

PUBLIC SECURITY IN FIELD OF SPORT

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Abstract. Sports managers now face up a rapidly changing environment. The main change over the past is that they have to take care of the most valuable in sporting organizations - about people, but not only just inside the club. Nowadays, sports managers are also under pressure from the outside environment - from the public (community). People demand that their club provide security for organized events, demonstrating their social responsibility towards the community. It can be said that sports managers are facing a challenge that they must done, not only to meet the requirements of laws and standards, but also meet the requirements of the public, and to meet the social expectations under the guarantee of social responsibility. In this paper, based on concrete examples of practice and theoretical background, we show the base requirements that sports managers must now provide for public safety at their events.

Keywords: public security, sport management, social responsibility, fans, sports clubs

INTRODUCTION

The social responsibility of sports organizations is becoming more and more important. Its greatest increase can be seen in the last 20 to 30 years. Clarke¹ argues that this not only puts pressure on the accountability and transparency of the management of sports organizations, but also a greater emphasis on meeting the short-term goals of sports organizations. Considering people in field of sport starts gradually more and more aware the importance of social responsibility, not only as a charity or philanthropic activity, but also as a key element of an organization's management strategy that protects the company's reputation, promotes competitive differentiation, brand development or also a competitive advantage, begins sport

¹Clarke, T. (2004). Cycles of crisis and regulation: The enduring agency and stewardship problems of corporate governance, *Corporate Governance: An International Review* 12(2): 153-161.

managers in their work, use more managerial skills such as communication skills, decision making, work with technology, as well as creative leadership and motivation of employees.^{2,3,4,5}

Sports managers in Europe are aware of the importance of social responsibility and are starting to use it as one of the strategic tools to increase the number of spectators at the stadiums. This issue also affects Slovakia because the Slovak society perceives spectator violence for longer than a real problem, not only from television screens, printed or electronic media, but also through the concrete negative experiences of fans, players, officials, policemen, organizers or citizens, young people, women, children during risky sporting events. It is therefore important that sports managers also in Slovakia incorporate social responsibility into their activities in addressing public safety at organized events.

The aim of the paper is to highlight the importance of ensuring the safety of fans, the public and other stakeholders in sporting events.

Methodology of the Research- Several scientific methods have been used to create this paper. They were used to get information, ideas, knowledge, and new facts about the topic and then create the suggested solution. Gradually, paper developed through scientific methods such as literary search, analysis, creativity, logic, and synthesis. The content of the theoretical background of this paper is based on the analysis of domestic and foreign literature. Expertise and knowledge were the basis for creating the proposed solution at the end of the contribution.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Spectator (fans) violence is mainly seen at football matches, but experiences from other countries say that the phenomenon of fans violence may also occur in other public sports or cultural events (concerts, festivals) or may move to public assemblies of citizens.⁶

Sports clubs are the driving force behind sport, especially with regard to collective sports. After the socio-political changes in Slovakia in 1989, the sports clubs have undergone a major transformation. This was related both to the professionalization of sports and sports

² Chalip, L. (2006). Towards a distinctive sport management discipline. *Journal of Sport Management*, 20 (1): 1-22.

³ Mahony, D.F. (2008). *No one can whistle a symphony: Working together for sport management's future*. *Journal of Sport Management*, 22: 1-10.

⁴ Olafson, G.A. (1995). *Sport Management Research: Ordered Change*. *Journal of Sport Management*. 9: 338-345.

⁵ Parks, J.B. (1992). *Scholarship: The Other "Bottom Line" in Sport Management*. *Journal of Sport Management*. 6: 220-229.

