

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



s e s s i o n d o c u m e n t s

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A4-0124/96

REPORT

on hooliganism and the free movement of football supporters

Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs

Rapporteur: Mrs Claudia Roth

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PE 217.170/fin.

* Consultation procedure
simple majority

**I Cooperation procedure (first reading)
simple majority

**II Cooperation procedure (second reading)
simple majority to approve the common position
absolute majority of Parliament's component Members to reject or amend the common position

*** Assent procedure
absolute majority of Parliament's component Members to give assent
except for simple majority under Articles 8a, 105, 106, 130d and 228 EC

***I Codecision procedure (first reading)
simple majority

***II Codecision procedure (second reading)
simple majority to approve the common position
absolute majority of Parliament's component Members either to adopt a declaration of intent
to reject the common position, or to amend or confirm the rejection of the common position

***III Codecision procedure (third reading)
simple majority to approve the joint text
absolute majority of Parliament's component Members to reject the Council text

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By letter of 25 January 1995 the Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs requested authorization to draw up a report on hooliganism and the free movement of football supporters.

At the sitting of 13 June 1995 the President of Parliament announced that the Conference of Presidents had authorized the Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs to draw up a report on this subject and that the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education and the Media had been asked for its opinion.

At its meeting of 21 June 1995 the committee appointed Mrs Roth rapporteur.

At its meetings of 24 January 1995 and 24 May 1995 the committee decided, pursuant to Rule 45(2) of the Rules of Procedure, to include in its report the following motions for resolutions:

- B4-0184/94 by Mr David on the free movement of football supporters, referred on 17 November 1994 to the Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education and the Media for its opinion;
- B4-0218/94 by Mr De Coene on a coordinated approach to combating hooliganism while respecting civil liberties, referred on 16 December 1994 to the Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education and the Media for its opinion;
- B4-0503/95 by Mr Ligabue and Mr Mezzaroma on violence in football stadiums, referred on 16 May 1995 to the Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education and the Media for its opinion.

At its meetings of 22 January, 26 March and 24 April 1996, it considered the draft report.

At the last meeting it adopted the motion for a resolution unopposed, with 9 abstentions.

The following took part in the vote: Marinho, chairman; Colombo Svevo, vice-chairman; Bontempi, vice-chairman; Wiebenga, vice-chairman; Roth, rapporteur; Caccavale, Camison (for De Esteban Martín), Cohn-Bendit (for Orlando), D'Ancona, D'Andrea, Deprez, Elliott (for Ford), Löow, David Martin (for Crawley, pursuant to Rule 138(2) of the Rules of Procedure), Nassauer, Newman, Oostlander (for Lehne), Pailler, Posselt, Reding, Schulz, Stewart-Clark, Tamino (for Lindholm pursuant to Rule 138(2) of the Rules of Procedure), Terron y Cusí, Wemheuer and White (for Zimmermann).

The opinion of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education and the Media is attached.

The report was tabled on 25 April 1996.

The deadline for tabling amendments will appear on the draft agenda for the part-session at which the report is to be considered.

A
MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Resolution on hooliganism and the free movement of football supporters

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motions for resolutions by:
- (a) Mr David on the free movement of football supporters (B4-0184/94),
- (b) Mr De Coene on a coordinated approach to combating hooliganism while respecting civil liberties (B4-0218/94),
- (c) Mr Ligabue and Mr Mezzaroma on violence in football stadiums (B4-0503/95),
- having regard to Council Directive 64/221/EEC¹ of 25 February 1964 on the coordination of special measures concerning the movement and residence of foreign nationals which are justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health,
- having regard to the European Convention on Human Rights, and in particular Protocol No 4 concerning the rights to liberty of movement, to leave any country and to enter one's own country,
- having regard to the European Convention of 19 August 1985 on spectator violence and misbehaviour at sports events and in particular at football matches,
- having regard to its resolution of 11 July 1985 on the measures needed to combat vandalism and violence in sport²,
- having regard to its resolution of 22 January 1988 on vandalism and violence in sport³,
- having regard to the conclusions of the Committee of Inquiry into Racism and Xenophobia of 17 July 1990 on the findings of the Committee of Inquiry⁴,
- having regard to the Commission communication to Parliament and the Council of 31 July 1991 on the European Community and sport⁵,

¹ OJ C 850/64, 4.4.1964.

² OJ C 229, 9.9.1985, p.99.

³ OJ C 49, 22.2.1988, p.168.

⁴ OJ C 284, 12.11.1990, p. 57

⁵ SEC(91)1438 final.

- having regard to its resolution of 6 May 1994 on the European Community and sport¹,
 - having regard to Resolution (76) 41 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe entitled 'A European Sport for All Charter',
 - having regard to the Recommendation for the exchange of information on the occasion of major events approved by the Council on 30 November 1994, and to the Recommendation on football hooliganism adopted by the Council on 19 March 1996,
 - having regard to Rule 148 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs and the opinion of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education and the Media (A4-0124/96),
- A. emphasizing the contribution that sport makes towards the fostering of mutual respect and understanding between individuals and nations,
 - B. concerned at the eruptions of violence that may occur at sports events, in particular at football matches both off and on the field,
 - C. convinced that the violence that finds expression at sports events and football matches is often a symptom of a much more profound crisis in society, as is, for instance, the disappearance of standards and values in public life,
 - D. shocked at the racist demonstrations and attacks perpetrated on players who are black or Jewish or come from different national or ethnic backgrounds,
 - E. alarmed at the fact that extreme right-wing fascist, racist and xenophobic organizations exploit violence connected with sport by manipulating and infiltrating groups of hooligans and the presence of gangs of neo-fascist fanatics operating in clubs,
 - F. having regard to the importance of the mass media in preventing violence in sport and in promoting the sporting ideal, fair play and mutual respect,
 - G. supporting the demand by the British Home Secretary for European Union cooperation to help control cross-frontier incidents of football-related violence and racism,
 - H. whereas Article 3 of the Directive of 25 February 1964 lays down that 'Measures taken on the grounds of public policy or public security shall be based exclusively on the personal conduct of the individual concerned. Previous criminal convictions shall not in themselves constitute grounds for the taking of such measures.',
 - I. whereas the victims of hooliganism are to be found among those living close to the stadiums, the inhabitants of the countries where matches are played, and also among the spectators themselves,

¹ OJ C 205, 25.7.1994, p. 486.

