

CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF BREACHING OF SECURITY AT SPORTING EVENTS

Aleksandra Ljuština¹, Đurica Amanović¹, Milija Ljubisavljević² and Milan Jovanov³

¹The Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, Belgrade, Serbia

²Ministry of Interior, Belgrade, Serbia

³Belgrade Police Department, Belgrade, Serbia

Original scientific paper

Abstract

Sport is an integral part of social life. Through sports events, (which are organized in the form of competition), the desire to win and achieve high sports results is manifested by mobilizing physical, mental, and moral attributes. Generally, large numbers of people attend sporting events, which is why security at sporting events is fundamental to the success of any sporting event. Security at sporting events should be understood as a system of measures and activities for protection from hazards, as well as the capability of risk management and the ability to prevent dangerous situations. In today's globalized world there has been an increase in the number of security risks and threats of local, regional, and global character. The paper discusses the basic forms of risks and threats to the security of sporting events through terrorism, crime, violence, and misconduct. As safety of sport events represents a very complex activity, this paper attempts to point out the basic elements of safety principles at sport events.

Key words: security, sport, sports events

Introduction

Every man has a primal desire to live and work in a safe human community and in a safe physical environment. Safety is the framework within which daily social life takes place. Man is a social being, and sport is an integral part of social life, social superstructure. The social system has a crucial influence on sport, its essence, character and organizational structure. Sport, as a social activity, cannot be separated from the overall social context and social organization. Only on the surface sport seems to be on the margins of society and out of the main social trends. Sport can be a form and instrument to explore the infinite field of sociability, a means of identifying the general social conditions, trends and changes in society. "Sport constitutes a universal tool in the creation and implementation of values that are changing society, develop national cohesion, promote democracy, the exercise of basic human rights and freedom, strengthening the economy and fostering the protection of citizens' health." (The national strategy to combat violence and misbehavior at sports events for the period from 2013 to 2018).

Discussion

Sport as an activity of public interest has an important place in modern society. Through sports events, which are organized in the form of sporting events (festivals, meetings, festivals, games, etc.) And sports events (čl.156 Sports Act), is manifested in the desire to win a priori and the achievement of high sports results by mobilizing physical, mental and moral qualities. Man's need to demonstrate through competitions, pleasure that brings victory over rival dissatisfaction over the defeat, is known from the earliest period of development of the society. Sports events since its

inception attract a large number of people, both athletes and spectators. As such, sports events with a large number of different people in one place carry modern security risks, threats and hazards. Of course, all sports events have similar characteristics, but also differences, which are characterized by different factors. None of the individual characteristics of sport events guarantee complete security. However, a combination of many factors, such as political, economic, social, cultural and other differences, high risk sports events, poorly trained and inexperienced staff increases security risks and threats. Entities security of sports events should prevent disabled and innocuous carriers do activities that threaten the security of sports events. These activities are manifested primarily in prevention activities aimed at jeopardizing the security of sports events (detection of preparing these activities and preventing their execution). In intelligence and policing, as well as primary and proper conduct of the courts, it is necessary to involve other social actors in creating a common security culture at sporting events (Janković, 2010; Ljubisavljević, Nikač, Đukić, 2014; Otašević, 2015). Undoubtedly, the security as a social construct has elements of a concrete socio historical period, and in today's globalized society, which is increasingly exposed to numerous security challenges, threats and risks, determining the appropriate preventive measures and strategies that would lead to solving problems related to contemporary forms of endangering safety sports events is one of the most important priorities. Latin term for security, *securitas* / *securus* derived from *sine cura* coins, made from the words *sine* (without) and a girl / *curio* (trouble, worry, vigilance, attention, suffering, pain, anxiety, sadness, grief, etc.).

