

**Report on Compliance by Austria  
with the European Convention  
on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour  
at Sports Events**





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**European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour  
at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches (T-RV)**

**Project on Compliance with Commitments  
Austria's compliance with the Convention**

**Reports by:**

**Austria  
The Evaluation Team**

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## **A. REPORT BY AUSTRIA**

### **1. Introduction**

Austria does not have a strong tradition of violent conflicts at sports events, which can thus not be considered a particular threat. With few exceptions on a national level, the public is presented with a peaceful, incident-free picture. Austrian fans abroad are considered friendly visitors, and are not associated with the kind of violent confrontations that are typical for the international football scene.

However, as Austria does not remain unaffected by international developments, security services, federations, and clubs, were forced to acknowledge an increase in the aggression potential of problematic fans in recent years. While the number of fans belonging to category C – the so-called hooligans – remained more or less constant, the fan mentality of the “ultras movement”, which was imported from Italy, proved to be alive and kicking.

A concerted national effort was made after the incidents during the football World Cup in Lens, France, in 1998. As a consequence of these incidents, a number of measures were taken in order to prevent similar excesses of violence from happening in Austria, especially with a view to EURO 2008. The Co-operation of clubs, federation, the police forces, and communal institutions was intensified in order to counteract possible sources of danger. The concept of crime prevention acquired a new status, and was integrated in a new strategic package together with extended tactical concepts for the police forces.

With a view to the European Championship that is going to be held in Austria and Switzerland in 2008, a central database of offenders is currently being set up. As the eyes of the world are going to be upon Austrian in four years' time, we must start working on the necessary preparations, measures, and concepts now.

### **2. Organisation of Football in Austria**

#### **2.1 Bundesliga (Premier League)**

Austria first introduced official football championships in 1911. Today, the Bundesliga is responsible for the championships of the two highest divisions in Austria (professional football in the T-Mobile Bundesliga and Red Zac Erste Liga), and is jointly responsible for the Toto-Jugendliga (youth football league). Together with the clubs, the Bundesliga represents professional football in Austria.

The Bundesliga is organised as a non-profit making association. The 20 member clubs – 10 in the T-Mobile Bundesliga, 10 in the Red Zac Ersten Liga – are full members of the Association. The Bundesliga is represented by the executive board. .

##### **2.1.1 Clubs**

###### **2.1.1.1 T-Mobile Bundesliga**

The highest Austrian division (premier league) is referred to as the T-Mobile Bundesliga after the name of its sponsor, and consists of ten clubs. During the course of a playing season, 36 rounds are played. The club at the bottom of the league is automatically relegated to the

second-highest division after the end of the championship (Red Zac Erste Liga). The champion of the Red Zac Erste Liga is promoted to the T-Mobile Bundesliga.

During the first 9 rounds (454 games) of the highest division of the season 2004/05, the clubs welcomed a total of 329,355 fans. This amounts to an average of 7,319 spectators per game, which more or less corresponds to last year's average.

The individual clubs in comparison:

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Average</b>
SK Rapid Wien	60,175	12,035
SV Mattersburg	56,285	11,257
Liebherr GAK	37,040	9,260
SV Wüstenrot Salzburg	40,105	8,021
FC Wacker Tirol	31,432	7,858
FK Austria Magna	28,880	7,220
SK Puntigamer Sturm Graz	32,905	6,581
FC Superfund	20,485	4,097
Casino SW Bregenz	15,700	3,925
Nordea Admira	6,348	1,587

Austria was listed as number 16 in the entrance list for the UEFA club competitions, which meant that the clubs of the T-Mobile Bundesliga were only able to claim qualification places for the Champions League and the UEFA Cup in the season 2004/05. The Austrian champions (Liebherr GAK) thus had to enter the Champions League during the second qualification round. As the team from Graz survived the second qualification round, but lost against Liverpool F.C. during the third round, they were allowed to play in the first round of the UEFA Cup, where Liebherr GAK won against the Bulgarian team PFC Litex Lovech and thus got through to the newly created group phase of the UEFA Cup.

The clubs that came second and third in the division and the national cup winner also had to enter the UEFA Cup in the second qualification round. Only the Austrian runner-up FK Austria Magna was able to qualify for the group phase of the UEFA Cup.

#### 2.1.1.2 Red Zac Erste Liga

The second-highest Austrian division is referred to as the Red Zac Erste Liga according to the name of its sponsor, and also consists of ten clubs. Analogous to the highest division, 36 rounds are played in the Erste Liga in one playing season. The champion of the Red Zac Erste Liga is automatically promoted to the T-Mobile Bundesliga. The two clubs at the bottom of the division compete for a place in the Erste Liga with the champions of the regional leagues in relegation games.

For the season of 2005/06, the clubs agreed on a fundamental change. From next year onwards, the second-highest division in Austria will have a total of 12 member clubs. This innovative step was made possible by automatically promoting the three champions of the third-class regional leagues to the Red Zac Erste Liga, thus cancelling the need for relegation games. The club at the bottom of the second-highest division is relegated to its appropriate regional league.

During the first quarter 2004/05, the number of spectators in the stadiums of the Red Zac Erste Liga decreased from 71,990 to 59,756 (=1,328 per game). This decrease is due to the fact that two audience magnets, Mattersburg and Wacker Tirol, were promoted to the T-Mobile Bundesliga at the end of the last two playing seasons. The Tyrolean derby between SV Bio Perlinger Wörgl – FC Wacker Tirol, which thus could not take place last year, already explains more than half of the decrease in spectators' numbers.

The individual clubs in comparison:

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Average</b>
SC Austria Lustenau	9,928	2,482
FC Kelag Kärnten	11,690	2,338
SV Kletzl Ried	10,280	2,056
LASK Linz	5,844	1,461
Enjo SCR Altsch	6,045	1,209
SV Stadtwerke Kapfenberg	4,985	997
DSV Leoben	3,120	780
FC Gratkorn	3,800	760
SC InterWetten.com	2,552	638
SV Bio Perlinger Wörgl	1,512	378

### 2.1.1.3 Football Fans

As is common also on an international level, security police in Austria divides football fans and stadium visitors in categories A, B, and C.

- A - Fan: interest is purely football-based, normal clothing;
- B - Fan: interest is mostly football-based, but violent tendencies may emerge under the influence of alcohol. Normal clothing or fan clothing;
- C - Fan: moderately interested in the game, uses this platform for physical confrontations. Clothing: casual, expensively fashionable.

Austria is estimated to have approximately 180-220 C-fans and about 800-900 B-fans nationwide. Strongholds of problematic fans (categories B and C) are the T-Mobile Bundesliga clubs SK Rapid Wien, FK Austria Memphis MAGNA, SV Wüstenrot Salzburg, FC Wacker Tirol, and, to a lesser extent, Liebherr GAK and SK Puntigamer Sturm Graz.

In the Red Zac Erste Liga, few or no occurrences of violent fan groups have been registered. In individual cases and at irregular intervals, problematic fan behaviour is displayed at games of LASK Linz, FC Kelag Kärnten, SV Kletzl Ried, and DSV Leoben.

## 2.2 Österreichischer Fußballbund (Austrian Football Federation)

With 285,000 male and female players in 2,309 clubs that take part in a regulated championship procedure every week, football is not only anchored in the largest sport association in the country, it is also – together with skiing – the favourite sport of the Austrians. Football has a high status and a long tradition in Austria. More than 600,000 Austrians are involved in football events as players, officials, or spectators every weekend.

The first Austrian football clubs – the “First Vienna Football Club” and the “Cricketers” were founded in Vienna as early as 1894. In 1904, the Austrian Football Federation was set up, and in 1905, Austria became a member of the International Football Association FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association). In 1908, the fifth FIFA congress was held in Vienna.

### 2.2.1 National Team

The Austrian national team qualified for the final round of the World Cup seven times, and reached rank 3 in 1954, rank 4 in 1934, rank 7 in 1978, and rank 8 in 1982. The Austrian amateur team won the silver medal at the Olympic football tournament in Berlin in 1936, and became European champion in Spain in 1967.

As a rule, the games of the national team take place in the “Ernst Happel stadium” in Vienna, which was built to accommodate a much larger audience before its renovation. On 30 October, 1960, a record attendance of 90,726 spectators at the international game Austria vs. Spain (3:0) was registered. Since 1968, the national team has often played in stadiums in the federal provinces. In recent years, the modern arenas in Graz and Innsbruck have become particularly popular in this respect.

The current statistics of the national team show 635 international games, 270 victories, 132 draws, and 233 defeats. However, especially in recent years, mediocre performances have led to a steady descent in the FIFA ranking. According to the most recent announcement (September 2004), Austria is currently only number 90 in the ranking (as a comparison: Switzerland is number 49).

### 2.2.2 Liabilities for Events

According to article 6 of the UEFA disciplinary regulation, member associations and clubs are liable for the behaviour of their players, officials, and all other persons who fulfil a task on behalf of a federation or a club. This means that the respective federation and/or club are responsible for order and security in the stadium area before, during, and after the game, unless the federation and/or club are able to prove that all mandatory precautions were taken to prevent incidents.

For the purpose of implementing art. 6 of the UEFA disciplinary regulation, the Austrian Football Federation has decided that the organiser shall be the party:

- a) on whose account the event takes place (e.g. federation, club),



- b) who has registered the event with the authority, if no money transaction has taken place,
- c) if this distinction is unclear, the party on whose area the event takes place.

### **3. Organisation of Security Services / Legal Basis for Counteracting Violence in Sports**

The administration of public safety is the realm of the public security authorities: the Directorate General for Public Security (Generaldirektion für öffentliche Sicherheit), which presides over the Public Security Authorities (Sicherheitsdirektionen) that are set up for each of the nine several provinces, and which in turn preside over the authorities of the lowest instance, the Federal Police Authorities (Bundespolizeibehörden) and the District Administration Authorities (Bezirksverwaltungsbehörden) (cf. art. 78 a-c Federal Constitutional Act, BVG).

The Directorate General for Public Security is part of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, and is authorised to issue directives to the Public Security Authorities as their superordinate authority and, if need be, their appellate court. It is presided over by the Director General for Public Security (Generaldirektor für die öffentliche Sicherheit).

Police units are formations set up according to military patterns, armed or at least uniformed, which carry out tasks that are commonly considered police activities (cf. art. 78d, Federal Constitutional Act, BVG). They are auxiliary organs of the security authorities and must follow the orders they receive from the authority they belong to. Their actions are assigned to the authority for which the police units act as auxiliary organs in the individual situations.

The organs of public security services are the Federal Gendarmerie (Bundesgendarmerie), the Federal Security Guard (Bundessicherheitswache), Criminal Police (Kriminalbeamtenkorps), and individual Municipal Constabularies (Gemeindevachkörper). Apart from security police functions, the security authorities are also responsible for passport and registration procedures, the aliens' police, the monitoring of persons entering and leaving the federal territory, use of ammunition, firearms, and explosives, press issues, and issues pertaining to associations and assemblies (cf. §2 section 2, Law on Security Police, Sicherheitspolizeigesetz). The security police are responsible for maintaining law, order, and security, and are obliged to provide general assistance (especially in averting dangers and threats).

The most important interior regulations concerning the prevention of violence at sports events, especially at football games, are contained in the Federal Law on Security Police (Sicherheitspolizeigesetz). Furthermore, the legal basis for the use of personal data and international data exchange is contained in the Federal Law on International Police Co-operation (Polizeikooperationsgesetz), and the Federal Law on the Protection of Personal Data (Datenschutzgesetz 2000).

Apart from the relevant regulations contained in the Federal Law from 23 January 1974 on punishable actions (cf. §§ 125 ff damage to property, §§ 83 ff bodily harm, § 91 affray), offences under administrative law are particularly important (cf. §§ 81,82 Federal Law on Security Police, breach of the peace, aggressive behaviour towards organs of public security). Further regulations for a proper course of events are laid down in the Laws on the Organisation of Public Events in the individual provinces and in the appropriate stadium regulations.

Furthermore, important competences of the Austrian police force abroad, such as interventions on foreign territory, are regulated in the Agreement Between the Austrian Federal Government and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the Co-operation of Police Authorities and Customs Officials in the Border Areas, in the Agreement Between the Republic of Austria, the Swiss Confederation, and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the Cross-Border Co-operation of Security and Customs Authorities, and in the Convention Applying the Schengen Agreement.

#### **4. Executive Measures**

##### 4.1 Measures Taken by the Austrian Bundesliga

###### 4.1.1 General

The security directives of the Austrian Bundesliga are mandatory instructions applying to all competitions of the Austrian Bundesliga for the organisers and the participating clubs. They regulate the security measures taken for protecting the spectators, maintaining security in the stadium, and preventing riots on the part of the spectators. The directives are subject to the disciplinary authority of the Austrian Bundesliga, which, in case the directives are disregarded, imposes disciplinary punishment upon the clubs. The provisions of the security directives apply to the two highest professional football leagues (T-Mobile Bundesliga and Red Zac Erste Liga)

They aim at ensuring that

- spectators enter the correct sector of the stadium;
- known or potential troublemakers, or persons who constitute a security risk due to the influence of alcohol or drugs are prevented from entering the stadium;
- persons who have been banned from the stadium are prevented from entering it.

