The National Swiss Security Strategy
for
UEFA EURO 2008

Drawn up by UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector Coordination
with the participation of the confederation, the cantons and the host cities
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1 Preface

Over a number of weeks in June 2008, members of the police corps, the Border Guard Corps, the armed forces and medical, rescue and private security services will be mobilised around the clock. Throughout these weeks, the strategy "Security through cooperation" will be as relevant as never before. It is thanks to this strategy that the security forces of the host cities, the cantons and the confederations will together be able to handle the tasks they face in connection with EURO 2008.

Cooperation between these forces and our partners abroad requires careful preparation and joint guidelines. The present document gives a summary of these guidelines, drawn up within the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector, along with all the various stakeholders. In the remaining countdown to EURO 2008, this strategy will be constantly updated and adapted to the developing the situation. This rolling planning is designed to create conducive conditions for the implementation of risk prevention measures by police and non-police agencies in the summer of 2008.

The National Security Strategy gives an impression of the enormous scope of the tasks to be handled. I am convinced that all those involved will do everything humanly possible to ensure a safe and secure setting for the European football championship in June 2008.

When the Swiss football national team enters the St. Jakob-Park stadium in Basle at 6 pm on 7 June 2008, we will witness a replay of that passion for football which gripped us all in the summer of 2006. Red and white supporters will be glued to the opening match of EURO 2008 match, not only in the stadium and the city of Basle, but also throughout the whole country and beyond our borders. And the tension will be shared by the supporters of the opposing team – both at home and as guests here with us in Switzerland. We want to make sure that they and all the other visitors to the event – as well as the local population as hosts – feel safe and happy in Switzerland and can celebrate a festival of football in a carefree atmosphere.

I'm looking forward to the summer of 2008!

Samuel Schmid
Head of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports (DDPS)
2 Executive summary

Safety issues and security matters play a key role in the organisation and implementation of the 2008 European football championship, organised by the European Football Association UEFA (referred to as EURO 2008 in the following). We will only be able to celebrate the festival of football in the carefree atmosphere we all want it to be held in if the security forces of the host cities, the cantons and the confederation can ensure a safe and secure setting for the tournament by means of discreet, yet effective measures.

The confederation, the 26 cantons and the four host cities, Basle, Berne, Geneva and Zurich, have the obligation to guarantee the safety and security of all those involved in EURO 2008 in public areas. The stadium operators, for their part, have made a commitment to comply with the UEFA safety and security instructions in their stadia.

Against this background, all the participating security forces from the host cities, the cantons and the confederation are working on behalf of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation in context of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector (referred to as the “Security Sector” in the following) to carefully prepare the necessary measures in close coordination with Austria. The present National Security Strategy describes and lays down the tasks to be handled by the security forces of the public authorities and their partners within their respective fields of responsibility in connection with EURO 2008 and the measures and activities they will implement to this end.

In the remaining countdown to EURO 2008, this strategy will be constantly updated and adapted to the developing situation. This rolling planning is designed to create conducive conditions for the implementation of risk prevention measures by the police and non-police agencies in the summer of 2008. In the final instance, the cantons and the police corps in the host cities will be responsible for the concrete implementation of the measures. They can count on the support of the security forces of the confederation in so doing.

To ensure that the security forces of Switzerland and their partners can fulfil their joint tasks in the interests of the much-awaited festival of football they are reliant on close cooperation with international partners. In the run-up to the tournament, three conferences will therefore take place along with Switzerland’s neighbouring states, transit countries and the EURO 2008 participating nations. The first of these was held from 30 November to 1 December 2006 in Vienna.
3 Introduction

3.1 Background

EURO 2008 will be the largest sporting event ever held in Switzerland and the third-largest recurring sporting event worldwide. Of the total of 31 matches to be played during the tournament, 15 will take place in Switzerland (six matches in Basle and three matches in Berne, Geneva and Zurich). The opening kick-off will take place in Basle on 7 June 2008 and the final will be held on 29 June 2008 in Vienna. The match venues in Austria are Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Salzburg and Vienna.

The official organiser of EURO 2008 is UEFA. It is UEFA which decides on the organisation of the tournament and holds all the commercial rights. UEFA has set up a subsidiary, EURO 2008 SA, as the organising company to handle all the operational tasks related to the preparation and implementation of the tournament. The two national football associations, the SFA (Switzerland) and AFA (Austria) are the EURO 2008 hosts. They will guarantee the necessary infrastructure for the tournament and the smooth implementation of the defined tournament organisation.

In Switzerland, the public authorities – the confederation, the cantons and the host cities – will provide services in those fields falling under their responsibility in the performance of their sovereign tasks, in particular safety and security, infrastructures and transport. The public authorities are also involved in the fields of site marketing as well as projects and measures implemented in Switzerland.

A total of 1.05 million tickets will be sold for EURO 2008 in Austria and Switzerland and approx. 510,000 of these will be for the matches to be held in Switzerland. During the three weeks of this major sporting event, between one and 3.2 million European soccer championship visitors are expected to visit Switzerland to attend the games and visit the country, generating some 700,000 overnight stays. In the region of 2,500 media experts will report on the matches, the two host countries and the host cities. Some eight billion spectators will follow the games and reports from the host countries on their television screens in 170 countries worldwide.
This will be an opportunity for Austria and Switzerland to present themselves to the rest of the world as safe, innovative, open-minded and service-oriented states. A major sporting event of this kind brings nations together.

3.2 Organisation and planning

The award of the 2008 European championships to Austria and Switzerland by the UEFA Executive Committee on 12 December 2002 implies comprehensive tasks to guarantee the safety and security of the event. In 2002, when still EURO 2008 candidates, Austria and Switzerland committed themselves to implementing all the necessary measures to guarantee the security and safety of all those participating in the tournament.

Upon the request of the cantons and the host cities, the confederation has assumed responsibility for the coordination of projects falling under the scope of the public authorities. The "UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation" coordinates all the operational tasks for which the public authorities are responsible, implementing these tasks in conjunction with all the tournament partners at the levels of the confederation, cantons and municipalities. UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation also coordinates cooperation with the SFA, EURO 2008 SA, the various partners under private law and the corresponding agencies in Austria. Coordination is carried out by the General Project Coordinator, appointed on 16 June 2005. The Political Committee (PC) takes the strategic and policy decisions on services and measures implemented by the public authorities in the interests of EURO 2008. The Steering Committee (SC) is the coordinating body at operational level. It prepares the bases for the decisions to be submitted to the PC and ensures implementation of PC decisions. Benedikt Weibel, the Federal Council delegate in charge of EURO 2008, was appointed chair of the SC on 1 January 2007.

The head of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector (referred to as the Head of the Security Sector in the following) reports to the General Project Coordinator. By decision of 20 January 2005, the Conference of the Cantonal Justice and Police Directors (CCJPD) appointed the police commander of the canton of Solothurn as Head of the Security Sector. He has been seconded by the Executive Council of the canton of Solothurn to perform this role.

The necessary structures and procedures have been created in the context of the Security Sector on the basis of the Federal Act on Measures for Safeguarding National Security
(FAMSNS, 21 March 1997), in compliance with cantonal responsibilities and in accordance with the Agreement on the Deployment of Intercantonal Police Forces (ICAPOL), dated 14 March 2006)\(^1\) In close cooperation between the host cities, the cantons, the relevant federal agencies (in particular fedpol, BGC, FOCP, ACS, FOCA, FEDRO, FOT) and private-law partners, the preparations are designed to create favourable conditions for the implementation of risk prevention measures on the ground by the police and other, i.e. non-police, agencies. The following diagram gives a schematic overview of this cooperation, as well as the relevant fields of responsibility.

\[\text{Diagram 1: Responsibilities and coordination in the field of risk prevention}\]

Fields of risk prevention involving the police forces include in particular security, crime and traffic police operations. Risk prevention tasks of non-police agencies include \textit{inter alia} rescue and disaster aid, NBC protection, the Coordinated Medical Service, air and border security as well as the protection of critical infrastructures.\(^2\)

In principle, responsibility for the planning and implementation of security measures lies with the host cities and the cantons. In the planning phase, the Security Sector coordinates the

\(^1\) This agreement entered into force on 9 November 2006.

\(^2\) The operations of the trade police are not covered by this strategy.
allocation of federal funds and identifies the intercantonal and foreign personnel requirements of the host cities. The Head of the Security Sector and the police commanders of the host cities (or those persons appointed by the responsible politicians), along with a representative of the Federal Office of Police (fedpol), a representative of the army and the chair of the Working party on operations of the Conference of the Cantonal Police Commanders of Switzerland (WP OP) constitute the Security Sector Coordination. The present National Security Strategy, along with the corresponding detailed plans, standards and recommendations were drawn within the Security Sector Coordination.

The Security Sector Coordination is supported by an interdisciplinary team, the National Coordination Staff of Switzerland (NACOS.ch) whose members come from the various organisations involved at the level of the confederation, the cantons and the host cities. The Head of the Security Sector is in charge of the preparatory drills in the host cities on the basis of the federal funding earmarked for this purpose; he also draws up contingency and follow-up planning along with the staff of the Federal Council Security Committee. Throughout EURO 2008, the Police Information and Coordination Centre (PICC), as a component of NACOS.ch, will draw up a comprehensive status profile of the current situation on an ongoing basis. The planning and deployment of the intercantonal police forces will be applied in accordance with the responsibilities and processes defined in the ICAPOL agreement. Core staff from the medical service coordinating body (MSC) will be available in the context of the Coordinated Medical Service (CMS). The Head of the Security Sector will coordinate any possible operations of the operational reserves, in close cooperation with the WP OP and the Army Command Staff (ACS) and/or Territorial Region 2 Staff (Ter Reg 2).
4 Aims and content

The UEFA EURO 2008 National Security Strategy provides a summary overview of the measures and activities to be implemented by the competent authorities and organisations at all federal levels, as well as UEFA, EURO 2008 SA, the SFA and the stadium operators, before, during and after the matches in order to guarantee the safety and security of the tournament throughout Switzerland. The main focus of the National Security Strategy is the description of the situation and the measures to be implemented in the four host cities and the other main venues. In principle, the content of this strategy is also applicable to non-host cities and can be extrapolated or adapted to their situation. Non-host cities are explicitly addressed under a number of points, not least as far as transport and public viewing are concerned.