Hence coins *sine cura* (sinecure) means no worries, freedom from (lack of) care (free from cares) without trouble (untroubled) calm / peace (quiet). Noun *securitas* basically means the position of the individual, with a special internal structure, his composure and tranquility of spirit. In addition to *security*, *safety* and *secure* is also used in the English language. In the Russian language is used a term *bezopasnost*, which means the absence of danger, state of protection from possible harm, the ability to prevent dangerous operation, preservation of stability, security achieved unity and vital interests off threats to them, as well as creating the necessary conditions for the functioning social structures in the way of its development.

Contemporary security risks at sports events

It is a fact that we live in a time of unprecedented expansion of science - the information age, which is reflected in the area of security. The development of science and technology opens up new, previously unimaginable, and able to endangering safety. Scientific advances and new technologies are used for increasingly sophisticated methods of committing crimes, and created previously unknown forms of crime as it say cyber crime. Scientific knowledge used by terrorist groups, religious sects and groups involved in organized crime are. On the other hand, however, the scientific achievements of the multiple applied in the field related to the establishment of security, which means in the organization and functioning of the police work. Due to the fact that security is a very broad term, the question of to what extent it is practical Security Studies at the most general level (Mijalković, 2009). For this reason, today, most of the authors studied the safety of the more concrete level, orienting to the values that are protected (individual, group, nation, country, international community) or holders who have executive functions (private security services, public or national security, military or international peacekeepers and military organizations). Sport, as a special form of human activity, in the course of its historical development reflects the social dimension of a specific social order through economic, social and political dimension of society. Long gone are the days when people went to sporting events to support "their" sports club and sports team, create atmosphere and spread positive energy together. Unfortunately with the new times and because of changes in certain social circumstances of the actors in sport has changed. In modern times sport has taken a very important place as a planetary phenomenon (Spike, 2007). Modern sport is greatly influenced by the consumer society, a sports event is offered as any other commodity (Tomić, 1989; Koković, 2000 Otašević, 2015) that has its consumers. Sports industry is a complex, unique but harmonious compilation of legally based and business-oriented management of sports activities, practical skills and customs (Kastratović, 2004). Law on sport defines a certain sports event, planning prepared and administered, timed sporting event, for which there is public

interest and where there are more athletes (Article 3, point 15 sports Act). However, in modern social conditions security at sports events is noticeably jeopardized, and there is an enhancement of social conflicts, which unfortunately find their way to the sports events. Contemporary security threats have made interest in safety much greater than ever before in history, and the nature of modern security threats imposed by the need to deal with issues of safety and security of those organizations that have never had in its scope of work (Dragišić, 2007). Precisely because contemporary forms of endangering the safety, organization of sports events represents very complex security process. Domestic sports events (sports organizations, host countries, sports clubs) through the security operators should establish a security system that will guarantee full protection of members of sports teams, media representatives and important distinguished guests, spectators, and safety of sports facilities and sports fields. Modern sport becomes the means by which they can achieve broader social conflicts that lead to class-tier, national, religious or racial intolerance as well as the possible causes of violence at sporting events. In one such abuse, sport is often tarnished by the most extreme operation - terrorist actions, different types of crime, violence and misbehavior.

Terrorism

In recent years, the world is faced with a growing risk of terrorism. Terrorism is normally expressed in the planned, systematic and organized activity in which he emphasized the absence of any humanitarian considerations. Victims of terrorist acts are usually simple (innocent) people. The identity of the victims of the terrorists is often totally irrelevant. Their goal is that by causing chaos, terror, fear and uncertainty create conditions for the realization of their aims. Because of that, terrorists try to make their actions produce a large propaganda effect, mainly achieved by selecting the objects of attack. Unfortunately, the major sporting events in the past have been the targets of terrorist activities. At the Olympic Games in Munich in 1972 there was a terrorist attack, when members of the Palestinian terrorist group "Black September" broke into the building where the Israeli athletes were housed. In the "rescue" the police killed five of the eight terrorists, but they were able to kill eleven Israeli athletes. That was an attack on in antiquity truce during the Olympic Games, and athletes have become victims of a terrorist act. Bearing in mind the current social circumstances and the basic characteristics of terrorism is fully justified to raise the security of sporting events to a higher level in order to prevent possible terrorist activities. Unfortunately, in the modern time of the threat of terrorist acts is one of the biggest threats of any contemporary big social event, which is accompanied by the presence a large number of people. In today's globalized world with the development of international terrorism, virtually every country can become a target of terrorists. Because of the general security situation in the world almost every sporting event starting

from local competitions across the world championships in all kinds of sport, to the Olympics, unfortunately, may be a potential target for terrorist activities.

