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THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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NOTE**

from : Belgian delegation
to : Police Cooperation Working Party
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Subject : Football matches with an international dimension
- New Council Resolution

Council resolution of concerning a handbook for international police co-operation and measures to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with football matches *with an international dimension*

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Whereas:

- (1) the European Union's objective is, inter alia, to provide citizens with a high level of safety within an area of freedom, security and justice by developing common action among the Member States in the field of police co-operation;
- (2) on 9 June 1997 the Council adopted a resolution on preventing and restraining football hooliganism through the exchange of experience, exclusion from stadiums and media policy¹;
- (3) in the framework of the Council of Europe, the Convention of 19 August 1985 has been concluded on spectator violence and misbehaviour at sports events and in particular at football matches;
- (4) it is necessary to make further efforts to control football hooliganism on the basis of experience in recent years, in particular at the 1996 European Football Championships, the 1998 World Cup Football Championships *and the European Championships Euro 2000 as well as on the results of the assessment of the international police co-operation carried out by police experts as a result of to the last mentioned tournament*;

¹ OJ C 193, 24.6.1997, p. 1

- (5) it is of the utmost importance to establish a European framework for police forces in the Member States as regards the content and scope of police co-operation, police relations with the media, co-operation with those supervising fans and stadium admission policy;
- (6) there is a considerable need to set down the European framework referred to above in a handbook for police forces;
- (7) without prejudice to existing national provisions and to the exercise by the European Commission of its powers under the Treaty establishing the European Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

1. The Council requests Member States to step up co-operation, in particular practical co-operation between police forces, in order to ***manage the event, and more specifically*** in order to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with football matches ***with an international dimension***.
2. To that end, the annexed handbook is hereby made available, as examples of working methods, to police forces. The relevant Council working party is requested to propose amendments to this handbook in future, as necessary, in the light of up-to-date experience. ***A first amendment in that regard was introduced as a result of the European Championships Euro 2000.***

Handbook for international police co-operation and measures to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with football matches, in which at least one Member State is involved.

Contents of the handbook:

1. Information management by police forces

Organising authorities and police forces should take into account *minimum criteria that have to be met by the management of information.*

2. Preparations by police forces

Organising authorities and police forces should involve police forces from participating countries in preparations, at an early stage.

3. Organising co-operation between police forces

Organising authorities and police forces should take into account *minimum criteria that have to be met by* the organisation of international police co-operation.

4. Co-operation between police forces and stewards

Organising authorities and police forces should bring in those supervising fans from participating football associations to assist in the job to be done and establish maximum co-operation with them.

5. Checklist for media policy and communication strategy (police/authorities) relating to major (international) championships and matches

Police forces should make use of the media policy checklist.

6. *Role of the organiser*

Organising authorities should take into account the set of requirements for organisers *in different areas*.

7. List of documents previously adopted by the Council of the European Union

A list of decisions previously taken by the Council will give an idea of the measures taken hitherto.

CHAPTER 1: Information management by police forces

Section 1: Minimal requirements which have to be met by the management of information

I. Introduction

- *The increase of several international and European competitions brought about an internationalisation of football issues.*
- *With a view to efficient management of football matches and, more specifically, to combat and prevent football-related violence, the exchange of information is of the utmost importance. To realise this exchange of information, the establishment of a permanent national (police) football information centre is required in each Member state.*
- *The national football information centre acts as a central and unique contact point regarding the exchange of relevant information for football matches with an international dimension, and regarding the elaboration of the international police co-operation in the field of football matches.*
- *The relations between the national football information centre and the competent national authorities are subject to the applicable national laws. The Member States take all necessary measures to ensure that the national football information centre is in a position to carry out its missions in an efficient way and do quality work. The national football information centre is equipped with the necessary technical facilities to carry out its missions in an efficient and swift way. The personnel of the national football information centre guarantees the necessary police know-how regarding the issues on football matches.*
- *At international level, the national football information centres work on a basis of equivalence. There is no hierarchical relation.*

II. Objectives

- *Through the co-ordination of the exchange of information on football matches, the national football information centre has the objective to contribute to the public order, safety and health and aims at an efficient use of the available means.*
- *The national football information centre also aims at facilitating the international police co-operation regarding the police approach to the football issues and promoting the exchange of information between the police services of the different countries.*

III. Missions with an international dimension

- *The national football information centre supports the competent national authorities. On the basis of information that has been analysed and assessed, the necessary proposals or recommendations can be addressed to the competent national authorities regarding the policy they have to carry out on football-related issues.*
- *With regard to football matches with an international dimension, the national football information centre has, for the benefit of the national football information centres of the other countries, an updated risk-analysis at its disposal related to its own clubs and its own international team.*
- *The national football information centre, in observance of the applicable national and international legislation, is in charge of the management of the personal data regarding high-risk supporters.*
- *The national football information centre is in charge of the co-ordination of the exchange of police information as a result of football matches. It may also extend this exchange of information to other law enforcement services, which contribute to safety or public order..*

IV. Exchange of police information

1) Sorts of information

A distinction must be made between general information and personal information.

a) GENERAL INFORMATION

The general information can be divided into three categories:

- *strategic information: information that defines the event in all its dimensions, paying particular attention to the security risks at the event.*
- *operational information: information that helps analysis of the issues surrounding the event.*
- *tactical information: information that allows the person in charge at the operational level to respond in an appropriate way regarding order and security around the event.*

b) PERSONAL INFORMATION

In this regard, personal information refers to the information on individuals who represent or may represent a danger to public order or to the security around the event, or who may have been involved in incidents, with a view to preparing or taking the appropriate measures (e.g. lists of stadium bans, photos of the persons in question...).

The information that is exchanged must pursue a well-defined goal, i.e. contributing to the success of a specific mission. The use of the information supplied is[...] limited in time and space.

Information should serve local as well as supralocal interests of the competent authorities and police services. The information supplied should put the authorities and police chiefs in a position to carry out their duties with a full knowledge of all aspects of the situation.

The exchange of personal information is subject to the applicable national and international law.

