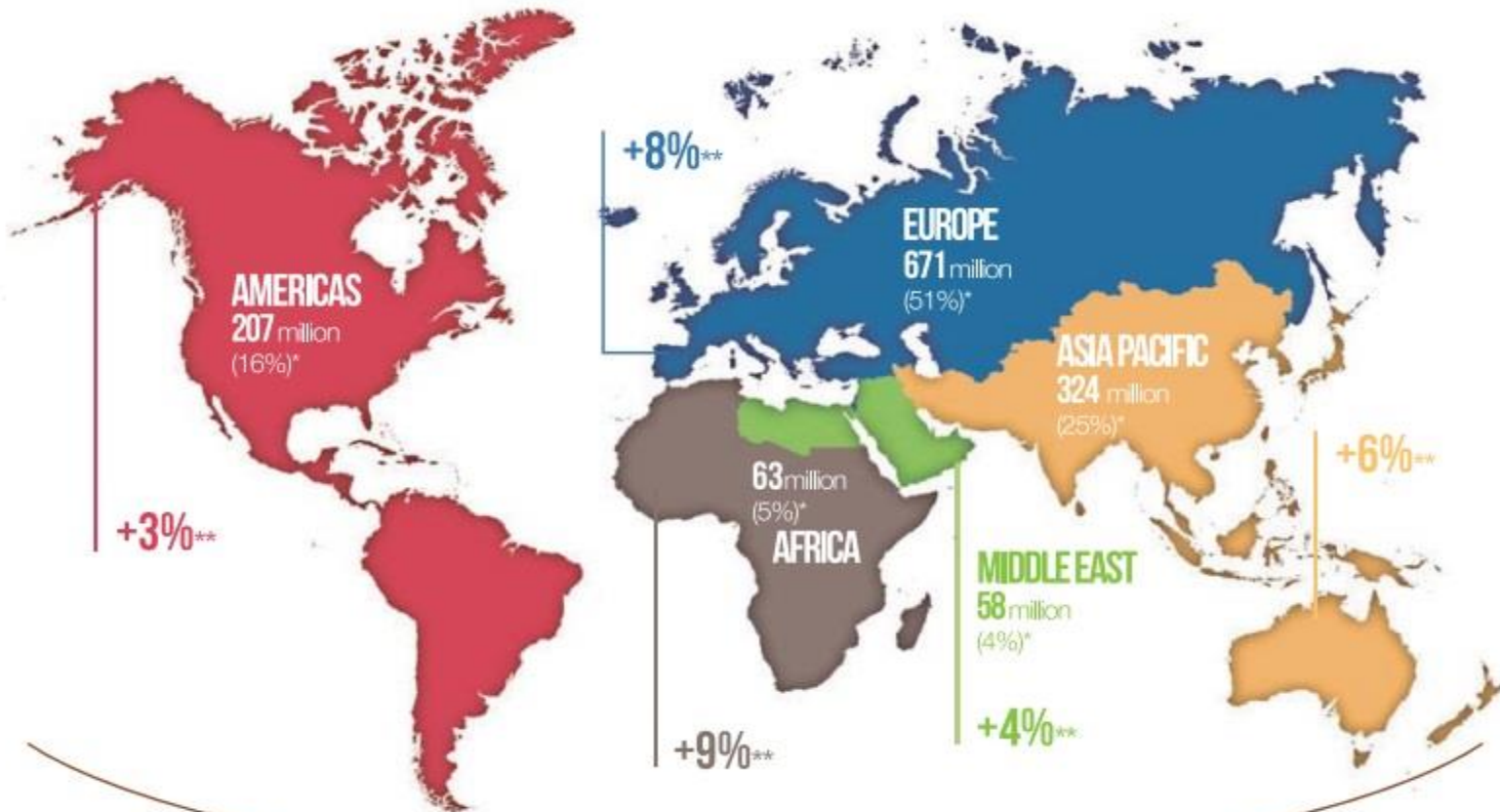


Public order, security and safety at major events with an international dimension

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INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS 2017



WORLD: 1,323 MILLION

*Share (%)
**Increase (%)

Cultural Heritage Security



1925 – Sveta Nedelia Cathedral in Sofia was blown up by the terrorist group from communist party.

130 people died, 500 more injured, recovery works took 8 years

Cultural Heritage Safety



September 2018 – the fire in National Museum of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro.