The reasons are:

- Almost always the presence of a large number of people (including women and children);
- The major sporting events almost always present high-ranking officials and representatives of state authorities of the highest rank;
- Sports events are accompanied by the media, and would possibly any act of terrorism on them was in a very short period of time available to the public and caused to resound internationally, and it is the terrorists want their actions to produce as many propaganda effect.

In today's conditions, compounding the security situation, there is a real possibility of increasing the number of terrorist activities, and hence there is a real threat of possible terrorist acts at sports events, because it is necessary to take all safety measures and actions aimed at preventing terrorism at sporting events

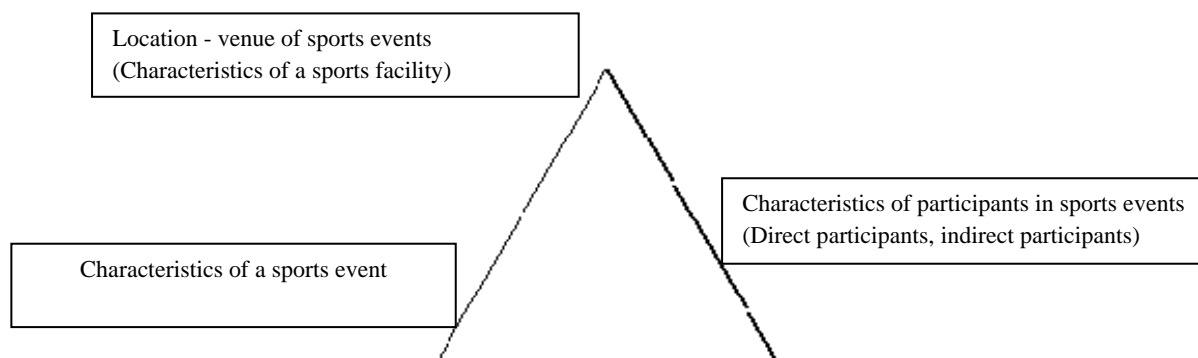


Figure 1. " Criminal triangle " of endangering the security at sporting events (modified by: Janković, 2010)

Each sports event is specific and unique, but the general elements of sports events may affect how the emergence of criminal activities, and to their prevention or suppression of the features: sports events, sports facility, as well as the characteristics of participants in sports events both direct and indirect participants. Also, due to the presence of a large number of people or potential customers is created and larger mogućnošća various types of illegal trade transactions with different types of illicit substances, products and articles.

Characteristically, the sporting events to attend a big number of spectators and fans who mostly represent the emotional aspect of the audience that actively expressing their emotions, feelings and desires.

Behavior of certain groups of spectators and fans who attend these sporting events, which have a prejudice against "their" clubs and who are fanatically attached to sports teams as well as the

Crime

Crime is a social phenomenon that is manifested in the performance of socially dangerous acts; crime includes all illegal activities for which they are prescribed by a kind of social sanction.

In a broader sense crime is a behavior that we have violated the criminal standard, regardless of whether the perpetrators identified or not, or whether it was committed to them for criminal procedures and whether or not the penalties.

In a narrow sense, crime includes all registered and sanctioned crimes at a correct certain territory, or location in a given period of time. Crime as the most general form of jeopardizing security at sporting events can be analyzed through a "crime triangle" (Figure 1).

Sports events are always in the focus of criminal groups and individuals from criminal circles, because the influx of a large number of people in a limited space provided to a large number of potential victims of theft, robbery, fraud, extortion and kidnapping.

conditions of anonymity in the crowd influence to reduce the level of responsibility for aggression and destructive behavior. As with any large public events and sports events, criminals use the presence of a large number of people (enabled anonymity), the specific atmosphere and a special mental state of fans and viewers for criminal activities, usually in the form of theft and pick pocketing, since in such circumstances of declining security concentration personal items are usually neglected.