- J. whereas the public authorities, sports organizations, national associations, clubs and players have differing but complementary responsibilities in the campaign against spectator violence and misbehaviour, and whereas it is therefore appropriate for them to combine their efforts,
- K. viewing with grave concern clubs which limit the sales of tickets to fans who sign up to travel with solo-agents designated by the club,
- L. whereas the vast majority of football supporters are peaceful individuals, and whereas their freedom of movement and adequate protection against violence should be fully guaranteed,
- M. having regard to the need to draw a distinction between peaceful supporters, potentially violent supporters and violent supporters (hooligans); whereas among the latter, persons committing offences of a racist, anti-Semitic or xenophobic nature should be distinguished from the rest,
- N. whereas a successful campaign against violence cannot ignore the deep-seated reasons for this violence and simply aim to cure the symptoms,
- O. applauding initiatives such as these: Professional Footballers Association/Equal Opportunities Commission 'Kick Racism Out of Football',
- P. whereas the implementation of certain pragmatic measures based on common standards, should help to contain this phenomenon,
- Q. having regard to the role played by the Eurathlon programme for improving understanding and a sense of common purpose between people in the Union through participation in sports events,
- R. whereas the holding of Euro '96 in the UK, the World Cup in France in 1998 and Euro 2000 in Belgium and the Netherlands will require the implementation of measures throughout the Union to prevent and counter hooliganism,

GENERAL POINTS

- 1. Notes that involvement in sport, whether as a participant or spectator, is a significant social and cultural activity, and that sporting events are cultural events, access to which should be facilitated for all sections of society;
- 2. Notes that sport is a matter of great interest to millions of people within the European Union, and that therefore it should be given due attention in policy at both European and national levels,
- 3. Notes that there is a widespread problem of hooliganism and violence at and around football matches, particularly international fixtures, and believes that this is a cross-frontier problem which should be tackled at Community level;
- 4. Notes that the current international preventive measures have been taken on the basis of cooperation agreements between Member States in the absence of any international legal framework, and that this has resulted in complaints by Union citizens concerning restrictions on the free movement of persons and the lack of any means of opposition to such restrictions;

5. Expects a both preventive and repressive policy on hooliganism to contain the phenomenon and reduce it to manageable proportions;
6. Congratulates the Council of Europe on the work which it has done in this area and in particular notes the important ongoing work of the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches;
7. Calls on the Member States which have not yet done so to ratify the 1985 European Convention; calls, consequently, on the public authorities, sports organizations and individual clubs to implement it;
8. Calls, therefore, on the public authorities, sports organizations and clubs to implement the measures laid down in the Convention and measures going beyond these, and to provide in particular for:
 - stadiums to be designed so as to ensure spectator safety, with numerous separate exits, enabling security and emergency services to intervene,
 - rival supporter groups to be separated,
 - the sale of tickets to be controlled,
 - loudspeakers to be installed at stadiums to facilitate communication with spectators,
 - a ban on the introduction into stadiums of alcoholic drinks and items that are dangerous or likely to be used for acts of violence,
 - a ban on the introduction into stadiums of any symbols (on banners or streamers) of a racist or xenophobic nature, such as swastikas etc.,
 - installation of scanners at stadium entrances;
9. Takes the view that the absolute requirement to provide all-seater stadiums is excessive and that the installation of 'cages' is dangerous and degrading and may give rise to violence; takes the view, on the other hand, that women and children should be encouraged to attend sports events, with family enclosures being provided;
10. Notes that the current file system and the exchange of data has resulted in the detention or expulsion of innocent persons.

SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE POLICY

11. Sees in the increase in the number of 'fan projects' an excellent means of preventing violence at sports events, encourages the development of such initiatives;
12. Supports, for example, initiatives such as in the context of Euro '96, the organization of a European Fans Parliament by Philosophy Football;
13. Calls on the clubs, national associations, UEFA and FIFA to provide financial support at their respective levels for fan projects; calls for fan projects in connection with Euro '96 and the 1998 World Cup to be financed from Community funds;

14. Calls on all clubs to ensure total transparency in their financial transactions and to devote part of their resources to the integration of supporters into the life of the club, in particular by involving them in important decisions;
15. Urges the Commission to take action against football clubs which practise the system of linking ticket sales to travel packages;
16. Considers that players should behave responsibly and should maintain close relations with supporters; believes that the players' attitude during matches can be a crucial factor; urges players accordingly to refrain from any violent or aggressive behaviour and openly to express their rejection of violence, racism and xenophobia, if necessary by refusing to play when violent, racist or xenophobic behaviour occurs;
17. Suggests that all supporters clubs should appoint stewards from among their members to look after spectators and accompany groups of supporters to away matches;
18. Calls for cultural and tourist programmes to be organized when international matches are played so that visiting supporters may profit from their visit to the host country and learn something about it;
19. Recommends the organization of international sports events reserved for amateurs and young people and the formation of Community sports teams;
20. Expresses its support for associations which counteract violence and racism in stadiums;
21. Repeats its proposal to award three separate annual prizes, to a team, a sporting individual and a supporters' club, for setting an example in their sense of fair play,
22. Suggests the promotion of measures (such as exchanges, meetings, etc.), designed to promote good relations between supporters of opposing clubs, and that the supporters themselves should devise strategies for eradicating violent behaviour;
23. Welcomes the fact that the Commission has launched a campaign, in conjunction with the Council of Europe, to promote fair play; calls for players and supporters' clubs to be closely involved in the campaign;
24. Calls on the media to participate in the promotion of respect for fair play in sport, to help promote positive sporting values, to combat aggressive and chauvinistic behaviour and to avoid any sensationalism in treating information on violence at sports events;
25. Recognizes the important role that education and work with young people has to play in the prevention of violence, especially racist violence, and in the promotion of tolerance and calls on those involved in education formally or informally to act upon this responsibility;

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

26. Takes the view that measures to restrict the free movement of persons must be directed exclusively at individuals whose past conduct, including

previous convictions, suggests that they pose a genuine and serious threat to public safety;