The organiser has the right to record the personal data of persons who violate the stadium regulations and/or venue regulations, or who are arrested or reported by the security services, or to have this data recorded by a private security service.

Furthermore, the organiser has the right to pass on this data to the Austrian Football Federation, the Bundesliga office, to all other clubs of the Bundesliga, and to the security authorities.

###### 4.1.2 Tickets

###### 4.1.2.1 Ticket Sales

In principle, the two playing clubs should agree on the number of tickets that will be made available to the fans of the away side. However, the home side may exert the following rights, if required by the security situation:

- issue of a limited number of tickets to the away side. Unused tickets for the away sector may not be resold;
- allocation of tickets to a specific part of the stadium;
- no allocation of tickets to certain clubs (subject to the approval of the Austrian Bundesliga).

Any form of misuse of tickets or identity cards shall result in their confiscation and invalidation, the loss of the money paid, and possibly legal steps.

#### 4.1.2.2 Separation of Spectators in the Stadium

In consultation with the security authorities, the organiser must distribute the tickets in such a way that the optimum separation of the different fan groups is ensured. The spectators must be informed of this measure. Furthermore, it should be announced that spectators that are found to be in the wrong sector may be expelled from the stadium or sent to the correct sector.

#### 4.1.2.3 Marking of Tickets

If 20% or more of all the tickets intended for sale are given to the away side or an Organisation, the face of the tickets must be marked with the name of the club or the Organisation (e.g. stamp), to ensure that the distributors can be identified quickly and the separation process is thus facilitated.

#### 4.1.2.4 Measures Taken Against Forgeries

Ticket for “risk games” should be protected from forgeries using state-of-the-art technology. All security forces employed in the stadium must be acquainted with these measures in order to ensure that forged tickets are quickly detected.

If the suspicion arises that forged tickets are being used, the organiser must immediately inform the security authority.

#### 4.1.2.5 Steward Systems

With a view to the European Championship 2008, the Austrian Bundesliga is planning to train stewards for the Bundesliga clubs. Such stewards would receive special training and maintain intensive contact with the fan clubs.

Future stewards are initially invited to take part in a selection procedure, during which their suitability for this responsible position is determined. They then receive intensive training in then handling of fans of the individual clubs. Special focus is placed on psychological training in this context. The stewards shall also be employed during away games for the supervision of the fans of the away side. The incurred costs are covered by the security fund, which is intended for precisely such activities, and is funded out of the financial penalties that are paid by the clubs.

### 4.1.3 Measures Taken in the Stadium

#### 4.1.3.1 Stadium Inspection

The stadium must be inspected by authorised expert firms and/or expert consultants, in consultation with the responsible local authorities. The stadium administration must present the responsible local authority with the necessary statements and reports on the operational safety of the stadium to the responsible local authority for certification purposes. The issuing of such statements and reports must not date back more than two years prior to the day of the game. Upon request of the Austrian Bundesliga, the Bundesliga club must hand over such statements and reports.

#### 4.1.3.2 Crisis Contact Group

The crisis contact group consists of the head of operations of the security authority, the security official of the club, the head of operations of the private security service, the medical service, the fire brigade, the representative of the organizing authority and the stadium manager. In the case of a risk game, a referee observer from the Austrian Bundesliga is also consulted.

In case of an emergency, the members of this group must immediately convene in an agreed place (room) after a short, coded signal that is announced over the tannoy system.

#### 4.1.3.3 Official Check

Prior to the opening of the stadium to the spectators, an official check must be carried out by the authority, during which the compliance with authority regulations and with the security directives is assessed. The result of this check is recorded in writing.

#### 4.1.3.4 Audience Inspection

##### 4.1.3.4.1 General:

In principle, the inspection of the audience should take place on two levels. This double inspection procedure is mandatory for risk games. Spectators are first checked at the outer stadium fence by stewards/ the private security service. At this stage, it must be ensured that only ticket holders are allowed to proceed to the second inspection point (ticket inspection) at the turnstiles.

##### 4.1.3.4.2 Forbidden Objects

Spectators are forbidden to take with them any kind of object that could be thrown or hurled on the field or at the stands, or which could otherwise be used to disturb or endanger order and safety in the stadium. This provision particularly refers to weapon-like objects (e.g. umbrellas with wooden or metal tips), knives, bottle openers, gas horns, large key rings, single batteries, iron rods and pieces, stones, thermos bottles, crash helmets, bicycles, flagpoles longer than 1.3 m or thicker than 2 cm.

The stewards/ private security services have the right to detect and confiscate forbidden objects during the spectator's entry in the stadium by checking his/her bags, other containers, and clothing.

The organiser and the steward service agree on whether a cloakroom will be set up where confiscated objects can be stored and handed back to their rightful owner upon the request of the latter. Spectators who refuse to hand over forbidden objects may be removed from the site without refund of the ticket price, or may be banned from entering.

##### 4.1.3.4.3 Permitted Objects

Unless other provisions apply, the following functional objects may freely be taken to all sectors in a quantity of one item per person: Mobile telephones, cameras with batteries, film and video cameras with batteries, walkmans and Discmans with batteries, medications of all kinds (upon evidence also syringes and glass containers), keys.

It is forbidden to bring any kind of bottles (including plastic bottles) and cans.

#### 4.1.2.4.4 Fan Choreography

Fan choreographies are organised activities on the part of the fans that allow them to manifest a form of “fan culture”, and for which the following regulations must be complied with:

The desired fan choreography must be announced by the time of the official check – which in principle takes place two hours before the beginning of the game – at the latest. The choreography must be announced to the security official of the organizing club in an informal manner. Fan clubs of the home team may announce recurring fan choreographies for the entire season.

If the prerequisite of prior announcement is complied with, and the appropriate legal basis (e.g. mayor’s decree) has been created, approval of the choreography is given during the official check. This decision is taken unanimously by the authority representatives, the administration of the stadium, and the representatives of the organisers, after a hearing of the head of operations of the security authority and the fan supervision.

Pyrotechnic articles are forbidden on principle. In case exceptions are granted by a mayor’s decree in individual cases, representatives of the fan clubs that are known by name must ensure that the number and category of pyrotechnic objects that are brought to the stadium are inspected according to the license. Pyrotechnic objects must not be taken to the stands on any account.

The type and scale of the fan choreography must be recorded in the protocol of the authority check. Additional security regulations (e.g. water and/or sand buckets) also apply. In principle, the organizing club is responsible for such security measures.

In case of non-approval, reasons must be given for the rejection.

Examples for fan choreographies:

- pyrotechnics: on the basis of the mayor’s decree;
- drums: on the basis of prior announcement with a name list, maximum number of 12 drums per club;
- megaphone: on the basis of prior announcement with a name list, maximum number of 3 drums per club;
- telescopes poles: on the basis of prior announcement with a name list, in the fan sector only at the beginning of the two halves and after goals have been scored;
- rolling flags: on the basis of prior announcement with the name of the person responsible, only at the beginning of the two halves;
- oversize flags: on the basis of prior announcement with the name of the person responsible, only at the beginning of the two halves;
- oversize placards and transparents: on the basis of prior announcement with the name of the person responsible; the entering of the edge of the playing field or the fence during the mounting/dismantling process must be laid down precisely during the official check.

#### 4.1.3.5 Security Measures for Players

Players and game officials must be protected before and during the game on the way from the team bus to the changing rooms and back, and from any spectators entering the field.

#### 4.1.3.6 Sale of Drinks

The public sale of alcohol may be forbidden by decree during risk games. All drinks sold or distributed in the stadium must be contained in open paper or plastic cups that cannot be used for dangerous purposes.

#### 4.1.3.7 Tannoy System

Every stadium must be equipped with a tannoy system that can be heard within and outside the stadium. The security authority must have the possibility to use this system at any time. The control point for the tannoy system should be in the immediate vicinity of the control room.

Announcements made over the tannoy system must not contain political messages or messages that discriminate either of the teams.

#### 4.1.3.8 Video Surveillance

All stadiums should be equipped with permanent surveillance cameras inside and outside the stadium. These cameras should enable the security authorities to monitor and observe the spectators at all access and entry points to the stadium, and in all spectator areas in the stadium. The cameras are operated by representative of the security authority from the control room.

#### 4.1.3.9 Video Wall

If the stadium is equipped with a video wall, it is forbidden to replay controversial game situations during and after the game and during the interval.

#### 4.1.4 Political Actions/Racism

The stadium and its immediate vicinity must not be used for political actions before, during, and after Bundesliga events. Especially the dissemination of political slogans is forbidden.

The representatives of the organisers and the security authorities must immediately terminate provocative actions (unacceptable verbal provocations of players or opposite fans on the part of the spectators, racist behaviour, provocative banners, etc.) and remove offensive material.

#### 4.1.5 Stadium Bans

##### 4.1.5.1 General

Stadium bans aim at excluding persons who have committed actions that are a danger to public security from Bundesliga events for a limited period of time.

#### 4.1.5.2 Types of Stadium Bans

The local ban is imposed by the organizing club and refers to the respective home stadium. A countrywide ban is imposed by the security commission of the Bundesliga on the basis of an application to this effect.

#### 4.1.5.3 Imposition/Threat of Stadium Bans

Prior to the imposition/threat of a stadium ban, the organizing club must involve the security authority and/or its executive organ in the decision-making process.

#### 4.1.5.4 Cause, Type, and Duration of Stadium Bans

The following offences incur a stadium ban of the indicated length:

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| • repeated climbing over the barriers   | local/2 months       |
| • repeated aggressive behaviour towards the stewards/security organs                                | local/2 months       |
| • repeated use of pyrotechnics in the sector  | local/2 months       |
| • throwing of dangerous objects on the pitch  | local/2 months       |
| • repeated confiscation of forbidden objects  | local/2 months       |
| • reports on the grounds of bodily harm   | local/6 months       |
| • reports on the grounds of damage to property  | local/6 months       |
| • reports on the grounds of civil disorder  | local/6 months       |
| • throwing of pyrotechnic objects at fan groups or on the field                                     | nationwide/6 months  |
| • repeated offences or reports  | nationwide/6 months  |
| • attacks on players, referees, trainers, independent of reports under criminal law                 | nationwide/6 months  |
| • reports on the grounds of grievous bodily harm  | nationwide/12 months |
| • reports on the grounds of severe damage to property   | nationwide/12 months |
| • reports on the grounds of breach of the peace   | nationwide/12 months |
| • reports on the grounds of other criminal offences   | nationwide/12 months |
| • reports on the grounds of breaching the Nazi Prohibition Act (Verbotsgesetz)                      | nationwide/24 months |
| • offences that incur high financial costs for the club and/or the stadium administration           | nationwide/24 months |
| • offences that were committed by several members of a fan group in a concerted, coordinated manner | nationwide/24 months |

#### 4.1.5.5 Cancellation of Stadium Bans

The cancellation of stadium bans is the responsibility of the organizing club and, in case of nationwide stadium bans, of the Bundesliga security commission. Again, the security authorities must be involved in the decision-taking process. The decision is taken on the basis of a future prognosis of the behaviour of the person concerned.



#### 4.1.5.6 Information/Administration of Stadium Bans

If a local stadium ban was imposed, the Bundesliga office is notified by the organizing club. The Bundesliga in turn informs the National Football Information Point (Nationale Fußballinformationsstelle) in the Federal Ministry of the Interior of all stadium bans.

#### 4.1.5.7 Enforcement

The security authority has no legal entitlement to

- impose stadium bans;
- enforce stadium bans inside and outside the stadium.

Currently, the most important tools at the disposal of the security authorities are the sending-off and expelling of persons according to decree (§§ 36, 38, Law on Security Police, Sicherheitspolizeigesetz). All provisions on measures according to the Law on Security Police and/or the Code of Criminal Procedure remain unaffected by this regulation. The club, or whoever else holds the right of the occupier of premises to undisturbed possession, furthermore has the possibility of instituting proceedings on the basis of trespass.

#### 4.1.6 Security Officer

Every club must name one employee of the club as the security official to the Bundesliga office.

The responsibilities of the official are as follows:

- to inform the Bundesliga office of unusual security-relevant events before, during, and after Bundesliga games;
- to organize the authority check;
- to hold security meetings 4 weeks prior to the beginning of a season at the latest, and in special situations (risk games), together with representatives of the owner of the stadium, the medical service, the fire brigade, the steward service, and particularly the security authority;
- to collect information on the fans, their readiness to use violence and their habits in this respects, and to pass on this information to the security officials of other clubs, travel agencies, fan clubs, and security authorities;
- to train the stewards.

#### 4.1.7 Security Commission

1) In consultation with the responsible authorities, the Austrian Bundesliga has set up a security commission, consisting of representatives of the Bundesliga, the security authority, and competent persons from private security services.

2) The security commission is mainly responsible for setting up and monitoring the compliance with the security directives, and deals with all security issues at Bundesliga events. Compliance with the security directives at club level is monitored through checks, some of which are unannounced.

