



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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SEMDOC

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LIMITE

ENFOPOL 36

NOTE

from : Austrian delegation
to : Police Cooperation Working Party

No. prev. doc.: 12172/97 ENFOPOL 216, 7813/98 ENFOPOL 60

Subject : 1997/98 annual report on football hooliganism in the Member States
of the EU

1. In its Resolution of 9 June 1997 on preventing and restraining football hooliganism through the exchange of experience, exclusion from stadiums and media policy, the Council expressed the wish that an annual report should be compiled on the situation in the Member States regarding football hooliganism and any relevant developments in tackling this problem (OJ C 193, 24.6.1997, p.1).
2. A detailed questionnaire was drawn up by the Netherlands delegation in 12172/97 ENFOPOL 216, to which Member States were invited to reply in order to provide statistical data and an accurate overview of the current situation. Member States' replies to the questionnaire form the body of the annual report.

3. The aims of the report are to:
 - provide an accurate overview of the current situation throughout the Member States,
 - identify and rectify any weaknesses in the current system,
 - increase the levels of international cooperation and mutual assistance between law enforcement agencies.

4. The enclosed report is no substitute for the usual operational intelligence and assistance which is routinely exchanged and made available prior to matches and/or tournaments under bilateral agreements.

5. The questionnaire for the 1997-98 annual report was completed by all Member States.

The 1997/98 Football Season

1. Number of matches played in your country

1.1 National Team :

Friendly	41
Competitive	36

1.2 Club Teams:

Champions League	73
UEFA Cup	98
Cup Winners Cup	42
Inter Toto	60

1.3. Total 350

See Annex I for details.

2. Number of arrests and/or preventive custody from these matches

2.1 National Team:

	For offences	Preventive
Friendly	63	0
Competitive	106	37

2.1. Club Teams:

	For offences	Preventive
Champions League	155	256
UEFA Cup	220	250
Cup Winners Cup	70	5
Inter Toto	21	66

2.3. **Total** 466 577

Note: Preventive custody means those taken into custody due to a risk of violence/disorder and released without charge once the risk has subsided.

See Annexes I and II for details.

2.4. Main types of offence

Although the legal systems in individual Member States define offences differently, the following main types can be distinguished:

- **physical injury**
- **damage to property**
- **public disturbances**

and to a lesser extent:

- **possession and lighting of fireworks**
- **carrying of dangerous objects**
- **breach of the peace**
- **resistance to public authority**
- **throwing various objects at the police or other fans and on to the pitch.**

2.5. Were alcohol or drugs contributory factors to criminal offences committed by spectators in your country?

In most Member States the consumption of alcohol played a part in the offences committed by spectators.

Alcohol and drugs had no effect on supporters' behaviour in the following Member States:
Greece, Ireland

Alcohol and drugs had only a slight effect on Italian supporters.

2.6. Did alcohol or drugs have any impact on spectator behaviour in your country?

Most Member States said that alcohol had the greatest impact on spectator behaviour.

The consumption of alcohol had no effect on supporters' behaviour in either Greece or Ireland, while Italy has imposed a total ban on alcohol and drugs in stadiums.

3. Stadium bans

**3.1. Does your country have a system of nationwide stadium bans under the following:
civil law?
criminal law?**

6 Member States have imposed stadium bans under civil law, 7 under criminal law. 4 countries have examples of both, while 6 Member States have no stadium bans at all. Portugal appears to apply a specific form of stadium ban.

See Annex II for details.

4.3. Patterns of behaviour when following teams abroad:

National Team:

Supporters' behaviour, as described by the Member States, ranges from the extremely amiable Danish "rooligans" (the opposite of hooligans), through Irish fans renowned for their mildness and trouble-free supporters in Luxembourg and Sweden, to the well-behaved fans in Spain.

Austrian, Belgian, Italian and Portuguese supporters are classified as "normal".

