

FAQ Security EURO 2008

Questions and answers on safety and security at the EURO 2008

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Table of contents

Security operations.....	5
1. Who is responsible for security operations at the EURO 2008?	5
2. How many security forces will be deployed?	5
3. What are the roles of the fire brigade, the medical service, the civil protection agencies and disaster relief organisations?	5
4. How will the Civil Protection Agency contribute to security at the EURO 2008?	6
5. Which police corps will be deployed in the various host cities?	6
6. Are the federal structures of Switzerland not an obstacle to the coordination of security measures for the EURO 2008? And have the problems encountered at the G8 summit in Evian (2003) been brought under control?.....	7
7. How does the EURO 2008 differ from previous large-scale events in terms of guaranteeing safety and security in Switzerland?	7
8. What foreign police forces are to be deployed?	8
9. What operational powers and authorities do the foreign police officers have?	9
10. How will the German and French security service forces be deployed?	9
11. What does the “3-D philosophy” mean?.....	10
12. What are the differences between the police strengths of Switzerland and Austria?	10
13. How are the police officers trained which are assigned to the EURO 2008?.....	11
14. What drills are taking place in the run-up to the EURO 2008?	12
15. What repercussions will the riots in Berne on 6 October 2007 have on the security of the EURO 2008?	12
16. Is security ensured at the EURO 2008 after the events of 2 May 2008 in Basle and Berne at the Swiss football league matches?	13
17. What exceptional rules are involved with the EURO 2008?.....	13
18. Will basic police services be ensured before, during and after the EURO 2008?.....	14
Hooliganism.....	15
19. How are hooligan fans to be prevented from travelling to the EURO 2008 and causing trouble?	15
20. How are hooligans to be kept away from the stadiums?.....	15
21. What options exist to prevent individuals prone to violence from entering Switzerland or to deport them during the EURO 2008?.....	16
22. How is the phenomenon of violence in sports to be combated sustainably?.....	16
23. Are there plans to visit the homes of hooligan fans in the run-up to the EURO 2008?	16
24. Is it true that there will be special prisons for hooligans at the EURO 2008?	17
25. What countries pose a risk or no risk for the EURO 2008 in view of their hooligan fans? ...	18
Public Viewing.....	19
26. How is it ensured that trouble is being prevented in the official fan zones and public viewing areas?	19



Private security services	20
27. What cooperation is envisaged between the security authorities and the private security services?	20
28. Are the private security services able to deploy sufficient numbers of qualified personnel for the services during the EURO 2008?	20
29. How are the private security services being trained?	20
Legal means	22
30. How far has the so-called “hooligan database” progressed and who is registered in it?	22
31. What efforts are being made by the law enforcement authorities to ensure that hooligans do not spoil the EURO 2008?	22
UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector	23
32. What is the role of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector?	23
33. How did the “National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008” come about?	23
34. What are the most important lessons to be learned from the 2006 Football World Cup in Germany?	23
35. What risks and threats require the application of special measures?	24
36. What structures provide the basis for the activities of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector?	24
37. How is the information flow between the various police corps and with Austria during the EURO 2008?	25
38. What about international cooperation?	25
39. What will be the cost of security at the EURO 2008?	26
40. What security milestones still lie ahead before the EURO 2008 kick-off?	27
Fan support/fan projects	28
41. What about fan support at EURO 2008?	28
Subsidiary Swiss Armed Forces operations	29
42. What will be the contribution of the Swiss Armed Forces to the security at the EURO 2008?	29
43. Will the troops conduct guard duty at the EURO 2008 with loaded weapons?	30
44. Will drones be used at the EURO 2008?	30
45. To what degree will air traffic be limited around the football stadiums during the EURO 2008?	31
Stadium safety and security	32
46. What is the strategy to guarantee safety and security in the stadiums?	32
47. Will biometric identification systems be used at EURO 2008?	32
Miscellaneous.....	33
48. What measures are to be applied to prevent human trafficking and forced prostitution?	33
49. Will it be possible to relax the ban on night flights?	33
50. Is a terrorist attack to be expected at the EURO 2008?	33



51. Will the players and VIPs be granted protection?	34
52. Is there to be a ban on alcohol consumption at the EURO 2008 in Switzerland?.....	34
53. How is the visa question to be dealt with for visitors to the EURO 2008?	35
54. What will be done about the trade in black market tickets at the EURO 2008?.....	35
55. UEFA is not selling personalised tickets – does that not imply the risk of hooligan fans purchasing legal tickets and gaining access to the stadiums?.....	36



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SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Security operations

1. Who is responsible for security operations at the EURO 2008?

The host cities and the cantons hold the main responsibility for implementing the security measures, with the Confederation providing support on a subsidiary level. The traditional allocation of competencies will thus remain unchanged throughout the EURO 2008 operations.

The Swiss Football Association as the host association and Euro 2008 SA as the organising company are responsible for safety and security in and around the four stadiums as well as the various team bases.

The responsibilities of both the public authorities and their partners are detailed in the “National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008”.

2. How many security forces will be deployed?

This cannot yet be determined. That said, as we aim to create transparency in regard to the roles, targets and measures of the security forces, we shall provide ongoing information thereon to guests and the general population alike. We will also provide support to domestic and foreign media and journalists covering the EURO 2008. However, please be aware that for tactical reasons we cannot provide details of the security measures, neither now nor shortly before the EURO 2008. In particular, we will not discuss exactly how many forces will be deployed and where. One reason for this is that decisions about deployments will only be made on a situational basis; moreover, we do not wish to give our opponents, whoever they may be, essential information that might play into their hands. However, we will regularly supply you with information about everything else, so that you know that everything has been provided for in terms of organisation and security and that the general conditions for the football festival are in place.

3. What are the roles of the fire brigade, the medical service, the civil protection agencies and disaster relief organisations?

Experience gained at the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany points to the important role non-police agencies play in risk prevention management at this type of mega-event. Switzerland and Austria are both equipped with a comprehensive nationwide disaster relief system. They do exchange information on planning measures and coordinate requests for international assistance in cases of cross-border disasters. In principle, these provisions should be adequate in the context of the EURO 2008. However, for the tournament to run smoothly, the various command, operational and support organisations must be securely networked. As specified in the “National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008,” operational and contingency planning is under way in the host cities to achieve this purpose.



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Whereas police forces are primarily focused on preparing security and criminal investigation operations, the planning of the operations of the fire brigade, the medical service and the civil protection and disaster relief organisations is chiefly targeted towards the following areas:

- fire protection prevention;
- emergency rescue and assistance;
- management of major events and less likely occurrences (threats caused by nature or civilisation).

All the measures shall be planned and implemented in the framework of the regular structures and on the basis of defined standards. Wherever necessary, the organisations in charge of civil protection will be supported and/or reinforced by the Swiss Armed Forces.

4. How will the Civil Protection Agency contribute to security at the EURO 2008?

In accordance with Article 27 of the Federal Law on the Protection of the Population and Civil Protection (PPCPL), civil protection workers (CPW) will be mobilised for operations of common interest in every host city, primarily on a local level. The Swiss Federal Government has pledged funding for the deployment and operational training of a total of 600 CPWs who in principle will only operate around the stadiums. In accordance with civil protection legislation, the authorities in the host cities and cantons are free to mobilise supplementary civil protection contingents at their own cost. Intercantonal operations are possible as well.

Civil protection forces may support the police, fire brigade and medical services, *inter alia*, in setting up temporary structures/infrastructures or with traffic control duties and parking space assignment.

5. Which police corps will be deployed in the various host cities?

At the EURO 2008, an unprecedented intercantonal deployment of police forces (ICAPOL) will be realized, representing a great challenge for the Swiss police.

The following reinforcements of host city police corps shall take place during the group match phase:

- Berne: The Berne police corps shall be reinforced by the police corps of Aargau, Solothurn and the Union of Central Switzerland's police corps;
- Geneva: The Geneva police corps shall be reinforced by the Union of Western Switzerland's police corps and by French crowd control forces;
- Zurich: The Zurich police corps shall be reinforced by the police corps of the Canton of Zurich, the Union of Eastern Switzerland's police corps and possibly by German police forces;
- Basle: The Basle police corps shall be reinforced by German police forces.

In addition, reserve units will be formed from the corps in Eastern Switzerland and Ticino and will be available for deployments throughout Switzerland.