Violence and indecent behavior

Under the violence and misbehavior at sports events, in terms of art. 4 of the Law on the prevention of violence and misbehavior at sports events is considered to be:

- Physical assault on the participants of the sports event, or physical confrontation between the participants in the sports event;
- Throwing objects on the sports field or in the stands;

- The introduction of the sports facility characteristics that offend national, racial, religious or other feelings or otherwise incite hate or intolerance, which can lead to physical conflict;
- Damaging the sports facility, equipment, devices and installation on the sports facility where the sports adaptation is held;
- Provoking disorder or destruction of property on arrival or departure from sports events or sports facility, disruption to sports events, endangering the security of the participants of the sports event or third parties;
- Unauthorized entry into the sports field or in the official premises and official pass into a sports facility or part of the audience of a sports facility, which is designed to opposing fans;
- Attempt to introduce, or enter into a sports facility, possession or use of alcohol or other drugs;
- Attempt to introduce, or enter into a sports facility or the use of pyrotechnic articles and other items and resources which can endanger the safety of participants in sports events or plaster its course;
- Ignition of fan props or other items and
- Wearing fan scarves, caps or other objects in order to hide the identity of persons.

Violence and indecent behavior at sports events includes illegal activities and criminal behavior of fans before, during and after the game, the stadiums and outside them, which have resulted in accidents (deaths, injuries, and injuries resulting in death). Violence can be spontaneous and organized. Spontaneous violence and indecent behavior at the stadium or around the stadium riots represents a lower level compared to the organized violence that is much more serious form of violence, which caused serious injuries and deaths.

Spontaneous violence and misbehavior is a relatively isolated incident that express individual viewers, while organized violence refers to violent behavior socially organized groups of fans that are mutually conflicting.

Violence and indecent behavior at sports events has specific characteristics:

- Violence is not limited to mutual conflicts fans of opposing teams, but may also include attacks on the police (Banovic, Amanović, Vuckovic, 2012; Amanović, Nikač, 2015) and officials, the manifestation of racism, political affiliation etc .;
- Bullying does not have to be expressed only in the stadium and in its immediate vicinity, but also in other public places where there is the opportunity to meet fans in the city center, the railway and bus stations, restaurants, cafes, clubs, etc .;
- Violence often involves a symbolic ritual commitment and aggressiveness which can easily blend with the real violence. For many fans, the identification of violence in sports is more " game " confrontation and opposition to his efforts to put into physical frames;
- Often violent behavior at sports events caused by a certain spontaneous elements such as eg. an

unfavorable result of the match, the aggressive behavior of the security services, etc .;

- National differences makes more complex characterization of violence in sport. Fan groups in North and Central Europe have very similar characteristics, while in South America and in parts of Southern and Eastern Europe, there are a group of fans with a distinctive subculture. In countries such as Italy, Spain, Portugal, southern France, there are ultra militant fan groups with significant differences in the expression of violent impulses. One of the main characteristics of the ultra group is a high degree of formal organization, including the campaign for joining these groups and official membership. Although the official goal of militant groups supporting the team, many of them are politically active, which often leads to confrontation and mutual physical confrontation. Sports and political leaders often use them for conducting illegal activities using the means of violence and coercion (Knežević-Lukić, Ljuština, 2011).

Some authors believe that it was a riot of fans that have led to not playing the football match between Dinamo Zagreb and Red Star at Maksimir stadium on 13 May 1990 triggered the war in Yugoslavia (Mihailović, 1997; Lalić, Biti, 2008; Anastasovski, Nanev, klimper, 2009). The analysis of cases of violence at sports events of the past are seen various forms: from expressing crowd violence against officials during the match which were dominant of violence against supporters of the opposing team, to forms of violence that exhibit a group of fans in their mutual clashes with police and law enforcement become dominant the establishment of public order. The phenomenon of violence at sporting events has deep roots and it is necessary to do more to eliminate the factors that lead to violence. This implies, requires the participation of the wider community, not just the operators whose activities are directly related to the safety of sports events.