The National Security Strategy does not specify the details of the security plans. As is the case for all detailed plans, these specifications are the subject of annexes to the National Security Strategy, which will remain unpublished or will be published at a later stage if so required.


The present security strategy represents the joint efforts of the host cities, CCJPD and the confederation. It was drawn up by the Security Sector within UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation and coordinated between the host cities, the cantons and the confederation.

The National Security Strategy describes the roles, tasks and responsibilities of the various players at local, cantonal, national and international level with respect to safety and security in connection with EURO 2008. The original statutory responsibilities in the field of safety and security resulting from the federal structure of Switzerland thereby remain unaffected.
5 Scope of action

5.1 Aims of the public authorities

In the spring of 2002, in their bid to host EURO 2008, the confederation, the cantons and the four host cities pledged to take all the necessary measures to guarantee safety and security throughout the tournament. The uppermost maxim of all the players involved in the field of safety and security is to apply the principle of proportionality and a maximal degree of transparency on the role, aims and measures of the security agencies. In planning and implementing the security strategy, the competent authorities of Switzerland and Austria operate in unison, in a network and in a preventive capacity, according to the principles of availability and proportionality.

The measures to be implemented by the confederation, the cantons and the cities in connection with EURO 2008 have the following aims:

- to ensure smooth and peaceful implementation of EURO 2008 by application of existing structures and processes which have already proven their worth;
- to implement effective safety and security precautions based on the principle of proportionality and with a maximum of discretion;
- to take systematic action against troublemakers and hooligans;
- to prevent and combat violence, event-related general crime, human trafficking and prostitution;
- to guarantee public and private transport;
- to guarantee first aid for injured persons;
- to achieve a maximal degree of harmonisation of the safety and security standards and deployment of the security agencies in both Switzerland and Austria.

The security measures in the context of EURO 2008 will be scientifically monitored and assessed by international experts with wide experience in evaluating security measures at international football matches.

Following EURO 2008, the findings from the preparation and implementation of the security measures will be recorded in an evaluation report with a view to their dissemination among interested parties at national and international level.
5.2 Responsibilities of the civil authorities

The regular division of responsibility for security tasks between the cities, the cantons and the confederation, which is characteristic of the Swiss federal system, will be fully maintained throughout EURO 2008. In principle, the cantons are responsible for the guarantee of internal security. However, it will only be possible to guarantee safety and security at EURO 2008 if the confederation, the cantons, the host cities and private agencies work together as a network. To render this network more efficient and effective, the confederation and the cantons have decided that the activities of the public authorities will be coordinated by the confederation. UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation is therefore to coordinate all the operational tasks falling under the scope of the public authorities, implementing these tasks along with all the partners involved at the level of the confederation, the cantons and municipalities. Local project structures are to be found at the level of the host cities.

Alongside this coordinating function, the confederation assumes its own responsibilities in the field of internal security (border security, state security, protection obligations under international law, certain competences in the field of criminal prosecution). The Border Guard Corps (BGC) will reinforce security in the border zones and cities by means of special reconnaissance, surveillance and control measures. In cooperation with the cantonal and municipal police corps, fedpol is responsible for the ongoing assessment of the situation, command of the national intelligence network, measures to combat terrorism and violent extremism and security measures for persons protected under international law. Fedpol will also manage the national information system, HOOGAN.

The armed forces will be deployed in a subsidiary capacity. Responsibility for this deployment lies with the civil authorities.

The overall political responsibility for the measures of the security authorities in the context of EURO 2008 at the level of Federal Council lies with the Head of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports (DDPS) and the representatives of the executives of the cantons and the host cities who are members of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Political Committee.³

³ The Political Committee (PC) is led by the head of the DDPS. The host cities are represented by one representative of the Executive Councils of the cantons of Geneva, Basle-Land und Basle-City and the mayors of the cities of Berne and Zurich. Further PC members are a representative of the Steering Committee of the Conference of Cantonal Governments (CCCG) and the board of the CCJPD. Representatives of the host association (SFA) may be added on an ad hoc basis. Project coordination is represented by the Federal Council delegate and the General Project Coordinator.
5.3 Responsibilities of private agencies

The security authorities of the host cities are responsible for guaranteeing safety and security and order in public areas outside the defined security zones. On this basis, the responsibilities of the host association (SFA) and EURO 2008 SA are as follows: ⁴

- In the stadium areas, the stadium owners or operators are entrusted with the implementation of the security measures by the host association. If security within a stadium and the security zone can no longer be guaranteed, the security authority will assume responsibility for operations in agreement with the stadium operator.
- The protection and guarding of the participating teams in the stadia, hotels or training grounds fall under the responsibility of EURO 2008 SA. Supplementary police protection measures may be applied in the event of a concrete risk.

The security zones will be defined in cooperation with the responsible staff of the security authorities in the host cities.

5.4 Personnel and financial resources

The measures specified in the present strategy are in principle to be implemented on the basis of the existing personnel resources of the security authorities. In certain areas, army units may be deployed in a subsidiary capacity if the resources of the civil authorities are depleted.

It is the intention of Austria and Switzerland to handle security police operations in connection with EURO 2008 on the basis of their own capabilities. However, foreign police forces may be deployed on the basis of bilateral agreements, if the situation so requires. Additional support from foreign police forces may become necessary on account of a negative development of the security situation or in view of a shortage of police personnel. Under these circumstances, the request for the assignment of police forces from a foreign state is to be submitted through the confederation.

In accordance with the "Message on the amendment of the federal decree on contributions and services of the confederation to the 2008 European football championship (EURO

⁴ The company EURO 2008 was set up by UEFA at the beginning of 2005 to prepare and implement the organisation of the tournament. The Euro 2008 SA tournament offices are based in Vienna and Berne. Euro SA 2008 is responsible for the organisational matters and safety and security in non-public areas (stadia, defined security zones, training grounds, team hotels, game venue hotels, etc.).
The additional budgetary expenditure for the planning, preparation and implementation of security measures in Switzerland by the public authorities for EURO 2008 amounts to CHF 64.4 million. This sum is broken down as follows: CHF 25.2 million from the confederation, CHF 28.7 million from the cantons and CHF 10.5 million from the host cities. This additional budgetary expenditure represents the costs incurred by the security authorities over and above "normal operations". Investments beneficial to the security authorities beyond EURO 2008 shall not be debited to the EURO 2008 budget.

The municipal and cantonal police forces deployed in the framework of the ICAPOL agreement, for which the message earmarks total personnel costs of CHF 28.7 million, will not be offset by either the requesting authorities or the confederation. This principle of gratuitous participation of all cantons in the police operations of EURO 2008 was decided by the Conference of the Cantonal Governments (CCG) on 7 October 2005. In its June 2006 session, the Swiss Federal Parliament resolved that the confederation will account for the security expenditure of the host cities, budgeted at CHF 10.5 million. This brings the total EURO 2008 security budget of the confederation to a total of CHF 35.7 million.

The cost calculations are always based on a "normal situation" scenario, i.e. the assumption that there will be no substantial change between the relevant risk situations in 2005 and in the run-up to and throughout EURO 2008. A reserve of CHF 10 million was earmarked to cover possible changes in the risk situation by federal decree of 22 June 2006. The following factors could warrant the reinforcement of the planned security measures and thereby an increase in expenditure:

- a marked deterioration of the general security situation;
- a negative development as far as hooliganism is concerned;
- more high-risk matches to be staged in Switzerland as a result of the draw for the final round on 2 December 2007;
- increased security forces requirements to cover public viewing events (matches shown on big screens at public venues).

\[5\] The "Message on the amendment of the federal decree on contributions and services of the confederation to the 2008 European football championship (EURO 2008)" was adopted by the Swiss Federal Parliament on 22 June 2006.
6 Findings and conclusions from the 2006 FIFA World Cup

With the assistance of the German security authorities, the Security Sector gained an insight into the security preparations and measures implemented ahead of the 2006 FIFA World Cup, as well as during the actual tournament on the ground in Germany. Moreover, a series of events in the aftermath of the World Cup have provided an opportunity for an exchange of experience. In the opinion of all the partners involved, the German national security strategy for the 2006 FIFA World Cup proved to be a success. In the follow-up to the tournament, the German Federal Ministry of the Interior drew up an "Evaluation report on the national security strategy for the 2006 FIFA World Cup" which highlights, among others, the following essential findings and conclusions to be drawn for future large-scale sporting and other events:6

• Support from politicians:
  In planning large-scale international events, the political forces must be rallied in support of the security preparations at an early stage.

• Cooperation between the organiser/host association and the security authorities:
  The preparation and implementation of security measures for major international events is not the responsibility of the security authorities alone. In view of the numerous interfaces between the security tasks of the state and those of the organiser/host association, close and trustworthy cooperation is indispensable for the peaceful and smooth implementation of the large-scale event.

• A dialogue between the security authorities and the participants ahead of and during the championship:
  The successful dialogue on safe implementation and transparency of the necessary security measures between the security authorities and the possible addressees was a precondition for the development of a peaceful and congenial atmosphere during the World Cup and also proved to have a highly preventive effect. The lesson to be learned for future large-scale sporting events is that the security authorities should make it clear that they are carrying out security measures related to the event in question and do not see security as an end in itself. Particular emphasis should be placed on the service function of the police.

• Timely handling of interfaces between the authorities and the relevant organisations:
It was only possible to channel and coordinate the multiple strategies of the participating au-
thorities and organisations towards a common objective by actively involving all the stake-
holders in the preparations at an early stage and networking them by means of ongoing co-
operation.

• Public viewing events as a preventive element:
The public viewing events which took place on an as yet unprecedented scale at the 2006
FIFA World Cup in Germany were of outstanding importance for the safety and security of
the overall championship. The public viewing not only eased the strain on the police and
forces of order in and around the stadia, but also made a decisive contribution to the suc-
cessful interaction between safety and security, on the one hand, and the fulfilment of the
World Cup motto "A time to make friends," on the other. The jointly developed and uniformly
implemented security standards played an essential role in this context. Public viewing
events should therefore also be perceived as a preventive security element at large-scale
international sporting and related events and implemented as such.

• International cooperation as an essential module of the security architecture:
The effective preparation and implementation of security measures for large-scale sporting
and other events calls for comprehensive and ongoing international cooperation, involving
not only the participating, but also the neighbouring and transit states. The particular advan-
tage of this cooperation is that the knowledge, capabilities and know-how from other coun-
tries can be incorporated into national security considerations. Moreover, it can also serve to
promote the acceptance of the security measures, in particular among international guests.