⁶ Sepeši, P., Letko, J. (2013). *Odborná verejná diskusia / Informačný systém o bezpečnosti na športových podujatiach, základný nástroj prevencie diváckeho násilia, alebo príspevok SFZ k dosiahnutiu spoločného cieľa*. (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at: <http://www.epi.sk/odborny-clanok/Odborna-verejna-diskusia-Infomacny-system-o-bezpecnosti-na-sportovych-podujatiach-zakladny-nastroj-prevencie-divackeho-nasilia.htm>

competitions, but also to the implementation of new forms of legal entities into private law, as well as the implementation of licensing rules or rules of financial fair play for participants in some sports competitions. Changes that have been made to sports clubs in practical life have also been partially addressed by legislation. In 2008, a law on the organization and promotion of sport was adopted, which represents the first comprehensive legal regulation in the field of sport within the Slovak legal order.⁷

Based on the fact that each sport is covered by a sports federation which, in order to protect the rules and development of the relevant sport, supervises the proper conduct of sporting events with the knowledge of their rules and internal rules of the relevant sports federation or the rules of the international sports organization, independent professional control over the organization of events shall lay down the rules and procedures for the exercise of such supervision, to be performed on a compulsory basis in events with a special scheme. At the same time, the position and tasks of a delegate of a union are regulated, which is obliged to notify the organizer of the event of deficiencies in the observance of the law without delay after their findings and require the implementation of measures for their removal.⁸

The organization of a sports event must not incite participants to inappropriate behavior. The organizer must take care to ensure effective control of all participants in the sporting event. The organization of sports facilities and sports facilities, including access to the venue, must allow the intervention of the order service, the fire brigade and the emergency health service.⁹

If the organizer of a sporting event organizes a risky event, it is its duty to provide a camera system at the entrances and exits of the sports facility and at the premises of the sports facility. The CCTV system will ensure continuous monitoring of the premises and eventual identification of a physical person or other risk / dangerous subject during the event and ensure the digital recording. In Slovakia, such an obligation is the organizer of the event for the football event and the hockey event of the highest national competition in the adult category and, if stipulated by the requirements of an international sports organization or a national sports association.

For help in maintaining security, a methodological guideline was created for security managers of football clubs. It is designed to unify the procedures for the preparation, management, implementation and evaluation of security measures under Act No. 1/2014 Z. z.

⁷ Čorba, J. (2015). *Športové kluby v návrhu zákona o športe*. (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at: http://www.ucps.sk/SPORTOVE_KLUBY_V_NAVRHU_ZAKONA_O_SPORTE#InsertNoteID_37

⁸ Gábriš, T. (2011). *Športové právo*. Eurokódex, ISBN 9788089447527, 544 s.

⁹ Mesároš, M. (2010). *Bezpečnosť, bezpečnostná veda a vzdelávanie v procese globalizácie*. VŠBM Košice. ISBN : 978-80-89282-45-6, 165 s.

on the organization of public sports events and on the amendment and supplementation of some laws during football meetings in the Slovak Republic. This is processed for the needs of security managers of football clubs (or main organizers if the security manager is not designated under the law) but can also be used as a learning aid for the needs of other responsible persons involved in the preparation and implementation of security measures during sporting football events. The methodological guideline contains information and comments based on valid Slovak and European legislation. At the same time, it provides advice and instructions from experienced professionals in football and security practice. Readers of this recommendation will learn what is necessary and what to do.¹⁰

The organizer of a sports event (such as a sports club) designates a security manager, whose role during the event is to cooperate with the main organizer when preparing the event. In addition, it has the task of managing, implementing and evaluating security measures at the sporting event venue. The Security Manager cooperates with all necessary stakeholders on security measures and ensures cooperation not only with the sports manager of the club, but also with the police corps and general police.¹¹

For the security manager, each organization must be provided with a clearly defined competence, its position within the organizational structure, in order to make clear to whom it is governed and to whom the regulations are subject. In addition, a proper security manager identification and authoritarian status must be ensured.¹²

In order to be as effective as a security manager, it is advisable to have skills in the preparation and management of security measures, to have real experience of cooperation with police authorities and, of course, to have all the knowledge gained in organizing sporting events, securing safety and supervising fans. In order for the security manager to effectively prepare a plan for the supervision of the sporting event, it must identify all the inherent risks and ensure interaction with relevant stakeholders such as police, alert and other state authorities.¹³