27. Considers that the nationality of a supporter may not constitute a criterion on which access to sports events may be prohibited;
28. Considers that the staging of a match may under certain conditions justify internal frontier controls, provided they do not exceed what is strictly necessary to respond to a serious threat to public safety and to protect the rights and freedoms of others;
29. Believes that the development of policy measures in this area must be guided by the necessity of striking an appropriate balance between different sets of rights: the rights of all people, including football supporters, to free movement within the European Union; the rights of those who want to attend football matches in a safe and secure environment; and the rights of those who live near to stadia;
30. Takes the view that restricting access to stadiums with a view to reducing the level of violence must be exercised according to common standards;
31. Points out that fundamental legal differences between Member States make it difficult to envisage the generalized application of restrictions on attending matches in other Member States by persons convicted of football-related offences;
32. Points out that only after a supporter has been convicted of an offence either of violence or an offence connected with football can he/she legitimately be prevented from attending matches at home or abroad;

POLICE AND LEGAL MEASURES

33. Calls on the Member States to apply or, where appropriate, adopt legislation providing for appropriate penalties for individuals found guilty of offences which include measures such as a ban on access to stadiums for a specific period;
34. Calls on the Member States to ensure that spectators who commit acts of violence or other reprehensible acts are identified and convicted and that the fundamental rights of the accused, such as the right to a proper defence, the use of interpreters if they do not know the language etc., are respected;
35. Takes the view that police assistance must be provided by local police officers accompanied, in the case of international matches, by police officers from the home area of the team(s) playing away;
36. Favours strengthening international police cooperation in order to counter violence in stadiums more effectively; considers that the exchange of information on supporters found guilty of acts of hooliganism must be carried out in compliance with the criteria laid down by the Council of Europe for the protection of data of a personal nature;
37. Calls on the authorities responsible to ensure that police forces receive adequate training based on proper crowd management and designed to deal with any outbreaks of violence;

38. Takes the view that the police escort which normally accompanies supporters should behave in a way that will not provoke outbreaks of violence;
39. Asks the appropriate clubs to take action to prevent groups of fans intimidating players and supporters;
40. Draws the attention of those involved to the racist, anti-Semitic, xenophobic and anti-social nature which manifestations of violence, physical or verbal, frequently assume; this is a symptom of educational failure since the 1950s, following the war and the Holocaust, and calls for responsibility and commitment from all parties concerned;
41. Is in favour of the imposition of penalties on clubs which openly tolerate the expression of violence and race hatred;
42. Deems unacceptable the practice whereby supporters at international matches who have committed no offence are arrested, held in custody or deported, solely on the grounds of their nationality or some other unjustified pretext;
43. Considers that rigorous security checks must be carried out at the entrance to and in the streets near stadiums so as to prevent individuals from entering the stadiums with dangerous articles or extremist, racist and xenophobic material such as pamphlets, banners, etc.;
44. Hopes that, when the Treaty on European Union is revised, an article will be incorporated on countering racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia;
45. Regrets that at present there is a lack of a clear Community competency in the area of sport and believes that this should be rectified at the forthcoming IGC in order that EU policy on sport can be developed in a strong, consistent and coherent manner;
46. Calls on the Commission to draw up a comprehensive comparative report on hooliganism as a multi-dimensional social phenomenon in the Member States or to collect and update existing data on this subject;
47. Calls on the Commission to report to Parliament annually on the impact of the action taken, the developing situation of violence in sport and any instances of connivance between football clubs and certain racist and extremist organizations;
48. Calls for research to be undertaken into the social origins of hooliganism, the role of extreme right-wing organizations among supporters and the influence of the media on violence in sport;
49. Congratulates the Sports Unit of DG X on its work to date and recognizes the importance of the continuation of a separate budget line for sport;
50. Wishes to be informed by the Council and the K.4 Committee of the measures to be taken by the Member States to prevent football violence at the 1996 European Championships;
51. Would like to see the Council, in the context of the third pillar, address the issue of a convention on measures to combat football violence, with the concept of the 'high-risk' fan being defined, clear rules laid down for the

setting up, gathering, treatment and exchange between Member States of information on Union citizens, with legal provisions being laid down with regard to information, supply and defence for any person subject to an exchange of data;

52. Considers that the campaign against violence in sport must be carried out with due regard for fundamental rights and freedoms and therefore expresses its opposition to the drawing up of black lists of supporters and the introduction of identity cards for supporters;
53. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission and the governments of the Member States.

B
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

EXPERIENCE

If loutish behaviour were confined to the stadiums, we should not worry too much about it. We would say: if they want to thump each other, well, let them. But anyone who has ever had the doubtful pleasure of sitting with a bunch of yobbish football fans in a railway carriage with empty beer cans rolling about the floor, or who has had to push their way through a crowd of drunken yobs, knows what the problem is.

Violence is, therefore, not confined to the stadiums. It cannot be delineated or contained. Violent hooliganism is found everywhere: in Germany, England, the Netherlands, Italy ... It is a European problem, fired by racism, xenophobia and hatred.

THE PHENOMENON OF VIOLENCE

Violence takes many forms. It is not enough merely to describe the phenomenon as one where one person beats up, stabs or shoots another person. That is what first comes to mind when we hear the word violence. We think of damage to property, vandalism, robbery and burglary.

We think of criminal acts on streets and town squares, i.e. criminal acts in public places. Violence in and around sports events is part of it: vandalism on trains, aggressive behaviour towards passers-by, fights before and after football matches. If we seek the causes of such violence, we come across what we may term state and structural violence. We shall see that criminal law is important but not a panacea and that prevention cannot simply consist of putting squads of policemen on the street. Violence perpetrated by the state is still violence; power must be used sensitively and intelligently. The state must use its resources effectively but not totally. It may not restrict the freedoms of everybody in the name of internal security.

Proposals on how to combat violence connected with sports events must respect this framework. In other words, it is not acceptable for whole cities to be declared off limits for certain individuals, just because a football match is being played there.

OUTLINE OF THE PROBLEM

Violence in and around stadiums, violence in towns and cities, what is known as football hooliganism, is not a new phenomenon.