3) The security commission is entitled to report breaches of the security directives to the Austrian Bundesliga.



## 4.2 Measures Taken by the Security Authorities

### 4.2.1 General

The maintenance of security and order during large-scale sporting events shall be safeguarded by the security authority on the basis of strategic planning and preparations, i.e. the target-orientated employment of security forces.

The security directives of the Austrian Bundesliga are only intended as recommendations to the security authorities. The ultimate decision on the necessary extent of security measures is reserved to the security authorities.

In order to prevent the violation of legally protected rights, in particular those of freedom from bodily harm and the intactness of property, particular attention is paid to the movement of fans at sports events, so that riots can be eliminated prior to the actual event. Fan supervision and fan support are thus indispensable and essential parts of security police measures.

#### Forwarding Personal Data to the Organizing Clubs

Violations of the legally protected rights of a spectator at the expense of the organizing club, especially the violation of property rights, can be prevented if the personal data of persons who are already known to the authorities due to repeated damage to property or other punishable offences in the context of football games is forwarded to the organizing clubs.

However, personal data may only be forwarded to legal entities in the following situations:

- in case of repeat offenders
- if the person in question has committed relevant punishable offences, especially in the context of bodily harm and damage to property
- if the data is forwarded to the club only, and not the Bundesliga office, particularly if the legally protected rights of the Bundesliga are not at risk.

Only such data may be forwarded to the club as is necessary for understanding the type and extent of the threat.

### 4.2.2 Fan Supervision

Every Federal Police Authority and every local police department (Landesgendarmeriekommando) that has a Bundesliga football club in its district must provide an appropriate number of trained football contact officers who know the scene, in order to ensure that a continuous exchange of information takes place between the clubs, the fans, the security authorities, and their staff.

The fan supervisors are provided with a Bundesliga card and/or accredited to the ÖFB/UEFA, which enables them to easily access any game.

These specially trained officers are personally known to the fans, and thus not only know the football scene, but also the dangerousness and violence potential of the fan groups.

The officers aim at building a relation of trust through regular contact with the clubs and the fan groups in order to be able to gather important information prior to football events.

At every game of the Austrian football Bundesliga, at games with an international component, and all other sensitive sports events, police officers who are familiar with the relevant scene are deployed for the observation and supervision of fan groups of the away team. The security authorities at the event location thus always have the possibility of contacting these police officers at the scene.

These experienced officers report to the local head of operations (representative of the authority), and are under the latter's command for the duration of the event.

#### 4.2.3 Fan Escorting

Without exception, the escorting of fans is carried out by security police officers in uniform.

The supervision/escorting of fans by security police officers in civilian clothing is only admissible in well-founded exceptional cases (e.g. it is necessary to observe politically motivated fans undercover). However, such escorting activities in civilian clothing may on principle only be carried out by detectives.

In case of potentially violent fans travelling by bus, a mobile escorting service may be ordered.

The escorting of fans that travel by aeroplane is only ordered in exceptional, well-founded cases.

The locally responsible security authority of the away team must report the necessity and the scale of fan supervision and escorting to the National Football Information Point at the Ministry of the Interior.

#### 4.2.4 Reporting Commitments

At games of the T-Mobile Bundesliga, the Red Zac Erste Liga, UEFA and FIFA games, friendship/test matches with international character, and football games that for other reasons are relevant from the point of view of security police (e.g. games of the regional league), the following reporting commitments to the Federal Ministry of the Interior must be complied with:

Prior to every football game that is relevant from a security police point of view, a danger analysis (game evaluation) must take place in consultation with the police officers who act as fan supervisors. The written report is the basis for an appropriate evaluation of the situation, and the instigation of further measures. This report is communicated to the National Football Information Point and the security authority responsible for the venue two days prior to the game at the latest.

Immediately after every game, the game report and the report of the fan supervisor must be communicated to the National Football Information Point. Further football-related reports, notifications, and particularly reports that were made to the police, must be submitted to the National Football Information Point.

#### 4.2.5 Video Surveillance

In case the venue does not fulfil the technological requirements for video surveillance, the security police force shall employ specially trained and equipped documentation teams, particularly during risk games.

If there is a risk at a gathering of numerous persons that a dangerous attack might take place, the security police has the right to determine the personal data of the persons present via image and sound recordings in order to prevent such attacks. However, they shall announce this in such a manner that the information reaches as many potential subjects as possible (via tannoy systems, in the media, etc.).

#### 4.2.6 Protection of the Venue

##### 4.2.6.1 Head of Operations/Operations Control Unit

The general supervision of security issues in connection with the game is the responsibility of the respective head of operations of the security authority. In order to ensure the continuous communication and coordination between the security forces, an operation control unit must be set up, which consists of representatives of the security authority, the steward/private security service, the club, the administration of the stadium, the fire brigade, and the medical service. This control unit shall be provided with a room that affords an unimpaired view of the field and all stadium sectors, is equipped with an electricity and telephone connection, and from which direct access to the tannoy system is possible. Furthermore, it should be possible to directly observe the individual sectors and the area outside the stadium via a video surveillance system.

##### 4.2.6.2 Operational Concept and Operational Meeting

Prior to every game, an operational concept for the fan supervisors and fan escorts is drawn up. This operational concept is implemented in consultation with all relevant Organisational units. For the planning of the operation, the officers who are familiar with the scene have the possibility of consulting competent experts. For a normal game, two fan supervisors are employed, unless it is found on the basis of investigation results that a larger number is required.

During supervision activities abroad, the two supervisors are accompanied by a leading officer, who is in contact with the local head of operations regarding the specific planning of the operation.

##### 4.2.6.3 Classification of Risk Games

The Bundesliga, its clubs, and/or the security authorities have the possibility to classify games as “risk games” if the following conditions apply:

- if incidents have occurred with fans of one or both teams at an earlier point, or on the basis of other extraordinary events;
- if it can be expected that the number of fans of the away team will exceed 20% of the total stadium volume, or 5,000 persons;
- if the stadium is expected to be sold out.

Upon the suggestion of the Austrian Bundesliga, the final decision on whether a game is to be classified as a risk game is taken by the club in consultation with the security authority.

#### 4.2.6.4 Security Meetings

Prior to large-scale sporting events – and prior to all Bundesliga games or games of the national teams – security meetings shall take place. The representative of the authority that is going to perform the monitoring tasks of the security police must be present at these meetings.

If a game is classified as a risk game, a meeting is held one week before the match at the latest, where all parties concerned gather to work out specific measures that will be taken. Among the points laid down in the meeting are the number of the security units that will be deployed, the number of stewards, and the number of first-aid points that will be available at the venue.

All relevant information that is gathered during the security meetings or the authority checks that take place on the day of the game must be sufficiently documented and forwarded to all parties concerned.

The minutes of the security meeting are immediately forwarded to the National Football Information Point at the Ministry of the Interior.

#### 4.2.6.5 Surveillance Units

The number of surveillance units is decided in consideration of the following circumstances:

- type and characteristics of the fan groups, especially their readiness to use violence and the possible rivalry between the individual fan groups;
- significance of the game (e.g. decision on relegation or promotion within the championship, or possible qualification for international competitions);
- unfavourable building structure, especially lack of partitions between fan sectors, etc.
- number of expected spectators

The final decision is taken on the basis of the analysis of the officers who are familiar with the scene.

#### 4.2.6.6 Authority Representative/Head of Operations

The authority representative is responsible for compliance with the regulation of the security police, and the requirements specified by the authorities and by official notifications. In particular, he/she shall ensure compliance with the security directives during the official check, and shall initiate appropriate procedures at authority level where necessary.

The head of operations of the uniformed security police is responsible for implementing the instructions issued by the authority; he/she must order the measures that are necessary for fulfilling these tasks.

The commander of the security police leads and organizes the officers under his command according to the directives of the national security and order forces; he/she is consulted during the preparatory stage of the operation, and/or during the operational meetings.

#### 4.2.6.7 Constructional Measures

Representatives of the security authorities are consulted during the development of new or reconstruction of existing venues. The representatives of the security authorities shall draw up appropriate security concepts, which are then forwarded to the points that are responsible for the construction measures in a timely manner.

#### 4.2.6.8 Safeguarding Areas outside the Venue

Independent of security measures taken directly at the venue, attention must also be paid to the fans that arrive at/leave the venue prior to or after a game.

In this context, particular attention must be paid to the nearest public transport stops, ticket selling points that are situated outside the venue, pubs, shopping centres, souvenirs shops etc., which are situated in the vicinity of the stadium.

If necessary, the locally responsible security police forces shall take measures to protect particularly vulnerable objects such as motorway service areas and parking lots, train stations, airports, and central meeting points for fans at the venue.

#### 4.2.6.9 Safeguarding the Area inside the Stadium

The protection of the area inside the stadium begins with the monitoring of entry points to the stadium. In principle, the staff of the steward service is responsible for the ticket inspection and entrance monitoring. In case of risk games, such inspections may be carried out at two levels. If necessary, the officers of the security police carry out supporting and/or complementary tasks.

If, on the basis of relevant facts, there is reason to assume that not only single instances of violence, but a larger number of dangerous attacks on the life or health of persons present might occur during an event, the security police must, on the basis of an appropriate decree, make access to the venue dependent on the spectators' willingness to have their clothing, bags, and other containers searched. This decree must be announced in such a way that it is noticeable to all parties concerned. The house regulations shall remain unaffected by such additional provisions.

During the course of the ticket inspection and entrance monitoring, the stewards/ private security services are entitled to detect and confiscate forbidden objects contained in bags, other containers, or clothing.

According to the Law on the Use of Pyrotechnics, it is forbidden to use pyrotechnic objects belonging to category II (small fireworks: e.g. Bengal flares) in local areas, and thus also at sports venues; exceptions to this regulation may be granted by the mayor.

Unless certain national games are classified as risk games, or a strict ban on alcoholic drinks is in place at international games according to UEFA/FIFA, alcohol may be sold during sporting events.

#### 4.2.6.10 Separation of Fans

In principle, fan groups of the individual clubs are separated and accommodated in such a way that it is not possible for them to get from one sector into another. Where this provision is not warranted by construction measures, the necessary separation is achieved through security police units. The aim is to create separate access routes for the fan groups in order to prevent a mixing of the fan groups even outside the venue.

It has proved to be useful to hold back fan groups (usually those of the away team) in their sectors for a certain period after the end of the sporting event due to considerations in the field of police tactics. This measure should be announced over the tannoy. At international games, this announcement is also made in the language of the country of the foreign team.

#### 4.2.6.11 Reserve Units

Due to considerations in the field of police tactics, appropriate reserve units are kept ready so that additional forces are at hand that can be employed for the protection of spectators, players, and other persons present in case of riots or elementary events; the reserve units also give support and assistance to the other units employed.

#### 4.2.6.12 Continuous Observation

Measures shall be taken at every game to safeguard protection particularly at neuralgic points, so that a continuous observation of the situation and, if necessary, speedy interventions, are possible at any time.

### 4.3 National Football Information Point

On 25 April 2002 the Council of the European Union decided that all member states would have to set up/nominate a national football information point.

On September 23 2003, the Federal Ministry of the Interior ordered that the department for sports issues (Referat für Sportangelegenheiten) within department II/2 – operations – of the Ministry of the Interior, would constitute the national football information point in Austria.

It is the central contact point for the exchange of strategic, operative, and tactical information, and is also responsible for cross-border police Co-operation at football games with an international dimension. It coordinates the processing of information in connection with international football games and ensures that all police departments concerned receive the necessary information in a timely manner.

On the basis of national and international law, the national football information point may access information on personal data of risk fans. The exchange of personal data of risk fans takes place in consideration of the principles of the agreement no. 108 of the Council of Europe dating from 28 January 1981 on the protection of individuals during the automatic processing of personal data, and, where applicable, recommendation R (87) 15 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, dating from 17 September 1987, regulating the use of personal data in the police sector.

#### 4.4 Stewards/Private Security Services (Directives of the Austrian Bundesliga)

Upon the opening of the venue, public order must be ensured and maintained.

In order to fulfil these tasks, a steward service, consisting of male and female employees, must be used. The staff of the steward service must be of full age, reliable, and should have experience in fulfilling steward tasks during Bundesliga games.

The staff of the steward service shall be equipped with the steward jackets provided by the Bundesliga, and shall wear these jackets as the outermost layer of clothing.

The heads of the steward service shall receive training once a year, if possible before the beginning of the season. They shall then impart the training contents to the other members of staff.