20 million items of cultural heritage have been lost

Tourism and Major Sport Events

- **International tourism includes Sports event tourism during major events such as the Olympic games, the FIFA World Cup and UEFA EURO football championships.**
- **2.9 million foreign tourists have visited Russia this Summer for the 2018 FIFA World Cup.**
- **310,000 foreign tourists went to South Africa for the World Cup in 2010, while Germany received two million foreign visitors for the 2006 tournament.**

Major Sport Events

Non-sport tourists and football fans are walking around the same streets at the same time and the host country(ies) authorities should provide security and safety for everybody of them during major events.



Risks and threats



- Multi – hazard environment
- Terrorist attacks
- Public Security
- Human life and health
- man-made and natural emergencies
- threats for critical infrastructure
- for airspace protection
- cyberattacks.

2011
Norway: two lone wolf terrorist attacks a Workers' Youth League summer camp
77 people dead and 319 injured

2016
Belgium: Airport /metro
32 people died and more than 300 people were injured when suicide blasts hit Brussels airport and a metro station

2002
Madrid: Football/Soccer
Champion semi-final day at Bernabeu Stadium in Madrid between Real Madrid and Barcelona FC.
Car bomb targeted by members of the Basque separatist group ETA.
17 people injured

2006
Iraq: Taekwondo, Tennis, Athletes
May 17: 15 Taekwondo team members kidnapped. 13 found dead.
May 26: Tennis coach and two players shot dead allegedly for wearing shorts.
July 16: Kidnapped 30 athletes and officials at sports conference in Baghdad.

2015
Paris: Football / Music
terrorist attacks killed 130 people including 90 at the Bataclan theatre.
Another 413 people were injured

1987
South Korea: Olympics
Destruction of Korean Airlines jet by terrorist bomb.
Perpetrators intended to disrupt the lead up to 1988 South Korea Olympics

2017
USA: Las Vegas/ Music
shooting killing 58 people and leaving 851 injured from gunfire

2010
Pakistan: Volleyball
Pakistan suicide bomb kills over 88 people at volleyball court in NW Pakistan

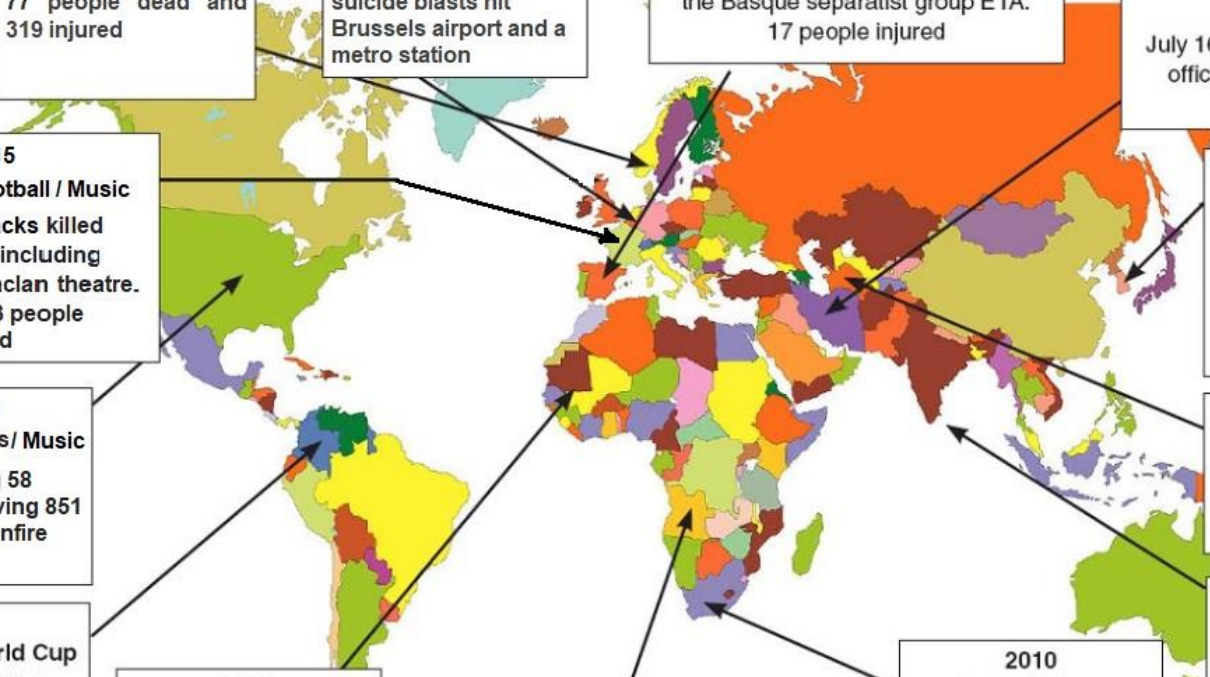
1994
Colombia: World Cup
Colombian team lost 2-1 to US, with Escobar scoring in his own goal, leading to their elimination. Upon returning home he was killed. Murder believed to be a punishment or linked to gambling losses by drug lords who bet on team.