Experience of both the 2006 FIFA World Cup and UEFA EURO 2004 in Portugal has been
incorporated into the present National Security Strategy for EURO 2008 in terms of "best
practice". It should nevertheless be noted that the dimensions of major sporting events are
not identical. The same holds true for the personnel resources of the security forces and the
specific situation of the country in question. It has therefore not been possible to simply
transfer the strategies, approaches and solutions adopted in Portugal and Germany 1:1 to
Switzerland. The tried and tested approaches have had to be adapted to the specific condi-
tions of the event in the summer of 2008 in Switzerland and Austria - and this will remain
necessary as the strategy is updated.
In the course of their exchange of experience with their German counterparts, the Swiss security authorities have drawn further findings and conclusions from the 2006 FIFA World Cup which have also been integrated into the present strategy:

• 3-D philosophy:
Police deployment during the 2006 FIFA World Cup followed the so-called 3-D philosophy (dialogue, de-escalation, drastic action). This policy - which has also been adopted in Switzerland for many years - proved to be the right approach.

• Foreign police officers:
The deployment of foreign police officers in various fields related to the event was a success.

• Media and public relations:
As the police operations were in the world public eye throughout the entire World Cup, media and public relations were of outstanding importance.

• Non-police risk prevention:
Non-police risk prevention plays an important role in the handling of large-scale events of this kind.

• General crime and short-term arrests:
The majority of the millions of visitors and the local population behaved peacefully throughout the 2006 FIFA World Cup. All in all, the incidence of general crime remained very low.\(^7\) The vast majority of those arrested during the World Cup in Germany were visitors to the fan zones, not the stadia. There was virtually no trouble within or in the direct vicinity of the stadia. In total, the German security authorities carried out 9 000 (short-term) arrests. approx.
3 200 of these arrests were related to offences such as theft, damage to property, etc., whereas some 5 800 were related to security prevention (rowdies, banning orders, etc.). In this respect, the use of special premises established close to the main scenes of action where the security forces could process event-related offenders as swiftly as possible (e.g. recording troublemakers’ personal details) proved particularly effective.

• Camping sites and emergency accommodation:
The installation of easily accessible and inexpensive camping sites and emergency accommodation close to the city centres proved to be an effective preventive measure in the course

\(^7\) Evaluation report on the national security strategy for the 2006 FIFA World Cup, p. 47.
of the World Cup in Germany. Thanks to these facilities, visitors without accommodation did not have to spend the night in train stations, public parks, etc. and thus cause a potential disturbance to public order and security.

• Clean cities:
Clean and tidy cities make an essential contribution to safety and security and how safe the population feels. It is therefore important to provide for continual and swift waste removal, plan an adequate number of sanitary facilities and repair any kind of damage to public areas without delay.
7 Risk situations

7.1 Assessment of the situation

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

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

An essential factor in assessing the situation is the outcome of the qualifying procedure, the group draw and the teams scheduled to play against each other in the course of the tournament. The approach adopted by the security police forces in the host cities and on the national borders will vary, depending on the risk classification of the respective matches. This point may be illustrated by the internationally familiar "traffic light symbols":

- **Red match** - high-risk match
- **Yellow match** - medium-risk match
- **Green match** - low-risk match

The group draw on 2 December 2007 in Lucerne will point the direction of the measures to be planned. It is only then that it will be clear which teams will play in Basle, Berne, Geneva and Zurich during the group phase. Following the draw, the locations of the various team hotels and training camps will also be clear. All these factors are essential information for risk evaluation and the further planning and implementation of the security measures.
7.1.1 Hooliganism and related phenomena of violence

Among the soccer hooligan scenes in Europe, those in the United Kingdom (England), Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Poland tend to be the most virulent. However, there may also be trouble with potentially violent soccer fans from other states in central and eastern Europe. A total of 10 000 stadium bans have been imposed and remain valid in the EU member states alone.

In Switzerland, the group of persons who deliberately seek violence at sporting events (in particular football and ice hockey) amounts to some 800. A further approx. 1 000 persons occasionally resort to violence and cause damage to property in this context. Stadium bans have been imposed on some 600 troublemakers in Switzerland.

During EURO 2008, the security forces must be prepared to respond to violent disturbances caused by national and foreign risk supporters. In the interests of the protection of peaceful visitors and the local population, troublemakers will have to be swiftly localised, isolated, removed from the scene, identified and put under temporary arrest.

The following aspects and trends can currently be observed within the hooligan scene:

- the hooligan and potentially hooligan community is deliberating cutting itself off from the outside world;
- clashes at fringe events (e.g. at public viewing events);
- off-site clashes (i.e. at a distance from stadia and public viewing events);
- misuse of pyrotechnics;
- public criticism of police measures;
- intensive recourse to legal means of redress against stadium bans and police measures.

Order and security can also be disturbed by violent individuals who are not to be classified as football supporters and do not act in a specifically football-related context, but who resort to violence against the background of conflict between participating states. The possible spectrum of incidents in this respect ranges from mutual verbal provocation, through demonstrative actions to massive violent clashes.

The stadium grounds, the hotels of the teams and the referees and the training grounds will be the geographical focal point of EURO 2008. However, from the point of view of police op-
erations further focal points are to be expected, e.g. leisure, entertainment and shopping centres in the city centres, fairgrounds (e.g. public viewing events), fan embassies, public transport interfaces (railway and coach stations, airports, motorway service stations), camping sites and tourist attractions. Moreover, the embassies and consulates of the participating states may also be the scenes of potential violent clashes.

The numerous public viewing events require particular attention in this respect. In cooperation with EURO 2008 SA, each of the four Swiss host cities will operate an official fan zone featuring public viewing and other fringe events at central locations throughout the entire tournament. These fan zones are to be central rendezvous points for visitors. A number of "non-host cities" will also stage public viewing events, often along with a comprehensive entertainment programme. These events will undoubtedly ease the strain on the official fan zones in the host cities to a considerable extent.

During EURO 2008, some of the population of national and foreign origin will give free rein to differing emotions, depending on the course the championship may take. These emotions may find their expression not only in e.g. jubilant merrymaking or car cavalcades, but also in acts of aggression against rival fans – phenomena which may be further intensified by alcohol abuse. However, action of this kind is not to be equated with the phenomenon of hooliganism.

### 7.1.2 Terrorism and violent extremism

For those with terrorist intent, major sporting events may serve as a potential target for attacks or acts of propaganda. These mega-events are the focus of world attention and gather huge crowds of people at a few locations. The planned bomb attacks on regional trains which became public after the 2006 FIFA World Cup were evidently postponed by their perpetuators to the aftermath of the World Cup because of the tight security precautions during the actual tournament.

EURO 2008 may be used by far-leftist groups in Switzerland or its neighbouring countries e.g. as an opportunity to voice criticism of the security measures or the commercialisation of the event. In this case, demonstrations or other protest actions by potentially violent far-left extremists are to be expected before and during the event. Far-right extremists may also use EURO 2008 as an opportunity to give vent to their sentiments of xenophobia. It should nevertheless be borne in mind that only a small fringe of the fan groups is influenced by extreme
far-right ideology. It will not be possible to further specify the risk of violence by foreign extremists until the states participating in EURO 2008 are decided and the group draw has taken place.

7.1.3 General event-related crime

In view of the high influx of visitors to be expected, from the purely quantitative point of view, the security authorities will be most occupied with event-related general crime. An increase in theft is to be expected, in particular in the vicinity of the stadia, at transport intersections and in the host city centres. A higher incidence of theft, fraud and forgery is likely to be recorded in hotels, restaurants, bars and department stores.

Offences for the attention of the criminal police are therefore above all to be expected in the following areas:

- acts of violence, hooliganism and vandalism;
- robbery and theft (in particular pick pocketing);
- shoplifting at motorway service areas and petrol stations and in shopping centres;
- fraud (currency exchange, confidence tricks, etc.);
- forgery (of identify cards/passports, money, tickets, etc.);
- drug trafficking and consumption;
- product piracy by the manufacture and sale of counterfeit brands (in particular fan products).

7.1.4 Transport

A well functioning transport system is an essential guarantee for this mega-event to run smoothly. The task of the “UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Infrastructure and Transport Sector” (S 02) is therefore to coordinate the transport facilities and guarantee that visitor flows are handled with a maximum of efficiency.

In view of the geographical location of Switzerland, a high volume of private vehicle traffic (passenger cars, coaches) and a particularly intensive use of cross-border railway transport are to be expected. The aim must be to carry as many visitors as possible by means of public transport. This will facilitate the steering of spectator flows and ease the strain on the road network. Security-relevant problems develop in areas in which traffic congestion occurs. This
is mainly to be expected after a match, since experience shows that the majority of spectators leave the stadium one to two hours after the end of a game. Bottlenecks in capacity may perhaps arise at main and stadium stations. In the case of motorised private traffic (MPT), hot spots relevant to the traffic and security police may develop along the roads leading to and from the stadia and in particular at motorway service areas, road intersections or at border crossing points. Depending on the situation, the (main) traffic arteries will also have to be secured.

An as yet unestimated number of visitors will travel to and from Switzerland by air on both charter flights and discount carriers. Security and safety problems may arise at the airports if – regardless of fan categories – large groups of rival supporters have to wait at the airports or proceed through departure formalities at the same time.

7.1.5 Human trafficking and forced prostitution

Large-scale longer-term (sporting) events may trigger an ad hoc increase in the demand for the services of the red light milieu. This situation may engender a rise in the legal or illegal entry of persons engaging in what is actually legal prostitution. As human traffickers will also seek to take advantage of this situation in the context of EURO 2008, a certain number of cases of forced prostitution (human trafficking in accordance with Article 182 of the Penal Code) may occur in our country.

However, as shown by a report by the Coordination Unit against the Trafficking of Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (CUSSM), the fears of a massive increase in prostitution and human trafficking were not confirmed during the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany. The reasons for this were presumably the prevention campaigns of non-governmental organisations as well as tighter police controls.

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8 Security preparations in Switzerland

The security measures for EURO 2008 are being jointly prepared at national level by the confederation, the cantons and the host cities. The three levels of government are working in close cooperation to create favourable conditions for the implementation of police and non-police risk prevention measures connected with the football tournament throughout the entire country.