If the club commissions a private security firm with these steward's tasks, the club shall conclude a contract with the firm that must contain the following elements:

- the tasks assigned to the security firm (catalogue of tasks) especially:
  - access and entrance checkpoints at the inner and outer fence of the stadium and at areas that are not accessible to the public;
  - protection of security-sensitive areas (e.g. cash desks, ticket sale points, rooms for the team and the referees, rooms and areas for vulnerable persons and their vehicles, staff and technical equipment of the press representatives);
  - rejection of persons who are unable to prove their right to enter or remain the stadium, or that constitute a security risk due to alcohol or drug consumption, or who have been banned from the stadium;
  - checking and searching of stadium visitors and the objects they are carrying upon entrance to and during their stay in the stadium;
  - confiscation, storage, and, where applicable, handing back of objects that must not be brought inside the venue on the basis of legal provisions, the regulations of the venue, or these security directives;
  - maintenance of the separation of sectors, if the tickets issued were marked to this effect;
  - prevention of spectators from entering a sector for which they are unable to show a valid ticket;
  - keeping free the staircases to and from the ranks, as well as escape routes and emergency exits;
  - preventing visitors from entering areas that they are not authorised to access, especially preventing them from entering the inside area of the stadium;
  - implementation of the regulations of the venue, in as far as the organiser is responsible for this;
- positions to be occupied;
- presentation of operational plans;
- time dimensions of the individual tasks;
- rights and duties of the stewards service towards the spectators;
- number and selection of the staff to be employed, as well as their professional and personal qualification.



- In principle, the number of stewards to be used depends on the local conditions (number of entrance and exit points, escape gates, etc.), the number of visitors that is expected, and the estimated danger potential of the event.
- The steward service must support the public security forces in every respect, particularly by granting them access to all areas during their official activity. Furthermore, the public security forces must be given the possibility to use the tannoy system for announcements at any time.

## 5. EURO 2008

In 2001, the Austrian Football Federation (ÖFB) submitted the application for hosting Euro 2008 to the UEFA administration. After various inspection visits by a special committee of the UEFA and an analysis of the candidates on UEFA level, the application of Austria and Switzerland was accepted on 12 December 2002.

In the period between 7 June 2008 and 29 June 2008 (opening game in Bern, final game in Vienna), the final round of the European football championship 2008 is going to take place in Austria and Switzerland.

### 5.1 Ministerial Declaration

The Federal Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Austria, Dr. Ernst Strasser, and the head of the Swiss Department of Justice and Police, Federal Councillor Ruth Metzler-Arnold, as a sign of their intention to intensify the existing Co-operation of security authorities in the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria with a view to the European football championship 2008, made the following joint declaration on the occasion of their meeting on 17 February, 2003 in Vienna:

- I. The Ministers agree that the security authorities of the two countries should cooperate as closely as possible with a view to the European football championship 2008, especially in the following areas:
  - development of a joint Organisational and planning concept;
  - the comprehensive exchange of information and data;
  - the mutual deployment of high-ranking experts in the planning committees;
  - the Organisation of regular joint meetings of the planning committees.
- II. The Ministers acknowledge the necessity that contact with the authorities of countries that already have organised a similar event, or are going to do so in the future, as well as with the police forces of the participating countries, should be established and maintained in a coordinated and concerted manner.
- III. The Ministers deem it necessary that the responsible planning committees develop a joint communication concept in order to ensure the concerted management of information for the organisers, spectators, and media.



- IV. The Ministers agree that the efficient counteraction of violent hooliganism is only possible by detecting potential violent elements at an early stage and keeping them away in a consistent manner. The Ministers thus welcome the international efforts made to increase the fighting of hooliganism.
- V. The Ministers deem it necessary that the responsible authorities clarify during the implementation process of the Agreement on Police Co-operation what operative measures can be taken with a view to the European football championship 2008. Such measures include in particular:
- provisions regarding the mutual dispatch of closed units for the fulfilment of territorial competences;
  - regulations regarding the mutual supply of equipment, operating resources, and vehicles;
  - details regarding the coordination of operational strategies and mutual information prior to, during, and after the event.
- VI. The Ministers agree that contact persons shall be nominated who shall convene for a first planning meeting by the end of July 2003 at the latest.
- VII. The Ministers are convinced that it is necessary to evaluate and, where applicable, further develop the agreements and measures adopted on the basis of this declaration.

## 5.2 Security Concept – Austria

On 23 April 2004, the Cabinet of the Federal Minister of the Interior commissioned a security concept for EURO 2008 to be drawn up, and established the relevant project Organisation.

Currently, around 100 officials are working on this security concept under the responsibility of the Director General for Public Security in the Ministry of the Interior in the following 10 working groups:

- operative measures (e.g. transport, border)
- criminal investigation department (e.g. analysis, database of offenders, EUROPOL)
- national protection (e.g. protection of persons and objects)
- press and marketing (media and communication support)
- training (e.g. operational forces, private security services)
- legal matters (e.g. bilateral contracts, EU matters)
- staff (staff concept and implementation measures)
- budget (drafting of a budget plan)
- technology and logistics (e.g. fleet, operational technology)
- IT (hardware and software – requirements)

On a national level, coordination with other departments (Tournament Directorate EURO 2008, State Secretariat for Sports / Federal Chancellery) is ensured by the project leader. Furthermore, representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Interior are involved in all areas relating to security, for instance the planning and construction of the stadiums, invitations to tender and awarding of contracts to private security services, training of the stewards and volunteers, as well as their uniforms and equipment.

Target dates for the security concept Euro 2008:

- 1 April 2005: presentation of a security concept for the Euro 2008
- 1 May 2005: adaptation of the concept by the contracting body (Minister of the Interior)
- by 1 August 2005: completion of a joint concept for Austria/Switzerland
- from 1 August 2005: detailed planning of the security concept, start of implementation
- 2007: simulation phase of the European Football Championship
- 1 May 2008: beginning of the operational phase
- from 30 June 2008: beginning of the review phase

### 5.3 Working Group on Security Austria / Switzerland (SiAG – Euro 2008)

From 3 until 4 March 2004, the Working Group on Security (Sicherheitsarbeitsgruppe, SiAG-Euro 2008) was set up. During this process, a position paper on the concrete implementation of the ministerial declaration of the two host countries was drafted, focusing on the following points:

- development of a joint Organisation and planning concept
- formation of bilateral planning committees
- joint deployment of experts
- establishing and maintaining contact with the authorities of those countries who have organised/are going to organise comparable events
- joint deployment of closed units
- counteracting hooliganism
- drafting of a joint communication concept

From 16 until 17 August 2004, the second meeting of the Working Group on Security Austria/Switzerland took place in Vienna. The main points on the agenda were as follows:

- status report on legal provisions
- drafting of a joint declaration of principles
- drafting of a joint press statement for the meeting of the Austrian Federal Minister of the Interior, Dr. Ernst Strasser, and the head of the Federal Swiss Department for Defense, Protection of the Population and Sport, Federal Councillor Samuel Schmid.

On 10 September, the Federal Minister of the Interior, Dr. Ernst Strasser, and the head of the Federal Swiss Department for Defense, Protection of the Population and Sport, Samuel Schmid, met in Vienna in order to reinforce the agreements made so far in the field of security Co-operation for Euro 2008.

The suggestions regarding the main goals of Co-operation of the joint Working Group on Security, which was established on 3 March, 2004 (SiAG Euro 2008), were confirmed by the Ministers, and defined as follows:

- securing and implementing a joint Organisation and planning concept
- comprehensive exchange of information and data
- mutual deployment of high-ranking experts in the planning committees
- regular joint meetings of the planning committees
- international coordination of all security-relevant aspects regarding the preparation and realisation of Euro 2008
- securing uniform standards in all areas concerning security
- joint action within the framework of multilateral Co-operation

As a step towards the implementation of these goals, the two Ministers agreed that an interim report of SiAG Euro 2008 shall be presented by the end of December 2004, and the joint security concept by August 2005.

The third meeting of the Working Group on Security Austria/Switzerland is going to take place in Vorarlberg from 2 to 3 December.

#### 5.4 Stadiums in Austria

##### Ernst-Happel stadium (Vienna)

The Ernst-Happel stadium is currently classified as a “five-star stadium” in the UEFA list of recognized stadiums. It has just under 50,000 covered seats, and complies with state-of-the-art technological and infra-structural requirements after a thorough renovation process. It was repeatedly used for finals on an international level (for instance at the Champions League finals in 1995). The stadium is situated in the Prater, one of the largest recreation areas in Vienna, and in the immediate vicinity of the Danube. The Ernst-Happel stadium has excellent transport connections. It is situated near the international airport Wien-Schwechat, has nearby tram and bus stops, and will be connected to the city of Vienna via an underground line by 2007.

Status:	in use
Current capacity:	49,844
Capacity after adaptation measures:	51,100
Seats currently covered:	49,844
Seats covered after adaptation measures:	51,100
Distance to the airport:	14 km
Distance to the city centre:	3.5 km east of the city centre of Vienna (as the crow flies)
Public transport:	underground stop at the stadium (by 2007) Municipal railway/station Wien-Nord, approx. 2.3 km away tram line 21 via Praterstern (underground line U1) and bus
Parking places in the stadium:	3,000
Population of the city	1,800,000

##### Stadium Wals-Siezenheim (Salzburg)

This new stadium is situated in the municipality of Wals-Siezenheim directly at the edge of Mozart’s city, Salzburg. The stadium, which was completed in spring 2003, is going to offer 32,700 covered seats after its enlargement with a view to the final round of EURO 2008, and comply with all UEFA directives on the construction of football stadiums. The construction work will commence in autumn 2005 and will be completed in 2006. The stadium, which comprises an area of 15 hectares, is situated directly next to Salzburg airport, is connected to the motorway, and is also going to be a stop on the railway line between Salzburg and Munich. A recreation park is planned for the territory of the stadium, offering numerous facilities such as a fitness course, recreational zones, playgrounds, and restaurants.

Status	was opened in spring 2003
Current capacity:	18,322

Capacity after enlargement:	30,000
Seats currently covered:	18,322
Seats covered after enlargement:	30,000
Distance to the airport:	1 km
Distance to the city centre:	9 km
Public transport:	bus terminal (public busses/coaches) train stop "Liefering"
Parking spaces in the stadium:	3,200
Population of the city	200,000

### Stadium "Tivoli-NEU" (Innsbruck)

The stadium "Tivoli-NEU" is situated amidst the Tyrolean mountains. After a construction period of just 18 months, the FC Tirol Innsbruck, then Austrian champion, was able to move into the new stadium in summer 2000 together with its fans. "Tivoli-NEU" is a multi-functional arena, which is also used for concerts and other large-scale events. The stadium is situated in the south of the city, in the area between the Olympia ice hockey stadium and the motorway. It is connected to the public transport system and only a few kilometres away from Innsbruck airport. For EURO 2008, the stadium, which currently has 15,200 covered seats, is going to be enlarged to offer state-of-the art accommodation to 30,000 fans by 2006. Integrated in the project was a passage that permanently accommodates club houses, fitness centres, and an indoor climbing facility.

Status:	was opened in spring 2000
Current capacity:	17,400
Capacity after enlargement:	30,000
Seats currently covered:	17,400
Seats covered after enlargement:	30,000
Distance to the airport:	7 km
Distance to the city centre:	5 km
Public transport:	connection to the main station approx. 10 minutes away bus connection (3 bus lines) connection to the motorway
Parking spaces at the stadium:	600
Population of the city:	130,000

### Stadium Waidmannsdorf (Klagenfurt)

The future home arena of the FC Kärnten will be constructed at the site of the old stadium venue "Waidmannsdorf" in Klagenfurt. The venue Klagenfurt is financed in Co-operation between the city of Klagenfurt, the province of Kärnten, and the federal government. The new stadium is going to be integrated in a modern sports park, which is also going to house the first Austrian ball sports competence centre and the football academy of the FC Kärnten. Construction work is estimated to begin in autumn 2005 and be completed by May 2007. It is planned to create a capacity of 30,000 covered seats until EURO 2008.

Status:	will be opened in 2007
Capacity:	30,000
Covered seats:	30,000

Distance to the airport:	5 km
Distance to the city centre:	2 km
Public transport:	bus, train
Parking places at the stadium:	2,500
Population of the city:	100,000

### 5.5. Stadium Security

Within the project Security Concept EURO 2008, working groups were set up at the individual stadiums for the matching of the space and functionality programme due to the construction measures that proved to be necessary. The working groups were headed and coordinated by the Department for Sports Issues in the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

The task of these working groups was to lay down the security police requirements and to integrate the result in the space and functionality programme in agreement with the

- Federal Chancellery – section VI
- stadium operators
- architects' team
- security committee of the Bundesliga
- UEFA tournament directorate
- locally responsible security authority and heads of operations of the security forces.

## 6. International Co-operation

### 6.1 General

As a member of the European Union, Austria is represented in all relevant panels for international police Co-operation, and is thus able to directly influence the formation of security recommendations and the adaptation of proven standards and structures to new developments. Furthermore, with a view to future large-scale sports events, the Republic of Austria aims to intensify trans-national Co-operation in order to meet with the security police requirements created by such events.

### 6.2 Euro 2004 – Portugal

The European Football Championship 2004 took place in Portugal from 12 June until 4 July. Two representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Interior were present at this event as observers. The experience gained on location will naturally be integrated in the joint Security Concept for Euro 2008.

In order to convey the experiences gained by the organisers of this large-scale sports event to the project Organisation Euro 2008 in an authentic manner, the Head of Security of Euro 2004 was invited to Austria and reported on his experiences within the framework of the symposium that took place on 18 August 2004.