During the two quarter-final matches and the semi-final match, the host city Basle shall be assisted by the Unions of Western and Northern Switzerland's police corps (including Berne



Aargau and Solothurn) as well as by German forces, while the Union of Central Switzerland's police corps will continue to assist the police corps of the Canton of Berne. The police corps of the Canton of Ticino, the Union of Eastern Switzerland's police corps and – situation permitting – the police corps of the Canton of Zurich will form the reserve unit to be deployed throughout Switzerland.

6. Are the federal structures of Switzerland not an obstacle to the coordination of security measures for the EURO 2008? And have the problems encountered at the G8 summit in Evian (2003) been brought under control?

The heterogeneity of the Swiss police and security landscape will guarantee that the reaction to any situation which may arise will be flexible, commensurate and based on a high level of expertise and knowledge of the local conditions. The lessons have been learned from operations in the context of the G8 summit in Evian. The responsibilities and procedures for the planning and implementation of large-scale operations of this character have been clarified.

A Working Party on Operations (WP OP) has been established at the level of the Conference of Cantonal Police Commanders of Switzerland (CCPCS). Its role is to conduct an analysis of the situation in the case of major events and to clarify the requirements in terms of inter-cantonal police forces. The WP OP proved its usefulness in the context of the World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva and the annual preparations for the World Economic Forum in Davos. Alongside the WP OP, there is also a political level of coordination, the Working Party on pan-Swiss Intercantonal Police Cooperation (WP PIP). Its members are State Councillors as representatives of the intercantonal police cooperation structures ("Unions of police corps"). This is the body that makes final decisions on the deployment of forces and that approves the relevant measures.

7. How does the EURO 2008 differ from previous large-scale events in terms of guaranteeing safety and security in Switzerland?

Responsibility for the police forces lies with the cantons. This is an essential pillar of the established Swiss federal system. However, given the unequal sizes of their police corps, virtually no canton is in a position to handle all the policing tasks required at large-scale events on its own. Therefore, the forces of the various police corps are pooled to handle large-scale events such as the World Economic Forum in Davos and the national holiday celebrations on the Rütli meadow on 1 August. Operations of this kind are technically labelled "Intercantonal police operations" or "ICAPOL". The security authorities of the host cities (Basle, Berne, Geneva and Zurich), the cantons, the other Swiss cities and the Confederation thereby offer each other mutual support. The relevant structures have already been set up in the context of the "Security through cooperation" strategy.

8. What foreign police forces are to be deployed?

Close international cooperation is indispensable in coping with a mega event such as the EURO 2008. Therefore, the Swiss security forces will be supported by their foreign colleagues.



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For example, police officers from the participating, transit and neighbouring states will, *inter alia*, be deployed as spotters or plainclothes officers to escort trains. These tasks will in principle be carried out under the leadership and public authority of Swiss authorities. The foreign officers who speak the native language of the respective fan groups will support the Swiss security forces, particularly in and around the stadiums and at the public viewings sites. The duties of these two to three-man patrols will be to demonstrate presence, stay in touch with the fans and have a de-escalating effect. Talking to the fans and raising their awareness should help prevent hostilities between them.

In addition, the Working Party on Pan-Swiss Intercantonal Police Cooperation in the Case of Special Events (WG PIP) of the Federal Office of Police (fedpol), the Conference of Cantonal Justice and Police Director (CCJPD), in follow-up to the Final Draw analysis on December 2, 2007, communicated a need for 5,250 deployment days from foreign support security forces, because the Swiss police forces will be deployed throughout Switzerland during the EURO 2008 and will thereby practically exhaust their resources. On 7 March 2008, the Federal Council approved the CCJPD's request for support by German and French crowd control forces.¹ On 12 April 2008, agreements laying down the details of the deployment of crowd control forces from the German states of Baden-Württemberg and Hessen were signed in Basle's St. Jakobs-Park on the sidelines of a deployment drill.² The signing of a similar document with France took place through an exchange of letters on 3rd and 11th April. The host cities of Basle and Zurich can thus count on the support of between 200 and 600 police officers on each match day, while the Geneva can rely on the support of between 80 and 320 French police officers. The Swiss Federal Government will pay France and Germany a total of CHF 6.5 million for these support services. The financing will be provided through a reserve credit that was approved by the Swiss Federal Parliament in summer 2006. The deployment of German police officers in Switzerland during the EURO 2008 is based upon a bilateral treaty with Germany of 1999 (SR 0.360.136.1). The deployment of French police officers will be based on a police treaty with France of 1998 (SR 0.360.349.1) as well as an exchange of letters of 27 June / 3 August 2007 between the two governments.³

Furthermore, the Border Guard Corps will cooperate with police corps of neighbouring countries. This will enable joint operations in the border areas as well as in cross-border special trains.

Three preparatory conferences (November 2006 in Vienna, December 2007 in Zurich and March 2008 in Vienna) have been held so far in view of planning the operations and deployments of the multinational teams of spotters and other specialists as well as for the arrangement of the event-related transnational security cooperation.

9. What operational powers and authorities do the foreign police officers have?

The operational power and authority of foreign police officers operating on the territory of Switzerland are based upon the relevant internal and international law applicable to Switzerland.

¹ <http://www.switzerland.com/files/?id=7775>

² www.skppsc.ch/euro2008/sicherheitsmeldungen/index.php/weblog/unterstuetzung_durch_deutsche_und_franzoesische_polizeikraefte_verwaltungsa/

³ More information can be found in the Report on the Agreement with the Government of the Republic of France concerning cross-border cooperation in matters of justice, police and customs (in German only):

http://www.fedpol.admin.ch/etc/medialib/data/sicherheit/polizeikooperation0.Par.0022.File.tmp/Botschaft_Abkommen_Frankreich.d.pdf



The deployment of German police officers in Switzerland during the EURO 2008 is based upon a bilateral treaty with Germany of 1999 (SR 0.360.136.1). According to Article 22 of this treaty, German police officers can be placed under the command of Swiss police corps in exceptional situations in order to assume police duties, to counter risks to public safety and order, and in order to combat criminal activities. The police officers may also exercise public powers under the leadership of the authority in charge of the operation. In concrete terms, German police officers operating in Switzerland have the powers and authority conferred by the regular police laws and regulations.

The deployment of French police officers is based upon the police treaty with France of 1998 (SR 0.360.349.1) as well as an exchange of letters of 27 June / 3 August 2007 between the two governments. According to Article 25 of that Treaty, each of the authorities in charge in a country can place officials at the disposal of the respective deployment unit of the other country for a duration of less than 48 hours. During such deployments the officers are subject to the laws and regulations of the nations from which they originate. According to the treaty, these officers do not have any sovereign authority. However, they do have operative authority as well as the right due to anyone to self-defence or to arrest individuals in urgent situations. The activities of the French police officers will be limited to surveillance, protection and support functions, without the use of sovereign authority. French forces can be used for crowd control as long as no disturbance of public security and order exists (peaceful crowd control). Should they be confronted by troublemakers, the French police do have the right due to anyone to self-defence and emergency assistance as well as to make arrests.

During the EURO 2008, in addition to forces from Germany or France, police officers from the neighbouring, transit and participating states will also be deployed in Switzerland. This involves scene spotters, uniformed officers and liaison officials. They do not have any sovereign authority. Their activities will always take place together with Swiss police forces and is limited to consultation and support of the local police authorities in charge. The deployment corresponds to the conditions and recommendations of the European convention of 19 August 1985 on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches (SR 0.415.3) and is based upon the corresponding EU guidelines 1.⁴

10. How will the German and French security service forces be deployed?

All police deployments during the EURO 2008 are planned according to the 3D philosophy - dialogue, de-escalation, drastic action. The first two levels will primarily be handled by the Swiss authorities. Our officials are especially well-trained in this discipline.

Deployment of the German and French forces will be agreed upon in an operative dialogue between the police commanders in charge in the host cities of Basle, Zurich and Geneva together with their German and French partners. Based in their training and experience, as well as their authority, they can fundamentally be used for a broad range of duties, even in situations requiring the "third D". Specific deployments will result from the situation and needs as they arise.

⁴ <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st10/st10589-re01.en07.pdf>



11. What does the “3-D philosophy” mean?

The “3-D philosophy” describes the approach which is to be applied in principle by the security forces at the EURO 2008.

