

# International Conference on "Criminal Threats and International Answers in the Global Sports Industry"

Milan, 13 December 2014

THE MAJOR EVENTS SECURITY PROGRAMME

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## CREATED BY ECOSOC IN 1968 TO ASSIST INTERGOVERNMENTAL, GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN



- Formulating and implementing improved policies in the field of crime prevention
- Facilitating judicial assistance and international law enforcement cooperation
- Supporting respect for international instruments and standards
- Promoting exchange and dissemination of information
- Advancing understanding of crime-related problems
- Fostering just and efficient criminal justice systems



# LAUNCHED IN 2002 THE INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT OBSERVATORY ON SECURITY DURING MAJOR EVENTS (IPO) DEFINES A MAJOR EVENT as AN EVENT THAT REQUIRES INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RESPECT OF ITS SECURITY PLANNING



**Political Summits** 

Sport Events





Mass Gatherings

International Expos



### **UNITED NATIONS LEGAL FRAMEWORK**



#### Resolution

#### 2006/2

International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the increasing importance of major events, such as large-scale sporting events, including Olympic Games, high-level summits and other mass events such as national and religious facturals.

Recognizing also the principle of freedom of assembly,

Mindful of the fact that, owing to their scale and/or high visibility, major events can be a target for unlawful activities, including for terrorism, and can be exploited by organized criminal groups for their illegal activities,



#### **ECOSOC RESOLUTION 2006/28**

Encourages Member States to strengthen their cooperation, by sharing knowledge and relevant practices on major events Security.

Invites UNICRI to continue and expand its work on major events Security providing technical assistance and advisory services to requesting Member States.



#### THE GLOBAL COUNTER TERRORISM STRATEGY

*Encourages* the United Nations to work with Member States and relevant organizations to identify and share best practices to prevent terrorist attacks on particularly vulnerable targets.

Recognizes the importance of developing public-private partnerships to identify and share best practices to prevent terrorist attacks on particularly vulnerable targets.

United Nations

A/RES/60/288



General Assembly

Distr.: General 20 September 2006

Sixtieth session Agenda items 46 and 120

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/60/L.62)]

60/288. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming its role under the Charter, including on questions related to international peace and security.

Reiterating its strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and

### **UNICRI OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK**

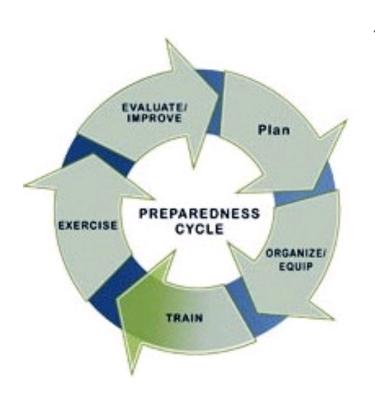






### **DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER STATES**





- Need Assessments
- Technical Tools
- Security Planning
- Training
- Table-Top Exercise
- Post-Event Evaluation
- Legacy

### **REGIONAL PLATFORMS**



#### **ESTABLISHED PLATFORMS**







#### OTHER PRIORITIES

**MIDDLE-EAST/ NORTH AFRICA** 

CPLP

**ASIA-PACIFIC** 

#### WHAT UNICRI PROMOTES AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Common policies

- Workshops/Trainings
- Exchange of best practices
- Knowledge Management System

- Legacy of investment
- Resources' sharing

### **EUROPE**





#### **KEY FACTS**

- 24 Member States
- Mar 12 May 14
- European Commission
- DG Enterprise and Industry
- EU-SEC I /EU-SEC II (2004-2011)

#### **MAJOR EVENTS**

EURO Athletic - Finland
EURO Football Cup - Poland
EURO Volley - Poland
World-Cup Football Qualification - Bulgaria
European Union Presidency - Lithuania
European Union Presidency - Ireland
Nuclear Security Summit - Netherlands
Rainbow March – Slovak Republic





### **AMERICAS**





#### **IPO AMERICAS**

#### **KEY FACTS**

- 29 Member States and 5 Observers
- Apr 11 Ongoing
- Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  - Anti-Crime Capacity Building Programme