### 6.3 International Security Symposium

In order to ensure the optimum integration of the experiences made at past and future large-scale sports events in the Security Concept for Euro 2008, a symposium was held for Austrian

executives and heads of operations. Among other subjects, the international experts that were invited addressed the following issues:

Subject areas:

Prevention of violent confrontations or other offences in connection with large-scale football events and handling of experiences, especially prior to  
EURO 2000 in Belgium/Netherlands  
World Cup 2002 in Japan/South Korea  
EURO 2004 in Portugal  
World Cup 2006 in Germany  
Experiences made with hooliganism in the participating countries

Speakers:

Uwe Sieber (Germany) – Permanent Representative of the Inspector of the Riot Police of the Länder in the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Deputy Chairman of the Organisational Committee (Security) of the World Cup 2006  
Tony Conniford (England) – Head of the NCIS-Football Intelligence Section (National Crime Investigation Service), Head of Security for English fan groups during Euro 2004  
Dr. Paulo Gomez (Portugal) – Cabinet of the Security Coordinator of the Ministry of the Interior, Head of Security for Euro 2004  
Ismael Jorge (Portugal) – Police Headquarters for Public Security in Lisbon, Head of Security of Euro 2004 in Lisbon  
Henk Groenevelt (Netherlands)- Head of the National Football Information Point (CIV), Head of Security for Hooliganism during Euro 2000  
Urs von Daeniken (Switzerland) – Deputy Director of the Federal Office for Police, Chief of Staff for Euro 2008

#### 6.4 Olympic Summer Games 2004 in Athens

From 13 August until 29 August 2004 the Olympic Summer Games took place in Athens. For the Austrian athletes, security measures were defined together with the Austrian Olympic Committee, and an emergency task force was set up for the duration of the games in the Directorate General for Public Security within the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

#### 6.5 Football World Cup in Germany 2006

Austria maintains close links with the German authorities that are responsible for the Organisation of the final round of the Football World Cup. Apart from joint EU-conform regulations and provisions, a new treaty on the trans-national Co-operation for police defence and criminal matters was concluded, which entered into force at the end of October 2004 after the formation of working groups for its implementation and ratification.

Furthermore, Austria, its venue partner Switzerland, and other countries, were invited to a conference of neighbouring states in Berlin in early November 2003, where the following issues were discussed:

- legal and practical possibilities to prevent the departure, transit, and entry of offenders and/or potential offenders (hooligans, extremists, terrorists);
- legal and practical possibilities to exchange personal data;



- optimisation of Co-operation in the border areas and/or in monitoring cross-border transport (including ferries);
- ensuring a comprehensive information exchange in order to obtain a picture that is always up-to-date;
- discussion of concrete other support measures in security issues.

With a view to the World Cup 2006, the following cooperative measures between Germany and Austria are envisaged:

- 6.2.1 Deployment of an Austrian representative in the Bund-Länder Commission as an observer from spring 2004 onwards.
- 6.2.2 Deployment of an Austrian representative in the project group World Cup 2006 from spring 2004 onwards.
- 6.2.3 Deployment of one observer from the operative and strategic field respectively, who will be consulted for important games in stadiums that will be used for the World Cup 2006 from 2005 onwards.
- 6.2.4 Co-operation of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Sports Department / National Football Information Point with the “Central Information Point for Sports Issues” (Zentrale Informationsstelle für Sportangelegenheiten, ZIS) in Germany, concerning the establishment of a central database of offenders at sports events (hooligan database).
- 6.2.5 Close Co-operation between the National Football Information Point at the Federal Ministry of the Interior and officials who are familiar with the scene, and responsible officials of the National Football Information Point in Germany, the Football Information Points in the Länder, and the experienced officers at the police authorities who are locally responsible for security at games of the first and second German Bundesliga divisions and the regional leagues, especially through visits, exchange of data, etc.
- 6.2.6 Continuous discussions on the issue of preventing the departure, transit, and entry of offenders and/or potential offenders, goals, definition of goals.
- 6.2.7 Co-operation in the drafting of joint legal frameworks regarding the enforcement of stadium bans. For instance, the Council Working Group on Police Co-operation has formulated a decision according to which the member states should examine stadium bans within the context of their national laws. Furthermore, close Co-operation with the other member states regarding joint enforcement of stadium bans, also in games with an international dimension, is aimed at.

## 6.6 Other Forms of Co-operation – Training Events

With the establishment of a new department for sports issues in the Federal Ministry of the Interior, a central contact point for large-scale sporting events with an international dimension was created. The agendas are thus not limited to football – for instance, contact was established with Spain regarding an information request from the field of basketball.

Especially with a view to the Ice Hockey World Championship that is going to take place from 30 April until 15 May 2005 in Vienna, the process of setting up a unit of fan contact officials has already begun. While experienced officials are regularly deployed at ice hockey venues in Linz, the cities of Vienna, Graz, and Salzburg have only just begun to realize that an increasing number of problematic fans from football are also making an appearance at ice hockey arenas.

In the football sector, contacts are maintained with the European-wide Football Information Points, and, with a view to the upcoming large-scale sporting events of the next few years, intensive Co-operation takes place with the Netherlands (CIV), England (NCIS), and Germany (ZIS). As Austria was drawn to compete with England, Northern Ireland, Wales, Poland, and Azerbaijan for the qualification round of the World Cup 2006, Co-operation with these countries is also going to be intensified.

Apart from national training measures for fan supervisors from the police force, Co-operation was also initiated with the Ministry of the Interior of Baden-Württemberg (BW) in Germany. The police academy BW at Wertheim organizes training seminars for expert officers approximately three times a year, and one representative of Switzerland and Austria respectively is invited to participate in these events.



## **B. REPORT OF THE EVALUATION TEAM**

### **Introduction**

The visit was very well organised and generously hosted by representatives of the Austrian government. The Evaluation Team was warmly welcomed and provided with comprehensive information and documentation.

### **The national report**

The Austrian authorities prepared a very clear and comprehensive national report (T-RV (2004) 21) which set out the coherent strategy and co-ordinated policy of the Austrian government departments and other agencies. This was an invaluable reference document which addressed most of the issues which the evaluation team wished to raise. This enabled the team to focus on specific issues and to validate the comments in the national report through its own observations.

During the visit, the Austrian authorities provided the evaluation team with additional written information, which contained useful complementary data, and helped to complete the report.

### **The interlocutors**

The delegation had the opportunity to meet all the major parties engaged in implementing the convention - political representatives, officials in charge of sport policy, security experts of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior - and therefore gain insight into all relevant aspects of the Austrian spectator violence policy. The discussions were conducted in a spirit of openness and transparency.

### **Visit to stadiums**

Members of the evaluation team attended one international match in Vienna in the stadium Ernst Happel. They were given the opportunity to inspect all parts of the stadium both before and during the match. The crowd behaved well, but there were certain incidents which were a result of the clubs' procedures for dealing with ticket controls.

### **The report of the evaluation team**

The present report follows the articles of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches. Each article is reproduced as a reminder and the team has given its interpretation, analysis and recommendations for the attention of authorities.

At the end of the report, recommendations have been gathered, summarized and sorted in order of priority.

### **Article 1 - Aim of the Convention**

1. *The Parties, with a view to preventing and controlling violence and misbehaviour by spectators at football matches, undertake, within the limits of their respective constitutional provisions, to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of this Convention.*
2. *The Parties shall apply the provisions of this Convention to other sports and sports events in which violence or misbehaviour by spectators is to be feared, as appropriate to the specific requirements of such sports and sports events.*

- Austria was among the first countries to sign the convention when it was opened (on 19th August 1985). Austria ratified the convention on 4 February 1988 and it brought it into force on 1st April 1988. Since then, the Austrian authorities have demonstrated that they have taken their responsibilities under the convention very seriously.
- Spectator violence is still uncommon in Austria. It has therefore not been necessary to introduce specific legislation on this matter. Any instances of violence or misbehaviour have been dealt with under normal criminal law.
- Efforts are not solely concentrated on football, and Austria, which is accustomed to organising other important major sports events (i.e. in the field of ice-hockey, skiing, etc.) has developed a significant know-how on management of larger sport events and crowd safety.

The evaluation team understands that the general political commitment of the Austrian authorities is adequate and that the response of the Austrian authorities has been proportionate to the incidence of violence.

**The evaluation team considers that Austria complies with Article 1 of the Convention.**

### **Article 2 - Domestic co-ordination**

*The Parties shall co-ordinate the policies and actions of their government departments and other public agencies against violence and misbehaviour by spectators, where appropriate through setting up co-ordinating bodies.*

- The Security Commission used by the Bundesliga is primarily responsible for stadium security. In this commission, private operators, security companies and the police, are represented. Provision for co-ordination at local level is incorporated in security regulations for the Bundesliga.
- The Security Commission is responsible both for setting standards and for monitoring how standards are implemented.
- Co-ordination within the police is ensured by the National Football Information Point, based in the Austrian Ministry of the Interior and through coordination with the spotters.
- At local level co-ordination is provided in relation to relevant matches or sport events. In the case of Austria, relevant events include not only major football matches, but all

major sports. Representatives from all authorities and organisations involved participate in co-ordination meetings before and after major events.

Austria ensures an effective domestic co-ordination despite not having a formal government led co-ordination body. An effective co-ordination is ensured at various levels.

**The evaluation team considers that Austria complies with Article 2 of the Convention concerning domestic co-ordination.**

### **Article 3 - Measures**

1. *The Parties undertake to ensure the formulation and implementation of measures designed to prevent and control violence and misbehaviour by spectators, including in particular:*
    - a. *to secure that adequate public order resources are employed to counter outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour, both within the immediate vicinity of and inside stadia and along the transit routes used by spectators;*
    - b. *to facilitate close co-operation and exchange of appropriate information between the police forces of the different localities involved or likely to be involved;*
    - c. *to apply or, if need be, to adopt legislation which provides for those found guilty of offences related to violence or misbehaviour by spectators to receive appropriate penalties or, as the case may be, appropriate administrative measures.*
- Sport, and the hosting of secure major sports events, has had a long and positive tradition in Austria resulting from the country's experience with major winter sport events (ski and ice-hockey), the hosting of numerous European and world championships and Olympic Games, and long-standing practical experience with football matches of the first and second Austrian football leagues as well as several finals of the Champions League.
  - Following the disastrous experience with the Heysel stadium and the deplorable events in Lens at the 1998 World Cup in France, Austria, together with other European countries, developed at an early stage public security strategies and concepts to prevent risks and control violence, and implemented these strategies in all areas.
  - Under Austrian law, matters regarding the organisation of events are regulated at provincial level (as Austria is a federal state with 9 federal provinces). The Security Directorates (law enforcement authority of the 1<sup>st</sup> instance) are responsible for maintaining peace, order and security. In addition, the individual associations have also issued regulations setting standards for the clubs. In principle, the system works well in Austria. The individual stakeholders (club, private security, authority, law enforcement) co-operate in a respectful manner. However, the provisions clearly stipulate that the ultimate decisions are to be taken by the operations commander of the competent law enforcement authority. Hence, the responsibility for the security of the spectators, players, officials, etc., during and after a game (after-match-safeguarding) lies with the police.

- Thanks to the good co-operation in a spirit of partnership between the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, the security authorities and uniformed police, and the Austrian sports organisations and clubs at all levels and security co-operation with private security firms, security guidelines were jointly drawn up and implemented. They are the basis for all tasks and measures required to maintain order and security at national and international sports events.
- Despite the fact that in Austria sport falls within the responsibility of the states and the political system is federalism, the federal authorities have a central competence for international sport and hence bears the central responsibility for the security of major national sport events.
- Within the framework of the central organisational structure at federal level, and the states' decentralised responsibilities, the Austrian security agencies, when managing national sport events with international participation, benefit from the practical advantage that the necessary security measures can be implemented in close co-operation with regional authorities and private stakeholders at all levels in accordance with common guidelines.
- Austria has competent structures at all levels to ensure that sports events of all sizes run smoothly and trouble-free. These structures include one central, and numerous local, security committees in which all stakeholders must participate in line with their responsibilities, appointed security officials in all clubs and sport associations and the federal security commission of the Austrian federal football league.
- Given the comprehensive and long-standing experience with operations for the smooth running of major sports events at the traditional venues and stadiums in Austria, such as Vienna, Graz or Innsbruck, the Austrian police provide an appropriate number of officers depending on the event, and private clubs and associations use stewards and private security personnel for operations.
- Regardless of the Austrian principle that the organiser at the event venue is responsible for maintaining public order, the law enforcement authorities are responsible for security at events (At. 10, para.1, lit. 7 of the Event Safety Act), while provincial and local authorities are responsible for the physical safety of sports venues and venue rules. In view of the disaster at the Berg Isel ski-jumping stadium in Innsbruck, the Province of Tyrol has passed the most stringent venue safety provisions in Austria. However, these rules and the security standards included therein are to become the basis for binding regulations at federal level
- The responsibility of maintaining and ensuring public and private order and security at sports events in Austria is shared between three different organisations which co-operate as partners, while taking account of each other's original competences. State security agencies, private security services, and the stewards of clubs and associations employ appropriate resources in line with the requirements of a given event to maintain order and security in public areas, along the roads leading to the venue, and at the venue or stadium prior to, during, and after a sports event in order to prevent violence or control it effectively.

