



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

WORKING DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1985-86

2 July 1985

SERIES A

DOCUMENT A2-70/85

INTERIM REPORT

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture,
Education, Information and Sport

on vandalism and violence in sport

Rapporteur: Mrs J. LARIVE GROENENDAAL

Fr.-Lhw.

WG(2)2121E

PE 96.945/fin.

At its sitting of 23 October 1984, the European Parliament referred the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr McMAHON on hooliganism and violence by football supporters at European football matches (Doc. 2-734/84) pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure to the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Legal Affairs and Citizens' Rights for its opinion.

Similarly, at its sitting of 11 March 1985, the European Parliament referred the motions for resolutions tabled by Mrs DE BACKER-VAN OCKEN and others on violence in sport (Doc. 2-1661/84) and Mr DE LA MALENE on the increase in acts of violence (Doc. 2-1692/84) to the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Legal Affairs and Citizens' Rights, the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment and the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection for their opinions.

At its meeting of 20 November 1984, the committee decided to draw up a report on the basis of the motion for a resolution published in Doc. 2-734/84 and appointed Mrs LARIVE-GROENENDAAL rapporteur. At its meeting of 24, 25 and 26 April 1985, it decided to incorporate in that report the motions for resolutions published in Doc. 2-1661/84 and Doc. 2-1692/84.

At its meeting of 24 June 1985, the committee decided to draw up an interim report.

At its meetings of 24 April and 24 June 1985, the committee considered the draft report. On 25 June 1985, it adopted the motion for a resolution as a whole by 10 votes to 1 with 3 abstentions.

The following took part in the vote: Mrs EWING, chairman; Mr FAJARDIE, Mr PAPAPIETRO and Mr SELVA, vice-chairmen; Mrs LARIVE-GROENENDAAL, rapporteur; Mr BARZANTI (deputizing for Mr FANTI), Mr BAUDOUIN, Miss BROOKES, Mrs FONTAINE (deputizing for Mr HERSANT), Mr HAHN, Mr McMAHON, Mr MUNCH, Mr PELIKAN and Mrs SEIBEL-EMMERLING.

The opinions of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Citizens' Rights and of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment will be attached to the final report. On 25 April 1985, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection decided not to deliver an opinion.

The report was tabled on 26 June 1985.

The deadline for tabling amendments to this report will be indicated in the draft agenda for the part-session at which it will be debated.

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
A. MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION	5
B. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT	10
<u>ANNEX I</u> : Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-734/84)	18
<u>ANNEX II</u> : Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1661/84)	19
<u>ANNEX III</u> : Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1692/84)	20

The Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution, together with explanatory statement:

A

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on vandalism and violence in sport

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr McMAHON on hooliganism and violence by football supporters at European football matches (Doc. 2-734/84),
 - having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs DE BACKER-VAN OCKEN and others on violence in sport (Doc. 2-1661/84),
 - having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr DE LA MALENE on the increase in acts of violence (Doc. 2-1692/84),
 - having regard to Recommendation No. R (84) 8 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the reduction of spectator violence at sporting events and in particular at football matches,
 - having regard to the recommendation of the McELHOWE Report in the United Kingdom on the subject of football violence,
 - having regard to the emergency motions for resolutions adopted by the European Parliament on 13 June 1985 on the violence at the football match in Brussels and on the tragic events at the Heysel Stadium in Brussels,
 - having regard to the interim report of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport (Doc. A2-70/85),
- A. having regard to the outburst of violence at the European Cup Final held in Brussels on 29 May 1985,
 - B. noting the inability of sporting and public authorities to curb such acts of violence which had already occurred at other football matches,
 - C. convinced that these acts of violence are merely the symptoms of much deeper causes that manifest themselves as increasing intolerance, aggravated chauvinism, the resurgence of nationalism and an increase in hooliganism which find a particular outlet at football matches, and whereas, consequently, it is not enough simply to treat the symptoms,
 - D. deploring the exploitation of this situation by Fascist organizations and other extremist groups,
 - E. emphasizing that spectator violence at football matches is only one of the manifestations of the increasing violence in our society,
 - F. concerned at the indifference or inurement to violence which have been shown in recent cases, even when deaths have occurred,