2) Chronological course of the exchange of information

Three phases may be distinguished : before, during and after the event

- *before the event: from the moment one knows that a certain match will be played or a tournament organised.*
- *during the event: period running from the first to the last fact that influence or may influence public order.*
- *after the event: concluding phase where debriefing and evaluation take place.*

These three phases cannot always be strictly separated.

The term “event” is used to mean a specific football match or tournament in all its aspects.

a) MISSION OF THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL INFORMATION CENTRE OF THE ORGANISING COUNTRY

1. Before the event

At strategic level, the information requirement should be formulated, that is to say that the request for information is forwarded to the national football information centre of the other country (countries). This request may contain items such as the risk analysis of the fans of the team in question, information regarding the team itself and its accompanying party (when there is a threat), information regarding spotters...

The national football information centre of the organising country also provides, if possible, information on items such as the applicable legislation and the policy of the authorities, information on the organisation of the event, identification of officials and police chiefs in charge...

All relevant information is also put at the disposal of other national football information centres concerned.

At operational level, the national football information centre of the other country (countries) is (are) requested to supply information regarding movements of normal and high-risk supporters, of the participating team and its accompanying party (when there is a threat), the ticket sales as well as possible requests for the participation of police officers such as spotters for instance, and of fan coaches, as well as information regarding terrorism and general crime.

The national football information centre of the organising country also supplies information to the national football information centre of the supporting country (countries) regarding the organisation of the security, more specifically the integration of the spotters within the local security system, the guidelines for the fans... All relevant information is also put at the disposal of the other national football information centres concerned.

2. During the event

At operational level, the national football information centre of the organising country may seek confirmation of the information supplied, including the updating of the risk analysis. If a system of liaison officers is set up, the request is forwarded and replied to through the latter.

At tactical level, the national football information centre of the organising country provides the confirmation of the information supplied by having all the actors involved carrying out checks on the spot. The adjustment of measures may then be proposed. General information regarding the possible return of fans that have been expelled and/or refused entry is also supplied to the national football information centre of the country of origin and of the transit countries.

The national football information centre of the organising country also supplies the national football information centre of the country of origin and of the transit countries with the necessary information regarding the return of the fans.

3. After the event

At strategic level, the football information centre of the organising country assesses the fan behaviour so that a risk analysis of visitors can be updated by the national football information centre of the supporting country. The football information centre also evaluates the process of the information exchange.

At operational level, an assessment is conducted as to the operational usefulness of the information supplied by the national football information centre of the other country (countries) and as to the support supplied by the visiting country. The national football information centre of the organising country supplies the factual information concerning the announced visitors as well as a description of the incidents. Information regarding possible arrests is also exchanged, with the legal possibilities being taken into account. The assessment of the foreign support is also conducted.

b) MISSION OF THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL INFORMATION CENTRE OF THE SUPPORTING COUNTRY

1. Before the event

At strategic level, the national football information centre of the supporting country supplies on its own initiative all relevant information to the other national football information centres concerned. The national football information centre of the supporting country must also supply the national football information centre of the organising country with answers to the questions formulated and exploit the list of stadium bans within the legal possibilities.

At operational level, the questions asked are replied to. More specifically, this concerns the answers to the questions about the movements of fans, the participation of police officers, such as spotters, and the sending of fan coaches.

At tactical level, the integration of the police delegation is prepared.

2. During the event

At operational level, the information supplied is updated and the movements and stays of the fans are monitored. The useful information about fan behaviour at home during the championships or *a tournament* must also be supplied.

At tactical level, fan movements are monitored.

3. After the event

At strategic level, the risk analysis is adapted.

At operational level, an assessment is carried out:

- *as to the exchange of information based on the factual information supplied by the national football information centre of the organising country;*
- *as to the operational usefulness of the exchange of information;*
- *as to the strategic and operational information given in advance by the national football information centre of the organising country;*
- *as to the spotters' work.*

3) Communication procedure

- *The co-ordination of the information processing regarding matches with an international dimension is carried out through the national football information centre. The tactical, strategic and operational information is forwarded to the national football information centre concerned. After being processed, the information is used by the national football information centre itself or passed on to the relevant authorities or police services. Contacts between the police services of the different countries involved in an event are co-ordinated and, if needed, organised by the national football information centre.*

- The police forces of the organising country should ensure that lines of communication and information facilities are clear to supporting foreign police forces, taking into account the nature of information.

- *The national football information centre or police service* of the organising country should communicate with the national police force(s) of the participating country (*countries*) concerned throughout the championships and/or match via the liaison officer appointed and supplied by the country in question, *if such a system of liaison officers is set up*. The liaison officer can be approached in the areas of public order, violent football hooliganism, *general crime facts* and terrorism.

- *If a local football information centre is also in place, this information centre shall work together with the national football information centre, the latter being responsible for managing the event. To this end, the national football information centre draws up the minimum criteria which this co-operation will have to meet.* The local and national centres should keep one another informed. This information flow should take into account information provided by the liaison officer from the supporting country.

- *The communication between the different national football information centres is carried out in the own language, with a copy in a common working language between the two parties, unless other arrangements have been made between the parties concerned.*
- *The national football information centres communicate in such a way that the confidential character of the exchanged information is guaranteed. The messages exchanged are stored and may be consulted at a later date by other national football information centres concerned, provided that the national centre from which the information originates has given its agreement.*

4) General rules

- The police force of the organising country should shield the liaison officer of the supporting foreign police force from any contact with the media, if the liaison officer so wishes.
- The liaison officer should be stationed at the national **football information** centre for championships spread over a number of days and at the local **football information** centre for one-off matches in the host country concerned.
- The **national football information centre** of the organising country should make arrangements to channel information, received from the foreign police team, promptly to the proper authorities within its own police organisation. The police force of the organising country should appoint an information officer to be attached to the support team responsible for reconnaissance or spotting. That officer should serve as a contact for the team leader and be responsible for the proper channelling of information.
- The police forces of the organising country should ensure that there are no differences in the quality of information available at local and national level.