And we find in the stadiums expressions of the racism, anti-semitism and xenophobia that have increased in recent years. Football and its environment are simply reflecting what is going on in society. But to describe this violence simply as hooliganism is to minimize it and removes the political aspect from such actions as insulting black players (by throwing bananas on the pitch and making monkey noises) and making racist attacks on foreign players. There is a hierarchy of foreign players which corresponds to the 'classification' obtaining in the EU: home-born players, EU citizens, players from third countries. A Danish footballer in Germany will be accepted more easily than a Turk, even if the latter was born in Germany. And a black player will not ward off attacks by waving his passport. And there is anti-semitism in football, too. Ronnie

Rosenthal was unable to play even one game for his club, Udinese, because of massive pressure from neo-fascist circles. Aron Winter, a native of Suriname of Hindustani extraction, was subject to attacks at Lazio Rome involving cries of 'Niggers and Jews out'.

In the light of the current eruptions of violence and nationalistic xenophobic trends, sport cannot be declared a politics-free zone. Individual clubs, associations and players must face up much more positively to their social policy tasks and responsibilities.

But we must not make blanket judgments, we must be able to differentiate. Not all fans, not all those decked out in their team's colours are hooligans. Not all hooligans are racists. Not all English, Dutch or German fans, for example, are violent criminals and vandals profiting from freedom of movement. The exceptions must not be declared to be the rule so that all football fans may be classified as criminals and deprived of their freedoms.

And, of course, racism and xenophobia in the stadiums is not restricted to the terraces. They can also be found in the dearer seats, sometimes even in the minds of club and association officials. After the welcome Bosman ruling, for example, some senior officials in football spoke of the danger of there being too many foreigners playing in their leagues and voiced their concern for the continued existence of the national teams. That only goes to show how far removed the idea of European integration is from the minds of certain gentlemen.

Football is a wonderful sport with great potential for helping to eliminate prejudices, to create understanding between peoples and to achieve integration. The 1996 European Championships in England and the 1998 World Cup Finals in France provide an opportunity for demonstrating all that is good in football and for examples of European football hospitality.

In the 20th century, sport has become a social mass phenomenon. Social problems may be channelled through sport; particularly in a period of social tensions, football is highly effective at creating an identity, in particular for young people with no real prospects. The football stadium is the place where everyday frustrations can be shed and yearnings for adventure fulfilled.

THE FANS

It is not possible within the scope of this report to carry out an exhaustive sociological study of football fans. The social background of fans varies from country to country. The sociologists Elias and Dunning, for example, describe English fans as 'hard' working class with the following characteristics: - more or less extreme poverty; - under the threat of unemployment; - little formal education, - from large families with patriarchal structures, etc.

In Germany, on the other hand, most fans are from the middle strata of society. They are not at the lower end of the social scale but sometimes show affinities to xenophobic and racist thought processes and speech patterns and are therefore open to approaches from extreme right-wing ideologies and movements

The German researcher into young people, Heitmeyer, distinguishes between the following groups of fans, abbreviated to give a typical example: the 'consumer oriented' fan, who sits in the stand or seeks a quiet spot on the terraces and wants to see a good game; the 'football oriented' fan decked out in his team's colours and badges, is a member of the supporters' club and stands on the

terraces with the like-minded and supports his club through thick and thin; the 'adventure oriented' fan who changes his spot on the terraces from game to game and wants to see something happen, whether it has anything to do with football or not.

In the annual report on football in 1993/94, the German police draw the following distinctions: the peaceful fan; the fan who will be violent given the right opportunity (prone to violence); the fan determined to be violent (actually violent). Any measures proposed must therefore differentiate between fans who are non-violent, prone to violence or actually violent.

INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES CONNECTED WITH THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE IN SPORT

(a) International sports organizations

On 23 July 1985, UEFA adopted measures to achieve greater control and to prevent violence at sports meetings. The measures were primarily targeted at high-risk matches and covered the sale and distribution of tickets, stadium safety, surveillance of fans and coordination and cooperation between sports and police authorities.

(b) Council of Europe

The Council of Europe has been concerned with the problem of violence for many years now. As long ago as 1977 it organized a conference on violence in sport. Seven years later it adopted Recommendation R(84) No 8 on the reduction of spectator violence at sporting events and in particular at football matches. After the tragedy at the Heysel Stadium in Brussels, on 19 August 1985 it adopted the European Convention on spectator violence and misbehaviour at sports events and in particular at football matches. That Convention proposed measures to be taken to prevent, control and, where appropriate, punish violence in sport.

The Convention was signed and ratified by a broad majority of the Member States of the Council of Europe. It would be desirable for all the Member States of the European Union to sign and ratify it.

(c) Community bodies

The European Council

After the events at the Heysel Stadium, at its meeting held on 28 and 29 June 1985 in Milan, the European Council called on the Ministers responsible for such matters in the Member States to meet and to set in motion as soon as possible a concerted campaign to combat violence in and around sports stadiums.

Council

At its meeting of 20 and 21 June 1995, the Justice and Home Affairs Council called on the Committee set up under Article K.4 of the TEU to submit to it proposals for improving the effectiveness of the provisions determined jointly by the Member States to prevent or to contain disturbances at football matches. This topic was given further consideration during the Spanish and Italian Presidencies.

European Parliament

The EP, too, was shocked at the tragedy in the Heysel Stadium and adopted two resolutions on combating vandalism and violence in sport. In those resolutions, Parliament proposed a number of measures to combat hooliganism which were to be incorporated in a framework directive to support, strengthen and complete the European Convention referred to above.

No action was taken on the EP's request. The Commission pointed out again that it was not intending to propose any legislation to prevent acts of violence at sports meetings, because the European Union had no powers in that area.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Hooliganism and misbehaviour do not stop at the frontiers of the Member States. Accordingly, counter measures must be taken at European level. First of all, closer cooperation between national sports associations and police authorities is required. Currently, the Community has no powers with regard to preventive and repressive measures; Title VI of the Treaty, which relates to public order in the Community, contains no relevant reference. However, Union intervention that goes beyond intergovernmental cooperation yet respects the principle of subsidiarity is justified on the following grounds:

- Article F and Article K.2 of the Treaty on European Union, pursuant to which the Union shall respect fundamental rights as guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed in Rome on 4 November 1950;
- Article 7a and, in particular, Article 8a of the EC Treaty concerning the free movement of persons throughout the Union;
- Council Directive 64/221/EEC on the coordination of special measures concerning the movement and residence of foreign nationals which are justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health;
- the new Commission proposals in the field of free movement of persons, and in particular the proposal for a directive on the abolition of personal checks at the Union's internal frontiers.