Dialogue:

The first “D” stands for dialogue. Police officers should come across as friendly, supportive, helpful representatives of law and order, who are working towards prevention by carrying out their duties of observation, the gathering of information and the provision of assistance. This will take place in patrol strength, in normal uniforms, on foot or motorized.

De-escalation:

De-escalating words and signals are necessary should individual guests threaten to collide with the legal order, whether in a celebratory mood or out of frustration. This involves the settlement or early disruption of minor disruptions of public order. De-escalation will take place through the presence of police officers in normal und/or operational uniforms in group strength.

Drastic action:

If visitors to the EURO 2008 disturb the legal order and disrupt the football festival, or intend to do so, the police will take drastic action. That means: Systematic intervention against troublemakers, disturbers of the peace and violent rowdies. A commensurate deployment of crowd control forces generally will take place in group strength, with special operating measures if needed. The aim is the pacification of the situation, the arrest of convictable violent criminals, the preservation of evidence and the safeguarding of the affected localities through the presence of the police.

The first of these three “D’s” is the quintessence of the deployment of the security forces at the EURO 2008. At an event of this character, the security forces should above all approach visitors in a spirit of dialogue, helping them find their way in an unknown town/country. In brief: It is a matter of being a perfect host.

12. What are the differences between the police strengths of Switzerland and Austria?

Switzerland has a total strength of over 16,000 police officers, compared to a force of approx. 26,000 in Austria (executive officers). However, these figures must be put into perspective. In Austria, the executive officer corps includes certain branches of the force which are classified separately in Switzerland. For example, Switzerland has an additional contingent of approximately 2,000 border guards (Border Guard Corps, BGC), as well as some 200 members of the railway police. Moreover, the engagement of the army in the scope of a civil support service at the EURO 2008 has been approved by the Swiss Parliament. Accordingly, phased throughout the entire duration of the tournament, up to 15,000 soldiers may be called in to support the civil authorities.

The main priority – irrespective of the EURO 2008 as such – is to maintain a basic supply of police resources throughout Switzerland. Moreover, the resources are to be concentrated in the four host cities. If these operations cannot be handled by the existing police forces – as would already seem to be the case – the civil authorities will be supported by the Swiss Armed Forces in a subsidiary capacity. This means that the army will provide the police with back-up support (protection of property, logistics, transport operations, command support, coordinated medical



service, traffic management, etc.) to ensure that adequate civil forces will be available for deployment at the main scenes of action.

13. How are the police officers trained which are assigned to the EURO 2008?

In their routine work and deployment at large-scale events, Swiss police officers have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to handle critical situations. There is no reason to assume that the Swiss police forces will not be in a position to handle the EURO 2008 challenge. As indicated in the “National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008” of 30 March 2007, specific training courses are to be conducted to carefully prepare the police officers for the EURO 2008 operations. An entire series of drills and exercises are taking place at the level of the cantons – which are principally responsible for basic and continuing training – and in the host cities; some of these have already taken place. In the autumn of 2007, the Swiss Police Institute (SPI) provided a series of courses for police officers from all over Switzerland entitled “EURO 08: Risk prevention measures in police work”. Other SPI courses will be specifically targeted towards the EURO 2008: for example, the “commanders of the operations of the security forces” undergo specific training related to the particular situation of large-scale sports events. The agencies in charge are also drawing on the experience of both the World Cup in Germany and the EURO 2004 in Portugal in the implementation of all these measures. In November 2007, a three-day course was held in the Southern German town of Lahr. During the course, deployment leaders and train conductors received training based on the experience gained at the 2006 Football World Cup. In addition, in April 2008, representatives of the host city Basle, the Zurich City Police and the Lucerne Cantons Police, who will be deployed as de-escalation teams in the fan miles and public viewings, were trained to effectively de-escalate situations in which there is a heightened potential for violence or conflict.

The security forces are also intended to be perfect hosts. With this in mind, all the members of the security forces were issued a host handbook in the spring of 2008. The introduction and training in the police corps is being provided by specialists from the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector. This pocket-sized host handbook is intended to help the members of the security forces answer questions from both foreign and national visitors, such as “What is the way to the station?” or “What is the telephone number of my country’s consulate?” At the same time, the host handbook is also intended to answer as many questions as possible from the members of the security forces themselves, such as: “Where do the security rings run around the stadiums?” or “Where is the fan embassy?” In a nutshell: training and drills are important to ensure a safe EURO 2008 – and the corresponding measures are already in progress at the various levels.

14. What drills are taking place in the run-up to the EURO 2008?

A meeting of the “Crisis management organisation EURO 2008 ad hoc” was held in April 2008. Representatives of the strategic-political and operative levels of the federal government, cantons and host cities, Austria and the Euro 2008 SA came together for a meeting led by the head of the Federal Department of Defense, Civil Protection and Sport and the Federal Council Delegate for EURO 2008. The daily routines and information provision rhythms to be used in June 2008 have now been established.



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The “LIVE 07” national command post exercise (which is part of the “National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008”) took place from 5 to 7 June 2007. It provided an opportunity to test, and wherever necessary, to optimise cooperation between all the partners on the administrative and political levels involved in the field of police and non-police risk prevention in the context of security matters related to the EURO 2008. Involved in the staff framework exercise along with NACO.ch, were also the relevant parties on the federal, cantonal and communal levels as well as private organisations. Specifically reviewed were the interplay and efficiency of the forces used, the various crews, the emergency service organizations and army units. Moreover, cooperation with the organising company, Euro 2008 SA, was also tested.

The command post exercise did not involve a simulation of the operations of the police or the rescue services. A whole series of operational drills are to take place to this effect at the level of the cantons; some of these are in fact already in progress.

In addition, the police corps from the host cities of Basle, Berne, Geneva and Zurich have had their security plans for the hosting of football matches evaluated by an international team of experts. This expert report was presented on 19 February 2008.

15. What repercussions will the riots in Berne on 6 October 2007 have on the security of the EURO 2008?

Those in charge of security for the EURO 2008 will learn from the experience gained by the Berne police department. However, for the record, it must be stated that the EURO 2008 sports event cannot be compared to a political demonstration as was the case in Berne on 6 October 2007. For the EURO 2008, the security forces have an incomparably long preparation period and also other tools at hand that will be very effective. Fans who intend to be violent and criminals from all counties can count on consequences for their actions. In place will be banning orders, departure limitations and orders to report to the police and known perpetrators of violence will be taken into custody. With the Federal Decree Regarding the Measures for the Preservation of Internal Security, Swiss security authorities have a new tool in hand to deal with violent fans and to prevent riots. Moreover, both domestic and foreign fans considered to be a risk will be kept away from the EURO 2008 by means of a 4-filter system. They will not receive tickets and thus will not have access to the stadiums, nor may they depart from their home countries or enter Switzerland, and will also be observed in the fan zones and the areas around stadiums by police spotters from their home countries.

Particularly because violent riots cannot be ruled out during the EURO 2008, the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector has created the National Security Strategy together with the security forces in charge of the host cities, the cantons and the federal government, which deals with all possible dangerous scenarios and defines the measures to be taken.

16. Is security ensured at the EURO 2008 after the events of 2 May 2008 in Basle and Berne at the Swiss football league matches?

The UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector extremely regrets that hooligans are making it impossible to enjoy this final exciting phase of the Swiss football league championship. Nevertheless, we remain confident for the EURO 2008. Our concept is in place. A security network is being linked that is more concentrated than is usual in everyday life. More checks will



be made and the crowd will be a different. Based on experience from previous European and World Cup, we know that the number of those who will get to know the police is relatively small. At the 2006 World Cup, the number of troublemakers in relation to the total number of visitors amounted to just a half a percentage point. The peaceful fan is the rule – and that will also be the case at the EURO 2008.

Should the analyses of the recent event indicate that there is a need to act, then we will adapt our security plans accordingly. The security forces are carefully preparing themselves so that they can take the right actions at the right time and in the right place. They are doing everything possible to counter any eruptions of violence as early as possible and quickly settle any disruptions.