Section 2: Recommendations about information management by police services

- *The national football information centre offers support to the competent national authorities. The national football information centre supports the local police services with regard to national or international football matches.*
- *The national football information centre co-ordinates the information exchange regarding national football matches and co-ordinates and organises the spotters' work.*
- *The permanent risk analysis means gaining an insight into the composition of the supporters groups, the hard-core fans, the way they come into action, their mutual relationships, their relationships with the other hard-core fans, their foreign relationships, the general public (local and foreign populations),...*
- *The national football information centre can also act as a study centre and deal with the exchange of information on items such as the means and methods used by the organisers to improve security (stewarding, ticketing, accreditation policy), the means and methods used by the police services, the projects that may possibly be developed to influence the fan behaviour, information regarding the spotters' work and the behaviour of fans at home and abroad,... Besides the police services, civil servants and academic personalities could also contribute to the functioning of the football information centre acting as a study centre.*
- *The national football information centres ensure the exchange of information with third countries. Should these countries not have a national football information centre at their disposal, they are asked to appoint a central and single contact point. The data regarding this central and unique contact point in the third country involved are forwarded to the other national football information centres.*

- *The national football information centres communicate through a secured data communication system, to which every country contributes in English or in French.*

- *The information exchange between the national football information centres may relate to subjects as mentioned in the first appendix.*

- *The national football information centre can, should the need arise and according to the situation in the country concerned, also be used as a contact point for the exchange of information regarding sports issues other than football and/or regarding other matters besides sports manifestations.*

CHAPTER 2: Preparations by police forces

- The formal request for support should come from the Minister responsible in the organising country, who will receive advice from the police forces concerned. Taking into account the specific aims of co-operation, the request should mention the scale and composition of support.
- The request for support should be made to the foreign police force well in advance of a championship and/or match. *The supporting foreign police team will require a certain preparation time for a once-only game. In that context, after the announcement of the date of the game, a request for support is issued as soon as possible. For international tournaments, the supporting foreign police team will require at least 16 weeks' preparation time.*
- The police forces of organising countries should only request foreign police support from countries that can contribute added value. *This added value should be considered in the light of a number of factors such as professional experience of football-related violence, knowledge about risk fans and being able to provide information so as to avert disturbances of public order and security. For countries which are involved and which want to contribute added value in the future, the opportunity can be given to learn from experience.*
- International police co-operation is geared to ensuring the safety of the event, with the following specific aims:
 1. intelligence gathering;
 2. reconnaissance;
 3. spotting;
 4. crowd control under police supervision.

- The police forces from the supporting countries are responsible for providing an advance risk analysis. [...] ***This risk analysis is handed over to the organising country at least two weeks before the beginning of the game. For international tournaments, this risk analysis is handed over to the organising country at least 8 weeks prior to the beginning of the tournament.***

- In the first instance, a risk analysis of the fan group from the country concerned will determine which of the four areas of police co-operation mentioned in the fourth indent is to be requested by the police force of the organising country. ***The more the risk of disturbance of public order or security increases, the police co-operation shall, as far intensity and extra deployment are concerned, develop from intelligence gathering to crowd control under police supervision.***

- ***The accompaniment of risk fans is performed where possible by the spotters who are acquainted with them. The composition of the team of spotters will depend on knowledge of the hard core supporters which are likely to be present. The possibilities to gather reliable information from the hard core supporters about their intentions at the time of the event, are to be a decisive factor .***

- The foreign police force will indicate ***as soon as possible*** the extent to which it can meet the request to provide support for the police force of the organising country. The scale of the foreign police team will then be determined in consultation.

- The size of the police team will therefore not be the same for all countries, but will relate to some extent to the threat and risk posed by fans from the country concerned and to practicalities.

- Depending on the nature of the support to be provided and the size of the team, a foreign police team could be responsible for the following duties:
 1. operational police officers with reconnaissance, spotting or escorting duties;
 2. an operations co-ordinator with the task of co-ordinating the work of the operational police officers and channelling information;
 3. a spokesman;
 4. a liaison officer responsible in particular for the exchange of information between that officer's home country and the host country. In view of the differing expertise involved in the areas of public order, violent football hooliganism and terrorism, the national liaison officer could propose that the host country agree to the stationing of a second liaison officer at the host country's co-ordination centre;
 5. a leader, who is functionally and hierarchically in charge of a team; if, however, there is a national police co-ordination centre, the leader is only the liaison officer's hierarchical superior; functional responsibility for the liaison officer then rests with the head of the co-ordination centre.

- The police force(s) in the organising country should provide an opportunity for the supporting foreign police force(s) to acquaint themselves with the organisation of police operations in the host country and/or the venue town(s) and with stadium location, as well as to get to know the operational commander(s) at the venue town(s) on the match day(s). ***For international tournaments, this occurs at least one month prior to the tournament; for international games, this can occur on one of the days prior to the match.***

CHAPTER 3: Organising co-operation between police forces

- *An efficient preparation of the police action in the host country relies on a comprehensive exchange of information, this being in accordance with the principles which are to be found in chapter 1 of this handbook.* The quality of action by the police in a host country will be improved if they obtain police support *in the field* from *at least* the countries from which violent supporters come.
- Maximum use should be made of the support that foreign police forces can supply, which will thus form part of the host police organisation's tactical plan. *This means that the foreign police forces shall be informed, in a language they can understand, about the host police organisation's tactical plan, that they shall be given the possibility to attend briefing and debriefing procedures, that they shall be given the opportunity to become an explicit partner in the information structure (so that they can give information as well as be informed) and that they shall be actively included in the police deployment in the field. As regards the use of languages, arrangements must be made in advance by the countries concerned.*
- The leader of the police team from the supporting country will, if desired, have his own spokesman. The leader of the police team will determine the position of that spokesman.
- The spokesman assigned to a support team should shield the members of the support team from the media, if appropriate.