- G. noting that social, economic and political interests are involved in sport, especially professional sport, and that this changes the nature of sporting events,
 - H. noting that sport and, in particular, competitive sport has developed into mass entertainment largely through the widespread publicity given to it in the press and on radio and television,
 - I. recognizing the potential value of international sporting events, not only on the sporting level but also as an occasion for sportsmen and women, as well as spectators, to meet and exchange ideas and to promote peace and understanding between peoples, and hoping with that in mind, that the vandalism and violence which disfigure sport will be eliminated,
 - J. taking the view that a balance must be struck between strict measures to repress violence in sport and the maintenance of the fundamental values of our society,
- 1. Calls urgently for practical measures to combat vandalism and violence at football matches to be taken immediately at Community level, in close cooperation with governments and sports authorities;
 - 2. Insists that the following preventive measures be taken:
 - (a) strengthening of international coordination between government and the authorities concerned, local authorities, police forces, sports organizations and other bodies, before, during and after matches, in particular by drawing up a prudent timetable for sporting events and for the transport and accompaniment of supporters, as well as the exchange of all information of use in an effective campaign to prevent violence,
 - (b) a ban on the sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks and of drinks in cans or bottles inside and around the stadium,
 - (c) body searches of all spectators for and confiscation of any weapons or objects which might be used as such, as well as of banners and flags which bear slogans inciting to violence,
 - (d) adaptation of the design and construction of football grounds to meet European standards and a ban on the holding of international matches at grounds which do not meet the following criteria:
 - . removal of all inflammable material,
 - . barriers between groups of supporters which are strong enough to withstand crowd surges,
 - . more and segregated entrances/exits both to the stadium and between blocks of seating, enabling their opening and closing to be controlled in accordance with requirements,
 - . improvements in audiovisual control systems using closed-circuit television, loudspeakers and corridors for movement between blocks,

- (e) enactment or application of strict legal control over ticket sales, with sanctions against ticket touts and their customers,
 - (f) arrangements for supporters:
 - . organization and monitoring of travel arrangements for visiting supporters: sale of combined tickets (travel and match), accompaniment of supporters from the train or coach to the stadium and back, ban on alcohol on the journey,
 - (g) provision of entertainment before and after sporting events as well as in the intervals, to prevent bad behaviour arising from boredom;
3. Calls for the strengthening of and coordination between policing and sentencing policies with regard to:
- (a) the mobilization of a sufficient number of police to guard against the risk of violence outside and inside the ground and on the way to and from the match,
 - (b) the strict application of laws to combat drunkenness on the public highway and the carrying of weapons,
 - (c) arrest of troublemakers at an early stage, and the immediate trial of troublemakers, including foreigners,
 - (d) stiffer penalties, the imposition of alternative sentences such as compulsory community service and payment or repair by the delinquents of the damage they cause,
 - (e) a legal ban on entry to the stadium by any person convicted of having committed a criminal act at a previous match on the basis of a European blacklist,
 - (f) penalties imposed on clubs whose supporters have committed acts of violence;
4. Takes the view that only a Community directive would be appropriate to ensure the uniform application of these measures in all the countries of the Community, that it would consolidate the measures taken by the European and international football associations in their efforts to organize international matches, that it would facilitate cooperation between the authorities responsible for ensuring the safety of spectators and players and would serve as an example for other European countries involved in European football matches,
5. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities to draw up in 1985, in close cooperation with the sports authorities concerned a proposal for a directive which takes account of the work done by the Council of Europe;
6. Calls, further, for a meeting of the Ministers for Sport and Ministers with responsibility in this field so that they may study longer-term measures which will ensure the harmonious development of sport in the Community by drawing up a genuine action programme based on:

- intensified efforts at all levels in schools to teach tolerance and to overcome nationalist and extremist bigotry,
 - the launching of public information campaigns to make the general public aware of the concept of fair play in sport,
 - a quantitative and qualitative improvement in physical education at all levels in schools and the inculcation of a tolerant and sporting attitude in young people,
 - more sporting facilities for the public at large,
 - a campaign to promote awareness in sporting circles (players, trainers, clubs) of their responsibilities,
 - the promotion of sporting and other contacts between official supporters' clubs and between such clubs and the football clubs,
 - organization of meetings between the opposing team's supporters' clubs in the days preceding the match in an attempt to improve mutual understanding and enhance human relations, including friendly meetings of rival supporters before an important match,
 - appropriate training for police forces and the appointment of police liaison officers,
7. Supports associations which campaign against violence and on behalf of fair play in sport;
 8. Draws the particular attention of the media to the significance of their role, and hence of their responsibilities, in presenting sporting events and agreeing a code of conduct which avoids the stimulation of aggressive and chauvinist feelings;
 9. Believes that to counter nationalist violence, the establishment of European Community teams in as many sports as possible would be of value;
 10. Points out that within the European Community, pursuant to Article 48 of the Treaty of Rome, there must be free movement for sportsmen and women and that this would lead to a less nationalistic attitude in European sporting events;
 11. Proposes that a year to be specified in the final report be designated European Sports Year;
 12. Calls for the establishment of three annual prizes for fair play, one for an individual sportsman or woman, one for a team and one for a supporters' club. These prizes should be awarded by a jury drawn from all Member States chosen by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport of the European Parliament, and the necessary funds should be entered in the European Community budget;
 13. Instructs its Committee on Youth to submit, on the basis of a public hearing, a final report which:

- (a) is designed to consider the causes of the increase in violence in sport, an epiphenomenon of the endemic violence in our society, and the measures to be taken to combat it, and to enquire into the special reasons why football has been accompanied by spectator violence whereas other physical contact sports such as rugby, rugby league and ice hockey, have little or no violence,
 - (b) examines the exploitation of sport for commercial, political and criminal purposes,
 - (c) lists the laws and regulations in force or under consideration in the various Member States,
 - (d) ensures that measures taken do not prevent the development of amateur European sporting events, especially among youth organizations;
14. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Council of Europe and the European and international football associations.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Violence associated with sport is not a new phenomenon, but in recent years there has been a disturbing increase in acts of violence, particularly those committed by spectators at professional football matches. The tragedy on 29 May 1985 at the European Cup Final in Brussels, which resulted in 38 deaths and hundreds of injured, caused justifiable anger and emphasized the need for immediate measures to prevent the recurrence of such events, to put an end to the increase in violence and to restore sporting competitions, especially football, to their role as sporting and popular events.

At the time when this report was being drafted, the tragedy which occurred at the Heysel Stadium was the subject of investigations being carried out by the Belgian and sporting authorities concerned. Those investigations should determine who was responsible, what mistakes were made as events unfolded and what measures must be taken as a result thereof.

The European Parliament does not intend to interfere in the difficult task undertaken by the competent authorities. However, it is its duty, as the representative of the peoples of Europe, to consider this matter and propose measures which, it feels, would be the most appropriate to combat violence in sport.

On a proposal from its rapporteur, the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport took the view that it should draw up its report in stages. Accordingly, the committee is submitting to the European Parliament an initial interim report with a view to proposing, in the form of a directive, practical measures which must be applied as a matter of urgency at football matches in all the countries of the Community. Nonetheless, the scope of the topic is such that the committee intends to submit subsequently a final report which, on the basis of the findings of the current investigations, of a public hearing and of contacts established with sporting circles and the authorities concerned, will enable the inventory of laws and regulations currently in force or under consideration to be updated, the origin and causes of violence in sport to be studied and, then, longer-term measures to be proposed which may remedy the deepest-rooted causes of violence as it occurs in sport.

This report, then, will restrict itself to brief general considerations on the development of sport and its adjuncts, which unfortunately include violence, the measures proposed in other fora to combat violence and, finally, the short-term measures which must be taken at Community level.