17. What exceptional rules are involved with the EURO 2008?

While the EURO 2008 is an extraordinary and extremely large event, it is not a state of emergency. The population will not be subject to any limitations by the security authorities in general or legal terms. In the host cities, limitations will be imposed comparable to other major events, such as the annual carnival, the national holiday, etc. For reasons of security, the security perimeters around the stadiums will be controlled or blocked to traffic. If necessary, certain streets will be blocked to provide space for fan zones or public viewings. Positive exceptional rules will include special trains to the stadiums, EURO rail passes and around the clock public transportation in the host cities. There will also often be simplified permit procedures for stands, blocking of streets, extended opening times, etc. For example, in Basle the stores will be open until 10:00 pm and the pubs and restaurants will be able to operate around the clock with no fixed closing times.

People living near the stadiums or fan zones will have to deal now and then with increased noise levels before, during and after the matches as well as with masses of visitors to their city. It must be emphasized: With the “yes” vote for the EURO 2008, the population also said yes to a certain degree of temporary inconvenience. The space in and around the stadiums will only be accessible for people with tickets. The fan zones, however, will be open to everyone.

18. Will basic police services be ensured before, during and after the EURO 2008?

Each police corps will make a situational analysis for its area of responsibility and determine its deployment measures. This means that the basic police services in the cantons, cities and towns will be reduced by an acceptable degree.

The unions of police corps will also provide mutual support and the Swiss deployment reserves will be available to all the non-host cities if needed. Priorities, of course, must be set. The top priority in June 2008 shall be the successful hosting of the EURO 2008. In comparison: During the 2006 World Cup, general criminality actually decreased in several German states (in Hessen by 14%).



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Hooliganism

19. How are hooligan fans to be prevented from travelling to the EURO 2008 and causing trouble?

A total of 1.05 million tickets will be sold for the EURO 2008 (510,000 of which will be for matches in Switzerland). During the three weeks of the football tournament, between two and five million guests are expected in Switzerland, who will attend the matches and want to get to know our country. Only a small portion will attempt to use the EURO 2008 for purposes that could impact the peaceful atmosphere that we hope for. At the 2006 World Cup, approximately 0.5 percent of all guests consisted of those who caused problems. It can be stated with no doubt: The peaceful fan is the rule and the risky fan is the exception. This will not be any different at the EURO 2008.

The uppermost intention is to not even allow risky fans to attend the EURO 2008. Towards this end, a system with four filters will be implemented, which was also successfully used at the 2006 World Cup, the EURO 2004 and numerous other international football matches.

- Filter 1: Risky fans and known individuals prone to violence will not receive tickets.
- Filter 2: An exit ban will be placed upon risky fans and known individuals prone to violence in their home countries.
- Filter 3: In Switzerland, we will also impose an entry ban that can be applied and implemented at the Swiss border.
- Filter 4: Police spotters will identify risk fans at the main event locations.

Such police spotters will be deployed from all major participating, neighbouring and transit states throughout the entire course of the EURO 2008. They will provide us with up-to-date information about the fan scene from their countries, observe and accompany the fans upon arrival and departure from their home countries – always with the aim of early identification of violence prone fan groups or risk fans, so that we can take the appropriate measures. If possible, the police spotters will have a de-escalating effect upon their fan groups; if necessary they will assist with the recording of the facts about offenders from their home countries. However, such spotters will be unarmed and will not have any sovereign authority.

20. How are hooligans to be kept away from the stadiums?

A set of new instruments that became effective at the beginning of 2007 is now at the disposal of the Swiss state security forces in order to keep violent troublemakers away from inside and around sports stadiums: banning orders, restrictions on leaving the country, orders to report to the police station and preventive detention (maximum: 24 hours). Individuals subject to one of these measures may be registered in an electronic information system.



Banning orders, orders to report to the police station and preventive detention can be imposed by the cantons on persons guilty of violent misbehaviour at a sports event. Restrictions on leaving the country may be imposed by the Federal Office of Police (fedpol). The cantons and Swiss Hooligan Observatory (SHO) may request that fedpol impose restrictions on leaving the country on known troublemakers.

To supplement these governmental tools, sports clubs and event hosts can also impose their own private measures against individuals prone to violence. UEFA, for example plans to implement a stadium and building ban for all eight stadiums for troublemakers that is applicable throughout the EURO 2008 (see “**Stadium Rules for UEFA EURO 2008™**”, 6.4 (b)⁵).

21. What options exist to prevent individuals prone to violence from entering Switzerland or to deport them during the EURO 2008?

The customary immigration laws and regulations shall apply during the EURO 2008. Within this legal framework, hooligans can be deported from Switzerland by the cantonal immigration authorities and can have a (time limited) entry ban imposed upon them by the Federal Office for Migration. While observing the legal stipulations and the contractual obligations with foreign states, such measures can be imposed upon individuals who belong to an EU or EFTA nation state as well as those from non-EU/EFTA nations.

22. How is the phenomenon of violence in sports to be combated sustainably?

There is a round table consisting of all relevant parties for the prevention in sport. There have been several round table meetings held since the beginning of 2007, within this framework and upon the invitation of Federal Councillor Samuel Schmid. They were attended by representatives of Swiss Olympic, the sports associations and leagues, as well as the federal and cantonal governments. They involved the execution of the “Federal Act on Measures for Safeguarding National Security (FAMSNS)” in regard to stadium bans and security, to training and education, fan work, to depriving hooligans of their anonymity, access control and alcohol abuse.

Responsibility for the planning and implementation of the measures, which are targeted towards the regular championship operation, lies with the individual participating organizations.

23. Are there plans to visit the homes of hooligan fans in the run-up to the EURO 2008?

In the run-up to the Football World Cup 2006, the German police conducted wide-scale so-called instigator meetings: Potential causers of danger or violence-prone individuals were visited at their homes, place of work or asked to come to the police station. At these meetings, the individuals were confronted with the fact that the police considered them capable of an act of violence in association with the World Cup and that they will be watched closely for this reason and that they will should expect to suffer the consequences should they choose to act violently. Both the police and the event organisers agreed that these instigator meetings were successful, were worth the effort and were entirely necessary.

⁵ http://www.fanguide2008.net/fileadmin/downloads/EURO_rules_EN.pdf

For this reason, the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector has reviewed the topic of instigator meetings and determined them to be promising preventative measures for the prevention of violence at the upcoming European football championship. The Security Sector will be supported in this regard by the Service for Analysis and Prevention. In a circular sent on 12 March 2008, it recommended that the members of the CCPCS conduct instigator meetings, which can primarily be based on existing cantonal police laws. Concerns raised by the federal data protection authority regarding the instigator meetings were handled and a detailed procedure has been determined, which the CCPCS' Security Sector detailed in its letter of 9 May 2008. It states that for a major portion of potential troublemakers a written "speech" is sufficient. For certain individuals – estimated to be between 10-15 percent of those involved – a face-to-face meeting makes sense. A written invitation to the police post in charge is recommended in such cases. If the addressee does not respond to the invitation, a second invitation will be sent in which it states that if this invitation is ignored, then attempts shall be made to contact him/her in another manner (e.g. a visit to the person's home or workplace). Only if this second request proves to be ineffective will the instigator meeting be conducted in person at the individual's home or workplace.

The decision to conduct the instigator meeting or not lies with the respective canton. In the run-up to the EURO 2008, Germany is considering conducting instigator meetings itself – in a manner of speaking, on behalf of Switzerland.

24. Is it true that there will be special prisons for hooligans at the EURO 2008?

There is no reference to "hooligan prisons" in the "Swiss National Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008". Nothing of this kind is planned. The concept nevertheless does stipulate that in close cooperation with the local competent judicial agencies and immigration authorities, the police corps of the host cities will set up special premises to swiftly handle the additional workload of arrests and detentions, court judgements and the enforcement of bans under legislation relating to foreigners. It will primarily be a question of short-term arrests which may be necessary for any form of event-related offence: damage to property, brawls, alcohol abuse, theft, etc. As an increase in theft is likely, given the expected number of visitors to the event, the police will require supplementary premises to be able to carry out their work properly and efficiently (identity checks, establishing the facts of the incidents, etc.). These operations will be carried out by the police and the judicial authorities of the competent cantons and municipalities and will therefore be based on cantonal and municipal legislations and regulations and the corresponding procedural laws.

Swift action by the judicial and police authorities will have a sustained preventive effect. Offences must therefore be punished as quickly as possible, trouble eliminated as swiftly as possible and foreign offenders having committed a certain degree of offence expatriated without delay. Adequate premises are one of the requirements to cope with the short-term arrests.