The question arises as to whether the free movement of Union citizens may be restricted in order to prohibit from the outset travel by potentially violent groups of fans.

This would be a delicate, nay, dangerous course of action, since it would require massive surveillance and concerns a group of people difficult to determine. In addition, such restrictions (which should be rejected on principle) would hardly be properly feasible from a legal point of view. The actual legal situation is as follows: legislation in every Member State of the EU gives the police the following general powers: the police may take the requisite measures to counter a specific threat to public security and public order, particularly with a view to preventing criminal offences or threats to life, health or property. Almost all the proposals for curbing the threats posed by hooligans are based on these general police powers.

Exclusion orders constitute one of the conventional means of prevention. Certain persons are prohibited from visiting a certain place, a football ground, a city suburb, even a whole town or city. If that method is extended, it comes more and more into conflict with the fundamental right to freedom of movement (internally) and/or with the guaranteed freedom of movement at European level.

A total prohibition on travelling abroad to a country where a football match is to take place constitutes a massive attack on that freedom. It might be argued that such freedom of movement is only guaranteed on the general proviso that it does not conflict with public security and order. But if we pursue that line of argument, freedom of movement has no value. Restricting the free movement of football supporters would be the thin end of the wedge in abolishing freedom of movement. Other genuinely or presumed dangerous persons could also be forbidden to travel on similar grounds. Fundamental freedoms and guarantees would then be dependent on a general proviso concerning security or expediency. They would always be reduced if certain risks were to be minimized. But then, fundamental freedoms and other legal guarantees would no longer be proof against police interference. They would always be negotiable. In other words, restrictions on freedom of movement do not constitute a suitable method for combating hooliganism. The German police report already referred to comes to the same conclusion. In the Stuttgart police area, the Public Order Office tried to impose a travel ban on certain fans known to be troublemakers. The Stuttgart Administrative Tribunal quashed the order as being a breach of the right to freedom of movement.

PREVENTION

Combating violence in football and its environment may not be reduced to police measures to maintain order; it must be based on the concept of prevention in all areas. That begins with the broader responsibility of individual clubs and associations, which all too frequently rely on prosecuting authorities instead of exhausting their own possibilities.

Relationship with the fans

Individual clubs and associations should intensify and democratize their relationships with supporters clubs, for they are the central link connecting football to its public. Greater material and philosophical promotion, which is urgently required, of supporters clubs and fan projects would improve the entire environment. Football is a colossal business. The individual clubs pay out millions on players and receive millions from advertising and TV broadcasting rights, not to mention gate receipts. It is all the more incomprehensible, then, that so little money is invested in the socio-pedagogical, social policy and cultural dimension of football. Subsidies granted to supporters' initiatives - where there are any - are often just sufficient to keep them afloat, noting more.

The involvement of supporters' clubs in the individual clubs' and associations' decision-making structures may also increase awareness of responsibilities. For example, the integration and acceptance of foreign players after their transfer to the club with the approval of the supporters could take place over a broad spectrum. Jointly developed strategies and measures against racist behaviour, in particular against black players, which must always also relate to players of opposing teams, would have a basis from the outset which is frequently totally lacking in centrally-imposed campaigns. This, of course, presupposes the involvement of the players themselves.

When stadiums are being renovated and new safety measures introduced, and when stadiums are being designed, supporters should have greater opportunities to make their own specific proposals and requirements count. For very good reasons, it is specifically the supporters clubs which bitterly criticize - in the form of demonstrations before UEFA - the decisions taken by UEFA only to authorize

international competitions in all-seater stadiums. For many supporters, the enjoyment of football is inextricably linked with an atmosphere that can only be created and enjoyed when they are standing pressed up close to one another on the terraces. Rock 'n' roll music would have died an early death if it had had to be played exclusively to a seated audience instead of constituting a bodily experience for its fans. A common feeling of this nature must not of necessity break out into aggressive behaviour and is not necessarily a safety risk. What is more, the sharp rise in the cost of match tickets is preventing traditional supporters, young people on low incomes, from attending matches. This may be acceptable for individual clubs and associations in times when football is booming, but if the trend goes the other way and football's popularity declines, then the clubs will have to rely on their real supporters, for some of whom football has become a luxury they cannot afford.

Justified criticism has also been levelled at the fences installed in many stadiums. This can only fuel aggressive emotions among supporters who feel that they are being caged in, and the fences also represent a threat to personal safety. To prevent supporters from going on to the pitch, other measures seem much more efficient, such as banning supporters from the ground when violations occur (as at Manchester City). If family enclosures were introduced (as at Arsenal), more women and children might be encouraged to attend games; this would have a civilizing effect and lower the incidence of violence.

Positive results would be achieved if the sale of alcohol was totally prohibited in the stadiums, if stricter checks were made at entrances to the grounds and if Nazi symbols and banners with inflammatory messages were banned.

Responsibility of the players

The players' role in all this cannot be restricted to the 90 minutes they spend on the pitch. It must be extended. However, that presupposes that the training of young players in individual clubs and associations is geared towards making the players not only into superstars but towards educating them into responsible adults instead of coddling them in a hermetically-sealed plush-lined world of luxury where decisions are taken and opinions expressed on their behalf. For only responsible players can exert their influence on supporters in a positive manner. They must concern themselves far more with their fans who, after all, are at the root of their - comfortable - lifestyle. The players must also use their influence to reject violence, loud and often, instead of hiding behind their managers, club chairmen or national team manager. Players are idols and must therefore set an example. That also covers their behaviour on the pitch. If the game as such becomes increasingly aggressive, if opponents are fouled and badly injured on the pitch - which sometimes resembles a battlefield - then it is very difficult to ask opposing sets of supporters to be friendly towards each other. Violence on the pitch during a game is reflected among the crowd. And if players do not react to racist attacks on team mates or opponents (as Ruud Gullit rightly demanded), then that will be taken by the crowd to mean tacit approval and encouragement. On the pitch, in the struggle to win the match, solidarity between players and respect for the laws of the game must be tangible and visible. Only then will a positive basic feeling be transmitted to the supporters.

In individual clubs and associations, therefore, the understanding must at last sink in that self-confident stars should be encouraged, not excluded and gagged, for football has a high social policy value, and players must be more than highly-paid dribblers.