I. Violence and sporting competitions

By definition, competition - and, in particular, competition in sport - involves rivalry between two individuals or two teams, the result being the victory of the stronger. This rivalry remains within the bounds of channelled aggressivity if rules are laid down and are respected.

Sport has always been a social phenomenon. This is demonstrated by discoveries made during studies into ancient civilizations, even before the Olympic Games of Ancient Greece. Since the end of the nineteenth century, however, sport and sporting events have developed considerably and changed their nature somewhat. With an increase in free time and the development of the concept of leisure, sporting activity, which had hitherto been the province of a small privileged group of amateurs, extended to involve other sectors of society. While the number of sportsmen and women and games played increased, the number of spectators increased even more. That applies particularly to collective sports, team games and, in particular, football. Football matches, especially European and international matches, attract an enormous following, frequently much larger than that for any political or cultural event.

Sporting competitions have therefore become entertainment boosted by the development of the media and their role. Newspapers and sports magazines have very large circulations, and broadcasts of sporting events attract a substantial audience. This development of sport has resulted in economic, political and social interests now being connected with sport and sporting events. Sporting competitions, more particularly the most popular and international matches, therefore become the occasion for the expression of rivalry which sometimes has nothing to do with sport. Such rivalry may take the form of acts of violence, the most spectacular of which are those committed inside and around the stadiums.

But this form of violence is not the only one. We must not forget that violence, in less visible forms, also affects sportsmen and women themselves and the course of the match itself.

First of all, violence is imposed on sportsmen and women because the level of performance required and the symbolic role of representing a country, a town or a team induce the sportsman or woman to improve his or her performance on each new occasion and to push back further and further the limits of his or her physical capabilities. This involves resorting to an excessive amount of training, to the detriment of the normal physical and psychological development of the individual sportsman or woman, and the taking of anabolic steroids and drugs of all kinds which may imperil the balance of the individual's personality or even his or her life.

There is violence in the actual course of the competition, for the political or economic stakes may lead players, sportsmen and women or officials to violate the very rules of the competition. The most serious aspect thereof is the sometimes violent challenging of the referee's authority by sportsmen and women. Violence on the field against the referee or other players has disastrous repercussions on spectators.

With more particular regard to football, this phenomenon began to develop in the 1960s with the sharp increase in European and international competitions. The prestige attached to winning European titles led the clubs involved to pursue a win-at-all costs policy. They signed international stars for vast sums of money, trained excessively and entered a large number of competitions and fired the managers who did not lead them to success. These practices changed the nature of the game by changing the mentality of the players and clubs and by making these European matches into mass entertainment where financial and commercial interests played the major role.

As football became mass entertainment broadcast on radio and television with massive crowds at the match, the actual combat between the players on the pitch was reflected on the terraces by an increase in tension fuelled by the size of the stakes involved, the mass phenomenon and the fact that, for understandable organizational reasons, supporters no longer have direct contact with their team. At any moment, that tension may explode under the combined influence of aggravated chauvinistic tendencies, frustration on the part of the spectators who are not physically involved in the game and other factors such as alcohol. Accordingly, two matches are played, the official one on the pitch which the responsible football authorities try to control by strengthening the laws of the game, the other on the terraces which, unfortunately, has no rules, as we have witnessed over the last few years.

Although the forms of violence referred to above are significant, this interim report will restrict itself to spectator violence because of its topicality and also the need to combat it.

II. Proposed measures to combat violence in sport

(1) Having become aware of the increase in violence in sport, leading sportsmen and women and individuals from other walks of life have decided to tackle the problem by setting up associations whose objective is, firstly, to study the deep-rooted and superficial causes of violence in sport and, secondly, to submit proposals which the sporting and public authorities could implement. Finally, their aim is to increase the awareness of the ever-increasing number of spectators at sporting events of the danger to sport in general and to society as a whole which the increase in violence in all its forms represents..

The main associations set up to this end are the following:

- the International Fair Play Committee (CIFP) set up in 1967 and given advisory status at UNESCO;
- the International Association against Violence associated with Sport (AICVS) set up in 1972;
- the International Foundation (Rika DE BACKER-VAN OCKEN) to combat violence associated with sport set up in Brussels in 1977.