25. What countries pose a risk or no risk for the EURO 2008 in view of their hooligan fans?

The matches that will take place in Switzerland, from the current perspective, represent only a moderate risk in terms of hooliganism. Various foreign teams (Portugal, Italy, Turkey, etc.) have a high level of fan mobilisation potential due to their large populations in Switzerland or their



geographic proximity to Switzerland. Based on the experience of the UEFA and the Swiss Hooligan Observatory, we assume today that fan behaviour in the stadiums among the supporters of all eight teams who will play their group matches in Switzerland will not present any problems.

Due to the attractive athletic competitions that will take place in Switzerland, a high to very high number of visitors are to be expected. This will tie down security forces throughout Switzerland, particularly in the fan zones, the public viewings and in the handling of traffic.

Hooliganism has become a phenomenon which is primarily to be found within national club championships across Europe. Major problems with hooligans rarely occur in connection with matches played by national teams. Moreover, the decision regarding the classification of a EURO 2008 match as risky will also depend on factors other than the risky fans, e.g. the political situation in the relevant countries. Accordingly, the assessment may shift in the relatively short term.



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Public Viewing

26. How is it ensured that trouble is being prevented in the official fan zones and public viewing areas?

Experience from the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany shows that there is a considerable public demand for public viewing, i.e. matches shown on big screens at public venues. Over and above this, public viewing also has a preventive character: it offers all those persons who have no tickets an opportunity to get close to the action. From this perspective, public viewing reduces the frustration and risk potential. The “virtual stadiums” nevertheless require the implementation of similar security measures to those applied in the actual stadiums.

In principle, the authorities of the cantons and cities and the organisers are responsible for safeguarding the fan zones and the public viewing areas. The Project Organisation Public Authorities UEFA EURO 2008 has issued a series of recommendations designed to support the authorities and organisers in their work. The basic document "Recommendations for the organization of public viewing during EURO 2008" addresses five key issues – security, fan guidance (in terms of violence prevention), alcohol and tobacco prevention, the environment and transportation – as well as legal aspects. How much space is required in the public viewing area for a certain number of fans? Why are access controls necessary? What aspects have to be taken into consideration as far as security and safety are concerned? The recommendations provide answers to these questions and others. A security checklist gives the organisers an overview of those measures already applied and those which have still to be carried out. Among others, it is recommended that the cantons and cities impose clearly defined constraints on the private-sector organisers (adequate security and rescue personnel, a ban on the sale of beverages in bottles or glass containers, fencing off the public viewing areas, etc). The services of qualified private security firms and organisations are to be used to support the police and rescue forces at the public viewing events. Moreover, police spotters from the participating nations will be present in the official fan zones to identify hooligans from their countries of origin.

Security measures have already been planned for the total of 16 UBS arenas throughout Switzerland. Perron8, the organiser of the UBS arenas, has opted for a uniform nationwide basic security strategy for security and safety inside the arenas. A professional national partner – PriSec-E08 (a security consortium consisting of Securitas and Protectas) – has been tasked with the planning, coordination and on-the-spot implementation of security measures in all the arenas.



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Private security services

27. What cooperation is envisaged between the security authorities and the private security services?

The “Security through cooperation” strategy involves cooperation between all the participating partners. Private security services will also make a contribution to a trouble-free EURO 2008 – be it at the numerous public viewing events, the team hotels, the training camps or in the stadiums. Responsibility for the allocation of tasks is not in the hands of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector, but with the relevant organisers, Euro 2008 SA and the stadium operators.

The involvement of the PriSec-E08 consortium provides the security authorities with a central point of contact and coordination for the private security services throughout Switzerland. PriSec-E08 was jointly set up by Securitas AG and Protectas AG to implement the private security services at the EURO 2008.

PriSEC-E08 is working in close conjunction with the security authorities. The consortium is integrated within the National Coordination Staff of Switzerland (NACOS) and at the end of 2007 spoke at and participated in, together with police officials, the “Risk Prevention Measures for Deployment Leaders” training at the Swiss Police Institute (SPI). Moreover, the consortium was closely involved in the command post exercise in June 2007.

28. Are the private security services able to deploy sufficient numbers of qualified personnel for the services during the EURO 2008?

The consortium, PriSec-E08, with the largest personnel pool of professional security forces, is able to deploy sufficient numbers of qualified personnel in the defined service fields. It will also be able to superbly meet the set requirements in terms of quality for extraordinary deployments within the scope of the EURO 2008 by means of existing know-how and investments in targeted training and education.

In order to make ideal use of all the qualified, private security resources available in Switzerland, a personnel pool is being formed from among the suitable personnel capacities of the member firms in the Association of Swiss Security Service Companies (VSSU). The PriSec-E08 consortium covers over 85 percent of the existing Swiss personnel capacities of the private security companies with police recognition.

29. How are the private security services being trained?

The security personnel used by the PriSec-E08 consortium, in addition to fundamental training, will also be specially trained and tested for the EURO 2008. Among the measures being taken toward this end is the establishment of an e-learning training platform that will cover the areas of information/friendliness, social skills/conflict resolution, law, dangers/risks/fan categories.



general EURO 2008 knowledge and security through co-operation. The qualitative accreditation and testing will be controlled by an independent VSSU representative, which will ensure that the security personnel used is properly accredited.



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Legal means

30. How far has the so-called “hooligan database” progressed and who is registered in it?

The data of those individuals subject to a stadium ban or one of the new statutory measures (banning orders, restrictions on leaving the country, orders to report to the police station and preventive detention) on account of violent misbehaviour at a sports event can be stored in the electronic information system, HOOGAN. The data is at the disposal of the police, the Border Guard Corps and the organisers of sports events throughout Switzerland to enable them to keep known troublemakers away from inside and around the stadiums.

The information system was developed at the end of 2006 and was successfully tested in January 2007. The four EURO 2008 host cities, Basle, Berne, Geneva and Zurich, were connected to the system as its first users on 1 March 2007. HOOGAN has been available to all the cantons and the Border Guard Corps since mid-2007. HOOGAN commenced full operation on 1 January 2008. At the end of April 2008, around 300 people were listed in the system, of which around 200 due to a national stadium ban and 100 due to a banning order.

Before the beginning of 2007, there were already 600 people who under private law were subject to stadium bans for football and ice hockey matches. Such stadium bans, however, are only registered in HOOGAN if the reason for the violent behaviour is sufficiently documented.

31. What efforts are being made by the law enforcement authorities to ensure that hooligans do not spoil the EURO 2008?

The Conference of Swiss Law Enforcement Authorities set up a special taskforce to handle criminal justice matters. Under the leadership of the Attorney General of the Canton of Basle-City, representatives of the law enforcement authorities and the courts from the host cantons elaborated standard guidelines to facilitate effective and rapid criminal justice proceedings. This will ensure that during the EURO 2008, offenders will be subject to punishment immediately following to their criminal act and will prevent their further presence at the matches. Foreign offenders not domiciled in Switzerland will be uncompromisingly deported.

Listed in a catalogue were various offenses which according to experience have taken place in and around major sports events. The list extends from the destruction of property, assault, bodily harm and breach of the public peace to property crimes such as ticket fraud, or the forbidden use of pyrotechnical objects. For all these type of offenses, the police will basically be able to determine the financial fine and procedural fees to be expected immediately upon the arrest and to collect the bail costs of CHF 1000 payable with cash or credit cards. The accused will be brought by the law enforcement authorities before a court of first instance, and are to remain under arrest as long as reasons to hold them exist. The reason for holding people under arrest will generally be the danger of continued criminal action. Procedures for accused parties from Switzerland and abroad are to be handled in a fundamentally equal matter. Foreigners with no domicile in Switzerland are to be deported by customs officials after the decision of the court of first instance, immediately and without prior release.



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector

32. What is the role of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector?

Responsibility for the implementation of security measures in the four host cities and the other public venues is in the hands of the respective police corps, the Border Guard Corps, the railway police, the medical service, the fire brigade or the Federal Office of Police, with the support of the Swiss Armed Forces. All these activities and their preparation require coordination and this coordinating role is assumed by the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector. The UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector thus creates an enabling environment for the implementation of the security measures.