- However, a considerable number of Austrian police officers are also deployed to assume sovereign tasks in the stadiums, i.e. alongside the organiser's private security forces.
- Thanks to the centralised organisation of the Austrian police, comprehensive co-operation at all levels and adequate information exchange between police services and other authorities concerned in the individual provinces is optimally assured through the National Football Information Point..
- Austria has passed sufficient and very effective provisions in its administrative and penal legislation, i.e. relevant acts and regulations, to prevent violence at the sports events and to prosecute criminal offences related to sports events. This legislation covers both offences punishable under administrative law and offences punishable through court convictions. Furthermore, certain security police regulations are continuously applied at sports events, which complement the event legislation of individual states and the house rules of sport venues, thus guaranteeing the safe and orderly running of sports events.
- In addition, there is a binding rule for all events hosted in gym halls and stadiums that all states and private parties involved must inspect the venue at regular intervals prior to an event in order to check compliance with security regulations. Unannounced inspections by the existing security commissions are an additional positive factor ensuring compliance with existing security regulations.

With this set of legal possibilities and measures, the Austrian security authorities are preparing for the future. Troublemakers and offenders violating existing rules by exhibiting violent behaviour or misbehaviour at football matches and major international sport events will be punished with appropriate sanctions and legal consequences.

**The evaluation team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.1 of the Convention.**

2. *The Parties undertake to encourage the responsible organisation and good conduct of supporters, clubs and the appointment of stewards from within their membership to help manage and inform spectators at matches and to accompany parties of supporters travelling to away fixtures.*

- The evaluation team noted that the system of licensing stadia by the Football League (see under Article 3.4.a below) includes requirements on safety and security planning and personnel. Under a protocol between the Football League, the stadium management, the police and the fire service, the match organiser is responsible for safety and security inside the stadium and must present a management plan (including an evacuation concept) for approval by the police. The police maintain overall responsibility and can intervene if the organiser is unable to meet the necessary standards.
- The Football League has drawn up a series of security directives that regulate the safety and security of spectators. These are enforced through its disciplinary procedures. The Football League also approves organised displays by official supporters' groups, for example the use of musical instruments and large flags (see also article 3.5).

- The evaluation team noted with approval that representatives of the Football League Safety Commission inspected the stadium and carefully checked that all final exit gates were unlocked and staffed by stewards before any spectators were allowed to enter.
- Stewards (security guards) are provided by private security companies. Their main function is to control the entry and exit of spectators. The number of stewards is determined by the police. The evaluation team was informed that the police and stewards generally co-operate well together, but that there is some room for improvement. Customer care is largely provided by volunteers.
- The evaluation team understands that training is organised jointly by the Football League and the association representing the major security companies. This includes a mandatory annual course of three hours theoretical training in legal regulations, access control, searches, the organisation of security, crisis management and conflict management. Apart from this, there are no national standards. Practical training is the responsibility of the individual security companies.
- There appears also to be little incentive for the football clubs to increase the numbers and responsibilities of the stewards. At present, they do not pay the full economic cost of the police inside the ground; indeed each steward costs as much as a police officer. Moreover, the staff of the security companies is poorly paid and the rate of turnover is high, in some instances up to 50% per annum.
- At the match attended by the evaluation team, the stewards were generally welcoming and helpful. However, only a minority were suitably dressed in such a way as to command respect. Furthermore, while it is unwise to generalise on the basis of a single match, the evaluation team was concerned by a number of weaknesses that it observed.
  - While the visiting supporters were generally well behaved, a number of them succeeded both in evading the searches, and in entering the ground without tickets. The evaluation team understands that similar problems occurred at the Austria v England match.
  - No attempt was made to manage the supporters inside the ground. They were allowed to go where they pleased, to stand on seats and to block gangways.
  - A steward who was approached by an injured supporter was unaware what to do. He left his post to seek information and then to take the spectator to a first aid post.
  - The team was also informed that several hundred visiting supporters were held on a steep staircase for over five minutes before the gate at the bottom was opened, while others were allowed to exit freely.

The Austrian authorities readily admitted that the training of stewards needs to be significantly improved. They are committed to implementing this in good time before Euro 2008. The evaluation team welcomes this and recommends that it be treated as a matter of priority.

- The representatives from law enforcement and from the football Bundesliga have already realised some time ago that private stewards are inadequately trained. Upon the initiative of the Security Commission of the Bundesliga, a concept for the training of stewards employed at football matches has been elaborated and made compulsory for the clubs.



- In order to be well-prepared for the Euro 2008 football championship, the football Bundesliga and the OEFB have jointly drawn up an extended steward training concept. This concept includes a pre-selection of steward service applicants and a three-day course with a final exam. Training subjects comprise practical service, legal norms, psychology, fire prevention, etc. When the trainee has completed the course with a positive test result, s/he will receive a pass identifying him/her as a qualified steward. All stewards have to undergo an annual follow-up training lasting one day. These measures should ensure that sufficient qualified personnel are recruited by EURO 08. Progress was also made with respect to uniform attire.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.2 of the Convention in relation to oversight and responsibilities; it welcomes the willingness of the Austrian authorities to tackle the deficiencies in the training and performance of the stewards.**

3. *The Parties shall encourage the co-ordination, in so far as legally possible, of the organisation of travel arrangements from the place of departure with the co-operation of clubs, organised supporters, and travel agencies, so as to inhibit potential trouble-makers from leaving to attend matches.*
  - Escorting fans is provided by police and is carried out by uniformed police. Fans are accompanied when using public transport, such as train or bus.. Information on accompanying fans that is carried out by the local police force is reported to and co-ordinated by the National Football Information Point at the Ministry of Interior. Escorting is performed inter alia by specially trained police football contact officers.
  - There are provisions for removing tickets from fans that misbehave. There does not seem to be any legal basis enabling authorities to prevent violent fans from leaving the country to attend matches of tournaments held abroad.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.3 of the Convention.**

4. *The Parties shall seek to ensure, where necessary by introducing appropriate legislation which contains sanctions for non-compliance or by any other appropriate means, that, where outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour by spectators are to be feared, sports organisations and clubs, together with, where appropriate, stadium owners and public authorities, in accordance with responsibilities defined in domestic law, take practical measures at and within stadia to prevent or control such violence or misbehaviour, including:*
  - a. *to secure that the design and physical fabric of stadia provide for the safety of spectators, do not readily facilitate violence between spectators, allow effective crowd control, contain appropriate barriers or fencing, and allow security and police forces to operate;*
    - There are no national requirements for stadium design or infrastructure, beyond those set out by UEFA. Such matters are largely left to the individual provinces, as Building Code and Event Safety Regulations are under provincial jurisdiction. All stadia must comply with the normal requirements of the local building authority. However, following the deaths of five spectators at a snowboarding event at the Bergisel stadium

in Innsbruck in December 1999, ministerial standards were introduced on safe evacuation times.

Conversions and constructions of the stadiums for the Euro 2008 matches in Klagenfurt, Innsbruck and/or Salzburg will be built and/or adapted in compliance with the guidelines of the German so-called "*Muster-Versammlungsstättenverordnung*" (Model Law on Public Assembly Venues) in the version of June 2005).

- The Football League's licensing system contains 62 detailed criteria on the infrastructure of the stadium. Fourteen of these are mandatory, before the club can obtain a licence. Of the remainder, roughly half are "requested" (with conditions or penalties applying in cases of non-compliance) and the rest are "advisory". These criteria include the control room, closed circuit television, segregation, perimeter security, the public address system, facilities for the disabled, ticketing, toilets and first aid.
- The evaluation team visited two football stadia, one ice hockey arena and a ski jumping stadium. With the exception of one football stadium, which is due to be upgraded before Euro 2008, these had all been built or refurbished recently to a high standard. All four facilities had good views for spectators, well conceived circulation routes, and sufficient entrances and exits.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.4.a of the Convention with regard to the structure and facilities of the stadium.**

- b. to segregate effectively groups of rival supporters, by allocating to groups of visiting supporters, when they are admitted, specific terraces;*

This issue is fully covered by the Football League's licensing system referred to above.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.4.b of the Convention.**

- c. to ensure this segregation by strictly controlling the sale of tickets and to take particular precautions in the period immediately preceding the match;*

- The Football League's licensing system includes practical criteria governing both the identification and distribution of tickets for visiting supporters. The sale is strictly controlled. Therefore, at the match attended by the evaluation team, no tickets for visiting supporters were available on the day. The tickets were colour coded according to the entrances that were to be used. This system worked well.
- The tickets all had a bar code. This enabled them to be inserted into an electronic reader that determined their validity. In theory, this should enable supporters to enter quickly and for those with invalid tickets to be excluded. Such a system requires well-trained personnel to operate it. In practice, the operator may come under considerable pressure to admit a spectator with an invalid ticket (for example, one that has been passed out through the railings to be given to a second supporter) if there is a large crowd pressing against the turnstiles shortly before kick off. Delays may also occur when visiting spectators, who are unfamiliar with the system, do not insert their tickets correctly into the reader.



- Before this final ticket check, spectators were supposed to pass through an initial ticket check at an outer cordon and then to be searched individually. Despite the best efforts of the stewards and the good behaviour of the crowd, this system broke down. Moreover, it took until after kick off to admit some 1750 spectators into an area with a capacity of 2500. In the view of the evaluation team, a more sophisticated and better controlled system is required to manage a full attendance of supporters, especially at high risk matches.
- In general, the following rules apply at high-risk games in Austria:
  - At high-risk or medium risk games involving the football Bundesliga or international tournaments involving UEFA and FIFA, special access control measures are put in place.
  - Basically, an outer barrier is put up, where pre-checks of tickets and persons (body check) take place, while at the inner barrier a 'sectorised' ticket control takes place (access granted to certain areas only).
  - If space permits, "corridor gates" are erected to channel the supporters. In addition, steps are taken to separate the flow of fan groups before they arrive at the venue by means of "routing systems" (different colours, etc.).
  - The technical equipment as such and/or the condition of the existing equipment (maintenance) still varies to a certain extent, and might cause other minor problems. However, this issue will be dealt with in time, and by the opening of EURO 2008 all technical devices should be in perfect working order (state-of-the art).

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.4.c of the Convention in relation to ticketing; it recommends that the Austrian authorities review their arrangements for controlling the admission of supporters, especially at high risk matches.**

- d. to exclude from or forbid access to matches and stadium, in so far as it is legally possible, known or potential trouble-makers, or people who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs;*
- The stewards may refuse admission of spectators without tickets or whose behaviour is unacceptable. They may use such force as is necessary to deny access but they do not have the power of arrest. This is reserved to the police.
  - The club, having consulted the police, may ban particular individuals who have committed actions that are a danger to public security. It may also apply to the Football League for the imposition of a nationwide ban. The list of offences for which a ban may be imposed and the nature and period of the ban are listed in the Austrian national report. A breach of a ban constitutes an administrative offence.
  - The Football League informs the National Football Information Point in the Federal Ministry of the Interior of all stadium bans. However, at present the police cannot secure a stadium ban. They can only ask the Football League to impose one. The police also lack the power to enforce a stadium ban either inside or outside the stadium, since stadium bans are a civil law measure, it can be only enforced by civil law procedure. Police thus lack the power used in some other countries, such as enforcing stadium bans at the entry check or inside of stadium; nor can police call

banned known violent fans to police stations during a match for preventive reasons. This is not currently a serious problem because there is little history of violence and disorder in Austrian stadia. Nevertheless, the Austrian authorities may wish to monitor the effectiveness of stadium bans, so that they will be well prepared to address any deterioration in spectator behaviour.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.4.d of the Convention; nevertheless, it suggests that the Austrian authorities may wish to monitor the effectiveness of stadium bans.**

- e. to provide stadia with an effective public address system and to see that full use is made of this, of the match programme and of other publicity outlets to encourage spectators to behave correctly;*
- The Football League licensing system requires the provision of a suitable public address system. At the match attended by the evaluation team, the system was well used to inform visiting supporters in their own language that they would be held back for 15 minutes. The messages were clearly audible.
  - The stadium regulations are displayed where spectators may read them.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.4.e of the Convention.**

- f. to prohibit the introduction of alcoholic drinks by spectators into stadia; to restrict, and preferably ban, the sale and any distribution of alcoholic drinks at stadia, and to ensure that all beverages available are in safe containers;*
- The Football League security directives prohibit spectators from bringing bottles or cans into the stadium. These are confiscated by stewards at the entrance. Inside the stadium all drinks must be served in paper or thin plastic cups. Only alcohol-free beer may be sold. The evaluation team observed these requirements being enforced at the match it attended.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.4.f of the Convention.**