Democratization in football not only implies greater participation by supporters but also more responsibility on the part of the players and more personal freedom which, it is to be hoped, the Bosman ruling will promote.

Improvements in sports infrastructure

After the tragedy in the Heysel Stadium, action was taken particularly at club level. Further measures must be taken:

- reduction in crowd density in stadiums
- introduction of family enclosures
- retention of segregation of supporters
- planning and layout of stadiums to comply with safety standards which do not encourage spectators' inclination to commit acts of violence and facilitate effective control and access for emergency services
- use of building materials that do not ignite easily
- equipment of stadiums with public address systems ensuring permanent communication between club officials, safety officers and spectators; professional announcers capable of defusing threatening situations and who can speak the language of the away team and its supporters
- strict control over ticket sales
- ban on alcohol
- discreet presence of security forces and stewards
- entertainment at half-time and after the match
- welcome and accompaniment of away supporters instead of armed police escorts.

RESEARCH

It would be a good idea to promote research into the following issues:

- social origin of hooligans
- influence of extreme right-wing movements and organizations on supporters and their structures at European level
- representation of violence in sport in the media and its impact on supporters' behaviour.

In addition, appropriations entered in the budget for sport should be used to support fan projects in connection with Euro 96 and the 1998 World Cup Finals in France.

POLICE AND LEGAL METHODS

Repression is the last resort. Not allowing aggressive behaviour to start is better than remedying it by surveillance and prosecution strategies. The requisite strategies were illustrated in the earlier section on prevention.

There can be no objections to closed circuit TV monitoring of stadiums and the areas surrounding them. Such monitoring can act as a deterrent and also provide evidence. No arguments about individual rights can be advanced. Filming in stadiums is generally accepted, for example for TV match reports. Every spectator conclusively agrees to the practice.

Close cooperation between police forces is essential. When a team is playing away from home, the home police must be fully informed about the possibilities of disturbances. As a result of the increase in the number of international

football matches, intensive transfrontier information exchange goes on, using the new networks. Experts involved in looking after football supporters fear that, in the medium term, national and international information about individual football supporters will be available on networks, resulting in an uncontrolled data exchange which might undermine data privacy protection standards. What we need, therefore, is police cooperation that respects civil rights - even in the case of football supporters.

If an incident occurs, the police can deal with violent supporters or those inclined towards violence in a sensitive manner by sending them away or, possibly, by banning them from the ground. In the case of particularly disorderly individuals, a brief period of detention might be considered, which should on no account last for more than 24 hours. The penning-in for several hours of a group of English supporters on the grounds of their nationality (as happened in Italy) is not an approved police tactic. It leads to escalation and is primarily an acknowledgement of police failure. If the police feel that they have to 'round up' the supporters, that means they have done everything wrong up till then.

Travel restrictions on police orders are not sustainable - at least not under German law. In England it is possible to oblige supporters to report to local police stations at the time when a match is being played abroad so as to prevent them from attending.

In and around the stadiums, properly trained policemen should be on duty, officers who know the scene and work overtly, not covertly. The presence of magistrates has proved its value. Offences can be dealt with rapidly and expertly. It is essential to punish individuals at the scene of the crime instead of collectively expelling and deporting groups of supporters.

The 'scene of crime' principle must apply, since an offence will only be punished properly if the penalty is imposed at the place where the offence was committed. Simple deportation means that the case is closed, without any real consequences. Persons committing a criminal offence in Stuttgart must be punished in Stuttgart, irrespective of whether they come from Munich or Manchester. The Essen police report successful cooperation between the police and the courts. In that city, two magistrates deal exclusively with cases involving specific offences. The proceedings are subsequently held before two enlarged courts of lay judges. As a rule, adult first offenders are given suspended prison sentences. One of the conditions attached to the verdict is a ban on attending matches of the supporter's team. Although that ban is not underpinned by an obligation to report to the police, word has got around amongst the supporters, and the sentences, according to the police, are effective.

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA

The bigger the riots, the more newspapers are sold, the greater the reader/viewer interest - at least, that is what more than a few media representatives think. That is why they tend to make acts of violence seem more violent than they actually were. Frequently, fights taking place away from the action are given centre stage - so the instigators achieve exactly what they want - media attention. The hooligan sees himself at the centre of the action, he thinks that he is a person to be reckoned with - a feeling that he rarely experiences in everyday life. Consequently, news reporting should be to some

extent detached - but that does not mean that misbehaviour should not be reported at all.

The media act as magnifiers - they magnify acts of violence and provoke further acts of violence. The media show social problems - the violence in and around football, xenophobia and the racism which is its expression - as if under a magnifying glass. What is nasty becomes nastier because it seems to appear anonymously. The media play a sinister role in magnifying chauvinistic stereotypes. In the language used and the presentation selected, international matches are depicted as warlike confrontations. Not infrequently, the ground for acts of violence is actually prepared in this way. The media pay much too little attention to the aspects of friendship, meeting people of other nations and experiencing a different way of life.

Instead, international matches give rise to the renaissance of jingoism. The media should therefore endeavour to bring the sporting aspect back into sport.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (B4-0184/94)
pursuant to Rule 45 of the Rules of Procedure
by Mr Wayne David
on the freedom of movement of football supporters

The European Parliament,

- A. welcomes the free movement of people throughout the European Community,
- B. mindful of the need to end football hooliganism,
- C. notes with concern the fact that football supporters from the UK have been 'rounded up' and photographed indiscriminately and their names recorded,
- D. notes with concern that innocent individuals travelling to football matches from the UK have been stopped and detained in Belgium for no apparent reason other than the fact that their names have appeared on a 'list',
 - 1. Calls upon the relevant committees to produce a report on the situation and implications of persons not being allowed to visit other Member States to watch football matches or other sporting events;
 - 2. Calls upon the relevant committee to examine the activities of the NCIS(*) Football Unit and its method of operation;
 - 3. Asks that a comprehensive report be written which indicates proposals on how safeguards might be introduced to prevent the denial of civil liberties to law abiding football supporters.