33. How did the “National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008” come about?

The “National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008” is based on the Austro-Swiss framework security strategy for UEFA EURO 2008, adopted at the ministerial level on 28 September 2005, and the joint Austro-Swiss security strategy, adopted in the autumn of 2005. This strategy is broadly based. It was drawn up in close cooperation with the host cities, the cantons, the relevant federal agencies and Euro 2008 SA. In the remaining countdown to the EURO 2008, the Strategy and its annexes are to be constantly updated and adapted to the developing situation.

An international experts' commission visited Switzerland from 25 to 27 June 2007 to evaluate the “National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008”. The security experts from six European nations assessed the Security Strategy in itself, as well as the overall preparations for the EURO 2008 in Switzerland, as comprehensive and positive. Approximately one year before the kick-off of the world's third-largest sports event, the experts concluded that the security preparations had reached an extremely advanced stage. The exchange of experience provided an opportunity to further fine-tune the safety and security preparations in Switzerland.

34. What are the most important lessons to be learned from the 2006 Football World Cup in Germany?

The fact that the World Cup was held in Germany – on our very doorstep, as it were – is a stroke of luck. The exchange with the German authorities has been and remains outstanding. The “National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008” is largely based on the strategy of our German colleagues. Accordingly, aspects such as international cooperation, public viewing areas as a preventive element, and the 3-D philosophy of the security forces and the deployment of foreign police officers in event-related areas are also key issues in Switzerland and Austria. However, it must be pointed out that neither the German World Cup nor the Portuguese EURO 2004 strategy can be extrapolated 1:1 to Switzerland. The dimensions of the mega-sports events and the general overall situation are not identical.



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

35. What risks and threats require the application of special measures?

The EURO 2008 will be at the centre of worldwide public attention, it will attract huge numbers of visitors and could prove to be a particular attraction to troublemakers, rowdies and delinquents. Security measures in the following risk situations must accordingly be planned and implemented with particular care:

- general event-related crime;
- hooliganism and similar phenomena of violence;
- bomb scares and other threats;
- violent extremism;
- terrorism;
- endangered persons and property;
- organised crime;
- crises and disasters;
- crowd psychology phenomena;
- human trafficking and forced prostitution;
- transportation.

The situation has become somewhat clearer with the Final Draw of 2 December 2007: we now know who is going to play against whom and when. The results of the group drawings were analyzed by all security forces – police, rail police, Border Guard Corps, Federal Office of Police, the Swiss Armed Forces, etc. – together with UEFA/Euro 2008 SA and with Austria. And they remain on the ball. The security situation is being continuously analyzed and the measures will be quickly adapted at any time according to need. The security forces can rely upon on a common situation report that is compiled from a variety of national and international sources. Vital information can be exchanged without delay, even across national borders. This enables the coordinated reaction to developments whenever necessary.

The ongoing situational assessment is made by the Federal Office of Police, the so-called Intelligence Network which has already proven itself at large events. Together with partners within Switzerland and abroad, a new situational report will be continuously generated from all the information available, which will be made available to all the partners so that they can undertake the necessary measures based upon it within their area of responsibility for each event location (e.g. stadiums, fan zones, public viewings).

36. What structures provide the basis for the activities of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector?

In the planning phase, Switzerland and Austria established similar structures in the security field (ten sub-teams with various working units in each country). In Switzerland, the transition from the planning to the implementation phase began at the beginning of 2007. The National Coordination Staff (NACOS) was established at national level. NACOS is based on international models and is led by the Head of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector. This interdisciplinary staff supports the Security Sector Coordination in the further planning and coordination of the security measures. All the relevant security organisations of the host cities, the cantons and the Confederation are involved in its work, as well as additional partners on an ad hoc basis.



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Local project structures have been established at the level of the host cities. Cooperation between the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector and the host cities and the cantons, the levels responsible for the implementation of the security measures, is close and fruitful.

37. How is the information flow between the various police corps and with Austria during the EURO 2008?

A National Police Information and Coordination Centre (PICC) is being set up; in Switzerland, the Federal Office of Police will undertake this task. The PICCs is responsible of compiling all security-relevant information to be analysed and processed into current situational profiles. This includes the analysis of the resources of the Swiss Hooliganism Observatory (SHO) and the National Police Football Information Points (NFIP) of the participating nations. The information will be electronically dispersed by the Swiss PICC to all the participating agencies via a dedicated online platform.

38. What about international cooperation?

International cooperation is an important factor for large-scale sports events such as the EURO 2008. Primarily worth mentioning is the bilateral cooperation between Switzerland and Austria, which is proceeding excellently. The tasks being carried out by the two countries are coordinated on an ongoing basis.

However, the EURO 2008 participating, transit and neighbouring countries are also involved in the security preparations. Police representatives from some 25 European countries as well as representatives of various organisations and institutions (e.g. Interpol, Europol, Frontex and RAILPOL) participated in a total of three EURO 2008 Security Conferences of Neighbouring, Transit and Participating States.

At the conference, the international partners were comprehensively informed about the status of security preparations in Switzerland and Austria in order to ensure close international cooperation. Among the topics discussed were the data exchange possibilities, the prevention of entry and departure of troublemakers, the use of border controls and the deployment of uniformed officials on Swiss and Austrian sovereign territory as well as on the EU exterior borders (via FRONTEX), the use of foreign police officers to accompany cross-border special trains and the use of the network of the European Rail Police RAILPOL by the Border Guard Corps (BGC) as well as police spotters. This cooperation for security-relevant questions was also regulated by joint declarations of intent with the respective countries and organisations.

Such declarations have also been signed with the participating nations of Germany, Greece, Italy, Croatia, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Sweden, Spain, Czech Republic and Turkey, as well as with the transit nations of Belgium and Denmark. A statement of intent with France is not necessary, because an exchange of notes exists from mid-2007. A special declaration of intent was signed with the European police department Europol on 30 January 2008. The framework for the declarations is provided by the existing intrastate and interstate legal foundations. The declarations of intent thus do not create any new laws and obligations, but instead ensure Switzerland the event-related support of the participating and transit nations during the EURO 2008.



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

The declarations of intention ensure that people who could threaten public security and order in Switzerland and Austria will be prevented from the entry into Switzerland in the first place. The nations named shall take action to prevent the departure and transit of individuals prone to violence.

Close international cooperation exists in relation to the "Swiss National Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008". Switzerland and Austria are the very first hosting nations to ever make public their security concept in order to evaluate all preparations. An international experts' commission visited Switzerland from 25 to 27 June 2007 to evaluate the "National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008". The security experts from six European nations assessed the Security Strategy in itself, as well as the overall preparations for EURO 2008 in Switzerland, as comprehensive and positive. Approximately one year before the kick-off of the world's third-largest sports event, the experts concluded, that the security preparations had already reached an extremely advanced stage. The exchange of experience provided an opportunity to fine-tune the safety and security preparations in Switzerland.

Also evaluated by international experts were the security plans of the host cities within the scope of football matches in 2007. With their security preparations, the host cities are on the right path and on course in the run-up to the EURO 2008, according to Otto Adang of the Netherlands Police Academy. In his report, Adang wrote that the guidelines stipulated in the EU manual for football matches with international dimensions, have already been very well implemented.

39. What will be the cost of security at the EURO 2008?

The Swiss Parliament has earmarked a total of CHF 64.4 million in public funding for security at the EURO 2008. CHF 35.7 million of this amount is to be borne by the Confederation (including CHF 10.5 million from the host cities). The remaining sum of CHF 28.7 million will be covered by the cantons in the form of gratuitous participation in the EURO 2008 intercantonal police operations. These costs are to be understood as additional budgetary expenditure, representing the costs incurred by the security authorities over and above "normal operations". Investments beneficial to the security authorities beyond the EURO 2008 shall not be debited to the EURO 2008 budget.

The cost calculations are always based on a "common situation" scenario, i.e. the assumption that there will be no substantial change between the relevant risk areas in 2005 (when the corresponding Message of the Swiss Federal Government was drafted) and in the run-up to and throughout the EURO 2008. According to the federal decree of 22 June 2006, a reserve of CHF 10 million was earmarked to cover potential higher costs resulting from a changing risk situation. The authority to decide on releasing the reserves, in full or in part lies with the Federal Government (Federal Council).