- The host police organisation should ensure the physical safety of supporting foreign police officers, *by having the foreign police officer accompanied by the host police organisation. The accompaniment of the team of spotters is organised in such a way that there is always good communication between the management of the local police forces and the national football information centre. The foreign police officer always sees to it that his/her action does not unnecessarily jeopardise his/her fellow countryman or foreign colleagues, or make them take unjustified risks.*

- The police force of the organising country, in consultation with the football organisers, should ensure that the supporting foreign police team has sufficient accreditation (seating not required) to enable the team to carry out its tasks properly in and around the stadiums for matches that involve members of the police team in question. *The stewards are made aware of this at the briefing prior to the game.*

- The police forces of the country from which the fans come should supervise risk fans from the start of their journey until they reach the country where the match is to be played. Responsibility will be duly transferred between police forces at national borders (including transport and railway police). *With regard to the journey of these risk fans, the necessary information is handed over to the organising country so that, according to the legal possibilities in force at that place, it may be possible to keep these risk fans from entering the country. Countries which have the legal possibilities to prevent risk fans from travelling abroad, are to take all the required measures to really implement this and shall inform the organising country about this. Each country is responsible for its own supporters, including when there are movements on the occasion of matches in another country. Regarding this matter, each country is to take all the necessary steps to meet this responsibility.*

- The host police organisation should assign the police team from the supporting country at least one accompanying police officer with sufficient language knowledge and proficiency to maintain operational contact with the team and make reports. ***This accompanying police officer should be knowledgeable about football hooliganism and about the spotters' task, and also with respect to the maintenance of public order and security. The accompanying police officer is thoroughly briefed on his/her own task, on the task of the supporting police team and on the tactical plan of the host police organisation.***

- The police forces of the organising country should have available sufficient interpreters for the languages spoken by fans from visiting countries. This will relieve supporting police teams from the various countries of having to do too much interpreting, which would keep them from actual operational tasks. ***These interpreters will also facilitate communication between the organising country's police forces and the supporting police team.***

- The host police organisation should provide the police team from the supporting country with the necessary communications equipment, ***which meets the needs of the police support teams.***

- The police team from the supporting country should consult with the police force of the organising country about the equipment to be brought by the police team and the use made of it.

CHAPTER 4: Cooperation between police forces and stewards

- Police forces and stewards' organisations should work together on a complementary basis, without prejudice to each side's own responsibilities and tasks.
- Police forces should work with senior officials from stewards' organisations.
- Police forces should consider placing a senior official from the stewards' organisation in their own command centre.
- Police forces should ensure that any information from the stewards' organisation is channelled to the proper police authorities in the organising country.
- Police forces should ensure that senior officials from the stewards' organisation have the information needed to carry out their tasks.
- The police forces of the supporting country should maintain contact with senior officials responsible for stewards from their country who are providing support to the organising country.

CHAPTER 5: Checklist for media policy and communication strategy (police/authorities)
relating to major (international) championships and matches

I. MEDIA POLICY

1. Determining the strategic aim of media policy

The central aim is seen as that of ensuring police/authorities' cooperation with the media in informing the public at national and international level of forthcoming championships and preparations as well as providing those attending matches with appropriate police advice concerning their security.

Media policy is one of the instruments used in a communication strategy. It should demonstrate the supportive role played by the police and authorities in watching over the festive nature of championships.

Comment: In order to ensure a balanced media policy, it is first necessary to determine the strategic aim. All further policy developments are geared to achieving that aim. Account must be taken of the interest of the media in specific information, such as the response by police/authorities to the problems of football hooliganism and violence. This clearly signals what will and will not be tolerated.

2. Determining the desired results of media policy

An active media policy should aim at:

- a positive image, in the eyes of the public, of the policy pursued by police and authorities,
- encouraging amenities for and a sporting attitude on the part of those attending matches,

- discouraging misbehaviour by those attending: misbehaviour does not pay,
- providing security information,
- informing the public of police measures and the steps which will be taken in the case of disturbances.

Comment: Media policy should never give the impression that nothing can go wrong, but rather show that there has been proper preparation and that there are no grounds for panic.

3. Nature of media policy

- it should convey the idea of overall control,
- it shall suggest security and trust,
- it should make it clear that football hooliganism will be severely dealt with,
- it should be geared to openness and transparency.

II. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

1. Method of achieving the aim

- relations should be established with the media well in advance, focusing on championships or matches,
- cooperation between the press services of police, local authorities, national authorities, football organisations, UEFA, FIFA etc., in communicating an unambiguous policy or view of individual areas of responsibility,
- making provision for police information to be provided to all those concerned, including the football association, supporters' clubs, tourist offices, carriers and other undertakings,

- information folder for those attending from abroad, possibly combined with other tourist information,
- setting up a clearly identified press office for the duration of championships, with press officers and media spokesmen,
- daily press conferences and provision for interviews and other appropriate information facilities during championships,
- organisation of press conferences before championships in order to make clear the approach to cooperation with the press.

2. Means of achieving the aim/tips for success

- appointment of professional press correspondents at local, regional and central level,
- multilingual police press officers available to the media in the press centre,
- production of a national or bi-national information folder,
- production of information with a local slant,
- inclusion of reports on security and facilities in local tourist-office publications and other local newspapers and publications,
- making known the number of arrests for public disorder, such as possession of weapons, forged admission tickets, black-market ticket sales and drunkenness,
- assessment of international, national and local media press reports relating to the preparation and progress of championships,
- setting up a national working party on media policy cooperation.

3. Important topics for consideration

1. The nub of the message must be established.

Comment: First determine what the nub of the message should be. Make this clear in interviews with the journalist/journalists.

2. The nub of the message must be achievable.

Comment: Do not express any positions which are not achievable. Where this happens, the power of the media instrument to influence behaviour is undermined. The policy notified by the police must therefore be maintained.

3. Timely preparation

Comment: Use the time between submission of candidacy and championships for careful preparation of a media policy specifying the individual roles and responsibilities of police/authorities.

4. Planning

Comment: Include media policy throughout the planning stage and take the initiative in determining when the media will actually be informed.

5. Continuity and frequency of media contacts

Comment: It is extremely important that exchanges of information and opportunities for press/media briefings are provided on a continuous and regular basis. Allowance should be made for media needs for rapid information.

