in sports entered into force in March 2004.

In future activities, the **UK** will continue to prioritise minimising the risk of spectator violence inside and outside stadiums. It has a multifaceted Home Office-led strategy, which comprises three inter-related strands: (1) maximum use and impact of tough football banning orders and police powers designed to prevent known trouble-makers from attending domestic matches and travelling to away matches and tournaments; (2) maximum consultation with and support for partner agencies and host authorities designed to influence perceptions, expectations and tactics, and (3) maximum contact with and support for independent fan groups and fan-led initiatives and support and encouragement of the concept of self-policing.

Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Ukraine gave no information on this question for 2004. Luxembourg replied that it had nothing to add.

Question 6.2 of the questionnaire should be extended so as to obtain information on whether existing rules are only applicable to stadiums or whether there is a certification, licensing or other system for installations that host spectators. In the former case, it might be interesting to find out who is in charge of defining the rules and who makes the decisions on granting licences.

1. It is hosted by the CREB in Reims.

The address is: CREPS de Reims: route de Bezannes, B.P. 107, 51054 Reims CEDEX, France.

Telephone number: +33.3.26.86.7.10.

Conclusion

Considérant l'évolution de la violence des spectateurs ces trois dernières années dans les pays qui ont répondu au questionnaire, un indicateur évident des problèmes rencontrés lors des matches internationaux est l'augmentation du nombre de spectateurs en général, combinée à une augmentation du nombre de spectateurs provenant d'Europe centrale et orientale, dont on en connaît pas toujours les comportements.

Bien que la violence des spectateurs paraisse stable, les Etats parties ont fait état d'une augmentation des brutalités et de la violence lors des incidents qui ont eu lieu. Pour ce qui est des matches nationaux, malgré une tendance également stable, l'utilisation accrue d'engins pyrotechniques à l'intérieur des stades et une plus grande consommation d'alcool sont des indicateurs de problèmes.

Ces tendances ne peuvent être observées que pour les matches de football, les informations sur les autres sports faisant défaut.

Les Etats parties ont engagé des actions pour lutter contre la violence des spectateurs et les indicateurs montrent que, dans la plupart des cas, une coordination existe au plan intérieur, non pas sous la forme d'un organe unique mais, le plus souvent, sous la forme d'une coopération entre plusieurs services de différents ministères.

Afin de prévenir les explosions de violence des spectateurs et d'y faire face, le cas échéant, la plupart des pays emploient des stadiers et d'autres personnels auxiliaires, outre, bien sûr, les forces de police. Ces explosions de violence peuvent être évitées en veillant à ce que les spectateurs rivaux soient séparés, à commencer par l'attribution de places différentes lors de l'achat des billets. La majorité des pays applique en effet une politique de ce type, même si l'achat de billets sur Internet par exemple vient compliquer la situation. Nombre de ces pays interdisent également l'entrée aux fauteurs de trouble connus. L'étape suivante consiste à empêcher la violence entre supporters lorsqu'ils se rendent aux matches. De nombreux pays assurent donc le transport des supporters pour éviter ce genre de problème. Enfin, avant le début des matches, les spectateurs peuvent être fouillés pour veiller à ce qu'aucun objet illégal utilisable lors d'actes de violence ne soit introduit dans le stade, une mesure qu'a adoptée la majorité des pays.

Les Etats parties ont activement coopéré avec les supporters et mis sur pied des projets et des activités éducatives et socio-culturelles allant de la création d'un nouveau Département chargé des relations sportives au sein du ministère fédéral autrichien de l'Intérieur à la promotion et la récompense des

meilleurs clubs de supporters et des meilleurs organisateurs, en passant par le financement d'initiatives de supporters et l'encouragement à l'autodiscipline dans des pays comme le Royaume-Uni.

Dans la plupart des pays qui ont répondu, les gouvernements encouragent et soutiennent les mesures sociales et éducatives destinées à prévenir la violence associée au sport et observée lors des manifestations sportives. Au rang de ces mesures, on peut citer les campagnes médiatiques spéciales de sensibilisation, les projets d'encadrement des supporters (fan coaching), les conférences sur la violence dans le sport organisées dans les établissements scolaires du primaire et du secondaire. Les Etats Parties sont également très engagés dans la lutte contre le racisme dans le sport et ont lancé des programmes éducatifs et des actions à cette fin.