Moreover, the four host cities/cantons – Basle, Berne, Geneva and Zurich – also have their own budgets for security-related costs.



40. What security milestones still lie ahead before the EURO 2008 kick-off?

Various command and operations exercises will be carried out on the federal, cantonal and host city level until the whistle for the EURO 2008 blows.

At the beginning of May 2008, the Police Information and Coordination Center (PICC) Switzerland starts its full operations on 2 June. Various declarations of intent will be signed in the upcoming weeks. Contacts and the information will be further intensified. We are on the ball: The security situation will continuously be analysed and the measures will be quickly adapted at any time according to need.

The National Coordination Staff of Switzerland will be operational in Berne starting 2 June.

The Border Guard Corps is participating on 26 May in the FRONTEX Joint Operation on the EU exterior border and on 5 June in the operation of the Network of Railroad Police RAILPOL. The duty staff of the Border Guard Corp will be operational starting 5 June.



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Fan support/fan projects

41. What about fan support at EURO 2008?

Fan support/fan projects are not among the duties of the security forces and thus are not part of the “National Swiss Security Strategy for UEFA EURO 2008”. This aspect has become an important supplement to police activities because it may have a preventative effect and thereby contribute to order, peace and security. Fan support at EURO 2008 is based on established cooperation with Football Supporters International Teams (FSI Teams). In addition to comprehensive measures for all visitors and guests, the following fan support measures are envisaged at the EURO 2008 (prevention):

- Appointment of a fan coordinator at the level of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation (in March 2007) who is in close contact with the fan organisations of the national teams;
- Operation of fan embassies in the four host cities and specific fan-related activities in the host cities;
- Mobile fan embassies;
- Fan guide/website: www.fanguide2008.net



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Subsidiary Swiss Armed Forces operations

See also www.armee.ch/euro08

42. What will be the contribution of the Swiss Armed Forces to the security at the EURO 2008?

A one-time engagement of the army in the scope of a civil support service from 2 to 28 June 2008 at the EURO 2008 was approved by a large majority of the Swiss Parliament. Accordingly, up to 15,000 soldiers - staggered in time - may be called in to support the civil authorities during the tournament. Called up will be ten battalions from the areas of command support (radar, radiated beam connections, communication and reconnaissance), three infantry battalions and two logistics battalions. The Swiss Armed Forces shall also draft detachments from the areas of medical services, transport, traffic, military security and canine corps, various military duty commands and air transport and reconnaissance means.

Before and after the EURO 2008, the Swiss Armed Forces will provide engineering support for construction and dismantling tasks involving around 1,000 service personnel. During the UEFA EURO 2008, around 10,000 members of the Swiss Armed Forces will be deployed in support of the host cities according to the current state of planning (April 2008). In the period from 16-22 June, a maximum of 13,000 members of the Swiss Armed Forces will be in service. The reason for this is the standard 3-week duration of refresher courses for the majority of the troops involved; replacements will take place in calendar week 25.

The Swiss Armed Forces catalogue of services has resulted from intensive dialogue between the civil authorities (the host cities) and the Armed Forces. According to the civil requirements, the Swiss Armed Forces shall provide subsidiary services on behalf of the civil authorities in the following areas:

- Support duties in the area of logistics (e.g. materials, vehicles, and equipment), transport, coordinated medical services, traffic control measures and management services;
- Guard duty (protection of objects);
- Engineering support (construction and deconstruction work);
- Airspace monitoring and air police services during limited air traffic;
- Aerial reconnaissance with helicopters and/or drones;
- Air transport;
- Reinforcement of the Border Guard Corps (BGC) by members of the Military Security / professional corps;
- Police support with staff and equipment for convoys and personal security assignments;
- Preparation for the provision of services in the case of B and/or C magnitude events;
- Preparation to provide assistance in case of catastrophe event.

The deployment of troops for the crowd control service is explicitly factored out.



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Around CHF 10 million have been earmarked for the additional costs caused by the deployment of the Swiss Armed Forces over and above the regular repetition courses of the called in troops

43. Will the troops conduct guard duty at the EURO 2008 with loaded weapons?

The civil authorities shall decide where the troops will be deployed in a subsidiary manner, what duties they will perform and how the service is to be provided. Whether the duty will be performed with loaded weapons depends on the assignment and the situation. In charge of the operations will be the civil authorities, though the command will remain with the Armed Forces.

In close cooperation with the host cities, specific codes of conduct were elaborated and approved by the affected cantonal governments to cover the EURO 08 deployment. The Code of Behaviour and the classified Rules of Engagement (ROE) are printed on pocket cards. There are three different types of pocket cards:

- Rules of Engagement for unarmed deployment;
- Rules of Engagement for deployment with weapon (weapons only to be used for self-defence or emergency assistance);
- Rules of engagement for deployment with weapons (use of weapons possible to complete the mission).

Within the scope of deployment-related training (einsatzbezogenen Ausbildung (EBA)), the troops get specific activity. The application of the ROE and behaviour represent an essential component of the deployment preparations.

Whether civil objects will be guarded, and to what degree, is basically decided by the civil client. For military objects and infrastructure the decision lies with the military commandants in charge. The concrete execution of the assignment will be determined on site and within the parameters of the Rules of Engagement.

44. Will drones be used at the EURO 2008?

The Swiss Armed Forces ADS 95 "Ranger" drone is an unmanned flying object used for reconnaissance. It may be used in a subsidiary manner by the civil authorities for the monitoring of traffic streams or gatherings of people. This enables a more efficient deployment of police forces.

The host cities of Zurich and Basle will use this military tool during the EURO 2008. The Bernese police commandant in charge of operation will decide upon any requests for the deployment of the Air Force according to the situation. Due to technical reasons, the use of drones is not possible in Geneva. The video recordings will be transmitted live to the police operation centres. While doing so, the identification of individuals or auto registration plates is not possible and the pictures will not be recorded on behalf of the civil authorities.



45. To what degree will air traffic be limited around the football stadiums during the EURO 2008?

The Swiss Federal Government has decided to limit civil air traffic in Switzerland on match days during the EURO 2008. This limitation will take effect two hours before the beginning of a game and last for a period of six hours. The determination of the airspace thus affected will take place in accordance with the specific threat situation.

If no indications of a threat exist, then the limitations will apply for a radius of 12 nautical miles (ca. 22 km) from the mid-point of the stadium, up to a height of 10,000 feet above sea level (ca. 2,000 meters above sea level), with the exception of Geneva, where the upper limit, due to the limited airspace, was set at 11,500 feet above sea level (3,500 meters above sea level). Should the threat situation be considered to be critical, the Department of Defense, Civil Protection and Sport can extend the limitation zones to an area of 25 nautical miles (ca. 45 km) in circumference from the affected football stadium. Due to the increased media interest in the opening match on 7 June 2008 in Basle, the radius was set at 25 nautical miles.

The limitation for civil air transport does not mean that flights will be generally prohibited in the affected areas. According to Article 12 of the Ordinance regarding the protection of sovereignty of airspace (VWL, SR 748.111.1) (Verordnung über die Wahrung der Lufthoheit), the Commander of The Swiss Air Force can permit flights in the affected areas and also place stipulations upon such permission. If no particular threat situation exists, the general intention is to permit airline and charter flights to and from the airports in Basle, Bern, Geneva and Zurich, as well as rescue flights. This procedure will be modified if the threat situation should change.



PROJECT ORGANISATION
SWISS PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Stadium safety and security

46. What is the strategy to guarantee safety and security in the stadiums?

The Swiss Football Association and Euro 2008 SA are responsible for safety and security in the stadiums. The police shall provide the organisers advice on the planning and implementation of appropriate measures. UEFA has issued stadium regulations for the EURO 2008, which include, among others, instruction on access controls and allowed an forbidden objects may or may not be brought into the stadiums.⁶

Effective access control will have priority at the stadiums. The issued UEFA regulations permit no standing room the EURO 2008. A maximum of four tickets will be sold per person and a ban on alcohol will be in place in the stadiums. Closed security perimeters will be established around the stadiums at which individual checks will be carried out to ensure that no dangerous objects or weapon reach the stadiums or their surroundings.

47. Will biometric identification systems be used at EURO 2008?

In principle, the stadium operators and/or the corresponding clubs, associations or organisers are responsible for safety and security in the stadiums. Under private law, these operators/organisers are entitled to test and use systems of this kind. Tests have in fact already taken place, e.g. in the framework of a large-scale test run in Berne.