Conclusion

Security theory and analysis of the most common forms of compromising security at sports events points to Roman law experts that prevention is the best form of combating contemporary forms of threats to security. Preventive security activities raise the safety of sports events to a higher level thus achieving an adequate level of security, so it would be desirable to implement preventive recommendations:

- Organizing personnel of sporting events have to work closely with the security services and the judicial authorities, in addition to in order to increase the level of security should include the private security sector;
- Major sporting events should take place in the buildings and grounds which are equipped with appropriate technical security in funding (the modern video surveillance systems with video analytics algorithms, access control, security and fire alarm systems) and engineering means of

protection in the interior in order to prevent vandalism (fences, restrictive barriers, grids);
 - To achieve a strict control of access to sporting facilities and grounds of the people who wish to attend sporting events. Special attention must be drawn to the possible possession of sharp objects, weapons, explosives, toxic substances, and other potentially dangerous objects.

Sporting event should not be attended in person visible intoxicated condition and under the influence of psychoactive substances, as well as persons who are in a state of mental derangement, also should not be allowed to people who are prone to violence and hooliganism to be present at a sports event. Generally, any person repents can potentially endanger the security, preventive security service should be prevented attendance at sports events;
 - All individual athletes should be aware of the safety measures and rules of conduct in safety

critical situations, are each sports team needs to have a specific person in charge of safety, and in some clubs, associations and unions recommended to establish by our own security service;
 - Actively learn from the experience of the past and the events that have compromised the security or threatened to endanger the safety of sports events. In contemporary social circumstances experts in the field of security should regularly exchange expert experience from the field of security at sporting events.

There is no doubt that security is one of the basic human needs (in addition to the physiological needs), and if safety is threatened all other human needs are irrelevant, because it is to create a common security culture in sports events require involvement of a large number of institutions and individuals, which certainly requires a harmonious and continuous operation of the entire community.