#### **MAJOR EVENTS**

Pan-American Games - Mexico G-20 Summit - Mexico

Carnival Celebration – Trinidad & Tobago

Carnival Celebration - Jamaica

Central American Games – Costa Rica

Central American & Caribbean Games - Mexico

### **REQUEST FROM MEMBER STATES**



#### **TERRORISM**

CBRN
Suicide Attacks
Bombing
Lone Wolf
Comm. Diseases

#### **SERIOUS CRIMES**

Organised Crime
Corruption/Bidding
Match Fixing
Sex related offences

#### **PUBLIC DISORDER**

Hooliganism Vandalism Protest

#### **MINOR CRIMES**

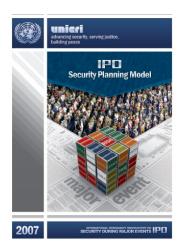
Pick-Pocketing
Ticket forgery
Abuse of alcohol

#### **IMAGE**

Comic terrorism
Streaking
Non authorized strike

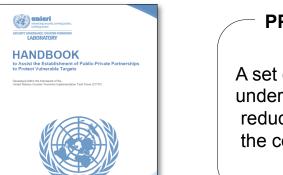
### MAIN TECHNICAL TOOLS DEVELOPED





#### **SECURITY PLANNING MODEL**

An internationally recognized security planning and post-event evaluation tool: a benchmark for Member States to assess their own major events security framework in its systematic complexity and/or in its different elements



#### **PPP HANDBOOK**

A set of guidelines to support relevant stakeholders better understand the complexities of public-private-sector cooperation, reduce communication barriers, foster trust, and enhance the complementarily of public and private sector security strategies

EN

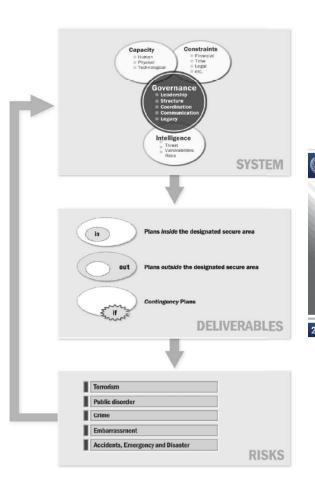
SF

POR

DK

### **SECURITY PLANNING MODEL**





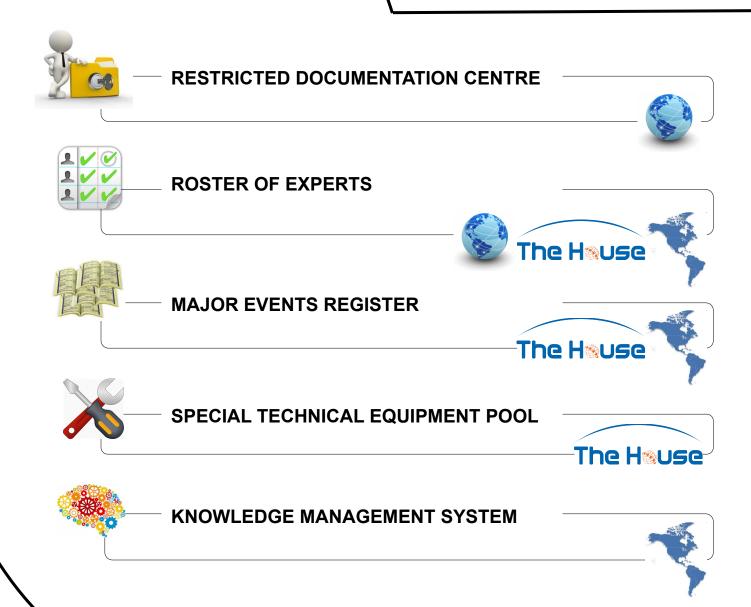




- 1. Leadership
- 2. Planning Structure and Management
- 3. Intelligence: Threat/Vulnerability/Risk Assessment
- 4. Media and PR Strategy
- 5. Venue Security
- 6. Border Control
- 7. Traffic Management
- 8. Non-Event/Event Related Security
- 9. Human Resources and Logistical Support
- 10. Information Technology (IT) and Communication
- 11. Integration and Coordination
- 12. Contingency Planning and Crisis Management
- 13. Public Private Partnership
- 14. Post Event Evaluation

### **DATABASES DEVELOPED**





### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENT**



# DEVELOP AN ELECTRONIC PLANNING TOOL COMBINING IMPROVED TECHNICAL TOOLS AND DATABASES



### CONCLUSION



All Member States (MS) utilize common security planning framework/elements Use of key-words allow easy translation into the different languages of MS MS have access to comprehensive databases of available expertise/resources 3 MS have access to comprehensive checklists facilitating the planning process 4 MS can exchange best practice, facilitating peer review/post-event evaluation 5 All elements/databases/checklists can be regularly updated with latest trends 6

### **THANK YOU**



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