(*) National Criminal Intelligence Service

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (B4-0218/94)

pursuant to Rule 45 of the Rules of Procedure

by Mr De Coene

on a coordinated approach to combating hooliganism while respecting civil liberties

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Article 71 of the EC Treaty and the legislation on free movement of persons, including Directive 64/221/EEC,
- having regard to Title VI of the Treaty on European Union, concerning international police cooperation,
- A. whereas international football matches are almost invariably accompanied by all manner of hooliganism and violence,
- B. whereas genuine football supporters, people living near stadiums, the host countries and the football clubs taking part suffer as a result,
- C. whereas bilateral agreements currently exist concerning cooperation between the forces of law and order but are not based on an international legal framework, which makes them a threat to civil liberties,
- 1. Calls on the Member States and the K.4 committee to draft a convention to provide a legal framework for a coordinated approach to tackling football hooliganism, including exchanges of lists of known trouble-makers between the competent services of the Member States, with due respect being shown for civil liberties, including the protection of privacy;
- 2. Expects to be consulted on this matter by the Presidency.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (B4-0503/95)
pursuant to Rule 45 of the Rules of Procedure
by Mr Ligabue and Mr Mezzaroma
on behalf of the Forza Europa Group
on violence in football stadiums

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Articles 7a and 59 of the EC Treaty,
 - having regard to Title VI of the Treaty on European Union,
- A. whereas, in particular, the phenomenon of violence at football matches has reached worrying proportions in all the Member States,
 - B. whereas violence in stadiums can cause in serious personal injuries, even at international matches,
 - C. whereas the phenomenon is more and more often accompanied by a progressive spread in petty crime,
 - D. having regard to the close link between the violent tendencies of football fans and their social, economic and moral degradation,
1. Considers that it is desirable to devise specific Community measures to attack the root-cause of the problem, in other words with the aim of helping the most violent people when these violent tendencies first arise;
 2. Considers that the scope of programmes for implementing social policy should be broadened in order to encourage a culture of non violence amongst football fans and to make provision for devising forms of assistance for violent fans who come from a deprived family background;
 3. Considers that it is desirable to introduce specific forms of cooperation between the national authorities responsible for preventing acts of violence and prosecuting offenders;
 4. Considers that it is desirable to promote the use of all existing electronic means in the fight against violence connected with sport in general, including the introduction of magnetic identity cards and the use of remote monitoring methods in order to identify the perpetrators of acts of violence.

O P I N I O N

(Rule 147 of the Rules of Procedure)

of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education and the Media
for the Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs

Draftsman: Mr Corrado Augias

At its meeting of 5 September 1995 the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education and the Media appointed Mr Augias draftsman.

At its meeting of 22 February 1996 and 15 April 1996 it considered the draft opinion.

At the last meeting, it adopted the conclusions as a whole by 12 votes for and 7 abstentions.

The following were present for the vote: Castellina, chairman; Banotti, 1st vice-chairman and Tamino, 3rd vice-chairman; Augias, draftsman; Ahlqvist, d'Ancona (for Morgan), Aparicio Sánchez, Bennasar (for Galeote Quecedo), Daskalaki (for Todini), De Coene, Elliott, Evans, Guinebertière, Heinisch, Junker, Monfils, Montesano, Mouskouri, Pack, Pailler, Ryyananen, Tongue and Vaz da Silva.

1. INTRODUCTION

'Sport is a cultural activity which, practised fairly, enriches society and friendship between nations.' This quotation from the Council of Europe's Code of Sports Ethics could and should apply to the spectating, as well as the practice of sport. Sports events, and in particular, international sports events bring people together, in what should be a harmonious atmosphere which celebrates the positive values of sport. However, this ideal does not fit with the reality of violence and threatening behaviour which so often accompanies sports events, and in particular, international football matches.

The contents of the three resolutions which gave rise to this important and timely own-initiative report from the Committee on Civil Liberties demonstrate the breadth and complexity of this subject as well as the potential tensions which exist in formulating a comprehensive policy which prevents hooliganism and violence at football matches, yet respects the rights and civil liberties of football supporters. The clear policy goal in this area is to strike the appropriate balance between the rights of football supporters to freedom of movement, and the rights of all people who want to be spectators at sporting events, particularly football matches, to be able to do so in a secure and safe environment, free from violence. The rights of those who live near to stadia must also be respected. The goal may be a clear one, but achieving this balance is a difficult, delicate and sensitive task. This is a multi-faceted problem, which needs to be tackled on many fronts. Measures to be taken fall into two main categories: those that aim at preventing violence at sporting events and those which focus on dealing with the perpetrators of violence and coping with violence once it has occurred in order to stop it as quickly as possible and prevent its recurrence.

2. THE BACKGROUND

The matter of violence in sport has been a long-standing concern of the European Parliament. A first resolution on the subject was adopted in 1985, in the wake of the Heysel stadium tragedy, followed by a second resolution on measures needed to combat vandalism and violence in sport in 1988. Most recently, the 1994 Larive Report on the European Community and Sport, an own-initiative report from this Committee, looked at this matter within the broader context of the need for an active European Union policy on sport, having identified hooliganism and racism as being among the undesirable phenomena which endanger sport. In the reports and resolutions referred to above, Parliament has called for a range of practical measures to combat vandalism and violence at sporting events to be taken immediately at Community level, in close cooperation with governments and sports authorities. These have included a range of preventive measures concerning such issues as ticket sales policies, the sale and consumption of alcohol, safety and design of stadia, as well as the strengthening of coordination between policing and other relevant authorities.

3. INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

However, despite the repeated demands of the European Parliament for European Union action in this area, action at Community level has been hampered by the lack of a clear Community competence in the area of sport. Therefore, it is of fundamental importance that the Treaty is revised, within the context of the IGC, in order to provide this important and much-needed competence. This view has been clearly expressed by this Committee most recently by the recent adoption of the Leperre Verrier opinion on the European Parliament's priorities

for the forthcoming IGC (PE 216.161). Notwithstanding the importance of gaining this Treaty change in order that work in this area can be developed on a proper legal basis, the Community can and should act in the meantime.

There is already a Sports Unit within DGX. Moreover, Budget Line B3-305, 'Sport in Europe' has a budget of ECU 3.5 million for 1996, a proportion of which can be used for 'support for measures against violence in sport and to encourage fair play'. While the funding destined for such projects will clearly not be large, given the other funding commitments of this budget line, it is important that it exists and is effectively utilized.

