



*Ministry Of Interior*  
*Ribbat National University*  
*Institute of criminological, social studies and research*

**Proposal of research paper titled:-**

**Police management for Stadium gatherings  
Sample (Egypt – Algeria qualifying match to  
Africa Cup of Nation 2010 at South Africa**

**Prepared by:**

*Dr. Adam Bushra Haroun*  
*Dean of Institute of criminological, social studies and research*

Khartoum  
December 2014

**Introduction:**

Gathering is an ancient Phenomena emerged due to life Circumstances of the communities. In the past, gathering was for private and public occasions and take place in the markets and public arenas in order to see the plays that arranged for certain festival. Currently, as development changed the mode of life also gathering differed from the ancient time, a new types of gatherings invented such as demonstration gathering, protesting gathering peaceful gathering and violent gathering, but among these gatherings Sport gathering which contain different types.

**The Importance of the research paper:-**

Sport gathering considers as the most important and serious gathering because it's output in most cases such as massive riots especially among the supporters of football.

Football supporters differ in age, education, thought and awareness, this makes the groups of supporters differ in the way each group thinks, so, when one group starts operating in a riot manner or acts any destructive action the consequences will be very serious and threaten the safety and security of the people this may come through stealing, looting or any other type of harmful consequences that may cause injuries or deaths to innocent people, thus, sport gathering becomes a security focus for police forces that needs plans to manage it and modern methods to contain any disturbance or acts of riots that may emerge from such gathering.

**Objectives of the paper:-**

From Islamic perspective, sport considers as a tool for building the body and mind of the people, sport changes the behavior of individual and communities as it also considerers as a diplomatic tool between nations therefore, sport should be tolerant and far from violence, use of force and riot because it is a means of communication, peace and safety and not war, dispute or illegal conflict, and because of what mentioned above, the study aims at orienting the massive / supporters about the concept of sport and its role in actualizing peace and security between the nations and further the study aims at reflecting the slogan of FIFA ( Fair play and ideal support). Also the paper aims at clarifying the role of local and international law in the area of illegal gathering which is criminalized and also the



method for containing it through the gradual use of force according to the law.

The sample used in this paper to examine police management for sport gathering is the match of Egypt and Algeria that played in Sudan to determine the qualified team to Africa cup of nation 2010.

FIFA decided Sudan as a hosting country for the decisive match between Egypt and Algeria, this match was the concern of the public opinion at the local and international level, this because the media of the two competitive teams raised the tension between the two countries even at the political level, for this FIFA was worried about the management of the match while Sudan was worried about the management of the match safely.

The match scheduled to be played on 18/112009 at eight o'clock, Marreikh stadium will be the theater of the match. Accordingly a great number of Egyptian and Algerian supporters came to Khartoum by private Flights that 48 hours before the match . Hotels of Khartoum were occupied, as well as the fields and arenas, the supporters of the both teams were seen in Khartoum markets buying knives and sharp steels, however police and different security bodies were monitoring these activities.

Khartoum state police HQs issued operation order number (137) for the year 2009 and it was about manipulating and designing action plan for securing the match and the plan divided into four points according to the expected threats:-

- Attack on the Teams and Referees residence.
- Possible attack on Referees and Players on the stadium.
- Chaos and riots in and out side the stadium.
- Car stealing.

### **Firstly: Before match securing plan:-**

Before the match securing plan includes the arrival of the teams, referees and the observer of the match besides the residence of the both teams and training fields.

#### **a. Securing the arrival of the Teams, Referees, Observers and Residences:-**

Ten Police officers were assigned leaded by high rank officer in addition to one operational platoon from the headquarters +



platoon from Khartoum operational area + (6) police patrol vehicles from police of tourism + (2) platoons from traffic police. The task assigned to the above forces is to secure the residences of the teams and referees and to escort them to the stadium. Egyptian team residence was in the Poll Man Hotel while Algerian team in Burj Alfatih Hotel. The hotels were well protected and secured by a fixed vehicles and a number of CID police and intelligence police.

**b. Securing the training:**

The training of the teams secured as follows:-

Platoon from Omdurman operation area secured the training of the Algerian team in Elhelal stadium on Sunday 15/11/2009 at eight o'clock and a number of CID officers, police intelligence and horse patrolling participated in the process from the residence to the stadium and vise Versa after the training. While a platoon from operation HQs has done the same security process to the Egyptian team.

**Secondly:- Securing outside the stadium**

- Expected Threats:-

Rush and chaos from supporters near the rooms of the Players, Referees and Observers of the match. Traffic Jam and illegal smuggling are also consider as expected threats.

Thirty police officers with one of high rank are assigned to secure the stadium from outside and supported by forces from Operation, Police Intelligence, Community Policing, CID, stadiums security, Standby forces Traffic police, Military Police officers, National security and intelligence services officers and their forces and Reserve forces, these forces are formed as follows:-

- (5) platoons from operation, special Police intelligence community policing and (30) horse patrolling.
- (20) Vehicles from Standby forces each vehicle carries (8) members (2) Anti Fire vehicles, (10) vehicles from Reserve Forces each car carries (8) members.

These forces facilitated the entrance to the stadium before a suitable time while the Canine unit and Stadiums Security conducted a carful search and separated the entrance of each team beside this the forces participated in securing TV equipment.

### **Thirdly:- securing the stadium from Inside**

The stadium secured from inside by (12) police officers to lead the forces formed from: (6) platoons From Operation + platoon from Reserve force + Platoon from Stadiums Security + Canine unit + First Aid Unit from Police Hospital. These forces assigned to secure the players, referees and the observer besides the VIPs. The forces planed to separate the supporters of both teams from each others and they succeeded to secure the stadium during the match.

### **Fourthly: After the match securing:-**

(10) Officer are assigned to manage every possible threat after the match, the forces consisted of (3) platoons + (18) operational patrols. The main task of this forces is to disassemble any gathering after the end of the match to avoid causing traffic jam in the returning roads of the teams. After the match a limited Attacks occurred from Algerian supporter on the Egyptian supporters but the forces contained the situation by using sticks only. Also the forces in the next day contained the riots in the air port and disassembled the gathering.

**In conclusion,** Sudan police forces succeeded to manage the protection of the supporters and secured the match.