Dans l'ensemble, le faible taux de réponse au questionnaire est décevant. Le présent rapport est fondé sur la première édition du questionnaire détaillé. Celui-ci a été présenté aux Etats parties comme un projet nécessitant un certain investissement de leur part pour permettre d'actualiser plus facilement leurs réponses dans le futur.

Cependant, le nombre de réponses reçues est le même que l'année dernière; le faible taux de participation ne reflète donc pas directement la surcharge de travail qu'implique le nouveau questionnaire. Le Comité permanent devrait examiner cette question et encourager d'autres pays à faire part de leurs réponses. Seuls 24 Etats parties à la Convention (sur 39, soit à peine 61 %) ont répondu, ce qui montre bien l'importance de l'abstention. Cette situation ne peut qu'affecter la qualité du rapport.

En outre, il convient de souligner que les Etats parties qui ne répondent pas au questionnaire violent l'article 7 de la Convention européenne sur la violence des spectateurs, en vertu de laquelle ils se sont engagés à transmettre au Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe *«toutes les informations pertinentes relatives à la législation et aux autres mesures qu'[ils auront] prises dans le but de se conformer aux dispositions de [ladite] Convention, que ces mesures concernent le football ou d'autres sports»*.

Il ressort néanmoins du rapport que la plupart des Etats parties ont redoublé d'efforts dans la lutte contre la violence des spectateurs lors des manifestations sportives, notamment pour ce qui est des matches de football. A l'avenir, il serait toutefois utile que toutes les Parties répondent au questionnaire afin de garantir une vue d'ensemble représentative de la situation de la violence dans le sport en général.

Conclusion

Having looked at the trend in spectator violence over the past 3 years for those countries that have replied to the questionnaire, a clear indicator of problems during international matches is the rise in the number of spectators to football matches in general, combined with the rise in the number of spectators, whose behaviour, for some countries, is not yet known as this covers supporters from Central and Eastern European States.

Although the trend in spectator violence seems to be stable, Parties reported a rise in brutality and violence in the incidents that occurred. At national matches, for which the trend is also stable, the indicator of problems includes an increased use of pyrotechnical devices inside stadiums and a rise in the consumption of alcohol.

These trends can only be noted for football matches, as not enough information was received regarding other sports.

States Parties have taken action against spectator violence and indicators are that for the majority of them, domestic co-ordination exists, although not in the form of a single body, but often by co-ordinating several departments of different ministries.

In order to prevent and cope with outbreaks of spectator violence, most countries employ stewards in co-operation with other auxiliary staff and, of course, the police force. Such outbreaks of violence can be avoided by ensuring that rival supporters are separated and this begins with the sale of tickets. Most countries have ticketing policies, although acquiring tickets, inter alia, over the Internet has created a new challenge. Stadium bans administered on known trouble-makers are used by a number of countries to prevent spectator violence. The next step is to avoid violence between rival supporters while travelling to the match. Many countries provide transport for fans in order to avoid such problems. Once at the stadium, searches of spectators are carried out in most countries prior to football matches to ensure that no illegal objects which could be used in acts of violence are introduced into the stadiums.

States Parties have been very active in working with fans and setting up educational and socio-cultural projects and activities. These range from the creation of a new Department for Sport Relations in Austria's Federal Ministry of the Interior to promoting and rewarding the best clubs and fan organisers,

including funding supporter initiatives and encouragement of fans to self-police, in countries such as the UK.

In most of the countries who replied, the governments encourage and support social and educational measures to prevent violence in and associated with sport, ranging from special media awareness-raising campaigns and fan-coaching projects to educational lectures, held at schools and colleges, on violence in sport. States Parties are also very active in combating racism in sport and have initiated educational programmes and actions to fight racism.

On the whole, the low rate of participation by countries in replying to the questionnaire is disappointing. This report is based on the first edition of the detailed questionnaire and the latter was presented to States Parties as a project that needed a certain amount of investment by them so as to allow the answers to be updated more easily in the future.

The number of replies received, however, is very similar to last year's and therefore the low rate of participation is not a direct reflection of the additional workload required by the new questionnaire. The Standing Committee should look into this low rate of participation by States Parties and encourage answers from other countries. There were replies from only 24 States Parties to the Convention (out of 39, or a mere 61%) and this is mainly due to the high rate of abstentions. This in turn affects the quality of this report.