French supporters are merely full of enthusiasm, while Dutch supporters are more likely to attract attention on account of their orange clothing rather than because of acts of violence.

Supporters from the United Kingdom tend to congregate in city centres of the countries visited, generally in bars with English-sounding names or in the red-light district. However, they are more likely to react to outside provocation than to cause trouble themselves.

German supporters display typical hooligan behaviour both at national and club level.

Club Teams:

As far as supporters of individual clubs are concerned, difficulties have arisen only in Sweden, where there are problems with the fans of IFK Göteborg, AIK, Djurgården IF and Hammarby IF.

There is a growing difference between the national team and clubs in the Netherlands, where fixed gangs of supporters travel around looking for trouble. Fans of this kind identify themselves more closely with their clubs than with the national team. Other supporters are regarded as enemies, especially those from established footballing nations.

5. Supporter networks

5.1. Are you aware of any relationship between your own and foreign supporters which can be described as particularly hostile or friendly ?

If yes please describe:

National Team:

No references were made to particularly friendly or hostile relationships between supporters, apart from the following countries:

Austria - particularly hostile towards: Germany

Germany - particularly hostile towards: Belgium

England

Netherlands

Austria

Portugal – particularly friendly towards: Italy

Spain

Club Teams:

Austria: only occasional contacts, mostly on a friendly basis.

Belgium: friendly: Antwerp and Feyenoord

hostile: Antwerp and Ajax Amsterdam

Germany: friendly:

Schalke 04 Twente Enschede, NL (also Cat. C)

Bayer 04 Leverkusen Standard Liège, B

Karlsruher SC Racing Strasbourg, F

Waldhof Mannheim/

FC Magdeburg Basel, CH

Borussia Dortmund	FC Zurich, CH
FC St. Pauli	Celtic Glasgow, GB
Borussia Mönchengladbach	FC Liverpool (also Cat. C)
Alemannia Aachen	Roda Kerkrade, NL
FC Cologne	Arsenal London, GB (also Cat. C)

hostile:

towards any club from a country with which the supporters have a particularly hostile relationship.

France:

friendly:

Cannes	Atalante Begamo, I
Lens	Bruges, B
	Liège, B
Lyon	Milan, Juventus, AC Roma, I
Marseilles	Samddoria Genoa, I
Nantes	Anderlecht, I
	Bilbao, E
Paris	Chelsea, Manchester, GB
	Berlin, D
	Zurich, CH
Strasbourg	Karlsruhe, D

Netherlands: friendly:

Twente Enschede	Schalke 04, D
Feyenoord Rotterdam	Chelsea, GB
FC Groningen	Werden Bremen, D
ADO The Hague	Juventus and Club Brugge, I and B
FC den Bosch	Standard Liège, B
PSV Eindhoven	Charleroi, B
Ajax Amsterdam	Manchester United, GB
NAC Breda	Lokeren, B

5.2 If you are aware of such relationships how do they normally communicate?

Communications are normally maintained using the same channels in all countries, namely: the Internet, telephone, post, club magazines or personal contacts. Relations between groups of fans are by no means always hostile. They may well be friendly, and it sometimes happens that fans from different clubs attend international matches together, in friendship.

5.3. Are any of these relationships/networks politically influenced (either right or left)? If so please describe:

A small number of fans appear to be politically motivated. Internationally their number is so insignificant, however, that they play virtually no part on the international football scene.

6. Future developments

6.1. What developments (if any) do you foresee in the foreseeable future in respect of international football in Europe?

The growing commercialisation of sporting events, particularly football matches, and the trend for football clubs to turn themselves into quoted companies could alienate traditional fans. In addition to this, pricing policy and the large number of football matches played might lead to fans being excluded from football stadia or simply losing interest. The former Eastern Bloc countries are lagging behind the trend, although football hooliganism has already taken hold there. The massive problem which this poses in those countries is well known. It will in future be particularly important to monitor this at international matches.