8.1 Police risk prevention

The entire planning and operations of the security authorities in connection with EURO 2008 are based on the present National Security Strategy.

8.1.1 Principles of deployment

The police forces are to be deployed in all EURO 2008 host cities (in both Switzerland and Austria) in comparable situations with deployment tactics and a uniform profile appearance which are as similar as possible. With due account for the different national and cantonal uniforms, the security forces are to be deployed on the basis of a coordinated profile. In contrast to the level of security afforded by the security police, the approach adopted by the police forces in the two states cannot be identical on account of the different means and tactics of deployment of the two countries.

Operations by the security police in connection with EURO 2008 shall be governed by the "3-D philosophy":

- **Dialogue:**
  The first D stands for dialogue. When engaged in surveillance operations, gathering information or offering assistance, and be they on patrol, in their regular uniform, on foot or in a vehicle, the police officers should come across as friendly, supportive, helpful and working in the interests of prevention – because EURO 2008 is to be a festival of football.

- **De-escalation:**
  Words and signals of de-escalation are required if visitors, through an excess of joy or disappointment, are at risk of colliding with the legal order. In this context, the police will act as ar-
bitrators of minor disturbances of public order. It is a question of de-escalation by the presence of police officers in their normal uniform and/or in their operational uniform in group strength.

• Drastic action:
Finally, in the case of EURO 2008 visitors intent on disturbing the legal order and disrupting the festival of football, the police will proceed to defence. This means: systematic intervention against troublemakers, disturbers of the peace and violent rowdies, proportionate intervention of the crowd control, generally deployed in group strength, equipped with special means of deployment, if necessary. Pacification of the situation, arrest of violent offenders, recording of the evidence and securing of the premises by means of police presence.

8.1.2 Policing hooliganism

Security prevention in the run-up to EURO 2008 is important to prevent violent clashes and other offences. The primary aim in combating hooliganism is to deprive the rowdies of their anonymity by identifying, addressing and registering the hooligans. Troublemakers can only be prevented from procuring tickets and gaining access to the stadia and their surroundings (fan zones, etc.) if they are known to the police and the organiser.

In accordance with their legal scope, the competent Swiss police authorities will make full and systematic use of the instruments of preventive police measures at their disposal. The basis for this action is provided by the measures established in the framework of the FAMSNS-I amendment, which entered into force on 1 January 2007 (orders to report to the police station, banning orders, restrictions on leaving the country, preventive detention). The registration of those subject to these bans and restrictions in the HOOGAN information system means that violent troublemakers can be systematically kept away from sporting events. An analogue approach is also expected to be applied by the competent authorities in Austria, as well as the participating, neighbouring and transit states in connection with EURO 2008.

Cooperation with foreign police services

In their efforts to police hooliganism, most European states – including Switzerland and Austria – have established a national police football information point (NFIP) to exchange information on “sports hooligans”. The Swiss and Austrian NFIPs, which are to be integrated into the respective PICCs in the course of EURO 2008, will jointly draw up a status profile of the “European sports hooligan”.

Ongoing cooperation and information exchange will take place with the neighbouring, transit and participating states with the following aims:

• to collect a maximum of data on the travel plans of foreign problem supporters ahead of EURO 2008 (with the aim of monitoring, controlling and, if necessary, preventing them from travelling);
• to apply measures (e.g. travel restrictions or orders to report to the police) in the countries of origin in order to prevent known foreign hooligans resident abroad from travelling to Switzerland or Austria in the first place. Over and above these measures, on the basis of an international exchange of information and in the context of the applicable legislation, Switzerland will refuse entry to persons who are a potential risk to public security. Tighter border controls will be applied to prevent entry of these individuals into Switzerland;
• in accordance with the applicable legislation, foreign police data on "sports hooligans" will be made available to the Swiss authorities for the duration of the tournament, wherever possible.

Deployment of police spotters
Plain-clothes national and foreign police spotters will operate in both Switzerland and Austria throughout EURO 2008. These spotters, who are experts on the hooligan scenes, will have the task of diffusing tension among fans, collecting and evaluating information and relaying this information on an ongoing basis to the PICC and the competent local police command. The national and foreign spotters and their commanders will form mixed delegations; their operations will be coordinated by the PICC. The foreign support forces will be unarmed and have no sovereign powers.

The national police spotters will primarily be recruited from the police corps of the host cities. They will support the responsible local police operational command with key reports and information on the hooligan scene.

The foreign police spotters will have the task, inter alia, of providing information on the fan scenes of the respective participating countries, surveying and monitoring fans upon departure from their host countries and arrival in Switzerland/Austria, as well as identifying potentially violent fan groups. They will also accompany their fan groups and support the Austrian and Swiss police forces in recording the details of offences committed by their compatriots.
The national and foreign spotters will collaborate with the respective national fan attendants. Uniform modalities, to be coordinated along with Austria, will be applicable to the deployment of Swiss and foreign spotters. Joint international preparatory conferences are to be held for foreign police delegations in the run-up to EURO 2008.

8.1.3 Combating terrorism and violent extremism

In close coordination with the Federal Criminal Police (FCP), responsible for criminal prosecution, the Service for Analysis and Prevention (SAP), the domestic intelligence agency responsible for the preventive operations in the fields of terrorism and extremism, shall gather systematic and timely intelligence from its national and international partners to ensure application of the necessary preventive and repressive measures. Moreover, threat analyses updated by the SAP on an ongoing basis will flow into the assessments of the PICC. Close cooperation with the competent Austrian authorities is also envisaged in this connection. The assessment of the risk to the participating teams, EURO 2008 visitors protected under international law and any other persons will thereby be conducted in the context of coordination between both states.

Full cooperation between all the security agencies and other partners is of decisive importance, in particular in the event of a short-term deterioration of the security situation.

If required, foreign liaison officers and liaison officers from the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) and the European Police Office (Europol) may be stationed in both states in the context of EURO 2008 to conduct swift investigations in conjunction with activities of foreign visitors to Austria and Switzerland related to matters of state protection. The modalities for the international exchange of information are laid down in the legal bases of both states and in bilateral agreements.

8.1.4 Operational criminal police

Austria and Switzerland are to conduct a joint analysis of the situation to be expected in terms of criminal police operations. The two states will also take a joint decision on any recourse to foreign criminal police liaison officers for the duration of the event. In Switzerland, responsibility for the analysis of the criminal police situation lies with the SAP. The mutual deployment of Swiss and Austrian liaison officers is planned for cross-border investigations.
The legal bases for this cooperation and exchange of information are provided by both national legislation and bilateral police agreements.

Criminal police tasks fall under the competence and responsibility of the host cantons/cities. In close cooperation with the local competent judicial agencies and immigration authorities, the police corps of the host cities will set up special premises to handle the additional workload of arrests and detentions, court judgements and the enforcement of bans under legislation relating to foreigners without delay. Short-term arrests may be necessary for any form of event-related offence: damage to property, brawls, alcohol abuse, theft, etc. As an increase in theft is likely, given the expected number of visitors to the event, the police will require supplementary premises to be able to do their work properly and efficiently (identity checks, establishing the facts of the incidents, etc.). These operations will be carried out by the (police and judicial) authorities of the competent cantons and municipalities and will therefore be based on cantonal and municipal legislation and regulations.

### 8.1.5 Protection of persons

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

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

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

**Team security liaison officer (TSLO)**

Irrespective of any further-reaching protection measures which may be necessary, each team will be assigned a permanent police team security liaison officer (TSLO) from their arri-
val until their departure from the country. The TSLO will be the team’s point of contact for all security-related matters and will liaise between the team and the local police corps and the PICC, among others. The TSLOs will also accompany their teams on all transfers up to their disqualification from the tournament.

### 8.1.6 Special units

Depending on the specific situation, explosives and radiation experts, intervention units and search operation, reconnaissance and other special units will be mobilised by the police corps, *inter alia*.

### 8.1.7 Human trafficking and forced prostitution

As in Germany during the 2006 World Cup, no major increase in human trafficking or forced prostitution is to be expected in the context of EURO 2008 in Switzerland. Tighter police controls and prevention campaigns by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are nevertheless necessary. Corresponding strategies submitted by NGOs will be examined by UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation with the support of the CUSSM bureau with a view to their eligibility for initial confederation funding.

Should cases of human trafficking be detected, either in the run-up phase or in the course of EURO 2008, close cooperation is to be established between the criminal prosecution authorities, immigration offices and the NGOs active in this field in accordance with the cooperation mechanisms drawn up along with the stakeholders and laid down in the 2005 CUSSM guidelines.⁹

### 8.2 Non-police risk prevention

The entire planning and operations of the competent authorities in conjunction with EURO 2008 are based on the present National Security Strategy.

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⁹ CUTPSM guidelines on cooperation mechanisms against human trafficking, 2005.
8.2.1 Fire brigade, medical service, civil protection and disaster protection

Switzerland and Austria have a blanket disaster protection system. Both countries exchange information on planning measures and adopt a coordinated approach in requesting international assistance, in particular in the case of cross-border emergencies. In principle, these precautions should also suffice in connection with EURO 2008. However the tournament can only run smoothly if it is ensured that the various command, operational and support organisations are networked. Corresponding operational and contingency planning is being conducted in the host cities to this end.

Whereas police planning is primarily geared towards security and criminal police operations, planning of the operations of the fire brigade, the medical service, civil protection and disaster protection are chiefly targeted towards the following areas:

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

All the measures are to be planned and implemented in the framework of the regular structures and based on defined standards. Wherever necessary, the partner organisations responsible for the protection of the population will be supported and/or reinforced by army resources.

During the championship, the competent command bodies in the host cities are prepared to deploy unassigned resources outside the EURO 2008 venues, in accordance with their regular mechanisms and structures.

Basic supplies for the population are to be guaranteed by the fire brigade and medical service at all times. An adequate number of personnel are to be mobilised in and around the stadia before, during and after the matches. Further personnel must be in a position to handle events in and around the city. The following units are to be set up to perform these duties:

- personnel specifically assigned to securing basic supplies;
- personnel specifically assigned to the stadium area;
• personnel with no specific assignment who will be mobilised to reinforce and relieve other units working in connection with EURO 2008 and other major events unrelated to the football championship.