- g. to provide controls so as to ensure that spectators do not bring into stadia objects that are likely to be used in acts of violence, or fireworks or similar devices;*
- Spectators are informed in advance of those items that must not be brought into the stadium. Stewards conduct routine searches both as a deterrent and to detect any prohibited objects. Arrangements are made for spectators to deposit harmless unauthorised items for safe keeping at or near the entrance.
  - Fireworks are specifically prohibited, unless these are to be used as part of an organised and authorised display. Under no circumstances may these be brought into the stands. The evaluation team understands that displaying and throwing fireworks is not considered a problem in Austria.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.4.g of the Convention.**

- h. to ensure that liaison officers co-operate with the authorities concerned before matches on arrangements to be taken for crowd control, so that the relevant rules are enforced through concerted action.*
- Liaison between the different authorities and stakeholders (which may include the club, organiser, police, fire and medical services and the local building authority) takes various forms:
    - a strategic meeting at the start of the season;
    - a planning meeting between the police and the organiser before the respective match; the law enforcement representative(s) may, within the framework of the collateral provincial administration (enforcement of the respective Event Safety Act) and irrespective of their police tasks and powers, prevent the event from taking place if they consider the organiser's evacuation concept to be inadequate;
    - a joint inspection on the day of the match to ensure that it fully complies with security and safety directives of the Football League;
    - the establishment of a crisis contact group which is empowered to take immediate decisions.
  - The Football League security commission brings together representatives of the League itself, the police and the security companies. It enforces compliance with the League's security directives. Although the Commission includes representatives of public authorities, it is nevertheless a private body. Its security directives carry great authority but are not binding upon the police, who retain the final decision on any security issues. In practice, the various bodies work closely together and avoid significant disagreements.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.4.h of the Convention.**

5. *The Parties shall take appropriate social and educational measures, bearing in mind the potential importance of the mass media, to prevent violence in and associated with sport, in particular by promoting the sporting ideal through educational and other campaigns, by giving support to the notion of fair play, especially among young people, so as to enhance mutual respect both amongst spectators and between sports players and also by encouraging increased active participation in sport.*
- The general culture of fair-play sporting and tolerance through sport is overall co-ordinated by BSO (Austrian sports umbrella organisation) through the programme Sport for All. Important work is done by numerous volunteers affiliated to many clubs. Voluntary work with youth is supported by BSO.
  - The Austria Olympic Committee is inter alia engaged in promoting friendship and fair play, sporting behaviour and development of moral values among youth.
  - In the Bundesliga there is a provision within the Bundesliga regulations requiring every club to have fan support staff (officer). Duties and responsibilities of the fan relation officer are as follows:

- participation at fan club representatives' meetings with safety supervisors
  - organisation of fan club meetings;
  - co-operation and communication with safety supervisors (of both the home and visiting team);
  - co-operation and communication with other fan support staff;
  - participation at security staff training;
  - organisation and support with registering (see below) and implementing.
- Experience showed that fan support officers should be different from security officers and so the separation is now a principle.
  - At club and match level, measures are taken to deal with fan activities. Attention is given to the fan choreography, which is promoted but kept under the control of stadium owners (e.g. municipality representatives). The choreography should be registered and approved by municipality representatives (e.g. proving that banners are produced from non-flammable materials).
  - Also the ice hockey federation (ice-hockey league) has a long tradition of good fan relations and cooperation with fans. Ice hockey fans have their own newspapers ("Hockey fan magazine") and e-mail links. There are regular meeting with fan clubs, e.g. meeting with fan clubs representatives after the game.
  - Provision for fan activities are an integral part of preparation for big tournaments such as the World Cup in Ice-Hockey in 2005 and Euro 2008.
  - There was an establishment of the Fan village as a part of the Ice Hockey World Cup in 2005. The Fan village was run by a private company, but clear regulations were set up. Fan villages (or parks) were set up both in Vienna and Innsbruck. They are equipped e.g. with a video wall.
  - In preparation for Euro 2008, both at national and local level, preparation of fan-parks are being considered.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 3.5 of the Convention given to the scope and habits of the fan scene.**

#### **Article 4 - International co-operation**

1. *The Parties shall co-operate closely on the matters covered by this Convention and encourage similar co-operation as appropriate between national sports authorities involved.*

- The competent authorities in Austria strongly believe in the advantages of large scale international co-operation, especially with a view of the Euro 2008. Within the Standing Committee of the Council of Europe and the Police Co-operation Working Group of the European Union, Austria is playing an important role to stimulate international co-operation with regard to security at football matches. All aspects of the Convention are covered by the work of Austrian delegates in the various international working groups.

- In accordance with the EU-Council Decision of 25 April 2002, Austria established within the Ministry of the Interior a National Football Information Point. The evaluation team could experience the quality and expertise of this National Football Information Point on numerous occasions, both at national and international level. The NFIP does not only play a crucial role with regard to information exchange for football matches, but also for other (large-scale) sports events with an international dimension, as was the case for the World Cup Ice Hockey in 2005. This enables the NFIP to gain experience in various sporting events and to use this experience to its own benefits in determining a security concept. The experiences of one large scale sporting event can be used to upgrade the security concept at another sporting event, combining all kinds of good practices. This working method can be viewed as an example of good practice for other European countries.
- For football matches with an international dimension, Austria follows the European guidelines and recommendations, both concerning information exchange and international police co-operation. For the Austria-Wales game in Vienna, which the evaluation team attended, information was exchanged with the Welsh competent authorities, and Welsh spotters attended the event (see also article 4.2).
- The NFIP plays a very active role in gaining experience from other countries and collecting information and best practices abroad. With a view to the Euro 2008, the security concept of the Euro 2004 in Portugal was studied in detail and observed during the tournament. The same approach has been adopted for the World Cup 2006 in Germany. The important number of contacts between the Austrian NFIP and its European counterparts enable them to work in a very professional way and in conformity with European standards.
- Besides its own tasks of exchanging information and stimulating national and international police co-operation, the NFIP also works closely with the competent national sports authorities, both for football matches and other sports events with an international dimension, both in Austria and abroad. The co-operation with, for example, the Austrian Football Association and Bundesliga, the organisation committee for the World Cup Ice Hockey or with the Austrian Olympic Committee for the Olympic Games in Athens, has proved to be very useful. The evaluation team could experience the good relations between the various competent authorities on numerous occasions and in particular the role played by the NFIP. The sport associations are considered to be an equivalent partner and have to take their responsibility.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria fully complies with Article 4.1 of the Convention. It considers it to be very important to make full use of the expertise and experience of the National Football Information Point.**

2. *In advance of international club and representative matches or tournaments, the Parties concerned shall invite their competent authorities, especially the sports organisations, to identify those matches at which violence or misbehaviour by spectators is to be feared. Where such a match is identified, the competent authorities of the host country shall arrange consultations between those concerned. Such consultations shall take place as soon as possible and should not be later than two weeks before the match is due to take place, and shall encompass arrangements, measures and precautions to be taken before,*

*during, and after the match, including, where necessary, measures additional to those included in this Convention.*

- In compliance with the EU-regulations, a "NFIP" was created as part of the responsibilities of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior. In the beginning, this unit was based at the Federal Police Directorate in Vienna. The increasing demands made it necessary to transform the NFIP into an independent unit within the Ministry of the Interior, located in the General Directorate for Public Security.
- The NFIP has become a useful platform at national and international sports events. This unit collects, analyses and disseminates information to domestic and foreign police services. At present, it serves as the headquarters of the project management for the preparation of the Euro 2008 football championships.
- The National Football Information Point within the Ministry of the Interior plays a key role in the exchange of information and international police co-operation. Both at the level of club teams and the national team, information is exchanged throughout the NFIP (strategic, operational and tactical information). This information is then dispatched to the various competent authorities at national and local level. At local level, there is a reporting obligation to the NFIP, so this NFIP is at all times fully informed about the situation. Prior to every football game that is relevant from a police point of view (i.e. international matches), a risk analysis must take place. This written document has to be sent to the NFIP. After the game, there is also an obligation to send a match report to the NFIP. The final decision to qualify a match as a risk game is taken by the club, in consultation with the security authority.
- The NFIP also plays an important role in cross-border police co-operation for international football matches, in such a way that, if necessary, first measures can be taken at the border.
- The NFIP is able to exchange personal data under the provisions of national and international law.
- The evaluation team could attend the Austria-Wales game in Vienna (qualifying match for the World Cup 2006). The NFIP prepared this match in a very professional way. They exchanged information with the Welsh authorities well before the match, asked for spotters and co-operated very well with these 6 spotters before, during and after the match. There was a direct and continuous liaison between the Welsh and Austrian police through the co-ordination and information centre at the police headquarters. The same working method is used for all matches of the national team and also for international club matches with certain risks. When Austria or an Austrian club team is playing abroad, information is sent abroad through the NFIP and, upon request, spotters are sent abroad.
- As mentioned above, the NFIP works in the same way for large scale sporting events, other than football matches, as they did for the World Cup Ice Hockey in 2005. For this event, there was good co-operation established between the police services, the organisation committee, the city and the private security company. Flyers were made for visiting fans from other countries, liaison officers able to talk the language of the



visiting fans were put in place, and information was exchanged with police services from the visiting countries.

- Co-ordination meetings are held before and after an important sporting event. A crisis contact group deals with possible problems on the match day.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria fully complies with Article 4.2 of the Convention.**

#### **Article 5 - Identification and treatment of offenders**

1. *The Parties, respecting existing legal procedures and the principle of the independence of the judiciary, shall seek to ensure that spectators committing acts of violence or other criminal behaviour are identified and prosecuted in accordance with the due process of the law.*
2. *Where appropriate, particularly in the case of visiting spectators, and in accordance with the applicable international agreements, the Parties shall consider:*
  - a. *transferring proceedings against persons apprehended in connection with violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events to their country of residence;*
  - b. *seeking the extradition of persons suspected of violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events;*
  - c. *transferring persons convicted of offences of violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events to serve their sentences in the relevant country.*
  - Due to the existing division of responsibilities among ministries in Austria, the Federal Ministry of Justice, and not the Federal Ministry of the Interior, is responsible for the compliance and implementation of provisions and regulations of Article 5 of the Convention on Spectator Violence in Sport.
  - Even though there was no meeting with representatives of that ministry during the evaluation visit of the expert commission of the Standing Committee, it can be concluded from experience and long-standing international law enforcement co-operation, that on the basis of federal legislation and the European Convention on Extradition also ratified by Austria, Austrian authorities may request another country to take over criminal prosecution, if the person prosecuted for punishable offences committed at sport events comes from that country.
  - For this reason, extradition is a common legal procedure in Europe and also applied in Austria in accordance with foreigners law or a court order. The question whether this extradition procedure could also be applied to persons only suspected of violence or other criminal offences at sport events, still needs to be clarified with the competent Federal Ministry of Justice in Austria. The same is true for the procedure described in Article 5, paragraph 2 c.

**The evaluation team considers that Austria fully complies with Article 5 of the Convention.**

**Article 6 - Additional measures**

1. *The Parties undertake to co-operate closely with their appropriate national sports organisations and clubs, and where appropriate, stadium owners, on arrangements regarding the planning and execution of alterations to the physical fabric of stadia or other alterations, including access to and egress from stadia, necessary to improve safety and to prevent violence.*
  - While most sporting matters fall within the remit of the individual states, financial issues, elite sport and the promotion of sport (including major facilities and international championships) are reserved to federal level.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 6.1 of the Convention.**

2. *The Parties undertake to promote, where necessary and in appropriate cases, a system laying down requirements for the selection of stadia which take into account the safety of spectators and the prevention of violence amongst them, especially for those stadia used for matches likely to attract large or unruly crowds.*
  - The evaluation team did not examine this article in detail. However, as a result of its discussions with the Austrian public and football authorities it has good reason to believe that the general principles discussed in relation to articles 3.2 and 3.4.a above apply in this case and that these are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this article.

**The Evaluation Team has good reason to believe that Austria complies with Article 6.2 of the Convention.**

3. *The Parties undertake to encourage their national sports organisations to review their regulations continuously in order to control factors which may lead to outbreaks of violence by players or spectators.*
  - The leading role belongs to the National Football Information Point at the Ministry of Interior. This body is informed about the situation during relevant games by reporting obligations, and can adopt or suggest necessary additional measures to sport organisations. Besides, day to day personal contact of the Head of the NFIP with a number of leading persons within sport organisations ensures a high level of communication and feedback.

**The Evaluation Team considers that Austria complies with Article 6.3 of the Convention.****Article 7 - Provision of information**

*Each Party shall forward to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe, all relevant information concerning legislative and other measures taken by it for the purpose of complying with the terms of this Convention, whether with regard to football or to other sports.*



The Austrian authorities have regularly provided the Secretary General, and therefore the Standing Committee, with reliable information, notably using the mechanism developed by the Standing Committee for the annual national reports.

Furthermore, when the Standing Committee gathers additional information on specific aspects of efforts to tackle violence in sport, Austria is always open, co-operative and ready to share information.