2008
Senegal:
Dakar Car Rally
The threat of al Qaeda cancelled the Rally for first time in its 30-year history. The Rally from Paris, to Dakar, Senegal, was cancelled due to threats in Mauritania

2010
Togo/Angola:
Soccer team
Togo national football team's bus attacked travelling through Angola on way to 2010 Africa Cup of Nations tournament. 3 killed several injured.
The Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) claimed responsibility for the attack

2010
South Africa:
World Cup
North African Al-Qaeda terrorists issued a threat to cause 'dozens and hundreds' of deaths by attacking England's opening game in the football World Cup in South Africa.

2008
Sri Lanka: Marathon
Tamil Tiger suicide bomber detonated a device at start of marathon celebrating Sri Lanka's New Year. 12 killed 100 injured.
Highways minister and former Olympic marathon runner among the dead.



Security and Safety

- To host a Major sport event and provide appropriate level of public order, security and safety is very complicated task with very high cost for any country



- No country can give an absolute guarantee of security and safety for Major events on its territory

To inform and prepare people



**COUNTER
TERRORISM
POLICING**

International Counter Terrorism Awareness

Helpful Advice

IDENTIFYING SUSPICIOUS ITEMS

Hidden: has the item been hidden? Has any attempt been made to conceal the item from view or place it where accidental discovery is unlikely? Innocent items are not usually hidden deliberately.

Obvious: is the item obviously suspicious? Can wiring or batteries be seen? Is it taped or contains liquids or powders? Has it been found after seeing suspicious behaviour?

Typical: is the item typical of what you might reasonably expect to find in the location? Also consider the current threat? Ask has anyone left the item?

ACTIONS TO TAKE IF YOU BELIEVE THE ITEM TO BE SUSPICIOUS

- **Confirm** that the item is suspicious
- **Clear** the area to the best of your ability
Do not touch the item and leave it in place
- **Communicate** to your team and the police
Do not use radio handsets within 15 metres of the item
- **Control** access into the area

RESPONDING TO A FIREARMS OR WEAPONS ATTACK



RUN

- If there is a safe route, RUN, if not hide
- Insist others go with you
- Don't let them slow you down
- Leave your belongings behind



HIDE

- If you can't run, HIDE
- Find cover from gunfire
- Be aware of your exits
- Lock yourself in a room if you can
- Move away from the door
- Be very quiet, turn off your phone
- Barricade yourself in



TELL

- Call the police when you are safe
- Give your location
- Describe the attacker
- Can you safely stop others from entering the area

IDENTIFYING SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOUR

Remember to focus on behaviour not appearance

On foot

- Loitering in restricted or public areas
- Paying significant interest to: entrances, exits, CCTV or security staff, taking photos
- Concealing face / identity
- Asking unusual or security related questions
- Avoiding security staff
- Activity inconsistent with the nature of the building or area

From a vehicle

- Vehicles parked out of place
- Vehicles retracing the same route
- Trust your instincts, if you see anything suspicious take action

REPORTING SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOUR

- Who did you see, what did they look like, what were they wearing?
- What have you seen, what has happened, what was it that made you suspicious?
- Where did the situation happen and where were you?
- When did it happen – what time?

Don't be afraid and don't worry about over-reacting, have the confidence to act.

Your actions could help avert an attack and save lives.