Furthermore, it must be underlined that States Parties which do not reply to the questionnaire are in breach of Article 7 of the European Convention on Spectator Violence, under which they have undertaken to provide the Secretary General of the Council of Europe "*all relevant information concerning legislative and other measures taken by it for the purpose of complying with the terms of this Convention, whether with regard to football or to other sports.*"

Nevertheless, it is clear from this report that most States Parties have not been idle in the fight against spectator violence in sport, particularly in connection with football matches. For the future, it would be helpful however if all States Parties replied to the questionnaire in order to ensure that a representative and more accurate overview of the situation regarding spectator violence in sport may be obtained.

Résumé des principales recommandations au Comité permanent

1. Traiter la question du taux de réponse relativement faible et en particulier le problème des pays parties à la Convention qui n'ont pas répondu

- renouveler l'engagement des délégués des Etats parties concernant la présentation d'un rapport;
- demander au secrétariat de faire davantage pression sur les pays qui ne répondent pas.

2. Examiner les conclusions de la présente étude pour pouvoir planifier les projets et les activités du Comité permanent

2.1 Soutenir les activités existantes:

- poursuivre la coopération avec les autorités régionales et locales pour ce qui est de la mise en œuvre de la résolution du CPLRE ;
- concevoir des activités sur la contribution du sport au dialogue interculturel;
- encourager les pays qui ne l'ont pas encore fait à désigner un ambassadeur national pour le sport, la tolérance et l'esprit sportif;
- développer les activités avec les supporters et les organisations de supporters, par exemple un manuel sur les chartes de supporters.

2.2 Suggérer de nouvelles activités:

- étudier la question de la coopération et de la coordination avec les autorités chargées de la lutte contre le terrorisme et ses implications pour la sécurité au sein et autour des installations sportives;
- promouvoir la coopération et l'échange de bonnes pratiques dans le domaine de la formation des stadiers;

- examiner la pertinence d'une nouvelle recommandation sur les engins pyrotechniques.

3. Examiner l'intérêt d'engager des études supplémentaires sur des questions déjà identifiées

- Etudier la mise en œuvre opérationnelle des sanctions dans les différents pays, notamment les interdictions de stades, et les questions qui s'y rattachent ainsi que leurs répercussions sur les libertés fondamentales;
- évaluer la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation Rec (2001) 6 du Comité des Ministres aux Etats membres sur la prévention du racisme, de la xénophobie et de l'intolérance dans le sport;
- mener un étude sur les politiques en matière d'alcool et, le cas échéant, actualiser la recommandation (1/87) sur la vente et la consommation d'alcool;
- mener une étude sur l'utilisation des engins pyrotechniques afin de répondre aux préoccupations actuelles des Etats parties.

4. Adapter le questionnaire annuel

- adapter le document pour faciliter l'entrée électronique des données (champs au lieu de lignes pour que le formulaire soit plus facilement réutilisable);
- envisager les changements qui seraient nécessaires pour garantir la collecte de données sur d'autres sports et pas seulement sur le football;
- améliorer les questions sur les installations sportives;
- améliorer les questions sur la billetterie ;
- clarifier les questions sur le type d'infractions commises.

Summary of the main recommendations to the Standing Committee

1. Tackle the issue of the rather low rate of reply and in particular the problem of States parties to the Convention who did not reply

- renew the commitment of delegates of States parties to prepare such a report;
- ask the secretariat to exert stronger pressure on non-responding countries.

2. Consider the outcomes of the present study in order to plan the projects and activities of the Standing Committee

2.1 Input or support for existing activities:

- continue co-operation with regional and local authorities on the implementation of the resolution of the CLRAE;
- develop activities on the contributions of sport to inter-cultural dialogue;
- encourage countries which have not yet done so to nominate a National Ambassador for Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play;
- develop work with fans and with supporters' organisations, eg. the Handbook on Supporters' Charters.

2.2 Suggestions of new activities:

- consider the issue of co-operation and co-ordination with the authorities in charge of the fight against terrorism and its implications on security within and around sports facilities;
- promote co-operation and the exchange of good practices in the training of stewards;

- consider the relevance of a new recommendation on pyrotechnical devices.

3. Consider the relevance of launching additional studies on some already identified issues

- Study the operational implementation of sanctions and in particular stadium bans in the different countries and the related issues and their effects on fundamental freedoms;
- evaluate the implementation of Recommendation Rec (2001) 6 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on preventing racism, xenophobia and intolerance in sport;
- carry out a study on alcohol policies and, where appropriate, update the recommendation (1/87) on alcohol;
- carry out a study on the use of pyrotechnical devices, in order to consider the present concerns of the States parties.