**The Evaluation Team therefore considers that Austria complies with Article 7 of the Convention.**

## **General conclusions and recommendations of the Evaluation Team**

Important work has been done on recent years in Austria to comply with all provisions of the Convention and in order to ensure a high level of safety and security at sport events. A good deal of these measures has been driven by preparation for big international tournaments. Much has been achieved by the personal enthusiasm of various different officials.

The Austrian authorities may consider regularly reviewing if all necessary measures are sufficiently rooted in permanent formal structures.

**The evaluation team concludes that Austria meets all the obligations of the Convention. The recommendations below, which are set out in order of importance, would contribute to optimizing the Austrian system.**

**SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS**

<b>Priority</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Article of the Convention</b>
1	To review the arrangements for controlling the admission of supporters, particularly at high risk matches	3.4.c
2	To establish the standards, training and quality insurance of stewards	3.2
3	To secure and monitor the effectiveness of stadium bans	3.4d
4	To consider the establishment of a clearer division of responsibility inside sport venues, in order to make the organiser responsible for maintaining order and to plan the involvement of police forces in light of the principle of subsidiary	3.1
5	To enhance the use of the expertise and experience of the National Information Point	4.1

### **C. COMMENTS FROM AUSTRIA**

The Austrian authorities expressed their satisfaction with the report of the evaluation visit and did not wish to make any comments.

## **APPENDIX 1 - OPINION OF THE EVALUATION TEAM ON THE EURO 2008 PREPARATIONS IN AUSTRIA**

On 12 December, UEFA decided to accept the Austrian-Swiss application to organise the Euro 2008. The European Football Championships will take place between 7 and 29 June 2008. Immediately following the decision of UEFA, Austria began the preparations of this tournament, including those for security. On 17 February 2003, the competent Swiss and Austrian authorities signed a joint declaration outlining important principles to guarantee smooth bilateral co-operation. This joint declaration also stresses the importance of good contacts with previous and future organising countries, as well as participating countries. In March 2004, Sag – Euro 2008, a bilateral working group for safety and security, was set up, and co-operation was reinforced at every meeting. The Ministers concerned from each country also play an important role in this co-operation. The Evaluation Team was able to witness a very good co-operation between both organising countries, which is and will be an enormous advantage in the preparations of the Euro 2008.

Since 2004, various working groups have been working on a security concept for the Euro Championships in Austria. The Ministry of the Interior is heading these working groups and is ensuring consistency between all projects concerning safety and security. Co-operation with other partners involved is also already in place. Working groups, headed by the Ministry of the Interior, to deal with security matters, are already in place at local level (venue cities) too. This means that all structures for the discussion of security problems and preparation of the Euro 2008 Championships in full co-operation, co-ordination and communication, are already installed.

The Ministry of the Interior determined a detailed timetable, ensuring that all preparations will be carried out in due time before the tournament. The Evaluation Team was able to see that the Austrian authorities are already well on their way in preparing the Euro 2008. Various aspects are already dealt with and this well in advance of the tournament. This should enable Austria to be prepared fully at the kick-off in June 2008, and to remain flexible for possible new evolutions in the forthcoming years. While structures are already in place and seem to include every partner involved, it will be important to intensify these meetings in the forthcoming years, in order to ensure that everyone will act in the same way.

The organisation of the Euro 2008 is directly done by UEFA, which has already appointed two tournament directors (one in each country). Each tournament director will be appointed a safety and security director. It is recommended that these safety and security directors are appointed as soon as possible in order to avoid a two speed preparation. In regard to the preparations already made by the Austrian authorities and police services, it is important that the organising committee keeps up to speed concerning their own responsibilities.

Austria will certainly benefit from past experiences in other sport events. The organisation of the Ice Hockey World Cup is one important large scale sports event which can be seen as a good preparation for organising a European Football Championship. Not only Vienna, but also Innsbruck, for example, has had important experiences in organising large scale sports events. Therefore, issues such as accommodation, transport, VIP-protection, dealing with foreign fans, hospitality and welcoming supporters from abroad are already well-known issues for the authorities concerned. Austria is able to build upon experiences gained in the past, which is a very important advantage for the Euro 2008, bearing in mind that a football tournament like this one is, however, a very unique event, with its own particularities.

Austria is also very active in gaining experience from previous football tournaments. Official observers were present in Portugal at Euro 2004, and there is a very intensive co-operation with the relevant German authorities in view of the World Cup 2006. This should enable Austria to benefit from these experiences in order to optimise their own safety and security concept. These experiences have also been passed on to the local relevant actors in safety and security through a national symposium.

Austria will use best practices from previous tournaments for the Euro 2008. For the Austria-Wales game in Vienna, there was for example a contact point for Welsh supporters in the centre of the city. The Ice Hockey World Cup also worked with a fan village for visiting supporters. This clearly indicates Austria's will to welcome supporters in a very friendly atmosphere and to continue good experiences like fan embassies. "Smiling service" is one of the basic principles of the Austrian safety and security concept, which underlines the positive approach Austria is taking towards visitors for the Euro 2008.

From a police point of view, Austria learned a great deal from the police approach in Portugal during Euro 2004. Portugal thereby set a very important standard in policing football matches, and Austria indicated that it wants to build on this experience. It will be very important to make every police officer aware of the exact content of such low-visible police approach. Like a lot of European countries, Austria is deploying an often large number of visible police officers for risk football matches, as for example against England and Poland. For the Austria-Wales game in Vienna, a large number of visible police officers were deployed towards the visiting fans, certainly at the end of the game, although no trouble occurred during the match.

Police reforms are currently being carried out in Austria, so the new police structure will be well in place before the Euro 2008. There is already a clear idea about the police organisation structure for the Euro 2008 and a lot of thought had already been put in to a high standard information exchange structure between the national and local level. Communication lines between police forces and other security partners (medical services, fire brigades) will be integrated before Euro 2008. At bilateral level, a Swiss liaison officer will be present in the Austrian information point and vice versa. The financial means will be available to carry out the security concept. Training of police forces is also already being taken into account.

The Evaluation Team was able to see that the co-operation between authorities, police services and the organisers of Euro 2008 is running smoothly. The same is true for the bilateral co-operation with Switzerland. The Austrian Minister of the Interior strongly underlined the importance of an efficient safety and security concept for Euro 2008 and of close co-operation with the Swiss authorities.

Existing bilateral agreements with Germany and Switzerland may prove to be very useful during Euro 2008, and it is recommended to study in detail if the current provisions are adequate enough to deal with all kinds of possible problems in relation with the organisation of an event such as the European Football Championships. The same is true for national legislation.

It may be important to pay particular attention to a concept of active stewarding, enabling police forces to concentrate mainly on the situation outside the stadium. Reference can be made to the remarks made in relation with article 3.2 of the Convention. Stewards should be trained in a uniform way and there is the need for a clear definition of responsibilities between stewards, private security companies and police services. Also the concept of ticketing will be

a very important issue with which to deal. It is recommended that Austria and Switzerland take into account the guidelines and recommendations of the Standing Committee of the Council of Europe while negotiating the ticketing concept with UEFA. Testing stadiums well in advance will help Austrian authorities to see if complementary measures are needed.

**Due to the fact that Austria will organise the tournament together with Switzerland, it will be very important to have one overall joint safety and security concept at all venues. The Austrian authorities are well aware of this necessity and have declared themselves willing to try everything to put this in place. Legislation may differ from province to province in Austria, so having a harmonised approach will be an important challenge for the Austrian (and Swiss) authorities.**



**APPENDIX 2 - ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Evaluation Team wish to thank the Austrian authorities warmly and sincerely for the excellent organisation of the visit and the quality of their hospitality, for the national report sent to them, and for the spirit of complete trust and transparency that prevailed during the entire visit.

The Team wish to express its thanks to the following persons in particular Mrs. Liese PROKOP, Minister of Interior, for the hearing with the evaluation team.

The evaluation team had the privilege to enjoy outstanding presentations and they had very interesting discussions with senior officials from the Federal Chancellery, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Austrian Sport movement and regional and local police authorities.

The assistance and the permanent presence of, in particular, Dr Günter MAREK who was with us throughout the visit and discussions, was a major contributing factor to the effectiveness of the mission. The team also thanks warmly Mr Thomas WINKELMANN, Mr Dietmar KOGLER and everyone involved in the organisation of the visit and the evaluation work.

### APPENDIX 3 - PROGRAMME OF THE VISIT

- **29. März 2005, ab 14.00 Uhr**

**Unter der Federführung des Bundeskanzleramtes**

- **Bis 11.30 Uhr:** Ankunft der Evaluierungskommission des Standing Committees in Wien

**14.00 Uhr:** Eröffnung und Begrüßung  
(Mag. Scherbaum, Leiter Abteilung VI/3)

- **14.15 Uhr bis 14.45 Uhr:** Kurzreferat - Die österreichische Sportstruktur  
(Dr. Pillwein, Generalsekretär der BSO)

- **14.45 Uhr bis 15.00 Uhr:** Diskussion

- **15.00 Uhr bis 15.30 Uhr:** Referat – Top Sport Austria  
(Mag. Scherbaum, Leiter Abteilung VI/3)

- **15.30 Uhr bis 16.00 Uhr:** Kaffeepause

- **16.00 Uhr bis 16.45 Uhr:** Referat ÖOC  
(Dr. Jungwirth – Präsident des ÖOC)

- **16.45 Uhr bis 17.00 Uhr:** Diskussion

- **17.00 Uhr bis 18.00 Uhr:** Eishockey WM 2005 in Österreich  
(EHV Präsident Dr. Dieter Kalt bzw. Dr. Ledolter)

- **Ab 20.30 Uhr:** Heurigenbesuch in 1190 Wien  
Heuriger „Fuhrgasslhuber“

- **30. März 2005:**

**Unter der Federführung des BM.I**

- **09.00 Uhr:** Treffen mit Vertretern der Österreichischen Bundesliga

- **10.00 Uhr:** Teilnahme an der Sicherheitsbesprechung des ÖFB des Fußballweltmeisterschaftsqualifikationsspieles Österreich gegen Wales im Ernst Happel Stadion

- **11.30 Uhr:** Gespräch mit dem Generaldirektor für die öffentliche Sicherheit, **Dr. Erik Buxbaum**

- **12.30 Uhr: Teilnahme am UEFA Bankett – 1170 Wien, Lokal „Steirerstöckl“**
  - Treffen mit Präsident des ÖFB, **Dr. Friedrich Stickler**

- Treffen mit der UEFA Turnierdirektion, **Mag. Christian Schmölzer**
  - **16.00 Uhr:** Treffen mit dem Polizeipräsident der BPD Wien, **Dr. Peter Stiedl**
  - **16.30 Uhr:** Besichtigung der Einsatzzentrale sowie des Führungsstabes in der BPD Wien
  - **17.00 Uhr:** Präsentation „Vorbereitung EURO 2008“ – **Dr. Günther Marek**
  - **Ab 18.30 Uhr:** Einsatz der szenenkundigen Beamten vorort
  - **Ab 20.30 Uhr:** Besuch des WM – Qualifikationsspiels Österreich vs. Wales im Ernst Happel Stadion im VIP Bereich
- **31.März 2005:**

**Unter der Federführung des BM.I**

- **08.30 Uhr:** Gespräch mit der Frau Bundesministerin für Inneres, **Liese Prokop**
- Anschließend Fahrt zum Flughafen
  - Abflug nach Innsbruck: **10.00 Uhr** mit Austrian Arrows
  - Ankunft Flughafen Innsbruck: **11.10 Uhr**
- Anschließend Besichtigung des Stadions „Tivoli neu“ (Spielstätte EURO 2008) und der Olympia Eishalle sowie Gespräche mit den lokalen Sicherheitsverantwortlichen der EURO 2008 sowie der Eishockey WM 2005
- **13:00 Uhr:** Mittagessen Berg Isel mit Kurzpräsentation von Dr. Leistner (**Generalsekretär des Österreichischen Skiverbandes**)
- **16.00 Uhr bis 17.00 Uhr: Briefing der Evaluierungskommission als Abschluss der Visitation**
  - Unterbreitung einer provisorischen Schlussfolgerung und Empfehlung
- **17.00 Uhr:** Abfahrt mit Dienstkraftfahrzeugen nach Bern (Schweiz)
  - **Ankunft-Bern: ca. 21.00 Uhr**

**APPENDIX 4 - COMPOSITION OF THE EVALUATION TEAM**

Mr Radim BURES (Czech Republic), Chair of the Standing Committee; Deputy Director, Department of Crime Prevention, Ministry of the Interior, Prague

Mr John DE QUIDT (United Kingdom), Chief Executive of the Football Licensing Authority, London

Mr. Bernd MANTHEY (Germany), Inspector, Bereitschaftspolizeien der Länder, Ministry of Interior

Mr. Jo VANHECKE (Belgium), Head of the Football Unit, Ministry of Interior

Mr Stanislas FROSSARD, Administrator, Secretary to the Standing Committee, Sport Department, Council of Europe

Mrs Marie-Françoise GLATZ, Principal Administrative Assistant, Sport Department, Council of Europe