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International Cooperation



EURO - 2012



UEFA
EURO2012
POLAND-UKRAINE



EURO - 2012

Poland			
Warsaw	Gdańsk	Wrocław	Poznań
National Stadium	PGE Arena	Stadion Miejski	Stadion Miejski
Capacity: 58,145	Capacity: 43,615	Capacity: 42,771	Capacity: 43,269
			
<p>Poland</p> 		<p>Ukraine</p> 	
Ukraine			
Kyiv	Donetsk	Kharkiv	Lviv
Olympic Stadium	Donbass Arena	Metalist Stadium	Arena Lviv
Capacity: 70,050	Capacity: 52,187	Capacity: 40,003	Capacity: 34,915
			

Foreign visitors

2.5 million foreigners visited Ukraine in June 2012, including 1.5 million from countries participants of Euro-2012

- 225,000 - persons (fans, organized groups);
- 126 delegations, 50 of them - UEFA delegations and national teams.



Stadia and fan zones

16 football matches of the UEFA Cup took place in Ukraine

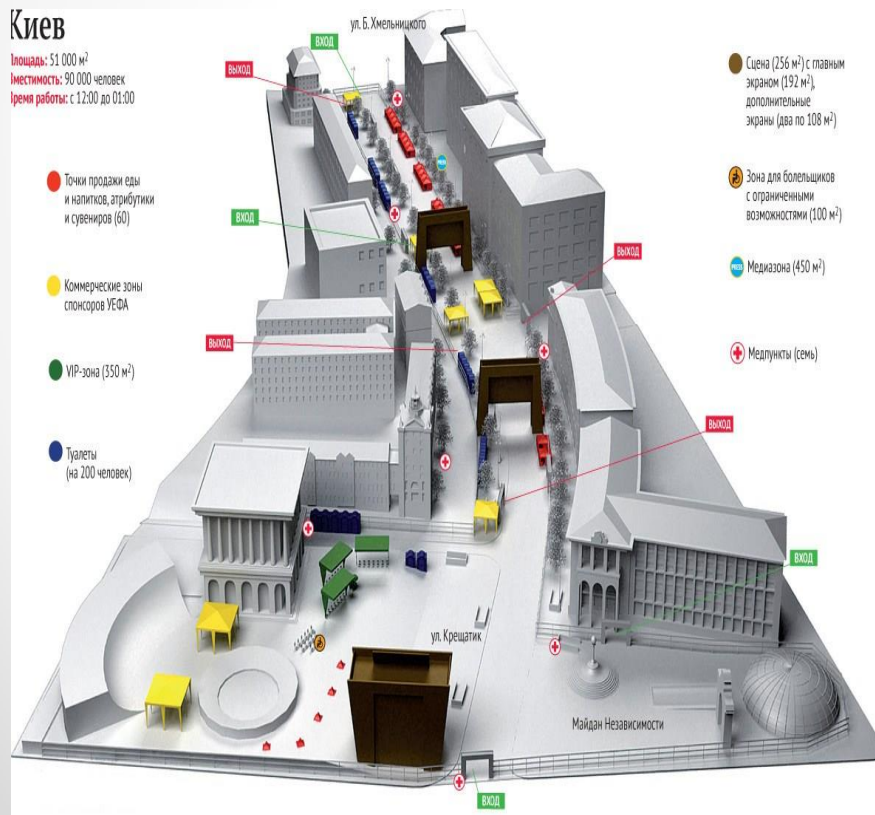
720 000 fans visited the stadia in the host cities

1 015 000 people visited official fan – zones in Kyiv, L'viv, Donetsk and Kharkiv

Київ

Площадь: 51 000 м²
Иместность: 90 000 человек
Время работы: с 12:00 до 01:00

- Точки продажи еды и напитков, атрибутики и сувениров (60)
- Коммерческие зоны спонсоров УЕФА
- VIP-зона (350 м²)
- Туалеты (на 200 человек)



- Сцена (256 м²) с главным экраном (192 м²), дополнительные экраны (два по 108 м²)
- Зона для болельщиков с ограниченными возможностями (100 м²)
- Медиазона (450 м²)
- Медпункты (семь)



Public Order and Security

Match-days: 22 000 policemen and servicemen of the internal troops deployed in the host cities.

Days off matches: 9 000 policemen and servicemen personnel deployed in the host cities.



130 representatives of foreign police agencies from 16 countries worked in the host cities.

107 “spotters” from 11 countries stayed on the streets and carried out preventive work with fans from their countries.

Action Plan

In February of 2012 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the Action Plan for the implementation of the Integrated Concept on Security and safety of EURO-2012, which included the following sections:

- Public security;
- Technological safety;
- Anti-terrorist measures;
- Security and safety in sports facilities;
- Medical aid;
- Security by the border crossing;
- Safety at the objects of transport;
- Security of airspace.