4. Adapt the annual questionnaire

- adapt the file to facilitate electronic input of data (fields instead of lines to make the form more easily re-usable);
- consider what changes would be necessary in order to ensure the collection of data on other sports, not just football;
- improve the questions on sports facilities;
- improve the questions on ticketing;
- clarify the questions on types of offences committed.

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Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 963 (1983) *on cultural and educational means of reducing violence*.

Recommendation R (99)11 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States *on the prohibition of free fighting contests, such as cage-fighting*.

Recommendation Rec (2001) 6 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States *on the prevention of racism, xenophobia and racial intolerance in sport*.

Recommendation (1/87) of the Standing Committee *on alcohol sales and consumption*.

Recommendation (89/1) of the Standing Committee *on guidelines for ticket sales*.

Recommendation (1/93) of the Standing Committee *on measures to be taken by the organisers of football matches and public authorities*.

Recommendation (99/2) of the Standing Committee *on the removal of fences in stadiums*.

Recommendation (2002) 1 of the Standing Committee *on guidelines for ticket sales at international football matches (teams and nations)*.

Recommendation (2003) 1 of the Standing Committee *on the role of social and educational measures in the prevention of violence in sport*.

Replies to the questionnaire from: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine and FIFA.

Appendix 1

List of States Parties and Observers to the Convention and contact details of those who replied (2004)

24 States Parties replied:

Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the UK.

2 Observers replied:

Germany, Ireland

1 organisation replied:

FIFA.

15 States Parties did not reply:

Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russia, Sweden and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”.

5 other countries did not reply:

Andorra, Georgia, Malta, Moldova and San Marino.

COUNTRY	PERSON(S) WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRE
1. Albania	No answer
2. Andorra	No answer
3. Armenia	No answer
4. Austria	Name: Thomas WINKELMANN Position: staff member NFIP Organisation: Federal Ministry of the Interior Department for Sport Relations National Football Information Point (NFIP) Address: Schlickplatz 6 A – 1090 Vienna Telephone: +43/ 1 – 31310 – 85511 Fax: +43/ 1 – 31310 – 85491 E-mail: thomas.winkelmann@bmi.gv.at
5. Azerbaijan	Name: Iham MADATOV Position: Head of International Relations Department Organisation: Ministry of Youth, Sport and Tourism Address: 4 Olympia street Baku, Az-1072 Telephone: +99 412 656514 / 656529 Fax: +99 412 656438 E-mail: madatov@mys.co-az.net

COUNTRY	PERSON(S) WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRE
6. Belgium	Name: Jo VANHECKE Position: Chef de la Cellule Football Organisation: Cellule Football de la Direction Générale Politique de Sécurité et de Prévention du Service Public Fédéral Intérieur Address: Rue Royale, 56, 1000 Bruxelles Telephone: +32 2 234 65 59 Fax: +32 2 234 65 63 E-mail: jo.vanhecke@ibz.fgov.be
7. Bosnia and Herzegovina	No answer
8. Bulgaria	No answer
9. Croatia	No answer
10. Cyprus	Name: Costa SOLOMOU Position: Sports facilities & venues officer Organisation: Cyprus Sport Organisation Address: Makarion Athletic Centre Ave P.O. Box 24804 Engomi, 1304 Nicosia Telephone: +35 722 897 000 Fax: +35 722 358 222 E-mail: papacostas.koa@cytanet.com.cy and csolomou@sportskoa.org.cy
11. Czech Republic	Name: Marek SUCHÁNEK Position: Referent Organisation: Ministerstvo vnitra Address: Ministerstvo vnitra Nad Stolou 3 170 34 Praha 7 Telephone: +420 974 832 752 Fax: +420 974 833 507 E-mail: msuchanek@mvcz.cz
12. Denmark	Name: Peter JØRGENSEN Position: National Football Contact Point Organisation: Interpol COPENHAGEN Address: Polititorvet 14 DK – 1780 Copenhagen V Telephone: +45 33 14 88 88 ext. 5268 Fax: +45 33 32 27 71 E-mail: apj001@politi.dk