6. Media projects

Police and authorities should make sure in the case of specific media projects that sufficient attention is paid to the police in the area of police information.

7. Readiness to deal with incidents

Comment: The moment at which even a single incident occurs, the interest of the media switches swiftly away from the sporting event to the public disturbance. Account should be taken of the fact that a sports reporter has a different angle from a police reporter.

8. The media are enterprising

Comment: Account should be taken of the fact that the media will also seek information from sources other than the police. Special attention should be paid to police strategies and police intervention.

9. Openness, comprehensiveness and topicality

Comment: Let the media know how the police/authorities will act when necessary. There are no grounds for fearing the media if police planning and preparations are adequate. The police should provide comprehensive information. That information should be verifiable and up-to-date.

10. Display of confidence

Comment: It is important to have confidence in individual police preparations and to display and communicate such confidence to the media. Police and authorities should assume full responsibility for their security arrangements.

11. Interviews

Comment: Measures should be taken to prepare police authorities for their contacts with the media. Ensure that the police officer maintains his contacts from an appropriate workplace. The media should preferably be contacted orally in person.

12. Limitation/demarcation

Provide information about individual areas of policy responsibility and intervention.

Comment: There should be clear agreements between the various authorities on who is to inform the media and the type of information to be given. Media appearances by police and authorities should concentrate on their own responsibilities and interventions.

13. Failures/recriminations

Comment: Partners should avoid discussing any recriminations or failures with each other in the media.

14. Cooperation

Comment: Media policy should never be developed without consulting the other partners. Media policy itself is a process of cooperation.

15. Agreements with foreign police teams concerning spokesmen

Comment: Where the police of the host country is given support by police teams from other countries, it is to be recommended that it agrees, should the foreign police be approached directly by the media, to refer the matter to the police information services of the host country. Exceptions to this rule may be made if the supporting police team, with the approval of the host country, has added its own expert press officer (spokesman) to the team.

16. Involvement of police colleagues from the country of origin of supporters

Comment: In interviews/press conferences in the country of origin of supporters, use should be made of assistance by colleagues from that country. They have the facilities and press contacts and they know the local and national reporters, including the persuasions of the press organisations for which they work.

17. Preparation of a list of national press services for the police of the organising country

Comment: The police services of the individual countries should draw up a list of the most important press services with the sectors they target for the police of the organising country. With the help of this list, the police of the organising country can supply those press services directly with information.

18. Taking account of the type of press service

Comment: In providing information on security, account must be taken of the type of press service and the sector which it targets. Sports reporters have less experience of providing information on security. This should be taken into account when drawing up press reports and issuing press releases.

19. Setting up a joint national working party

Comment: A joint working party should be set up involving all partners: the police covering the match venues, the central information office on football hooliganism, the football organisation and the national authorities.

20. Factual information

Comment: All representatives of police and authorities should communicate with the media on the basis of the same background information and with the greatest precision. In order to bring into line factual information, it may be useful to draw up common briefing notes and standard replies to regularly recurring questions. There should be daily exchanges of information on the questions asked by the media.

21. Written communiqué

Comment: Press conferences should be backed up with a written communiqué. This has the advantage of ensuring that:

- the text can be given careful consideration,
- texts can be authorised for the press,
- an unambiguous message is conveyed (no subsequent arguments about "misunderstandings").

22. Information folder

An information folder should be made available to supporters, indicating the kind of behaviour that is culturally acceptable or unacceptable and the kind of violations of the law which will lead to action being taken. Advice should be given on ancillary matters with a view to ensuring that the supporters feel welcome. The folder should be distributed when tickets are sold.

23. Involvement of the public

Comment: The public may be asked to take an active role by notifying the police of suspect behaviour.

24. Winding-down strategy

The press office should close towards the end of the championships, but information should continue to be provided by the central police command office. Notification should be given of when the police press officer will be available for debriefing and a final press conference.

25. Assessment of media policy

Comment: When the championships have ended, an assessment report should be drawn up on the media policy pursued and experience with the media. Aspects with lessons for the future should be noted. This should also involve any police forces from other countries which have provided support.

26. Assessment of the European Union/police cooperation checklist for media policy

The police of the organising country should use the national assessment of media policy as a basis for deciding whether individual aspects of the European Union checklist require supplementing or adjustment.

CHAPTER 6: ROLE OF THE ORGANISER¹

Section 1: Minimum criteria which the organiser has to comply with.

- *All the sufficient and necessary measures taken by the organisers of national or international football games contribute to a peaceful society.*
- *An efficient policy to organise national or international football games has to be the result of an overall approach between all the parties concerned. A successful cooperation between the organiser, the private parties involved, the authorities and police services is therefore absolutely necessary.*
- *Member States should identify who is responsible as the organiser of the match or, if responsibility is divided between two or more bodies, who shall be responsible for what functions.*
- *For the sake of public order and safety, the authorities and the police services concerned impose on the organiser prior minimal requirements which they have to meet in order to organise national or international games. Such requirements mean that the organiser is to take on the responsibility which are incumbent upon him/her and their aim is to enable the police forces to concentrate on their chief law and order duties.*
- *The organiser of a national or international football game has to take all the necessary precautionary measures in order to avert damage to persons and goods, which include all practical measures for the prevention of spectator misconduct.*

¹ *By organiser, we mean the legal or natural person who organises or has somebody organise partly or entirely a national or international football game, on his/her own initiative or on the initiative of a third party.*

Section 2: Recommendations in the form of a checklist of possible demands to be imposed on the organiser.