In April 1981, the three associations took the decision, without renouncing their independence and individual identity, to set up a joint coordination and conciliation structure entitled International Association for Sport without Violence and for Fair Play.

At a symposium on 'World sport and the campaign to curb violence and promote fair play' held in 1981¹, the International Association adopted a series of proposals addressed to the various bodies responsible for sport and a wide-ranging action programme covering in particular the adoption by governments of a model convention which would define the general framework for their activities to combat violence and promote the sporting ethic.

¹See Doc. 77.858/01/34, Committee on Culture and Education, Sub-committee on youth and sport of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe - 2 December 1982

However, since these plans were very ambitious and resources inadequate, very little specific action has been taken on the final motion.

(2) The sports authorities, clubs, associations and federations are aware of this increase in violence, firstly because it runs counter to the sporting ethic, and secondly because it is contrary to the interests of the sport they play or support and involves substantial economic and social costs.

Over the past few years, the increase in the number of sporting events at all levels has resulted in the officials responsible defining, then improving or consolidating the rules of the game to prevent or punish brutality or other infringements. The most well-known penalties are the fines imposed on tennis players who misbehave and, in football, red and yellow cards, sendings-off and match suspensions. These rules, which initially apply to players, may be extended indirectly to spectators. Accordingly, following a match when spectators have committed serious acts of violence, the ground may be closed for one or more matches. Such penalties have a serious financial effect on the players themselves, on teams and clubs in particular. A financial loss may be the determining factor where clubs are faced with financial problems.

Apart from measures involving the rules, clubs and federations have tried to take preventive measures, in particular to prevent spectator violence, for example by physically separating rival groups of supporters.

It appears, however, that most clubs lack the financial and human resources to ensure crowd discipline and that they were unwilling to devote sufficient funds to fighting a phenomenon which, hitherto, they did not recognize as a determining factor in the future of their sport. However, violence during or after matches can only result in a further fall in attendances. In some countries, gates have fallen very sharply.

In 1983, UEFA (Union Européenne de Football Association) laid down rules and directives for national football associations concerning the measures to be taken at matches organized under their auspices, but recent events have dramatically emphasized their inadequacy.

To combat hooliganism, sports authorities also call for the help of local or national police forces acting under their mandate to maintain public order. Nevertheless, faced by the spectacular increase in violence inside and around stadiums and the inability of sports clubs and bodies to master the situation, the political authorities have also intervened.

(3) Within the framework of the Council of Europe, the European Ministers responsible for sport meet regularly to improve cooperation in sport between the various bodies concerned: international and national sporting bodies and government agencies responsible for sports development. Furthermore, for its part, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has adopted recommendations addressed to the governments of the Member States.

The prime objective of the Conference of Ministers is the development of sporting activities and the coordination of the policies pursued by individual countries in this field. At its various meetings, it has, however, been led to study particular aspects such as doping and violence associated with sport.

In 1981, at its third Conference, the European Ministers reaffirmed their intention to 'pursue the implementation of Recommendation No. R (79) 8 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe concerning doping in sport, to draw up as a matter of urgency, in conjunction with the Rika DE BACKER-VAN OCKEN Foundation and other specialist international bodies, measures designed to reduce or eliminate violence associated with sport, and to consider the problems arising from premature specialization and excessive training of gifted young sportsmen and women'¹.

On the basis of a report submitted by its Committee on Culture and Education, Sub-committee on youth and sport, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe also adopted Recommendation 963 (1983) on cultural and educational means of reducing violence².

Aware of the seriousness and the urgent nature of the problem of violence, especially at international football matches, at an informal meeting held in Rotterdam on 17 November 1983, the European Ministers responsible for sport recognized that although long-term preventive measures had to be considered, immediate practical measures to eliminate this phenomenon had to be taken.

On 19 March 1984, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Recommendation No. R (84) 8 on the reduction of spectator violence at sporting events and in particular at football matches³.