COUNTRY	PERSON(S) WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRE
13. Estonia	<p>(1)</p> <p>Name: Margus JURKATAM Position: Senior specialist Organisation: Ministry of Culture Address: 23 Suur-Karja Street 15076 Tallinn Telephone: +372 6 282 271 Fax: +372 6 282 325 E-mail: margus.jurkatam@kul.ee</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>Name: Varmo REIN Position: Superintendent Organisation: Central Law Enforcement Police Address: Pagari 1 Tallinn 15060 Telephone: +372 61 23 242 Fax: +372 61 23 252 E-mail: varmo.rein@jp.pol.ee</p>
14. Finland	<p>Name: Reijo MUURI Position: NFIP-FIN Chief Inspector Organisation: Helsinki Police Department NFIP Bureau Address: Pasilanraito 13 FIN-00240 Helsinki Telephone: +358 9 189 4203 Fax: +358 9 189 4239 E-mail: reijo.muuri@helsinki.poliisi.fi</p>
15. France	<p>(1)</p> <p>Name: Christian BOSCA Position: General Controller, Deputy Director of Police Missions (Contrôleur Général – Sous-Directeur des Missions de Police) Organisation: Ministry of the Interior, Internal Security and Local Freedom (Ministère de l'Intérieur, de la sécurité intérieure et des libertés locales – Direction Central de la Sécurité Publique) Address: 8 rue cambacérés 75008 Paris Telephone: +33 1 40 07 43 28 Fax: +33 1 40 07 25 24 E-mail: dcsp.pnif@interieur.gouv.fr</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>Name: Chantal BRAULT Position: Deputy Director, Territorial Action, Directorate of Sports (Sous-Directrice à l'action territoriale à la direction des sports) Organisation: Ministry for Youth, Sport and Voluntary Organisation (Ministère de la jeunesse, des sports et de la vie associative) Address: 95 avenue de France 75650 Paris Cedex 13 Telephone: +33 1 40 45 96 92 Fax: +33 1 40 45 95 28 E-mail: chantal.brault@jeunesse-sports.gouv.fr</p>

COUNTRY	PERSON(S) WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRE
16. Georgia	No answer
17. Germany	Name: Ernst Wilzek Position: Desk Officer "International Sport Affairs" Organisation: Federal Ministry of the Interior Address: Branch office in Bonn Graurheindorfer Str. 198 D - 53119 Bonn Telephone: +49 1888 681 3395 Fax : +49 1888 681 53395 E-mail: Ernst.Wilzek@bmi.bund.de
18. Greece	Name: Dimitris KARPETOPOULOS Position: Deputy chairman of the Greek Committee for the Prevention of Violence in Sport Organisation: Greek Committee for the Prevention of Violence in Sport Address: 7 Khfisia St. 115 23 Athens Telephone: +30 210 6496151/3 Fax : +30 210 6458541 E-mail: deab@sportsnet.gr
19. Hungary	Name: Diana DERI Position: Head of office Organisation: Ministry of Children, Youth and Sports Address: Hold u.1 1054 Budapest Telephone: +36 1 301 9253 Fax : +36 1 301 9262 E-mail: Diana.deri@gyism.hu
20. Iceland	No answer
21. Ireland	Name: William DONOGHUE Position: Chief Superintendent Organisation: An Garda Siochana, Crime and Security Branch Address: Phoenix Park IRL- Dublin 8 Telephone: +353 1475 55 55, ext. 3802 Fax : +353 1677 32 05 E-mail: dmrsc@iol.ie
22. Italy	Name: Roberto MASSUCCI Position: Police Deputy Chief Constable, Head of the Italian National Information Centre on Sports Events Organisation: Ministry of Interior – National Police Department Address: Piazza del Viminale, 1 00186 Rome Telephone: +39 06 465 36325/47361 Fax : +39 06 465 36117 E-mail: cnims@interno.it / Roberto.massucci@interno.it