6.2. What impact will these developments have on spectator behaviour in particular relating to football related violence ?

Violence and hooliganism are to be expected, particularly at matches with clubs from the former Eastern Bloc.

6.3. What impact will these developments have on policing and international co-operation in the future ?

Prior intelligence on movements of fans and subsequent reports on their behaviour should be sent as quickly as possible to the responsible bodies.

The former Eastern Bloc countries should be involved in the exchange of information and in cooperation using the existing information networks.

6.4. Are there any other sports which require the same level of co-operation as football ?

Basketball seems to be another area where cooperation on a similar scale is needed. Handball was also mentioned to a lesser extent.

7. Intelligence and Co-operation

7.1. Do you consider the quantity and quality of intelligence exchange is adequate for the police planning of European matches?

If your answer is no, please describe your reasons:

The assessment of the quantity and quality of intelligence exchange was in the main positive. In some cases, however, there was criticism of lack of feedback.

7.2. Do you normally receive intelligence from other Member States in good time to include in the overall planning process for matches?

Intelligence gathered shortly before a match is in some cases passed on too late, or not at all.

7.3. Does your country have specialist police officers with the expertise to gather intelligence and travel abroad on request to advise and assist the host police force on the behaviour of your travelling supporters?

There are specialist police officers of this kind in all the Member States except Finland.

7.4. In respect of the exchange of intelligence and mutual cooperation, are there any weaknesses in the current system and if so please describe:

If your answer is yes, please give further details

Among the weaknesses of the current system mentioned were lack of intelligence on the arrival of Category C fans, on their precise numbers, and on their behaviour; also differing assessments of Category B and C fans and inadequate information from central bodies on fans in transit. This information is often sent to the directly affected police authorities.

7.5. Do you have any suggestions as to how the current system of intelligence exchange and mutual co-operation can be improved?

To improve the current situation it would be sufficient to implement fully the various recommendations and resolutions of the Council of the European Union.

7.6. Do you consider that the Police Co-operation Working Group should prepare a report annually?

Yes.

7.7. If your answer is yes, should any future report seek the views of others at operational level?

Most respondents thought yes.

Summary:

Although current cooperation is assessed very favourably, in some cases exchanges and cooperation between Member States leave room for improvement. Although, or perhaps because, violence and hooliganism do not feature to any great extent in all Member States, all countries run the risk of being confronted by this problem at international sporting events, particularly football matches. For this reason it is extremely important that information be gathered efficiently and passed on promptly.

POLICE CO-OPERATION WORKING PARTY QUESTIONNAIRE – 1997/98 football season Annex I

		A	B	D	DK	E	F	GB	GR	I	IRL	L	NL	P	S	FIN
1.	Number of matches															
1.1.	National team															
	Friendly	3	?	7	2	4	-	6	2	1	3	2	5	0	4	2
	Competitive	2	2	6	2	3	-	4	2	2	4	3	0	3	1	2
1.2.	Club teams	1	4	15	1	12	7	7	4	6	1	1	7	1	1	5
	Champions League	5	5	12	2	20	10	7	9	11	1	1	8	2	4	1
	Cup Winners' Cup	1	2	4	3	6	6	4	3	3	1	1	3	0	3	2
	Inter-Toto	6	10		2	2	8	3	1	4	2	0	4	0	3	3
1.3.	Total	18	23	56	12	53	26	29	24	25	12	8	27	6	16	15
2.	Number of arrests															
2.1.	National team															
	Friendly															
	For offences	0	-	17	0	0	-	34	0	0	0	0	6	0	-	6
	Preventive	0	-	-	0	0	-	n.a.	0		0	0	0	0	-	0
	Competitive															
	For offences	0	0	50	0	0	-	4	3	28	1	0	0	0	-	20
	Preventive	0	30	4	0	0	-	n.a.	0		0	0	0	3	-	0
2.2.	Club teams															
	Champions League															
	For offences	0	0	47	0	0	17	18	8	0	0	0	63	2	-	-
	Preventive	0	1	228	0	0	-	19	0	0	0	0	0	9	-	-
	UEFA-Cup															
	For offences	0	0	47	0	0	17	18	8	0	0	0	63	2	-	-
	Preventive	0	1	228	0	0	-	19	0	0	0	0	0	9	-	-
	Cup Winners' Cup															
	For offences	0	4	5	0	0	14	37	1	0	0	0	9	0	-	-
	Preventive	0	2	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Inter-Toto															
	For offences	0	0	17	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Preventive	0	0	66	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-