Risk and threats Assessment

The Security Service of Ukraine analyzed the results of risk assessment before each match and provided relevant recommendations for the organizers of EURO-2012.

Likelihood	Consequences				
	Insignificant (Minor problem easily handled by normal day to day processes)	Minor (Some disruption possible, e.g. damage equal to \$500k)	Moderate (Significant time/resources required, e.g. damage equal to \$1million)	Major (Operations severely damaged, e.g. damage equal to \$10 million)	Catastrophic (Business survival is at risk damage equal to \$25 Million)
Almost certain (e.g. >90% chance)	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
Likely (e.g. between 50% and 90% chance)	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Moderate (e.g. between 10% and 50% chance)	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme
Unlikely (e.g. between 3% and 10% chance)	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Rare (e.g. <3% chance)	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High

the level of terrorist threats in Ukraine during the EURO 2012 was defined as low.

CBRN protection

The International Atomic Energy Agency provided free of charge special equipment for the detection of sources of radiation pollution and radioactive substances for Euro 2012 stadia and fan zones in Kiev, Donetsk, Lviv and Kharkiv.



Medical Assistance

- 24/7 duty of medical units (ambulance, medical groups, paramedical patrols) had been organized for the immediate medical care near the stadia, fan zones, other places of stay of the fans.
- The total capacity of the hospitals involved in the medical care of Euro 2012 in the host cities amounted about 9,000 beds.
- 640 foreign and 504 Ukrainian fans received medical assistance during Euro 2012. There were no cases of threat for life of the patients registered.



June 2012: Situation in Warsaw

5000 Russian fans arranged Russian march

4000 polish policemen and **2000** riot police forces



June 2012: Situation in Warsaw

in clashes in Warsaw there were **14** Russians, **one** German, **one** U.S. citizen and **one** Pakistani among the injured.



Stadion Narodowy, Warsaw



Stadion Narodowy, Warsaw



France 2016 UEFA Cup

Saint-Denis	Marseille	Décines-Charpieu	Villeneuve-d'Ascq
Stade de France	Stade Vélodrome	Parc Olympique Lyonnais	Stade Pierre-Mauroy
Capacity: 81,338	Capacity: 67,394	Capacity: 59,286	Capacity: 50,186
			
Paris			Bordeaux
Parc des Princes			Nouveau Stade de Bordeaux
Capacity: 48,712			Capacity: 42,115
			
Saint-Étienne	Lens	Nice	Toulouse
Stade Geoffroy-Guichard	Stade Bollaert-Delelis	Stade de Nice	Stadium Municipal
Capacity: 41,965	Capacity: 38,223	Capacity: 35,624	Capacity: 33,150
			

Security and Safety Situation

Paris, November 2015: terrorist attacks killed 130 people including 90 at the Bataclan theatre. Another 413 people were injured



Belgium, March 2016: 32 people died and more than 300 people were injured when suicide blasts hit Brussels airport and a metro station

Security and Safety



90,000 security staff (42,000 national police officers, 30,000 local gendarmes and 10,000 soldiers in combat gear among them) have been deployed for the tournament.

42km of temporary fences - 26km of high fences and 16km of low barriers - at the Euro 2016 venues