- *The organiser of a national or international football game should do everything within their powers to ensure the public order and safety in and around the stadium, before, during and after the game, so that policemen could be deployed as economically as possible.*
- *To this end the checklist of appendix 2 can be used indicatively. It contains possible demands of the authorities and police services to be imposed on the organiser of a football game with regard to the organisation of a football game. It is recommended that those provisions should be supported the national legislation.*

CHAPTER 7: List of documents previously adopted by the Council of the European Union

1. Council recommendation of 30 November 1993 concerning the responsibility of organisers of sporting events
2. Council recommendation of 1 December 1994 concerning direct, informal exchanges of information with the CCEEs in the area of international sporting events (network of contact persons)
3. Council recommendation of 1 December 1994 concerning exchange of information on the occasion of major events and meetings (network of contact persons)
4. Council recommendation of 22 April 1996 on guidelines for preventing and restraining disorder connected with football matches, with an annexed standard format for the exchange of police intelligence on football hooligans (OJ C 131, 3.5.1996, p. 1)
5. Joint Action of 26 May 1997 with regard to cooperation on law and order and security (OJ L 147, 5.6.1997, p. 1)
6. Council resolution of 9 June 1997 on preventing and restraining football hooliganism through the exchange of experience, exclusion from stadiums and media policy (OJ C 193, 24.6.1997, p.1)
7. Table of national contacts on hooliganism

Strategic information concerning football matches with an international dimension

1. Club

Name:

Address :

Colours of the club :

Logo :

E-mail :

Website :

Fan coach project : yes / no

Stewarding: yes/no

Stewarding abroad: Yes/no – how many?

Number of authorised supporter clubs :

Stadium :

Name :

Address :

Phone :

Fax :

Capacity :

Capacity visitors section:

Annexes :

Annex 1 : list of supporter clubs with data about transportation for European away matches.

Annex 2 : map of the stadium with indication of visitors section and entrance.

Annex 3 : map of the stadium and surroundings with indication of separate car parks and [main roads to the motorway](#)

Annex 4 : map of the city

2. Outline of the game :

I. Matches played at home

Date	Opponent	Estimated risk

(estimated risk : high, average, low)

Matches played away

Date	Opponent	Estimated risk

(estimated risk : high, average, low)

3. Local police authority

Address :

Phone :

Fax :

E-mail :

Website :

Person handling the case :

Phone :

Fax :

E-mail :

Mobile :

Information officer :

Phone :

Fax :

E-mail :

Mobile :

Spotters :

Phone :

Fax :

E-mail :

Name :

Mobile :

Name :

Mobile :

Name :

Mobile :

Name :

Mobile :

Name :

Mobile :

4. Other police services :

Coordinator :

Address :

Phone :

Mobile :

Fax :

E-mail :

Website :

5. National football information centre.

Name of the department :

Address :

Name :

Phone :

Phone permanency :

Fax :

E-mail :

6. Supporter information – ordinary fans.

Number of fans

- who attend matches (with an international dimension) played away :
- who attend matches (with an international dimension) played at home :

Identification

- Outfit :
- Flags :
- Banners :

Behaviour

- Advance booking :
- Consumption of alcohol :
- Bengal lights :
- Other :

Transportation

- Number of fans using organised transport :
- Number of fans using non-organised transport :

Stay

7. Supporter information – high-risk fans.

Number of fans

- who attend matches (with an international dimension) played away : Cat B / Cat C
- who attend matches (with an international dimension) played at home : Cat B / Cat C

Side(s)

- Name :
- Meeting place(s) :
- Number of members :
- Average age:
- Minimum number mobilised during the past season for matches (with an international dimension) played at home :
- Minimum number mobilised during the past season for matches (with an international dimension) played away :
- Maximum number mobilised during the past season for matches (with an international dimension) played at home :
- Maximum number mobilised during the past season for matches (with an international dimension) played away:

Identification

- Outfit :
- Special logos :
- Tattoos :
- Flags :
- Banners :

Transportation

- Number of fans using organised transport :
- Number of fans using non-organised transport :

Stay

Behaviour regarding other clubs:

- Friendly :
- Neutral :
- Hostile :

International contacts :

- Friendly:
- Neutral :
- Hostile :

Attend other matches

- In their own country :
- Abroad :

Affinity with national team :

(Supposed) political relation :

Links with criminal circles :

Reaction regarding the action of the police :

Reaction regarding the stewards :

Behaviour before the match :

- Advanced sales of admission tickets:
- Consumption of alcohol :
- Bengal lights :
- Other :

Behaviour during the match :

- Consumption of alcohol :
- Bengal lights :
- Reaction if their team is leading :
- Reaction if their team is not leading :
- Reaction in case of questionable decision:
- Reaction in case of provocative behaviour :
- Other :

Behaviour after the match :

- Consumption of alcohol:
- Bengal lights :
- Reaction if their team wins :
- Reaction if their team loses :
- Reaction in case of provocative behaviour :
- Other :

Description of the incidents

- Nature of the incidents :
 - Vandalism
 - Theft or looting
 - Confrontations
- initiative of the incidents :
- nature of violence used :
- type of aggression :
- weapons used :

Particulars :

- Tactics used for international matches played at home :
- Tactics used for international matches played away :

Evolution of the phenomenon**Suggestion as to the police action**

CHECKLIST CONCERNING POSSIBLE DEMANDS TO BE IMPOSED ON THE ORGANISER

DEMANDS ON THE ORGANISER	To mark if applicable
<p>1. <u>The appointment of a safety officer</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The appointment of a safety officer for the coordination and conduction of the safety policy.- The safety officer has a mandate to take operational decisions concerning safety.- The safety officer has to be reachable at any time.- As far as issues involving the organiser are concerned, the safety arrangements are taken in consultation with the competent authorities and police services as well as with the safety officer appointed by the organiser.	
<p>2. <u>The safety standards with regard to infrastructure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The stadium infrastructure makes it possible to separate efficiently rival supporters, this being the case at the entrance as well as at the stadium itself.- Only a stadium or parts of stadiums that are in conformity with national and/or international imposed security standards are used.	