COUNTRY	PERSON(S) WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRE
23. Latvia	No answer
24. Liechtenstein	No answer
25. Lithuania	<p>Name: Sigitas STASIULIS</p> <p>Position: Chief International Relations Officer</p> <p>Organisation: Department of Physical Education and Sports Under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania</p> <p>Address: Zemaitòs Str. 6 LT – 03117 Vilnius</p> <p>Telephone: +370 5 233 39 43/ +370 615 69 101</p> <p>Fax: +370 5 213 32 21</p> <p>E-mail: sigitas@kkksd.lt</p>
26. Luxembourg	<p>Name: Guy COLAS</p> <p>Position: Counsellor of the 1st class directorate</p> <p>Organisation: Ministry of National Education, Professional Training and Sports</p> <p>Address: L-2926 Luxembourg</p> <p>Telephone: + 352- 478 5212</p> <p>Fax: + 352- 478 5113</p> <p>E-mail: colas@men.lu</p>
27. Malta	No answer
28. Moldova	No answer
29. Monaco	No answer
30. Netherlands	No answer
31. Norway	No answer
32. Poland	<p>Name: Mieczyslaw BIGOSZEWSKI</p> <p>Position: Chairman of the Council for Safety of Sport Events</p> <p>Organisation: Ministry of National Education and Sport, Polish Confederation of Sport</p> <p>Address: ul. Krucza 24/26 00-921 Warsaw</p> <p>Telephone: + 48- 522 33 03</p> <p>Fax: + 48- 522 33 03</p> <p>E-mail: bigoszewski@pk sport.pl</p>
33. Portugal	<p>Name: Paulo VALENTE GOMES</p> <p>Position: Deputy Secretary General, Internal Security Coordinating Office</p> <p>Organisation: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>Address: Rua Castilho 201 6° Dt° - 1099-050 Lisbon</p> <p>Telephone: +351 21 323 64 10</p> <p>Fax: +351 21 323 64 25</p> <p>E-mail: pgomes@sg.mai.gov.pt</p>

COUNTRY	PERSON(S) WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRE
34. Romania	No answer
35. Russia	No answer
36. San Marino	No answer
37. Serbia and Montenegro	<p>Name: Ana KOSOVAC</p> <p>Position: Expert</p> <p>Organisation: Ministry of Education and Sports</p> <p>Address: 27 Deligradska Street 11100 Belgrade</p> <p>Telephone: + 381 11 361 7705</p> <p>Fax: + 381 11 361 7686</p> <p>E-mail: ana.kosovac@mps.sr.gov.yu</p>
38. Slovakia	<p>Name: Samuel ROSKO</p> <p>Position: Director of Sport Department</p> <p>Organisation: Ministry of Education</p> <p>Address: Stromová 1 813 30 Bratislava</p> <p>Telephone: + 421 2 59238 105/ 210</p> <p>Fax: + 421 2 5296 3037</p> <p>E-mail: rosko@education.gov.sk</p>
39. Slovenia	<p>Name: Zoran VEROVNIK, Marko RAJSTER and Mihael BURILOV</p> <p>Position: -</p> <p>Organisation: Ministry of Education, Science and Sport/ Polic</p> <p>Address: Trg OF 13</p> <p>Telephone: + 386 1 478 42 51</p> <p>Fax : + 386 1 478 42 25</p> <p>E-mail: zoran.verovnik@gov.si / marko.rajster@gov.si / Miha.burilov@policija.si</p>
40. Spain	<p>Name: Ramón BARBA SÁNCHEZ</p> <p>Position: Sub-director General Del Delporte Professional</p> <p>Organisation: Consejo Superior de Deportes</p> <p>Address: C/Martin Fierro S/N 28040 Madrid</p> <p>Telephone: + 34 91 589 69 67</p> <p>Fax: + 34 91 589 69 18</p> <p>E-mail: ramon.barba@csd.mec.es</p>
41. Sweden	No answer

COUNTRY	PERSON(S) WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRE
<p>42. Switzerland</p>	<p>(1)</p> <p>Name: Roman STUDER Position: Deputy of Department for Extremism/Terrorism Organisation: Federal Police Office Service for Analysis and Prevention (SAP) Address: Bollingenstrasse 56 CH-3003 Bern Telephone: + 41 31 322 46 14 Fax: + 41 31 322 98 76 E-mail: roman.studer@fedpol.admin.ch</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>Name: Roland SCHIBLI Position: National Co-ordinator Organisation: Football International Switzerland (Intelligence Service of Switzerland against hooliganism) Address: Stadtpolizei Zürich RO-SD HOOL Postfach 1620 CH-8021 Zürich Telephone: + 41 1 216 82 44 (mobile: +41 79 592 26 07) Fax: + 41 1 216 82 51 E-mail: roland.schibli@stp.stzh.ch</p>
<p>43. the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</p>	<p>No answer</p>
<p>44. Turkey</p>	<p>Name: Necati ÖZTÜRK Position: Head/International Relations Department Organisation: General Directorate of Youth and Sports Address: Süleuman Sirri Sok. No/3 Yeniflehír, Ankara Telephone: + 90 312 430 56 03 Fax: + 90 312 430 56 04 E-mail: uai@gsgm.gov.tr</p>
<p>45. Ukraine</p>	<p>Name: No name given Position: - Organisation: Football Federation of Ukraine Address: Laboratorna Str.1 PO Box 293 UA-03150 Kyiv Telephone: + 380 44 252 84 98 Fax: + 380 44 252 85 13 E-mail: em@ffu.kiev.ua</p>