Fire brigade
Fire brigade units will deployed in the field of defensive fire protection, rescue, recovery and damage containment. If required, the partner organisations will be supported in the performance of the following tasks in the host cities, as agreed:

• transport of patients from the casualty collection point to the first aid post;
• set-up and operation of decontamination points.

Medical service
Provision of basic pre-clinic medical services will be fully operational in and around the stadia. The medical service will led by professionals. Two mobile army first aid posts will be operational in each host city on match days.

Personnel requirements in this context are to be calculated on the basis of the Swiss Federation of Rescue Corps guidelines. The total estimated deployment of assigned and unassigned personnel is based on a patient ratio of 1% of stadium capacity. One third of the personnel should be health service professionals (emergency doctors, rescue paramedics, care workers, etc.) and two-thirds army personnel (Samaritans, voluntary fire fighters, civil protection workers, etc.). Depending on the assessment of the situation and the time of intervention, some of the unassigned personnel may be on call at their base or in an appropriate standby office. A uniform triage and patient management system will be applied, whereby planning will take account of the following aspects:

• locations of the patient collection points;
• triage, treatment and transport of patients by application of the patient management systems (PMS) and the web-based information and operational system of the Coordinated Medical Service (IES-CMS);
• operation of the first aid post;
• transport pools for the transport of emergency patients.
Civil protection
In accordance with Article 27 of the Federal Law on the Protection of the Population and Civil Protection (PPCPL), civil protection workers (CPW) are to be mobilised for operations in the community interest in all host cities. Primarily local CPWs will be deployed in the four host cities. The confederation has pledged funding for the deployment and operational training of a total of 600 CPWs who in principle will only operate in the stadium areas. In accordance with civil protection legislation, the authorities in the host cities or cantons may decide to mobilise supplementary civil protection contingents, but at their own cost. Intercantonal operations may also be envisaged. Civil protection responders may carry out the following tasks in support of the police, the fire brigade and medical services:

• operation of collection and support points;
• operation of a support point for non-violent persons under the influence of alcohol;
• operation of information points;
• (assisting in) erecting temporary infrastructures and constructions (barriers, support and information points, installations of all types, etc.);
• traffic control duties and parking space assignment;
• command support tasks (e.g. telephone and radio transmission, journal management, site map management);
• logistics of all kinds (e.g. personnel catering, operating standby rooms);
• transport of patients from the patient collection point to the first aid post.

Psychological support / pastoral care
Existing multilingual care teams from the host cities will be on standby to provide minor and immediate psychological support and pastoral care on the spot. A central EURO 2008 Switzerland care team will be assigned on a subsidiary basis in the event of large-scale operations.

NBC protection
Suspected cases and incidents involving the release of radioactivity, B agents and C substances will be handled as follows:

• first aid is to be provided by the NBC command and operational teams of the host cities;
• support to be provided by
  o regional and cantonal laboratories;
  o the DDPS task force against C terror (DDPS TF);
the Paul Scherrer Institute (on standby) (A);
- SPIEZ LABORATORY (NBC);
- the National Emergency Operations Centre (command support);
- the formation of army NBC defence units.

The match venues plan to provide decontamination areas for patients in the hospitalisation area and for other persons in the disaster area.

**Human and animal epidemics/pandemics**

Suspected cases and outbreaks of human and animal epidemics originating in Switzerland or abroad will be handled according to the cantonal intervention plans (e.g. Cantonal Pandemic Plan). The host cities will be supported by the coordinating and/or special staff of the confederation and the Federal Offices for Health and Veterinary Medicine.

### 8.2.2 Air security

The possibility of terrorist attacks from the air and undesirable incursions of air vehicles will require airspace control measures which may deviate from usual practice. The air force (AF) will draw up the relevant measures required for EURO 2008 in close cooperation with fedpol and the Federal Office for Civil Aviation (FOCA).

Depending on the assessment of the situation, the following measures may be envisaged:

- restrictions on the airspace over the stadia two hours before and after a match;
- partial or general restriction of the airspace over Switzerland;
- reinforcement of airspace control and the air police service (Swiss AF in cooperation with the neighbouring countries);
- air reconnaissance operations by the security and traffic police;
- possible security escorting of endangered participating teams on Swiss air carrier flights (in principle, FOCA has no influence on the flights of foreign carriers).

These measures will be assessed and applied with restraint with due consideration to national interests.
8.2.3 Relaxation of the ban on night flights

Flight operations at Swiss airports are subject to a ban on night flights. However, in the interests of security at the host cities, a relaxation of this ban is to be possible in exceptional circumstances (i.e. on nine match days during EURO 2008). This measure will facilitate swift and immediate repatriation of (risk) fans after matches, possibly implying night flights.

The specific details of a possible relaxation of the ban on night flights will be defined by the competent authorities once the match schedule stands.

8.2.4 Border security

Due to the geographical location of Switzerland, an increase in private traffic (passenger cars, coaches) is to be expected, as well as and in particular intensive use of cross-border rail traffic. Ahead of the actual tournament, the BGC will roll out a special set of reconnaissance, surveillance and control measures adapted to the specific situation in all cross-border modes of transport. These measures are to remain in force until the end of June 2008. The intensity of controls at unguarded frontier crossings, along main transport arteries and the presence of the border guards in cross-border or supplementary trains and at airports providing customs clearance will depend on the relevant risk situation at the given time. The BGC will carry out the border, security and customs police tasks in cross-border traffic during EURO 2008 in close cooperation with forces from Germany, France, Austria and Italy.

Passenger traffic between Austria and Switzerland is in principle to be facilitated by one-stop controls during EURO 2008. However, as Switzerland is not a member of the EU customs union, merchandise controls on the Swiss border will be maintained.

A number of EURO 2008 visitors will arrive and depart by air. The number of charter flights and the use of discount carriers will not least depend on the teams actually qualifying for the final tournament. The necessary security police measures will be implemented with the assistance of foreign police spotters and technical auxiliaries. Precautions will be taken to segregate the different supporter groups upon airport arrival and departure. Special lanes may be set up to accelerate customs clearance procedures for accredited players, officials and UEFA staff.
As the Schengen and Dublin agreements will probably not come into effect before EURO 2008, those UEFA officials and other staff requiring a visa for entry to Switzerland will need two visas (Switzerland and Schengen). Switzerland and Austria are looking into the possibility of a joint visa for both states in such cases. In conjunction with the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs (DFA) and the Federal Office for Migration (FOM) and in the context of the existing legislation, it must be ensured that the diplomatic representations of Switzerland abroad can handle visa applications to attend EURO 2008 in Switzerland as quickly as possible, without however giving free rein to visa abuse.

8.2.5 Protection of special property and critical infrastructures

Depending on the assessment of the situation, protection measures are to be planned for certain property, in particular team hotels and match venue hotels, training grounds, hotels accommodating the referees and UEFA officials, stadia, media centres, public buildings worthy of protection, utilities of national importance (e.g. electricity, gas, water, communication), as well as diplomatic representations.

As the host federation, the SFA is responsible for the protection of the teams’ accommodation and training grounds, the hotels of the referees and UEFA delegates and the media centres in Switzerland. EURO 2008 SA is responsible for the operational implementation of these measures. The security measures are to be carried out by private security services. Security protection and access controls must comply with uniform standards in all hotels. The measures are to be assessed by the police. As the teams and UEFA officials will be moving into their accommodation in Austria and Switzerland before the tournament actually starts, most of the property protection measures will have to be applicable ahead of the opening kick-off. In the case of concrete risk situations, EURO 2008 SA, or to be more precise the private security companies working on its behalf, will be supported by the police forces.

Under certain circumstances, individual teams may leave their assigned hotels before a match to temporarily move into a hotel which is closer to the game venue. In the event of a concrete risk situation, this may entail the implementation of supplementary property protection measures by the police in the host cities or in their direct vicinity.
8.3 Public viewing

Experience from the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany shows that the phenomenon of public viewing, i.e. matches shown on big screens at public venues, is of major importance in the planning of security measures. Public viewing events are also to be staged in the four host cities and at numerous further locations throughout EURO 2008 in Switzerland. The organisers of these events may be cities, municipalities or even private entities. In cooperation with UEFA, the four host cities, or private agencies acting on their behalf, will operate official EURO 2008 fan zones featuring public viewing.

The public viewing events will attract hosts of visitors and may constitute a focal point for the operations of the police forces and other agencies. The particular challenge of these events is that they will not only feature all-day programmes throughout the entire tournament, but will also be attended by fans who have no tickets for the matches. These fans may include persons refused a ticket for security reasons or who refrained from ordering tickets in the awareness that they are known to the authorities as troublemakers (e.g. persons subject to a stadium ban). These potential visitors could use the public viewing areas as an opportunity to cause trouble. Disturbances of public security by violent clashes around public viewing areas cannot be excluded. Moreover, as the public viewing areas will attract huge crowds, they may also be potential targets for those with terrorist intent.

Given the importance of these public viewing events, the competent police corps and the responsible players from the non-police risk prevention agencies (fire brigade and medical service) at city, municipal or cantonal level must be involved in the planning and approval process from the very outset. The competent authorities of the cities, municipalities or cantons will implement the security measures for public viewing events in accordance with their statutory scope or impose these measures on the organisers. Uniform recommendations on the security measures to be taken by the organisers and the police are to be applicable throughout the whole of Switzerland. Qualified private security services and organisations will back up the police and rescue forces at public viewing events.

UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation will make recommendations to the competent authorising and police authorities on appropriate measures to guarantee safety and security at public viewing events. In the course of the approval procedure, the organisers of public viewing events have to fulfil the following conditions (not an exhaustive list):

- the organisers have the imperative obligation to enforce their householders' rights;
• adequate deployment of security and rescue personnel (for access controls, surveillance during and outside opening times, etc.);
• application of technical security measures (fencing, video surveillance, wave breakers etc.);
• binding rules of access (restriction of spectator numbers, house rules, prohibition of pyrotechnics, etc.);
• no sale of beverages in bottles or glass containers;
• clear rules on the assignment of responsibility in the event of necessary intervention;
• clearly marked emergency exits must be provided.