References

- Amanović, Đ. & Nikač, Ž. (2015). Napad na policijske službenike i primena sile sa stanovišta Specijalnog fizičkog obrazovanja [The attack on the police officers and the use of force from the standpoint of the Special Physical Education]. *Nasilje u Srbiji: Oblici, činioci, kontrola*, Tematski zbornik radova, KPA, Beograd, 187-203.
- Anastasoovski, I., Nanev, L. & Klimper, I. (2009). *Prevenција i represija na nailstvoto na fudbalskite stadioni*. [Prevention and repression of violence at football stadiums. In Macedonian.]. FFM, Fleksograf, Skopje.
- Banović, B., Amanović, Đ. & Vučković, G. (2012). Tehnike specijalnog fizičkog obrazovanja u funkciji kontrolisanja otpora osumnjičenog i zaštite pripadnika policije [Techniques of Special Physical Education in the function of controlling the resistance of the suspect and the protection of the police. In Serbian.]. *Revija za kriminologiju i krivično pravo*, 50(1-2), 235-244, Belgrade.
- Dillan, M. (2003). *Politics of Security: Towards a Political Philosophy of Continental Thought*. Taylor & Francis e-Library.
- Dragišić, Z. (2007). *Bezbednosni menadžment*, Službeni glasnik & Fakultet bezbednosti, Beograd.
- Janković, B. (2010). *Prevenција nasilja na sportskim priredbama*. [Prevention of violence at sporting events. In Serbian.]. Glasnik prava, Faculty of Law Kragujevac.
- Lalić, D. & Biti, O. (2008). Četverokut sporta, nasilja, politike i društva: znanstveni uvid u Evropi i Hrvatskoj, *Politička misao*, 45(3-4), 247-272.
- Ljubisavljević, M., Nikač, Ž. & Đukić, M. (2014). Obuka redara po standardima UEFA u funkciji povećanja bezbednosti na sportskim manifestacijama. [Training policemen after UEFA standards in order to increase security at sports events. In Serbian.]. Faculty of Sport, University "Union – Nikola Tesla", Beograd.
- Kastratović, E. (2004). Osnove menadžmenta sa menadžmentom u sportu. [Basics of management with management in sport. In Serbian.]. The Institute for the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises, Beograd.
- Knežević-Lukić, N. & Ljuština, A. (2011). Contemporary approach in prevention of violence and indecent behaviour at sport manifestations, *Thematic proceedings of international significance – Archibald Reiss Days*, Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, Belgrade, 2, 805-814.
- Koković, D. (2000). *Sociologija sporta*. [Sociology of Sport. In Serbian.]. Sports academy, Beograd.
- Mijalković, S. (2009). *Nacionalna bezbednost*. [National security. In Serbian.]. *The Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies*, Beograd.
- Mihailović, S. (1997). *Rat je počeo 13. maja 1990.*, u: Slapšak, Svetlana i dr., *Rat je počeo na Maksimiru. Govor mržnje u medijima*, Beograd: Medija centar, 77-124.
- Otašević, B. (2015). *Nasilje na sportskim priredbama*. Beograd: Službeni Glasnik.
- Tomić, D. (1989). *Teorija sporta*. [Theory of Sport. In Serbian.]. Beograd: Naučna knjiga.
- Šiljak, V. (2007). *Istorija sporta*. [History of sport. In Serbian.]. Novi Sad: University "Braća Karić".
- *** Zakon o sportu [Law of Sport. In Serbian.]. ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 24/2011 i 99/2011, 10/2016).
- *** Zakon o sprečavanju nasilja i nedoličnog ponašanja na sportskim priredbama. [Law on Prevention of Violence and Misbehavior at Sports Events. In Serbian.]. ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 67/2003, 101/2005, 90/2007, 72/2009 - dr. zakon, 111/2009 i 104/2013).
- *** Nacionalna strategija za borbu protiv nasilja i nedoličnog ponašanja na sportskim priredbama za period od 2013. do 2018. Godine. [The national strategy to combat violence and misbehavior at sports events for the period from 2013 to 2018. In Serbian.]. ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 63/2013).

SUVREMENI OBLICI UGROŽAVANJA SIGURNOSTI NA SPORTSKIM PRIREDBAMA

Sažetak

Sport je sastavni dio društvenog života. Kroz sportske priredbe, koje se organiziraju u vidu natjecanja, manifestira se želja za pobjedom i postizanjem visokih sportskih rezultata mobilizacijom fizičkih, mentalnih i moralnih kvaliteta. Generalno sportskim priredbama prisustvuje veći broj ljudi, upravo zbog toga sigurnost na sportskim priredbama je od temeljne važnosti za uspjeh svake sportske priredbe. Sigurnost na sportskim priredbama treba shvatiti kao sustav mjera i aktivnosti za zaštitu od opasnosti, kao sposobnost upravljanja rizicima i mogućnost sprječavanja opasnih situacija. U suvremenom globaliziranom svijetu povećan je broj sigurnosnih rizika i prijetnji kako lokalnog, tako regionalnog i globalnog karaktera. U radu se razmatraju osnovni oblici rizika i prijetnji po sigurnost sportskih priredbi kroz terorizam, kriminal, nasilje i nedolično ponašanje. Kako sigurnost sportskih priredbi predstavlja vrlo kompleksnu aktivnost u radu se nastoji ukazati na osnovne elemente sigurnosti kulture na sportskim priredbama.

Ključne riječi: sigurnost, sport, sportske priredbe

Received: November 25, 2016

Accepted: December 15, 2016

Correspondence to:

Aleksandra Ljuština

196 Cara Dušana Street

11080 Belgrade-Zemun

The Republic of Serbia

Tel: + 381 11 31 07 127

E-mail: aleksandra.ljustina@kpa.edu.rs