COUNTRY	PERSON(S) WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRE
46. United Kingdom	Name: David BOHANNAN Position: Head of Football Disorder & Civil Emergencies Section Organisation: Home Office Address: 50 Queen Anne's Gate London SW1H 9AT United Kingdom Telephone: + 44 207 273 3168 E-mail: David.Bohannan@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
ORGANISATION	PERSON(S) WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRE
FIFA	Name: Walter GAGG Position: Director Development Division Address: Hitziweg 11 P.O. Box 85 CH- 8030 Zurich Telephone: + 41 1 384 9595 Fax: + 41 1 384 9696 E-mail: walter.gagg@fifa.org

* Bold = States Parties to the Convention in 2004

Appendix 2

National Football Information Points

COUNTRY	
Albania	No information
Andorra	No information
Armenia	No information
Austria	<p>Organisation: Bundesministerium für Inneres Referat für Sportangelegenheiten/Nationale Fußballinformationsstelle</p> <p>Address: Schlickplatz 6 A-1090 Vienna</p> <p>Tel.: + 43 1 31310 85500/85501/85511/85512</p> <p>Fax: + 43 1 31310 85491</p> <p>E-mail: BMI-II-2-e@bmi.gv.at</p>
Azerbaijan	Does not have one
Belgium	<p>Organisation: Cellule Sécurité Intégrale Football Direction des Opérations et Informations de Police administrative de la Direction générale de la Police administrative de la police fédérale</p> <p>Address: Fritz Toussaint 47 Bloc R-4^e étage 1050 Brussels</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No information
Bulgaria	No information
Croatia	No information
Cyprus	Does not have one
Czech Republic	<p>Organisation: Police Presidium</p> <p>Tel.: + 420 974 834 241</p> <p>Mobile: + 420 603 190 315</p> <p>E-mail: synecky.m@email.cz and ukpvextr@mvcz.cz</p>
Denmark	<p>Name: Peter JØRGENSEN</p> <p>Position: National Football Contact Point</p> <p>Organisation: Interpol COPENHAGEN</p> <p>Address: Polititorvet 14 DK – 1780 Copenhagen V</p> <p>Telephone: + 45 33 14 88 88 ext. 5268</p> <p>Fax: + 45 33 32 27 71</p> <p>E-mail: apj001@politi.dk</p>

COUNTRY	
Estonia	<p>Organisation: Central Law Enforcement Police</p> <p>Address: Pagari 1 Tallinn, 15060 Estonia</p> <p>Telephone: + 372 6931645</p> <p>Fax: + 372 6931644</p> <p>E-mail: julgestuspolitsei@jp.pol.ee</p> <p><i>Police officers responsible:</i></p> <p>(1)</p> <p>Name: Varmo REIN</p> <p>Position: Superintendent</p> <p>Telephone: + 372 6123242</p> <p>Mobile: + 372 5173242</p> <p>E-mail: varmo.rein@jp.pol.ee</p> <p>Languages of communication: Estonian, German and Russian.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>Name: Hannes JÄRVINE</p> <p>Position: Leading Police Inspector</p> <p>Telephone: + 372 6123244</p> <p>Fax: + 372 6123252</p> <p>E-mail: hannes.jarvine@jp.pol.ee</p> <p>Languages of communication: Estonian, English and Russian.</p>
Finland	<p>Organisation: Helsinki Police Department</p> <p>Address: Pasila Police District Pasilanraito 13 FIN-00240 Helsinki</p> <p>Telephone: + 358 9 1894203</p> <p>Fax: + 358 9 1894239</p> <p>Mobile: + 358 40 543 4049</p> <p>E-mail: reijo.muuri@helsinki.poliisi.fi</p>
France	<p>Organisation: Direction Centrale de la sécurité publique</p> <p>Address: 4, rue cambaceres 75008 Paris</p> <p>Telephone: + 33 1 49 27 43 28</p> <p>Fax: + 33 1 40 07 25 24</p> <p>E-mail: dcsp.pnif@interieur.gouv.fr</p>
Georgia	No information
Germany	<p>Organisation: Zentrale Informationsstelle Sparteinsätze Landeskriminalamt Nordrhein-Westfalen</p> <p>Address: Völklinger Str.49 40221 Düsseldorf</p> <p>Telephone: + 49 211 939 4300/4301/4310/4315</p> <p>Fax: + 49 211 939 4399</p> <p>E-mail: zis@mail.lka.nrw.de</p>