The following measures are to be applied by the police, the fire brigade and the medical service (not an exhaustive list):

• deployment of plain-clothes search operation units and spotters;
• planning of mobile police reserves;
• consideration of traffic police aspects;
• no parking in the wider vicinity of the public viewing venue;
• targeted police public relations ahead of the event (transparent information on police measures);
• timely cooperation with all relevant partners (organisers, media, etc);
• easily accessible medical service facilities;
• a standby office for the use of the rescue forces;
• free vehicle access to and from the standby zone;
• parking space for rescue vehicles;
• evacuation planning.

8.4 Deployment of intercantonal police forces (ICAPOL)

The security authorities of the host cities, the cantons and the confederation are to be supported by the deployment of intercantonal police forces (ICAPOL). In accordance with the corresponding agreement, ICAPOL will only be mobilised as reinforcement forces if and when the resources and possibilities of the requesting authority and the relevant intercantonal police cooperation structures (known as “concordats”) are depleted. The WP OP specified the conditions for the assignment of ICAPOL in support of the host cities in the framework of a “fundamental support concept” on 17 August 2006.
The participating teams will arrive in the country up to two weeks before the opening match. The same holds true for at least some of the foreign visitors. Several days before the actual kick-off, it is therefore to be expected that circumstances may arise in the field of safety and security and the protection of persons and property which can no longer be handled by regular policing operations. Accordingly, the deployment of the security forces in the context of EURO 2008 is to begin at an early stage and will be gradually adapted to the arising requirements.

In order to handle situations which may spontaneously develop in the host cities and at non-match venues, a mobile ICAPOL reserve force comprising members of non-host cantonal police forces will be on standby to back up the crowd control throughout the entire duration of the tournament. Further police officers for the support of the PICC and NACOS.ch will be requested from WP OP.

8.5 Deployment of foreign police forces

Although Switzerland in principle intends to handle the security police operations in the context of EURO 2008 with its own capabilities, support from foreign forces will nevertheless be indispensable in certain areas. Police forces from the participating, transit and neighbouring states are therefore envisaged for e.g. the following functions and tasks, which are in principle to be carried out without sovereign powers and under the command of Swiss officials:

- liaison officers;
- spotters;
- team security liaison officers;
- officers in uniform as train escorts, in stations and airports, mixed patrols in host city fan zones;
- plain-clothes officers for the policing of tricksters and pickpockets.

If circumstances so require and their own resources are depleted, under the ICAPOL agreement, the cantons may request the deployment of foreign police reinforcements to back up their crowd control; this request is to be submitted through the confederation.
8.6 Engagement of the army in a support capacity

Internal security is the competence of the civil authorities with due consideration to the sovereignty of the cantons. Accordingly, all the services rendered by the army on behalf of the civil authorities in connection with EURO 2008 will obey the principle of subsidiarity. In accordance with Article 67 of the Federal Law on the Armed Forces and Military Administration (LAAM, SR 510.10), the army will be deployed in a support capacity. Responsibility for the deployment of the army lies with the civil authorities, whereas the command and the coordination of the military resources be engaged remain the responsibility of the army by virtue of the provisions of the Regulation on the Policing Powers of the Army (RPPA).

The civil authorities shall formulate rules of engagement along with the army.

The army shall not be deployed to maintain order. Direct contact between soldiers in uniform and visitors to EURO 2008 in the direct vicinity of the stadia, at central locations, in city centres, at railway stations, in trains and at airports is to be avoided as far as possible.

In accordance with the list of civil requirements, the army will carry out the following tasks on behalf of the civil authorities:\(^\text{10}\)

- protection activities (temporary protection of property);
- reinforcement of the BGC by members of the military security services and long-term servicemen;
- logistical support (e.g. materials, vehicles, equipment, appliances), transport, command support, Coordinated Medical Service, transport control, B and C defence;
- personnel and material support in the implementation of police escorting and personal protection tasks (armoured special vehicles and chauffeur-driven security vehicles for the transport of persons protected under international law; however the actual protection of persons, i.e. the use of bodyguards, will remain the responsibility of the police);
- support with engineering work (assembly and disassembly);
- surveillance of Swiss airspace and, in cooperation with the air forces of the neighbouring states, of the airspace adjacent to Switzerland;
- surveillance flights, ground reconnaissance and air police services in the event of restricted air traffic;
- air transport;

\(^\text{10}\) Message on the federal decree on the engagement of the armed forces to assist the civil authorities in a support capacity in connection with the 2008 European Football Championship (EURO 2008), dated 13 September 2006.
• standby services for disaster relief.

Cross-border airspace cooperation with the neighbouring states will be applied on the basis of existing international treaties. Cross-border ground operations by the Swiss army are not envisaged; air operations will be carried out to the extent stipulated by the relevant international treaty.

8.7 Legal measures

Switzerland has an adequate arsenal of legal instruments to guarantee the safety and security of EURO 2008. The amendment of the FAMSNS as per 1 January 2007 represents a systematic enhancement of the legal measures to police hooliganism. The new legal instruments are compatible with those in the EU area, in particular Austria.

Cooperation between European police authorities plays a decisive role in the management of major events such as EURO 2008. This cooperation must be nourished and wherever necessary, improved and enhanced. Thanks to efforts in this regard, Switzerland is embedded in a whole network of multilateral and bilateral police cooperation agreements. Cooperation with the neighbouring countries and various other European states is based on bilateral police cooperation agreements. These agreements regulate, among others, information exchange – which is absolutely imperative. The exchange of information with other European countries necessary for EURO 2008 can be based on the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sporting Events and in particular at Football Matches and the related recommendations, which have also been ratified by Switzerland, as well as on national law (in particular the FAMSNS). In coordination with Austria, Switzerland is also seeking to conclude a basic agreement with all the EURO 2008 participating states, as well as certain transit and neighbouring states (cf. Chapter 11.2).

Alongside the existing legal instruments (FAMSNS; Penal Code; MLACM; LRPEF, and in future the Law on Foreigners), as per 1 January 2007 the new legal bases in the Federal Act on Measures for Safeguarding National Security (FAMSNS; SR 120) entered into force to combat increasing violence at sporting events. The new provisions provide the legal basis for policing violence in connection with sporting events and offer improved opportunities for the confiscation of propaganda material inciting to violence. These measures will become applicable in the course of 2007 and will therefore be fully effective in 2008. The key measures – banning orders, exit restrictions, orders to report to the police and police custody – are de-
signed to prevent violent misbehaviour connected with sporting events. The measures imposed are to be registered in the HOOGAN national information system; this means that the police forces and the organisers will effectively be in a position to keep troublemakers away from the stadia and their vicinity.

Moreover, in the context of EURO 2008 – while at the same time safeguarding their independence – the practice of the judicial authorities is to be as harmonised as possible. A working party of the Conference of the Prosecution Authorities of Switzerland (CPAS) has drawn up a series of measures to ensure the application of harmonised guidelines in the case of typical offences and foreigner offenders resident outside Switzerland. These include releasing offenders on bail, fast-track first instance proceedings and direct repatriation of offenders. Despite the (still existing) differences in the codes of criminal procedure, the representatives of the criminal prosecution authorities of various cantons succeeded without difficulty in agreeing on a uniform procedure according to these principles for EURO 2008. This contribution of the criminal judicial authorities will serve as a further pillar to guarantee the safety and security of EURO 2008.
9 National Coordination Staff of Switzerland (NACOS.ch)

9.1 Organisation and tasks of NACOS.ch

In planning and coordinating the security measures connected with EURO 2008, the Security Sector Coordination is supported by an interdisciplinary team, the National Coordination Staff of Switzerland (NACOS.ch). All the relevant security organisations of the host cities, the cantons and the confederation are involved in its work, as well as further partners on an ad hoc basis.

A Media Information Centre is integrated into NACOS.ch (cf. Chapter 13). A hotline which may be contacted by the relatives of injured, missing or arrested Swiss or foreign visitors to EURO 2008 is also integrated into NACOS.ch.

9.2 Police Information and Coordination Centre (PICC)

A comprehensive and constantly updated status profile is indispensable for the planning and command of the operations of the security forces. National centres – PICCs – will be set up in both Berne and Vienna to assess the situation in the direct run-up to EURO 2008 and throughout the tournament itself. The Swiss PICC will be part of NACOS.ch and will be operated by fedpol. Both PICCs will have similar structures and compile a protected internet-based electronic situational profile, conduct a comprehensive exchange of information on all risk situations and compare information and risk assessments on an ongoing basis.

The Swiss PICC will be responsible for the compilation, evaluation and dissemination of information from police, intelligence and open sources in the fields of hooliganism, general and organised crime, extremism, terrorism, endangered persons, air security, major damage, disaster, the environment and transport.

The Swiss PICC will be based on the existing structures of the SAP (Service for Analysis and Prevention) Federal Analysis Centre (which will continue its operations in parallel with the PICC) and the agencies envisaged within the intelligence network. It will be up and running as from 1 May 2008, working around the clock from 1 June 2008 onwards.
9.3 Intercantonal coordination staff (ICCS)

The Intercantonal coordination staff (ICCS) reports to the chair of the WP OP. It decides on the deployment of the personnel of the confederation, the cantons and the cities which do not belong to the respective canton of deployment and may be seconded accordingly.

9.4 Logistics and command support

The security measures to be implemented in Switzerland in connection with EURO 2008 are based on existing and proven logistical organisational structures and resources. Should the resources and possibilities of the civil authorities be depleted, recourse to army services will be possible, i.e. logistics (medical service, materials, vehicles, accommodation, catering) and transmission (communication). If the army’s services in these fields are also depleted, recourse to the resources of foreign police corps will be possible. Additional procurement and investment will only take place if the required services and resources cannot be provided through other means.

In principle, the existing communication and transmission capabilities of the confederation and the cantons will be used in the context of EURO 2008. Additional requirements will primarily be covered by the resources of the Federal Office for Informatics and Telecommunication (FIT) as well as the Army Command Support Base (ACSB). Civil providers may also be used, as required.
10 Security cooperation with private agencies

10.1 Safety and security in and around the stadia

The host federation, SFA, will be responsible for order and safety and security in and around the stadia before, during and after the matches. Operational implementation of these measures in the field of private security will be mandated to EURO 2008 SA and partly regulated, as in the stadia, by corresponding agreements with the respective contract partners (private security).

10.1.1 Guaranteeing safety and security in public areas

The security authorities will guarantee safety, security and order in public areas within their respective fields of responsibility, paying particular attention to those locations which could develop into hot spots (e.g. central squares, fan zones, fan embassies, entertainment and commercial centres, public and private transport intersection points, camping sites, tourist attractions, etc.). The security authorities will also participate in the implementation of protection and security measures for private areas which may be at risk, whereby particular attention will be attached to the public viewing events which will attract many visitors and may therefore constitute a focal point of police operations (cf. Chapter 8.3).