Evaluate the risks that may arise in organizing a sporting event is not easy, but there are certain assumptions from which the Safety Manager may proceed to identify the risks of an organized sporting event:

¹⁰ *Metodické odporúčanie pre bezpečnostných manažérov futbalových klubov.* (2014). (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at: <http://www.futbalbfz.sk/wp-content/uploads/dokumenty/Prirucka-BM-WEB.pdf>

¹¹ Rattner, D. (2010). *"Internal & External Threats."* Security Management. Northeastern University, Boston. Lecture.

¹² Wylder, J. (2004). *Strategic Information Security.* CRC Press. p. 172. ISBN 9780849320415

¹³ Bayuk, J.L. (2007). *Stepping Through the InfoSec Program.* ISACA. p. 97.

- the number of risky fans interested in the sporting event (ULTRAS, Hooligans),
- the number of risky fans from neighboring countries (for Slovakia for example there are Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Austria, and others, if information on support and participation is known),
- the total number of viewers per event,
- current national, ethnic or historical disputes (eg use of state barracks on club matches that may provoke fan),
- natural rivalry between clubs (historical, fan-based, right-wing or left-handed risk fans, national problem, etc.),
- previous incidents of club fans (stadium or off-campus problems),
- identified fan violence against previous events (aggressive behavior, damage to property, burning of shawls, flags, banners, riots from previous meetings),
- racist expressions, including the use of banners, symbols, pledges, signs, or verbal sketches and expressions aimed at suppressing the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens,
- current political tensions in the country,
- creating false tickets for illegal entry to a sporting event, which brings together risky fans,
- other possible threats.^{14,15,16}

If the manager identifies these threats correctly and takes adequate action, it will reduce the risk associated with the event. It can be said that elimination of risks is one of the most important tasks of the security manager, to ensure public safety in sporting events.

Security manager has his / her role after the end of the sporting event, when he / she mainly cooperates with the bodies of the league. He is required to evaluate all extraordinary incidents that have been recorded either before or after the sport event. Such incidents need to be reported to the organizer of the sporting event. Based on the assessed incidents, it is mandatory (including in cooperation with the stakeholders involved - the union, the club, the police) to evaluate the security measures. Finally, after the event, it will prepare a report on the

¹⁴Mareš, M. (2013). Rozpoznávání politického extrémizmu na Slovensku, CENNA Centrum pre európske a severoatlantické vzťahy, Bratislava

¹⁵Parent, M.M., Smith-Swan, S. (2013). Managing Major Sports Events: Theory and Practice, Routledge, 409 s.

¹⁶Ministerstvo vnútra Slovenskej republiky. (2013). Príručka pre identifikáciu symbolov spojených s extrémizmom, Bratislava

overall assessment of security measures, the positives and shortcomings of the event, and prepare recommendations for the leadership of the club.¹⁷

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

There are several examples when the organizer of the sporting event has failed. These incidents are a good example for sports managers to learn from mistakes that have arisen in the past. Such incidents include, for example, the conflict between English and Russian fans in Marseilles and Lille as part of the 2016 European Football Championship. The conflict of some 200 Russian hooligans with English fans had due the disqualification of the Russian team. However, not all guilt is only on the side of Russian fans. English fans came into conflicts with rival fans, local residents and the police on the streets of Marseille. The English hooligans have a bad reputation in their history. In the 1985 European Cup final, fans of Liverpool came into conflict with Juventus fans at the Heysel National Stadium in Belgium. The result was 39 dead and a ban on running in European competitions for five years. Similar incidents were repeated in 1998 between English and Tunisian fans, or in Belgium in 2000, where 500 fans were arrested in Brussels on the 2000 EURO 2000 event.¹⁸