COUNTRY	
Greece	No information
Hungary	Name: Zsolt STRAUSS E-mail: orfktorzs@mail.orfk.b-m.hu
Iceland	No information
Ireland	Name: Noel CLARKE Position: Detective Inspector Organisation: National Criminal Intelligence Unit Crime and Security Section Garda Headquarters Address: Phoenix Park Dublin 8 Telephone: + 353 1 6661702 Fax: + 353 1 6662895 E-mail: nciu@iol.ie
Italy	Organisation: Ministero dell'Interno Dipartimento della Pubblica Sicurezza Segreteria del Dipartimento – Ufficio Ordine Pubblico Centro Nazionale di Informazione sulle Manifestazioni Sportive Address: Piazza del Viminale, 1 00186 Rome Telephone: + 39 06 465 47361 Fax : + 39 06 465 36117 E-mail: cnims@interno.it and roberto.massucci@interno.it
Latvia	No information
Liechtenstein	No information
Lithuania	Organisation: Lithuanian Football Federation
Luxembourg	Name: Charles HAMEN Position: Directeur des opérations au niveau de la Police Grand-Ducal également personne de contact au niveau de l'Union européenne Telephone: + 352 4997 1
Malta	No information
Moldova	No information
Monaco	No information
Netherlands	
Norway	No information
Poland	Does not have one. But should be set up by end 2004.
Portugal	Organisation: Policia de Segurança Direcção Nacional Address: Largo da Penha de França, 1 Lisbon

COUNTRY	
Romania	No information
Russia	No information
San Marino	No information
Serbia and Montenegro	No information
Slovakia	<p>Organisation: Office for International Police Co-operation Interpol, National Headquarters National Information Centre</p> <p>Address: Vajnorská 25 812 72 Bratislava</p> <p>Telephone: + 421 9610 50318</p> <p>E-mail: nic@nui.minv.sk</p>
Slovenia	<p>Organisation: Ministry of Interior Uniformed Police Directorate Section of Public Order</p> <p>Address: Stefanova 2 1000 Ljubljana</p> <p>Telephone: + 386 1 472 47 51</p> <p>Fax: + 386 1 472 47 91</p>
Spain	<p>Name: Mr Rodriguez</p> <p>Organisation: National Sports Office</p> <p>Address: Gran Via de Hortaleza s/n 28043 Madrid</p> <p>Telephone: + 34 91 582 27 10</p> <p>Fax: + 34 91 582 27 12</p>
Sweden	No information
Switzerland	<p>Organisation: Stadtpolizei Zürich</p> <p>Address: Football International RO-SD HOOL Postfach 1620 8021 Zürich</p>
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No information
Turkey	<p>Organisation: Turkish Football Association National Football Information Centre Within the General Directorate of Youth and Sports</p> <p>Address: Süleuman Sirri Sok. No/3 Yeniflehír Ankara</p> <p>Telephone: + 90 312 430 56 03</p> <p>Fax: + 90 312 430 56 04</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Organisation: National Football Information Point Football Section National Criminal Intelligence Service</p> <p>Address: P.O. Box 8000 London SE11 5EN</p>
Ukraine	No information

For further information

Directorate of Youth and Sport
Sport Department
European Youth Centre
30 rue Pierre de Coubertin
F-67000 Strasbourg

Tel.: 33 (0)3 88 41 31 80

Fax: 33 (0)3 88 41 24 29

DGIV.sport@coe.int

www.coe.int/sport

Photo: We wish to thank warmly Mr John de QUIDT, the United Kingdom delegate of the Standing Committee who has made the front cover photograph freely available (Stadium in Teplice, Czech Republic).

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