POLICE CO-OPERATION WORKING PARTY QUESTIONNAIRE – 1997/98 football season Annex II

	A	B	D	DK	E	F	GB	GR	I	IRL	L	NL	P	S	FIN
1.3. Total matches	18	23	56	12	53	26	29	24	25	12	8	27	6	16	15
2.3. Total arrests															
For offences	5	4	240	1	0	63	152	17	28	1	0	96	2	-	26
Preventive	0	36	667	0	0	-	36	0	0	0	0	0	14	-	0
Percentage “for offences”	0,28%	0,17%	4,29%	0,08%	0%	2,74%	5,24%	0,71%	1,12%	0,08%	0%	3,56%	0,33%	0%	1,73%
Percentage “preventive”	0%	1,56%	11,9%	0%	0%	0%	1,24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2,33%	0%	0%
3.1. Stadium bans															
Civil law	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Criminal law	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
3.2. Bans under civil law	-	210	334	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	792	-	-	-
Bans under criminal law	-	0	-	-	0	-	336	0	746	-	-	8	-	-	-
Total	-	210	640	-	3	-	336	0	746	-	-	800	14	13	-

POLICE CO-OPERATION WORKING PARTY QUESTIONNAIRE – 1997/98 football season Annex III

	NATIONAL TEAM				CLUB TEAM				AVERAGE AGE	
	Category B		Category C		Category B		Category C		Cat. B	Cat. C
	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.		
A = AUSTRIA		200	0	0		300		30	25-35	18-30
B = BELGIUM	150	200	150	200	-	-	-	-	18-30	20-35
D = GERMANY		30		1.000		200		500	18-25	23-25
DK = DENMARK	0	0	0	0		500	50	75	20-30	20
E = SPAIN		200	0	0		2.000		200	40	-
F = FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIN = FINLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16-22	-
GB = UNITED KINGDOM		200	150			100		25	26	26
GR = GREECE		300		-		500		250	20-25	20-25
I = ITALY	rare	rare	rare	rare	300	400	100	150	youth	youth
IRL = IRELAND		0		0	0	0	0	0	-	-
L = LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL = NETHERLANDS		175		0		150		0	22	-
P = PORTUGAL	10	15	unknown	unknown	15	20	unknown	unknown	20	-
S = SWEDEN	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	14-16	0

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CORRIGENDUM TO THE NOTE

from : Swedish delegation
to : Police Cooperation Working Party

No. prev. doc.: 8023/99 ENFOPOL 36

Subject : 1997/98 Annual report on football hooliganism in the Member States of the EU

Page 7, Point 4.3 , Club Teams

The sentence "As far as supporters ... and Hamarby IF." is deleted.

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COR 2

LIMITE

ENFOPOL 36

CORRIGENDUM TO NOTE

from : Austrian delegation
to : Police Cooperation Working Party

No. prev. doc.: 8023/99 ENFOPOL 36

Subject : 1997/98 annual report on football hooliganism in the Member States
of the EU

Page 7, Point 4.3., National Team

The fifth sentence should be replaced by the following text:

"German supporters display behaviour which is largely reasonable and normal. In 56 games both at national and club level only five to ten per cent of German spectators attracted attention through typical hooligan behaviour".

Page 15, Annex II

Clearer emphasis of line "1.3 – Total Matches."