10.1.2 Guaranteeing safety and security in the stadia and the security zones

All the stadia in the host cities will have at least two security rings. The design of the security rings will be decided by the local security authorities along with EURO 2008 SA, taking due account of security police considerations. Since the outermost security rings will spill over unto public space (streets, paths, squares), temporary rights of special use will be necessary; these will be decided by the competent local authorities.

The division of tasks between the bodies of the organiser/host association and the security authorities is clearly defined. Within the stadia and the entire area within the outer security rings, the stadium owner and/or operators will have full responsibility for security measures. If, as a result of an escalating situation, the private security forces can no longer contain the situation with their own resources, the security authorities will assume responsibility. The
time, nature and the duration of the intervention will be decided by a delegate of the organiser, the stadium security manager and the police operations commander.

Irrespective of the specific situation, the police will be responsible for certain tasks within the stadia (e.g. security inspections and bomb checks in the stadia before each game).

Various scenarios – e.g. bomb scares which must be taken seriously – may force the police operations commander to take decisions which may delay, influence or even rule out a match. Corresponding scenarios will be agreed along with UEFA, as the official organiser, and EURO 2008 SA, as the organising company.

**Stadium security/regulations**

The UEFA "Binding Safety and Security Instructions" (latest edition, 2004) are applicable for the guarantee of safety, security and order in the stadium areas. The instructions provide recommendations and standards relating to constructional, technical, organisational and operational aspects.

EURO 2008 SA issues uniform stadium regulations\(^\text{11}\) for all stadia which have been agreed with the Swiss security authorities. The stadium agreements concluded between the host association and the stadium owners oblige the owners and operators to take all the adequate and necessary safety and security measures in conformity with the specifications of EURO 2008 SA and the authorities, in particular the police.

In accordance with UEFA guidelines, no alcoholic beverages will on sale in the EURO 2008 stadia. The hospitality areas and all VIP areas (where special rules of access apply) will be exceptions to this rule. Visitors shall not be allowed to bring alcoholic beverages into the stadia.

All national stadium bans valid in the participating states shall remain applicable to EURO 2008. The organisers or hosts shall request these stadium bans from the relevant European national football associations and apply them, subject to the relevant legal bases and/or data protection provisions.

\(^{11}\) The regulations can be found at: http://www.euro2008.com
10.2 Ticketing

Ticketing is an important factor for the guarantee of safety and security. The choice and definition of the ticketing systems is the responsibility of EURO 2008 SA. The system will be based on the recommendations of the Council of Europe and the EU (in particular Annex 2 [S. C 22/21] of the EU handbook of 6 December 2001 and Recommendation 2002/1 of the Standing Committee of the Council of Europe). EURO 2008 SA shall inform the Swiss and Austrian security authorities of the details of the ticketing systems. No tickets will be sold to persons subject to a stadium ban.

10.3 Accreditation

For the duration of the stadium rental to the host association, stadium access will be regulated by an accreditation system. Responsibility for the access formalities and the accreditation system lies with EURO 2008 SA.

10.4 Stewarding

Private security services will be deployed to implement the security tasks of the host association. These will be staff employed by the stadium operators (stewards), on the one hand, and the private security personnel, on the other. The Security Sector issues recommendations on the approach to be adopted in this respect. Both EURO 2008 SA and the Security Sector will provide advice to the relevant private agencies on the recruitment, training and deployment of stewards. A minimum steward-spectator ratio of 1:100 is to be targeted. The specifications are based on the recommendations of the Council of Europe and the EU (in particular Annex 2 [S. C 22/20] of the EU handbook of 6 December 2001 and Recommendation 1999/1 of the Standing Committee of the Council of Europe).

10.5 Private security services

As the host federation, the SFA is responsible for security tasks in the stadia (including the zone within the outer security ring), the team hotels and at the training grounds. EURO 2008 SA intends to use private security services to implement these tasks on its behalf. The Security Sector will assist the private security services in an advisory capacity. Fringe events in the host cities and non-match venues, in particular public viewing events, will be a further field of deployment for private security services. The authorities responsible
for the approval of these events at the level of the municipalities, cities and cantons will impose security conditions on the organisers which may include the deployment of private security services. The competent authorities will define the standards for these operations on the basis of the recommendations of the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation. Responsibility for the implementation of public viewing events lies with the respective organiser.

10.6 Team hotels, match venue hotels and training grounds

Responsibility for security in the training grounds, team hotels and match venue hotels primarily lies with the host association, SFA.

These security tasks, for which the host association is responsible, are to be coordinated by the national EURO 2008 SA tournament offices in Switzerland and in Austria. In Switzerland, the Security Sector Coordination will regularly coordinate security planning with the Swiss tournament office. A member of staff of a cantonal police corps was appointed head of security of the Swiss tournament office in November 2005.

10.7 Fan projects and visitor support programmes

Experience from UEFA EURO 2004 in Portugal and the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany shows that professional fan projects make a decisive contribution to preventing outbreaks of trouble and violence in and around the stadia and in the public viewing areas in the city centres. The supporters of the national teams should be welcomed and assisted as guests. For this purpose, so-called "fan embassies" (mobile rendezvous points for fans operated by nationals from the respective countries) are envisaged, as well as activities geared towards fans’ needs.

The security authorities are not responsible for these activities: planning is to be coordinated within UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation by the "Projects and Measures in Switzerland" Sector (S 04), in close cooperation with the "Site Marketing" Sector (S 03), as well as the Security Sector and those responsible at host city level. These projects and measures will be coordinated with existing fan projects (prevention of violence) at national and European level to guarantee sustainability.
11 International security cooperation

11.1 Cooperation with Austria

In 2002, Austria and Switzerland made a commitment to guarantee safety and security at EURO 2008. On 17 February 2003, the two countries signed a ministerial declaration on intensified security cooperation for EURO 2008, by implementation of which the Austrian and Swiss security authorities set up a joint working party on security (SiAG). The SiAG has drawn up a position paper with the following remits:

• to secure the necessary infrastructure and a coordinated command structure on the basis of a joint security strategy for EURO 2008;
• to jointly evaluate experience from other major sporting events;
• to guarantee an ongoing flow of information between all the bodies involved;
• to coordinate cooperation with the German authorities in the context of the 2006 FIFA World Cup;
• to coordinate Austrian and Swiss positions vis-à-vis third parties, in particular EURO 2008 SA and UEFA;
• to review the legal framework for the implementation of joint measures and elaboration of corresponding proposals with consideration to national and international legislation.

The SiAG position paper has led to the establishment of virtually identical organisational structures in both Austria and Switzerland. Planning teams from both countries have drawn up a joint framework strategy, designed to ensure uniformity of action of the security authorities and their agencies in both states, and thereby the application of uniform standards in all security-related areas. In the transition from the planning to the implementation phase, Austria and Switzerland again established almost identical organisational structures.

The SiAG coordinates the security preparations for EURO 2008 in Austria and Switzerland at regular meetings. Moreover, both countries coordinate their positions on issues related to EURO 2008 in international bodies and at international conferences. Both states jointly organise international preparatory conferences for police staff from EURO 2008 participating states, as well as neighbouring and relevant transit states. The issues addressed at these conferences include *inter alia* international exchange of police information and intelligence in connection with EURO 2008, the secondment of spotters and liaison officers to Switzerland and Austria and consular assistance to foreign visitors.
Although the legal provisions of the two countries are not harmonised, close cooperation between Austria and Switzerland is nevertheless possible. The challenge of cooperation between Austria and Switzerland is that is a question of cooperation between an EU member state and a non-EU member state. However, Switzerland now complies with its obligations under the Council of Europe Convention, in particular following the adoption of the new legal provisions on the policing of hooliganism. The new legal instruments are compatible with those applicable in the EU area. The necessary legal bases for the exchange of information between Switzerland and Austria obtain. They are based on national legislation and on the trilateral police agreements between Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein.

11.2 Bilateral and international cooperation

As a major sporting event with international ramifications, EURO 2008 shows how necessary the coordination of security cooperation across national borders is for an event of this kind. Cooperation between the European police and border authorities plays a decisive role in the management of mega-events. In the context of EURO 2008, as indeed in the future, Switzerland is dependent on well-functioning cooperation with European police and border authorities.

In the field of security cooperation relating to sporting events, Switzerland ratified the "European Convention of 19 August 1985 on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sporting Events and in particular at Football Matches", (Council of Europe Convention; SR 0.415.3) on 1 November 1990. This Convention in particular promotes measures designed to facilitate the exchange of appropriate information and close cooperation between the police forces of the different localities involved or likely to be involved in a sports event. In addition, a whole series of recommendations and guidelines have been issued with which both Austria and Switzerland are in compliance.

Over and above this, security cooperation with our neighbouring countries in the context of large-scale events is also the subject of bilateral police cooperation agreements. Switzerland has concluded bilateral and/or trilateral police cooperation agreements with its neighbouring countries, Austria, the Principality of Liechtenstein, France, Italy and Germany. These agreements are of major importance for cross-border police cooperation. In particular, they lay down that, subject to the respective national legislation, information may be exchanged to identify concrete threats (prevention) or to combat criminal offences (repression). This means that information received from sources abroad can be input into the HOOGAN information
system in good time ahead of EURO 2008. As far as security cooperation in the context of large-scale sporting events in general and EURO 2008 in particular are concerned, data exchange with other European countries is based on the Council of Europe Convention, agreements with Europol and Interpol as well as national legislation (FAMSNS, MLACM, etc.).

Furthermore, in conjunction with Austria, Switzerland is seeking to conclude a basic agreement with all the EURO 2008 participating states, as well as certain transit and neighbouring states, to ensure that potential troublemakers are prevented from entering Switzerland and Austria in the first place. The aforementioned states would accordingly take measures to prevent the entry and transit of potential hooligans. Switzerland and Austria are jointly organising three conferences with neighbouring, transit and participating states to prepare these agreements.
12 Transport security

In order to ensure that the basis for planning is as uniform as possible, the UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Infrastructure and Transport Sector (S 02) has drawn up quantity grids for visitors to both the stadium and the public viewing areas. The mode of transport chosen by visitors will largely depend on how attractive public transport facilities actually are. The public transport offering is accordingly a focal point of attention.