Unsustainability of English fans on the islands resulted aggravation their behavior in Europe. There are a number of examples of English hooligans. In 1982 he was killed by a fan at the London derby.¹⁹ Other unrest continued in 1985, culminating in the incident at the Heysel Stadium.^{20,21} Even disengagement from European competitions did not help to hurt English hooligans and their behavior on the islands continued, and in 1989 there was one of the biggest catastrophes in English football. During the 1988-89 FA Cup semi-final game between Liverpool and Nottingham Forest, 96 fans were killed and 766 injured.^{22,23}

¹⁷ Halibozek, E., Kovacich, G.L. (2005). Mergers and Acquisitions Security: Corporate Restructuring and Security, Elsevier, 272 s

¹⁸ Ames., N. (2016). Why the Ugly Spectacle of Fan Violence Has Returned to Soccer. (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at: <http://time.com/4371606/euro-2016-fan-violence-hooligan-england/>

¹⁹ Davies, N. (1983). "The Anatomy of a Soccer Slaying". The Sydney Morning Herald. p. 7. (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at:

<https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=u4ZWAAAAIBAJ&sjid=ruYDAAAAIBAJ&pg=2907%2C2536904>

²⁰ Fact Sheet 2: Football Stadia After Taylor. (2002). (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at:

[www.web.archive.org/web/20061011210333/ http://www.le.ac.uk/footballresearch/resources/factsheets/fs2.html](http://www.web.archive.org/web/20061011210333/http://www.le.ac.uk/footballresearch/resources/factsheets/fs2.html)

²¹ Disasters in soccer stadiums. (2001). (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at:

<http://edition.cnn.com/2001/WORLD/africa/05/09/soccer.chronology/>

²² Football fans crushed at Hillsborough. (1989). (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/april/15/newsid_2491000/2491195.stm

²³ Turner, R. (2016). Five Hillsborough myths dispelled by inquests jury. (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at: <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-merseyside-35473732>

English managers wanted solve this situation and since 2000 they have begun to use camera systems to identify hooligans who have subsequently banned entry to stadiums. In addition, the English federation also sought to improve the reputation of its fans in international tournaments as well. This resulted, for example, in the preventive arrest of 200 fans at the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany, with only three being subsequently charged with a crime.^{24,25}