<p>- Minimum safety standards:</p> <p>the external boundaries of the stadium are indicated by a fence which is designed to prevent any form of uncontrolled entrance of persons, objects or substances;</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are enough (emergency) exits, which cannot serve at the same time as an entrance and which are to offer sufficient safety guarantees, should there be an evacuation to the outside of the stadium or towards the field; • the stadium and its components are to meet the necessary requirements in the field of fire regulations, resistance and structural stability; • an operations room, which accommodates the representatives of the emergency services and the public order officials as well as the organiser, is, as a coordination point during the game, equipped with the necessary technical equipment for a closed circuit security and safety camera system and for delivering messages to the audience. These cameras must make it possible to spot every incident and identify the troublemakers. • the stadium is fitted with medical aid stations and with adequate sanitary facilities, appropriate to the stadium's capacity; • there is an adequate separation being placed between rival supporters; • the necessary signs and pictograms shall be present in the stadium so as to guide the spectators to the emergency exits and/or to the precise sector for which they have an entry ticket; • according to the stadium's safe capacity, a maximum capacity per sector is determined; • the stadium undergoes regular maintenance and all loose or damaged parts, any waste or all the objects that can be used as a missile, ought to be either repaired or removed. • technical, electrical and gas facilities are installed and maintained in compliance with the general standards in force. 	

<p>3. <u>The employment of stewards</u></p> <p>- In order to welcome and accompany the spectators there is a call upon sufficient, properly recruited and adequately trained stewards.</p>	
<p>- The stewards perform the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • welcoming and accompanying spectators; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inspecting the stadium facilities before and after the game; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing the spectators with all the information that they need regarding the organisation, the infrastructure and the rescue teams; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited checks of clothes and luggage, should there be reasonable grounds for doing this, and as far as this is possible within the applicable national legislation; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • checking that the ground regulations are being observed; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring that the public does not gain access to places where it is not allowed to be; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contributing to the smooth passage for the spectators when entering and leaving the stadium;. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issuing the emergency services and the police services with all information pertaining to spectators who are likely to disturb public order; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking all the appropriate measures while waiting for the intervention of the police and emergency services; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking preventive action in every situation which is likely to jeopardise public order 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recruitment of the stewards ensures that the stewards are physically fit as required and that they have the suitable psychological profile in order to perform their duties. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training of the stewards deals with the following theoretical and practical topics: 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the organisation of and the safety procedures with regard to football games; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the basic legislation and regulations in force, including the ground regulations; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communication techniques; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • observation and identification techniques; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entrance check techniques; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approach to conflicts; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first aid and fire safety; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • procedures for evacuating the stadium; 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cooperation with emergency services and police services; • a training course for certain matches. <p>- The stewards are given at regular intervals refresher courses which are related to the evolutions and the possible changes of the aforementioned topics.</p>	
<p>- The stewards are briefed prior to each match. The aim is to issue the stewards with the necessary information according to the specific circumstances of each game.</p> <p>- When performing their duties, the stewards wear an outer garment which distinguish them from the regular spectators and which bears the inscription "STEWARDS".</p> <p>- The organiser and the government concerned can call upon stewards from the visiting team. This kind of support is only useful when these stewards can provide added value. This is assessed in the light of certain criteria such as the experience of working as a steward and knowing one's own supporters.</p>	
<p>4. <u>Ticketing policy and ticket control</u></p> <p>a) Ticketing policy</p> <p>- Ticketing policy is an important instrument in promoting safety and order in stadiums. In particular, it centres on the separation of rival fans, prevention of overcrowding and control of spectator movements, as well as enforcing stadium bans previously imposed by football organisations or another competent body.</p> <p>- When establishing a ticket policy, organisers must take into account EC competition rules. The Commission, in the application of those rules, will take into account factors relating to the maintenance of order and security.</p> <p>- Starting points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distribution of tickets should ensure that fans of the participating teams are separated into sections. • Ticket distribution policy, the allocation of tickets among participating countries, should reflect ticket demand from fans in those countries. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales policy should be designed to prevent ticket fraud and black-market sales. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fans should be prevented from buying tickets for a section of the stadium not designated for them. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tickets should provide information about the holder of the ticket and its origin, the identification of the game and the assigned seat, in other words the history of that ticket. 	
<p>b) Ticket control</p> <p>- Ticket policy should be given practical effect through ticket control in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The separation between supporters is achieved by a strict allocation of the seats or standing places by means of tickets for the rival groups of supporters which are to be distinguished, which means that, for the place (seat) in the stadium, the playing team of which the fan is a follower and/or the nationality of the supporter are determining factors. • Ticket policy should be designed so that allocation and hence separation of rival fans cannot be bypassed through the transfer of tickets in any form, • Overcrowding is prevented by ensuring that ticket allocations placed on the market are determined by stadium infrastructure. The control of counterfeit or forged tickets will also prevent overcrowding. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should it not be possible to avoid supporter separation under given circumstances, alternative security measures ought to be provided for the compartments in question, such as a reinforced closed circuit camera security system, more stewards being deployed, a separate entrance, etc 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The basic premise is that the admission capacity of each stadium will be determined in the light of risk analysis and that the full capacity will not be sold. A margin of safety is necessary in order to admit fans with tickets for the wrong section, as determined by the participating team supported by spectators and/or the nationality of fans. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spectator movements in and around the stadium are controlled by means of adequate, recognisable division of the stadium into sections and related signposting. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stadium bans are enforced by the arrangements for applications for and distribution of tickets and measures against any form of transfer of tickets issued. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration by the organisers as part of ticket control forms an important source of information for the organisers, the administration and the police. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ticket control is geared to the stadium admission process, involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • printing of admission tickets; • distribution of admission tickets • admission controls 	
<p>Realisation</p> <p>A. Admission tickets should meet strict quality requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match and stadium data should be given. • Code of conduct for fans. • Conditions for admission to and presence in the stadium in the spectators' own language. • Nationality of the holder of the ticket. • Name of the holder and name of the ticket agent/distributor • In principle, the buyer of the ticket is also the end user. • In principle, the buyer of the ticket is also the end user. • Tickets should be forgery-proof 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each ticket should be accompanied by a notice in which the organisers at any rate indicate that: • specified objects may not be taken into the stadium, • alcoholic beverages and/or drugs are prohibited when entering or inside the stadium, • action will be taken in response to the throwing of fireworks or other objects in the stadium, 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action will be taken in response to any form of insulting or racist behaviour, • occupying a seat not matching the number on the ticket could result in expulsion from the stadium, • spectators at matches must agree to being searched when entering the stadium and are required to identify themselves, on request, when presenting admission tickets. 	
<p>B. There should be requirements for the distribution of tickets</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In information campaigns, the organiser should announce the official sales outlets and method of sale and urge the public not to buy admission tickets elsewhere, warning them that the distribution system leaves no scope for black-market sales. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organiser should continually monitor ticket holdings per country and per distributor. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available tickets should be distributed to target groups in such a way as to allow sufficient tickets, in all fairness and to the extent permissible under European Community competition rules, both for the general public and for fans of participating teams. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organiser must impose an obligation to return tickets on national associations in countries with insufficient sales. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organiser must impose an obligation on the official distributor to return unsold tickets. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organiser should bear in mind that piecemeal distribution and sale of admission tickets will enhance control over the selling process. The organiser should impose reliability requirements for distributors. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event of irregularities, the organiser should have the power to intervene in the distribution process at any time. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organiser should impose an information requirement on distributors, who should inform the organiser of the progress of ticket sales, if possible together with travel schedules and places to be stayed at. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applications for tickets are not made within national associations or the individual football clubs of spectators or fans, individual applicants should indicate the team they support. When final allocation of tickets takes place, this can be taken into account on public order and safety grounds. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admission tickets should not be transferable. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons on whom stadium bans have been imposed will not be issued admission tickets. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No tickets will be sold on the day of the match. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasers will not be supplied with more than two tickets. The tickets will be issued in their names. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tickets should be finally issued at the last possible moment (exchangeable vouchers). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organiser should provide assurances that the person whose name appears on a ticket, the ticketholder, will ultimately receive that ticket. 	
<p>C. Requirements for proper admission policy and control</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organiser will announce in advance these spectators that will be admitted to the stadium and those that will be refused admission. • In any case, those on whom stadium bans have been imposed will not be admitted. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spectators clearly under the influence of alcohol will not be admitted. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spectators will not be admitted if they are carrying objects that could pose a threat to safety and order in the stadium. • Spectators will not be admitted if they are carrying objects that in any way reflect political aims, discrimination, racism or insulting attitudes. • Admission controls should be of a high standard, including searching of persons and enforcing of stadium bans. • Speedy admission controls should prevent lengthy queueing. • Admission controls should guard against overcrowding of stadium sections. • Where automatic admission systems are used, they should meet high standards of reliability and continuity. 	
<p>c) Accreditation</p>	
<p>- In addition to the ticketing policy, the accreditation strategy represents one of the key instruments in order to ensure safety in the stadium. The accreditation system is to prevent overcrowding and must make it possible to manage the crowds and to undertake crowd control.</p>	
<p>Realisation:</p>	
<p>- Accreditation is only given to the person who is to perform a specific function within a definite area of the stadium, and the accreditation is only issued for the given area.</p>	
<p>- The accreditation does not entitle the person to a seat in the stadium.</p>	
<p>- An accreditation is not transferable.</p>	
<p>- The accreditation has to be fraud-proof</p>	