The responsible members of the EURO 2008 Security Sector followed this test run with interest. Developments and experience in this field will show whether and to what extent these identification systems will be used at the EURO 2008. However, as access controls concern safety and security in the stadiums, it remains the organiser's responsibility to use biometric identification systems.

The question of access controls was addressed at the second round table on combating violence in sports, attended by representatives of Swiss Olympic, the sports associations/leagues, the Confederation and the cantons. The participants recognised that the test of biometric face identification systems in stadiums was an important step in this field. They concluded that these measures should be introduced if an initial test run should prove successful, re-affirming that depriving troublemakers of their anonymity was an important prerequisite for the effective enforcement of stadium bans. Implementation of the measures would be targeted toward the regular championship operation.

⁶ http://www.uefa.com/multimediafiles/download/competitions/euro_/509680_download.pdf

Miscellaneous

48. What measures are to be applied to prevent human trafficking and forced prostitution?

There were fears of a massive increase in prostitution and human trafficking in the run-up to the World Cup in Germany. However these fears proved to be unfounded. Similarly, no major increase in human trafficking or forced prostitution is to be expected in the context of the EURO 2008 in Switzerland. Tighter police controls and prevention campaigns by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) will nevertheless be necessary.

The UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation has decided to give financial support to a campaign against women trafficking and forced prostitution in the framework of the EURO 2008. This decision was based on an in-depth analysis of events at the 2006 Football World Cup. Following the examination of the various submissions, the association "Kampagne Euro 08 gegen Frauenhandel and Zwangsprostitution" ("EURO 08 campaign against women trafficking and forced prostitution") is to be granted a total sum of CHF 100,000 as seed capital to launch a public prevention campaign in Switzerland. The association is a broadly-based coalition of charities, counselling agencies, church societies and civil society organisations.

49. Will it be possible to relax the ban on night flights?

The Federal Council has approved an ordinance regarding night flights during the EURO 2008 in Switzerland. The special ordinance regulates the permissibility of flights for match visitors and teams that are directly associated with the EURO 2008 between 10:00 pm and 6:00 am for the period of 7 June to 30 June 2008. This should make it possible to handle the large number of visitors anticipated.

A maximum of 20 departures are possible per match day and airport. The regulation is limited to only what is absolutely essential. Only flights for match visitors and teams will be possible, however, no so-called VIP flights. The minimum size of the aircraft has also been determined. At the Geneva and Zurich airports only planes with more than 95 seats and in Bern-Belp, with at least 28 seats, will be permitted. In addition, only one plane may be used for team flights.

The French official in charge of the Basle-Mulhouse Airport have also decided to relax the night flight prohibition.

50. Is a terrorist attack to be expected at the EURO 2008?

For those who intend to commit acts of terrorism, major sports events may serve as a potential target for attacks or acts of propaganda. These mega-events are the focus of world attention and gather huge crowds of people at a few locations.



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In regard to terrorism, it must be stated once more that Switzerland and Austria are part of the Western European threat zone and that a major event such as the EURO 2008 could well be a rewarding goal from the perspective of terrorists. However, it can again be emphasized that so far there is no evidence of concrete actions in preparation of an attack on Switzerland or the EURO 2008.

In regard to violent extremists, it must first be emphasized that neither the left nor the right extremist scenes have made a topic of using the EURO 2008 as a target for actions. Moreover, it is clear that the developments over the coming weeks and months on the burning political issues in the world could have a potential impact on the security situation.

Switzerland has the necessary structures to assess the risk situation and for the mutual exchange of information: These structures will also be used for the EURO 2008. The closer the EURO 2008 approaches, the clearer the overall picture will be so that the necessary measures can be taken accordingly, as far as possible.

51. Will the players and VIPs be granted protection?

The EURO 2008 will be visited by a host of state guests and endangered persons. The joint organisation of the EURO 2008 by Switzerland and Austria accordingly requires a coordinated – and, as far as possible, a uniform – approach to VIP protection in the two countries. As far as Switzerland is concerned, persons protected under international law (representatives of foreign states, international organisations and other subjects of international law) are covered by police protection measures implemented on behalf of the Federal Security Service (FSS).

During the EURO 2008, the participating teams will be regarded as the sports representatives of their respective states and as such will be granted police protection, as appropriate. When transferring to and from the airports, team hotels, training camps and the stadiums, the teams will be guided or escorted by the police, according to the situation.

Protection measures may be ordered for other endangered persons or groups of persons in the event of a particular threat. Further-reaching police measures for the protection of public personalities not classified as endangered persons are not envisaged.

52. Is there to be a ban on alcohol consumption at the EURO 2008 in Switzerland?

For many fans, alcohol consumption will be part and parcel of their EURO 2008 experience. Problematic alcohol consumption at large-scale events may have serious consequences and provoke accidents, damage to property and violence. To ensure that the EURO 2008 remains a positive event for all and in the interests of public security, the main aims in the field of prevention are to prevent alcohol-related problems as far as possible and to ensure compliance with the legislation on the protection of minors. Accordingly, the Working Party on “Alcohol Prevention at the EURO 2008,” consisting of municipal, cantonal and national partners, has drawn up recommendations for alcohol prevention at the EURO 2008. As an initial measure, the working party recommends that certain conditions be attached to the authorisation to sell alcoholic beverages. This includes: These conditions include information on legislation on the protection of minors with corresponding information boards, trained service staff, advertising restrictions, supply of inexpensive and attractive soft drinks, limits on the quantity of alcohol



beverages sold, restrictions on the opening times of alcohol sales points, sale of light and alcohol-free beer as well as complimentary or low-cost mineral/drinking water for all. It is the responsibility of the competent authorities of the cantons and host cities to implement the corresponding measures.

According to the UEFA security guidelines, the serving of alcoholic beverages will be prohibited in the stadiums.

53. How is the visa question to be dealt with for visitors to the EURO 2008?

To facilitate the issuing of visa within the scope of the EURO 2008, the Schengen visa to be issued by Austria for the EURO 2008 will also entitle the holder to temporary entry to Switzerland (and Liechtenstein). Visitors to the EURO 2008 who wish to travel to both countries must submit their visa application to the Austrian authorities. However, the visa will only be recognised by Switzerland after Swiss authorities have conducted an inspection of their criminal, foreigner and asylum records.

In the so-called hot spot countries, the Swiss controls will be carried out in the Austrian embassies by the visa officials sent for this purpose by the Federal Office for Migration. Turkey and Russia have been determined as hot spot nations, which due to the qualification of both these countries in the tournament; means that many visa applications can be expected. This procedure should make it possible to be able to rapidly and unbureaucratically process a large number of visa applications while maintaining public security and order.

54. What will be done about the trade in black market tickets at the EURO 2008?

Both the organiser and the security agencies have an equal interest in stamping out the trade in black market tickets. In principle, however, combating the black market trade is the responsibility of the organiser. UEFA has laid down comprehensive rules for the sale and use of tickets in its "Ticketing terms and conditions UEFA EURO 2008" which impose strict limitations on the free resale of tickets and limits the sales price to the face value of the tickets. Any ticket holders failing to comply with these terms and conditions will be refused entry or expelled from the stadium with no right to refund. UEFA has already taken action against the widespread trafficking of tickets in the run-up to the EURO 2008. A total of 20,000 issued tickets were annulled and then distributed among the orders on the waiting list.

Switzerland and Austria have decided against the definition of trade in black market tickets as a statutory crime. From the point of view of the state, "private" sale of tickets is not a criminal offence. In contrast, ticket forgery and the sale of forged tickets are liable to prosecution. These offences will also be pursued and prosecuted by the police.

55. UEFA is not selling personalised tickets – does that not imply the risk of hooligan fans purchasing legal tickets and gaining access to the stadiums?

The risk of hooligans known to UEFA gaining access to the stadiums in Switzerland and in Austria with black market tickets on account of the fact that the ticketing procedure is only partly personalised is relatively low. The vast majority of hooligan fans are known to the police in the



participating, neighbouring and transit states and registered as potential troublemakers. And there are tried and tested ways and means of identifying these hooligans on their way to a match and preventing them from gaining access to the stadium or even entering the host countries, Austria and Switzerland.



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