Tasks in the field of transport security will be coordinated in close cooperation between the Security Sector (S 01) and S 02. The measures will be implemented by the police corps of the cantons and the cities as well as the Border Guard Corps and the railway police (Swiss Rail, SR).

The following elements will be taken into consideration (not an exhaustive list):

- routes used by blue light organisations/rescue routes;
- emergency routes;
- rescue helipads;
- routes for the use of marshalling services;
- traffic police operations (organisation of motor vehicle cavalcades, etc.);
- procedures in the case of accident, traffic congestion, etc;
- space required in the stadium areas by the fire brigade, medical service, police;
- car management (registration and accreditation for security reasons);
- planning and provision of supplementary public transport capacities for both local and long-distance routes (special trains).

In principle, the use of railway stations and railways tracks is to be guaranteed. Line sections can only be blocked off in agreement with SR, with consideration to the national transport mandate of the railways and in the public interest.
13 Media and public relations

The aims of police work with the media and public relations are to create a maximal degree of transparency on the implemented security measures and to strengthen the feeling of safety and confidence in the security agencies. Security-related communication will convey similar key messages in Switzerland and Austria. The local population and national and international visitors to EURO 2008 will be informed of the security precautions in both states. This information is also to flow into the publications and broadcasts of EURO 2008 SA and disseminated via the platforms and information carriers of the Site Marketing Sector (S 03).

Information management during the deployment of the security forces will be in the hands of the commanders of the police operations, supported by a national Media Information Centre (MIC), operated by the Security Sector Coordination. Along the same lines as a national ICAPOL deployment, the MIC will be run by information specialists from the media services of the different security forces from all over Switzerland. The MIC is to cover or at least coordinate coverage of most of the information requirements of the primarily international media. In so doing, it will be in permanent liaison with the media services of the police corps of the host cities and other involved partners. On-the-spot coverage of the event with first-hand information and direct media support will be carried out by the media services of the host cities, to be reinforced with additional staff to this end – in coordination with the MIC. At the host cities, the media services of the police corps and other involved partners will also be embedded into the local police security organisation.

The MIC will work in close cooperation with the PICC in Berne and will be integrated into the NACOS.ch. A liaison officer will maintain close contact with his/her Austrian parallel counterpart. Under exceptional circumstances or in order to cope with peaks in workload, MIC staff may be transferred to the scene of the action to support the media services of the host cities.
14 Training and drills

The security forces to be deployed in the context of EURO 2008 are being prepared for this mega-event. Over and above basic and further training in the police corps and intercantonal police cooperation structures (“concordats”), additional training modules will be delivered for members of the police force (officers and specialists). The focal event will be the three-day course on hooliganism addressed to middle- and higher-level police officers, national accompanying police officers, spotters and team security liaison officers. The main issues to be addressed by this additional training module are hooliganism, experience from the 2006 FIFA World Cup, hot spots in a city, stages of crowd escalation, intercultural management, FAMSNS measures and HOOGAN, private security services, as well as relations with the media.

Over and above this, various courses delivered by the Swiss Police Institute (SPI) will address specific themes, e.g. specifically training for commanders of the crowd control on dealing with sporting events.

A uniform deployment approach is to be relayed by means of a handbook and a phrase book (German, French, English) for all personnel. Thanks to this handbook, it will not be necessary to deliver a central training module for all personnel.

Function-related training modules are to be coordinated with Austria as far as possible. Similarly, training modules for stadium owners and/or operators and personnel deployed by EURO 2008 SA, e.g. stewards or private security services, are also to be jointly delivered by the Austrian and Swiss security authorities.

Starting in 2007, tests, drills and simulations are to be carried out to test the security strategy. In this phase the interaction and efficiency of the deployed forces, command and operational staff, blue light organisations and army units will be tested. In particular, however, it will also be a question of testing cooperation with UEFA, the organiser, SFA, the host association and EURO 2008 SA, the organising company.

The training of all personnel on the spot is to commence in 2007. In particular, planning and training for the recourse to external resources in the context of the ICAPOL deployment and international police support is to take place at an early stage.
15 Annex I: Organisational charts

Diagram 2: UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Project Organisation
16 Annex II: Procedural diagram showing the deployment of Intercantonal police forces (ICAPOL)

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<th>Concordat</th>
<th>Operations (CCPCS)</th>
<th>PIP (CCJPD)</th>
<th>Confederation</th>
<th>Foreign country</th>
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<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>ICCS</td>
<td>ICAPOL decision</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Analysis</td>
<td>Application</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deployment measures</td>
<td>Operational planning</td>
<td>Letter to all cantons</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Analysis</td>
<td>Application</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deployment command</td>
<td>(Final report / invoicing)</td>
<td>Final report</td>
<td>Final report</td>
<td>(Final report / invoicing)</td>
<td>Final report</td>
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Diagram 3: Procedural diagram showing the deployment of Intercantonal police forces (ICAPOL)
17  Annex III: Safety/security guarantees

Diagram 4: Safety/security guarantee of the Federal Police Office (fedpol)
Diagram 5: Safety/security guarantees of the Conference of Cantonal Justice and Police Directors (CCJPD), Part 1
Security – instructions and Guidelines

The authorities responsible for security in Switzerland, the 26 Cantons of Switzerland and the cities of Zürich, Basel, Genève, and Bern (some of the authorities), hereby confirm that they have taken note of the instructions and guidelines regarding the prevention of crowd disturbances (brochure "Safety and Security in the Stadium for all UEFA Competition Matches"), and undertake to observe these instructions and guidelines unreservedly.

On behalf of the authorities:

Regierungsrat Jörg Schild, president of the CCJPD

Place and date:

Basel, march 27 2008

On behalf of the national association:

[Signature]

Name in block capitals:

[Name]

Place and date:

Zürich, 6th may 2002

Diagram 6: Safety/security guarantees of the Conference of Cantonal Justice and Police Directors (CCJPD), Part 2
Security – Responsibility

The host national association of Switzerland hereby declares that it will bear sole responsibility for order and security before, during and after the 31 final-round matches of the 2008 UEFA European Football Championship, and that it can be held responsible for incidents of any kind, and penalised in accordance with the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations. It confirms that it alone will cover all costs relating to security before, during and after the final-round matches, and that these costs can under no circumstances be charged to UEFA.

On behalf of the national association:

[Signature]

Name in block capitals:

Ralph Ziegler, President of the Swiss Football Association

Place and date:

Bern, 11 May 2008

Diagram 7: Safety/security guarantees of the Swiss Football Association (SFA)
18 **Annex IV: Principal basic texts**


## Annex V: List of abbreviations

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>Army Command Staff</td>
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<td>ACSB</td>
<td>Army Command Support Base</td>
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<td>AF</td>
<td>Air Force</td>
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<td>AFA</td>
<td>Austrian Football Association (ÖFB)</td>
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<td>BGC</td>
<td>Border Guard Corps</td>
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<td>Capo</td>
<td>Cantonal police</td>
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<td>CCG</td>
<td>Conference of Cantonal Governments</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCJPD</td>
<td>Conference of Cantonal Justice and Police Directors</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCPCPCS</td>
<td>Conference of Cantonal Police Commanders of Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMS</td>
<td>Coordinated Medical Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPAS</td>
<td>Conference of the Prosecution Authorities of Switzerland</td>
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<td>CPW</td>
<td>Civil protection workers</td>
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<tr>
<td>CUSSM</td>
<td>Coordination Unit against the Trafficking of Persons and Smuggling of Migrants</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDPS</td>
<td>Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports</td>
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<td>DFA</td>
<td>Federal Department for Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAMSNS</td>
<td>Federal Act on Measures for Safeguarding National Security</td>
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<td>FCP</td>
<td>Federal Criminal Police</td>
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<td>fedpol</td>
<td>Federal Office of Police</td>
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<td>FEDRO</td>
<td>Swiss Federal Roads Authority</td>
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<td>FIFA</td>
<td>Fédération Internationale de Football Association</td>
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<td>FIT</td>
<td>Federal Office for Informatics and Telecommunication</td>
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<td>FOCA</td>
<td>Federal Office for Civil Aviation</td>
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<td>FOCP</td>
<td>Federal Office for Civil Protection</td>
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<td>FOM</td>
<td>Federal Office for Migration</td>
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<td>FOT</td>
<td>Swiss Federal Office for Transport</td>
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<td>FSS</td>
<td>Federal Security Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICCS</td>
<td>Intercantonal Coordination Staff</td>
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<td>IES-CMS</td>
<td>Information and operational system of the Coordinated Medical Service</td>
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<td>ICAPOL</td>
<td>Intercantonal Police Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>LRPEF</td>
<td>Federal Law on the Residence and Permanent Establishment of Foreigners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>MIC</td>
<td>Media Information Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLACM</td>
<td>Federal Law on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPT</td>
<td>Motorised private traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACOS.ch</td>
<td>National Coordination Staff of Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBC</td>
<td>Nuclear, (atomic, radiological), biological, chemical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFIP</td>
<td>National (Police) Football Information Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Political Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICC</td>
<td>Police Information and Coordination Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLS</td>
<td>Patient management system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPCPL</td>
<td>Federal Law on the Protection of the Population and Civil Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPPA</td>
<td>Regulation on the Policing Powers of the Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>Service for Analysis and Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFA</td>
<td>Swiss Football Association (SFV ASF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SiAG</td>
<td>Joint Swiss/Austrian Working Party on Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI</td>
<td>Swiss Police Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Swiss Rail (SBB CFF FFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STA</td>
<td>UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Political Committee Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ter Reg 2</td>
<td>Territorial Region 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSLO</td>
<td>Team security liaison officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UEFA</td>
<td>Union of European Football Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIP</td>
<td>Very Important Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP OP</td>
<td>Working Party on Operations of the Conference of Cantonal Police Commanders of Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP PIP</td>
<td>Working party on Pan-Swiss Intercantonal Police Cooperation in the case of special events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20 Annex VI: Contact

UEFA EURO 2008 Public Authorities Security Sector Coordination
Werkhofstrasse 33
CH-4503 Solothurn

Phone + 41 (0)32 627 86 26
Fax + 41 (0)32 627 86 28
E-Mail euro2008@kapo.so.ch

These contact details are valid until the end of May 2008.