<p>5. <u>The ground regulations – the civil exclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ground regulations are laid down in writing. These ground regulations comprise the organiser’s domestic regulations, and set out at least the prohibited items and the forms of behaviour which are not tolerated, as well as rules with regard to handing in objects. - The ground regulations are notified in a clear and permanent way to the supporters. - The necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the ground regulations and to check their observance are being taken. - A regulation on civil exclusion is laid down. This civil exclusion is inflicted on people whose actions or behaviour cause an infringement of the ground regulations. - The necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the civil exclusion and to check its observance are being taken. 	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>					
<p>6. <u>The agreement(s) which is (are) to be concluded¹</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The organiser of a national or international football game concludes an agreement, regarding his/her obligations, with the authorities, the police services and emergency services concerned. This agreement makes it possible to lay down the organiser’s obligations in a contract and make them enforceable. - This agreement is drawn up within a reasonable period of time prior to the game or tournament or competition and includes the organiser’s obligations and responsibilities. 	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>					

¹ It concerns (an) agreement(s) that can be concluded with the different organisations involved and may involve the imposition of requirements or the issue of permits by the public authorities. This in its turn can result in a liability for damages.

<p>- This agreement comprise at least the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the maximum number of spectators who may be admitted into the stadium; • the provisions with regard to the stadium’s safety standards; • the applicable emergency plan and evacuation plan; • the plan of the stadium; • the concluded agreements pertaining to the organiser’s obligations and responsibilities, more precisely with respect to the ticketing and accreditation policy, the deployment of the stewards, the closed circuit camera security system, the alcohol policy, the agreements concerning prohibited objects, the agreements as regards the exchange of information with the organiser (in particular every information towards the police services concerning the calendar of football matches (competitive games or friendly games) at international level, which involves a consultation before the date of the game is decided), etc. 	
<p>7. <u>The local charter</u></p> <p>- The organiser of a national or international football game and all parties involved including the police and local authorities, the fan clubs, the local residents (or residents’ associations) and the transport companies conclude a local charter, which aims at building a relationship based on mutual trust.</p> <p>- This local charter guarantees thus the safety of all the supporters, local residents and other parties involved, both inside and outside the stadium.</p> <p>- This local charter contains the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking the membership of a supporters’ club or federation with certain conditions; should these conditions not be fulfilled, this will lead to exclusion from the supporters’ clubs and to denial of access to the stadium, inflicted on the people in question; 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulating the advance sales of admission tickets; • a clear and concrete description of the handling of problems which arise when the security standards are not met, with the elaboration of possible alternative security standards; • exchanging information as regards supporters' whereabouts, intentions and habits; • formulating solutions with regard to the problems of the local residents and the people living in the neighbourhood; • reaching agreements with the transport companies involved. 	
<p>- The organiser of a national or international football game includes in this local charter the timing regarding the realisation of various schemes and/or initiatives which are to be launched.</p>	