Public order



Marseille

Le Veille Port | Velodrome Stadium

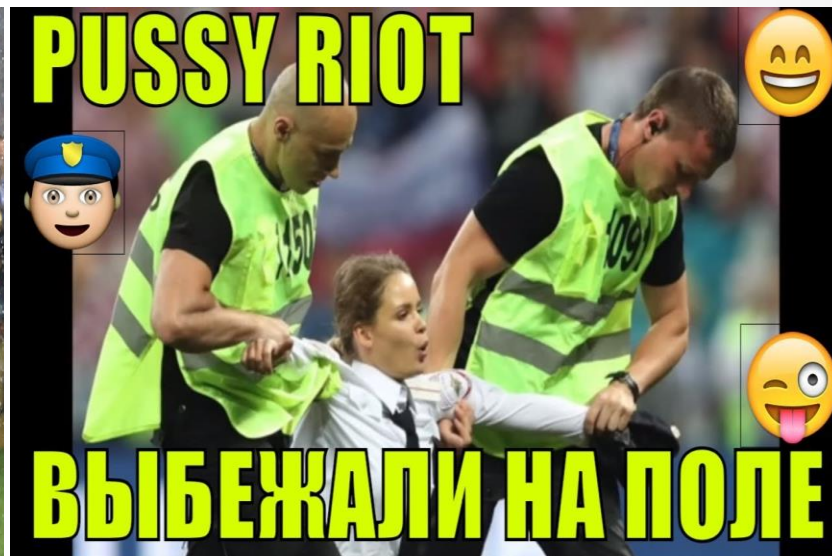
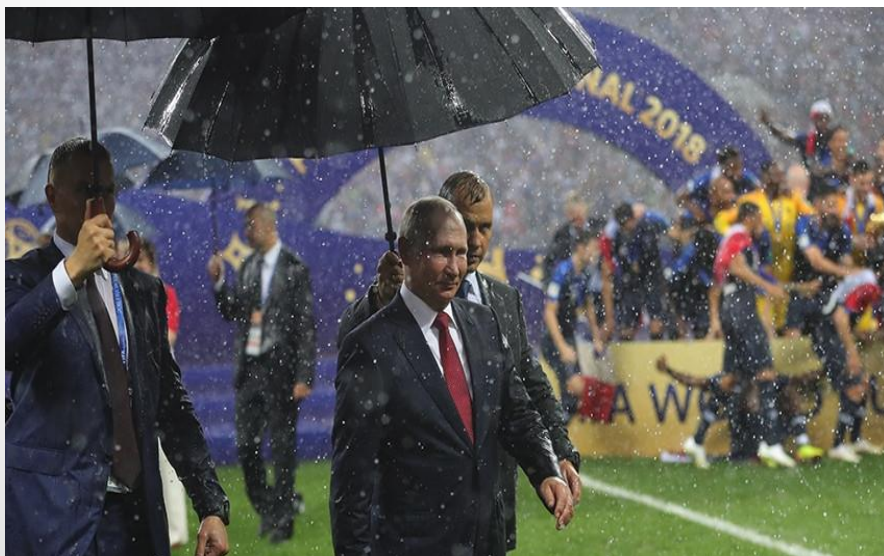


FIFA World Cup 2018, Russia



A large number of fans arrived in Russia from such countries as Nigeria, Senegal and Syria tried to reach EU using Fan ID

FIFA World Cup 2018, Russia



FIFA World Cup 2018 final game in Moscow



Despite of Presence of 30 000 police forces in Moscow for final game four Pussy Riot protesters take the field dressed in old-fashion police uniforms in the game's second half.

They shared a list of demands for the Russian government regarding prison reform and free elections.

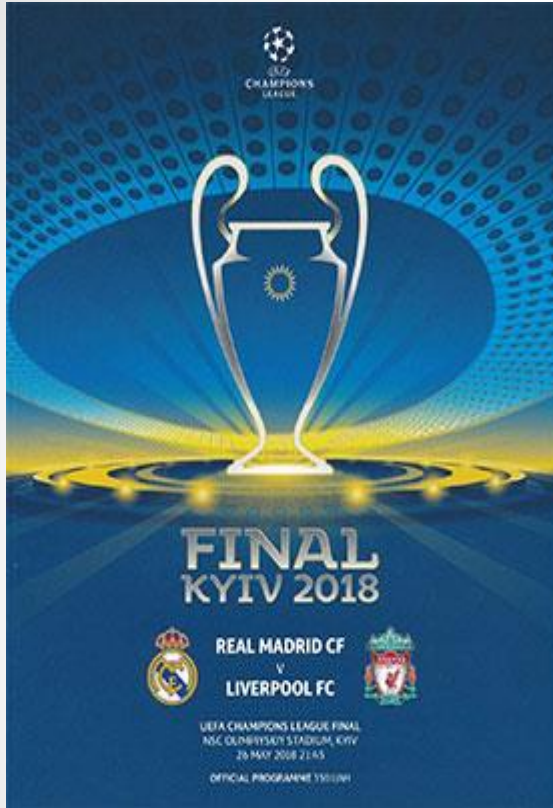
Eurovision Song Contest 2017 in Kyiv



10 000 police forces in Ukraine

3500 policemen on site of final Song contest

2018 UEFA Champions League Final



10 000 police forces in Kyiv
25 000 foreign football fans



Joint efforts of all participating nations, cooperation with international organizations will give possibility to provide security and safety of the major events at the international dimension

Thank you for your attention