A similar problem relating to lack of proper institutional basis exists concerning the status of bilateral agreements concerning cooperation between national police forces and other relevant authorities dealing with the international movement of football supporters and the problems of violence at international sporting events. We must avoid adopting measures which criminalize football supporters, treating them all as 'potential' hooligans. An important step towards ensuring proper respect for civil liberties accompanied by effective measures is the establishment of a proper institutional framework for such agreements so that there is transparency and accountability at Community level.

4. PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AT SPORTING EVENTS

(a) The causes of hooliganism

Hooliganism and associated violence at sporting events are complex social phenomena, the causes of which are not easily discerned, nor uniform across Europe. Despite the existence of academic and policy-oriented research in this area, further research of a comparative nature is needed at a European level, not only to discern the causes of violence, but to formulate policy recommendations, drawing on the experiences of Member States and sporting organizations in tackling the problem. There is an obvious role for the European Union in collating this information, particularly that which relates to good practice, and coordinating activity.

(b) Role of Police and relevant authorities

The role played by the police and other concerned authorities is clearly of utmost importance, both in advance of sporting events and as they take place. Careful planning and coordination of the different roles of the appropriate authorities is crucial in the prevention or containment of violence. The Council of Europe's Standard Checklist of Measures to be taken by the organisers of Football Matches and Public Authorities is noteworthy in this context.

Specialist training is important for police involved with international supporters and this is an area where exchange of experience between national police forces could be particularly fruitful.

(c) Racism and Extreme Nationalism

There is substantial evidence that organized racist and extreme right-wing groups are involved in football violence across Europe. However, not all acts of hooliganism at sports events are carried out by members of such groups or are motivated by racism. Nevertheless, promotional campaigns which whip up nationalist fervour are not helpful, nor is the portrayal of national

stereotypes in the media, nor the sale of supporter merchandise which draws on such stereotypes. Supporters clubs and sporting organisations have a responsibility to promote tolerance, including racial tolerance, and condemn racist violence.

(d) Education and work with young people

Clearly, education and work with young people are extremely important - although this is not to suggest that all those involved in violent activities are young - but that the young are the fans of the future. Supporters clubs have a significant role to play as do fanzines which are an influential part of popular youth culture. They should aim to foster a sense of pride in supporters in their reputation as good hosts and guests rather than notoriety in their reputation as violent and hostile. The idea of annual European Union prizes for Fair Play, as suggested by this Parliament in 1988 is still a good one - for an individual sportsman, for a team and for a supporters club.

(d) The role of the media

Research has demonstrated the important role that the media has to play in these matters. Television and newspapers have an influence in shaping expectations about spectator behaviour at particular events, and thus in shaping the behaviour itself. The media has a responsibility not to report in an inflammatory manner, nor in a way which glamorizes violence. Instead the media should promote the positive values of sport and play a role in condemning chauvinistic and aggressive behaviour, and promoting the ideals of Fair Play, which extends beyond the pitch itself.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the above, the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education and the Media calls on the Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs as the responsible Committee, to include the following conclusions in its report:

1. Notes that involvement in sport, whether as a participant or spectator, is a significant social and cultural activity; and that sporting events are cultural events, access to which should be facilitated for all sections of society;
2. Notes that sport is a matter of great interest to millions of people within the European Union, and that therefore it should be given due attention in policy at both European and national levels;
3. Regrets that at present there is a lack of a clear Community competency in the area of sport and believes that this should be rectified at the forthcoming IGC in order that EU policy on sport can be developed in a strong, consistent and coherent manner;
4. Notes that there is a widespread problem of hooliganism and violence at and around football matches, particularly international fixtures and believes that this is a cross-frontier problem which should be tackled at Community level;
5. Notes that the current international preventive measures have been taken on the basis of cooperation agreements between Member States in the absence of any international legal framework, and that this has resulted in

complaints by Union citizens concerning restrictions on the free movement of persons and the lack of any means of opposition to such restrictions;

6. Notes that the current file system and the exchange of data has resulted in the detention or expulsion of innocent persons;
7. Believes that the development of policy measures in this area must be guided by the necessity of striking an appropriate balance between different sets of rights: the rights of all people, including football supporters, to free movement within the European Union; the rights of those who want to attend football matches in a safe and secure environment; and the rights of those who live near to stadia;
8. Calls on the Commission to draw up a comprehensive comparative report on hooliganism as a multi-dimensional social phenomenon in the Member States or to collect and update existing data on this subject;
9. Congratulates the Council of Europe on the work which it has done in this area and in particular notes the important ongoing work of the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches;
10. Calls on the Commission to strengthen its cooperative work with the Council of Europe, thus continuing the efforts already made within the context of the Fair Play Campaign;
11. Congratulates the Sports Unit of DGX for its work to date and recognizes the importance of the continuation of a separate budget line for sport;
12. Calls on the Commission to provide, as soon as possible, a comprehensive report and evaluation of actions taken at Community level and in the individual Member States in the area of violence at sporting events and free movement of supporters, along with plans for future actions;
13. Wishes to be informed by the Council and the K.4 Committee of the measures to be taken by the Member States to prevent football violence at the 1996 European Championships;
14. Would like to see the Council, in the context of the third pillar, address the issue of a convention on measures to combat football violence, with the concept of the 'high-risk' fan being defined, clear rules laid down for the setting up, gathering, treatment and exchange between Member States of information on Union citizens, with legal provisions being laid down with regard to information, supply and defence for any person subject to an exchange of data,
15. Recognizes the important role that education and work with young people has to play in the prevention of violence, especially racist violence, and in the promotion of tolerance and calls on those involved in education formally, or informally to act upon this responsibility;
16. Draws the attention of the communications media to the fact that certain aspects of their provision of information may increase the risk of violence and calls on them to assist in promoting the positive values of sport and in countering aggressive and chauvinistic attitudes;

17. Draws the attention of those involved to the racist, anti-Semitic, xenophobic and anti-social nature which manifestations of violence, physical or verbal, frequently assume; that this should be possible half a century after the end of the War and the Holocaust is a symptom of the educational failure which demands responsibility and commitment from all parties concerned;
18. Expresses the wish that this important and timely own-initiative report is adopted without delay and prior to EURO 96, in order that maximum publicity be given to the views of the European Parliament so that the public are made aware of our concerns.

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