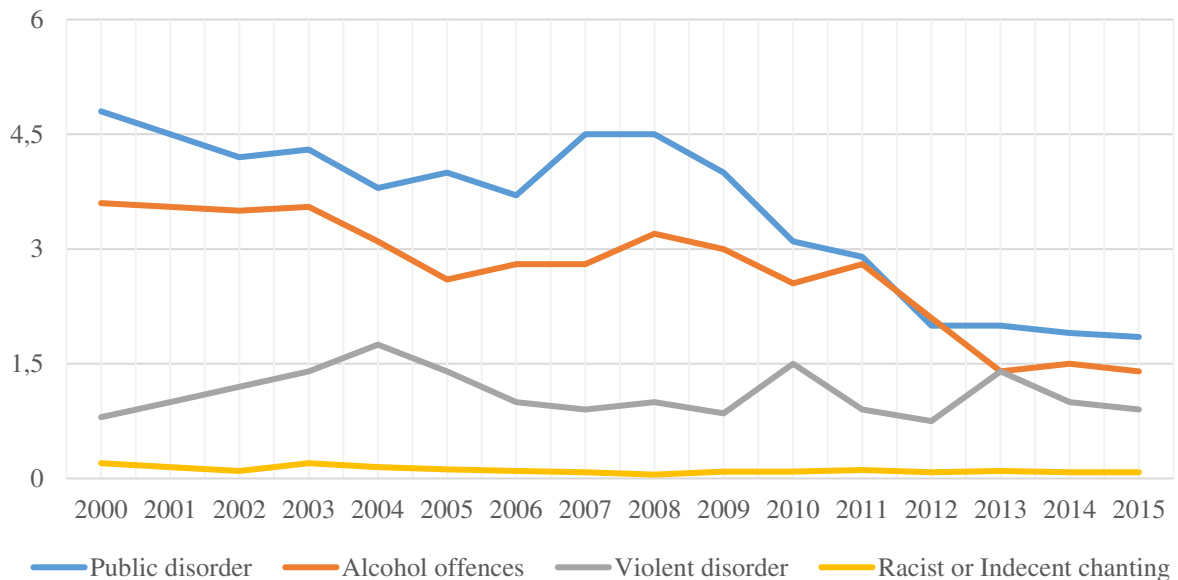


Figure 1. Arrests per 100K Attendees in England²⁶

As can be seen from the statistics processed by 888sport, showed in Figure 1, the number of people arrested in the stadiums has decreased in English as well, especially with regard to public disorder and alcohol use. It can therefore be said that sports clubs have recognized the importance of the public as one of the key stakeholders. Reducing riots can be seen as a step towards improving public relations, increasing public security at the stadiums, and thus gradually building up reputation and social responsibility towards the public.

CONCLUSION

From the information obtained, it can be said that ensure of public security is very important in organizing sporting events. It is important that the public is not afraid to take part in organized events. This can be ensured by individual sports clubs by promoting public safety,

²⁴Sean, I. (2002). "Fan fears grow ahead of England match". The Guardian. (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2006/jun/25/worldcup2006.sport21>

²⁵Hooligans. (2006). (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/panorama/5219906.stm>

²⁶Whos Who of Hooligans. (2016). (online). Retrieved March 13, 2018. Available at: <https://www.888sport.com/blog/football/news/whos-who-of-hooligans/>

which will have a positive impact on the perception of the club by the community. Building positive community awareness is also a good step in the long-term development of social responsibility. This is a must for sports clubs nowadays, because sports clubs are becoming more and more integrated into society.

The sports club as an organizer must be accepted requirements of the main organizer (association). Therefore, coordination of work and overall cooperation between club sports managers and security managers are important for the smooth running of the event. Overall, the sports club has several options to ensure a smooth running of the event. They are for example:

- provide sufficient organizational staff together with their training,
- identify the risks that may arise during an event,
- the division of powers and responsibilities between the organizers and the consequent confidence in their use,
- obstruction of the mark by the organizer, for example, by special jackets or vests.
- emphasis on good communication between stakeholders,
- secure fan clubs from home club fans,
- allow only the number of participants to participate in the event, corresponding to the projected capacity of the premises,
- thoroughly check that the fans do not have a gun or pyrotechnics with them,
- ensuring the interruption of the event in the event of threatening public threats,

If the organizer follows all the security policies responsibly, he will reduce the risk of public threats.

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VIEŠOJO SAUGUMO PROBLEMATIKA SPORTO RENGINIUOSE

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Santrauka

Sporto vadovai dabar susiduria su sparčiai besikeičiančia aplinka. Pagrindinis pokytis yra tas, kad jie turi rūpintis labiausiai vertinga sporto dalimi – žmonėmis, ir ne tik klubo viduje. Šiandien sporto vadovai taip pat patiria spaudimą iš išorės – iš visuomenės (bendruomenės). Žmonės reikalauja, kad jų klubas užtikrintų organizuojamų renginių saugumą parodydamas savo socialinę atsakomybę už bendruomenę. Galima sakyti, kad sporto vadovai susiduria su iššūkiu, kad jie turi ne tik laikytis įstatymų ir standartų, bet ir įgyvendinti visuomenės reikalavimus bei patenkinti jų socialinius lūkesčius. Remiantis konkrečiais praktikos pavyzdžiais ir teoriniais pagrindais, šiame straipsnyje aptariami pagrindiniai reikalavimai, kuriuos sporto vadovai turi numatyti visuomenės saugumui užtikrinti savo renginiuose.

Pagrindiniai žodžiai: viešasis saugumas, sporto vadyba, socialinė atsakomybė, sirgaliai, sporto klubai.

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