Finally, the Member States are also considering this problem, but it was only after an increase in the number of serious incidents, especially in England, that they fully assumed their role of guardian of public order and finally decided to consider severe measures.

The seriousness of the situation and the inadequacy of the action taken on the recommendations adopted by the Council of Europe lead us to think that it is no longer sufficient for each Member State to take stricter police and safety measures but that it is essential, at Community level at least, to achieve genuine coordination and the harmonization of the laws and regulations which are required.

¹ see Doc. 69.670/04.8 Resolution No. 2 on progress made in European cooperation since the second Conference held in 1978 on priorities for future European cooperation in sport. Third Conference of European Ministers responsible for sport - Palma, Majorca - 8/10 April 1981; Council of Europe - Strasbourg, 13 April 1981

² Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly - Doc. 5013, January 1983, rapporteur, Mr ATKINSON

³ Council of Europe - Committee of Ministers - 368th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies - 19 March 1984

III. Action within the Community framework

As regards sport, it must be borne in mind, firstly, that the Member States and sports organizations have separate but complementary responsibilities. Secondly, European sporting events go beyond the frontiers of the European Community. Finally, until now sport has not been considered by the Community institutions as being a subject falling within its terms of reference.

We take the view, however, that sport is an integral part of the life of the citizens of Europe and that consequently, its impact on the economic, political and social organization of our countries is of especial concern to the European Community. Accordingly, the free movement of footballers and spectators derives directly from the Treaty of Rome. European matches involve the countries of the Community to a high degree, and the tragedy of the Heysel Stadium was felt to a great extent as a tragedy for the whole Community.

Finally, when the Heads of State or Government decided, at the Fontainebleau Summit of June 1984, to set up an Ad Hoc Committee for a People's Europe, they asked for sport to be the subject of a separate chapter in the general report to be submitted to it by the Ad Hoc Committee.

That being the case, it is the duty of the European Parliament to reflect on violence associated with sport and propose measures which may be applied within the Ten, soon to be Twelve, and, where appropriate, serve as a model for other countries.

Your rapporteur takes the view that a Community directive would be the most appropriate method of achieving this. It would ensure the uniform application of these measures in all the countries of the Community. It would consolidate the measures taken by the European and international football associations in their efforts to organize international matches. It would facilitate cooperation between the authorities responsible for ensuring the safety of spectators and players and would serve as an example for other European countries involved in European football matches.

To that end, the European Parliament must call for a formal meeting in 1985 of the Council of Ministers for Sport and of Ministers whose portfolio covers sport. At that meeting, they must take practical measures to ensure that tragedies such as that which occurred on 29 May at the Heysel Stadium never happen again. The measures should be set out in a directive adopted on the basis of proposals submitted by the Commission, in close conjunction with the sports authorities concerned, and should take account of the work of the Council of Europe.

(1) Firstly, the directive must embody practical preventive measures to be applied in the short term concerning:

(a) the public authorities involved:

- coordination of policing measures: exchange of information and cooperation between those responsible for maintaining law and order,
- harmonization of legislative and penal provisions relating to specific cases of spectator violence,

- fixing of Community safety standards for sports grounds and for travel arrangements,
- strict application of measures concerning in particular a ban on alcohol and the carrying of weapons,

(b) the European and national sports authorities involved:

- improvement of sports infrastructures to meet European standards,
- arrangements for spectators: obligatory club membership cards, controlled ticket sales and sales of combined match and travel tickets, etc.,
- financial responsibility for any damage caused to be borne by the clubs.

These proposed measures should not be considered as simple repressive measures. They merely try to combat the violence currently disfiguring professional football. However, if they are to have an impact on the development of that sport, they must be accompanied by more positive measures.

(2) As several studies into its causes show, violence is a part of our society, and violence will only be prevented by means of combined efforts to inform and train people at the base of the pyramid, i.e. at school and club level. That is why the Ministers responsible must draw up a proper action programme:

At school level, action should encourage children to take part in sport and focus on the teaching of the ethical values of sport. The teaching of sport should be recognized as being as valuable as the teaching of all other subjects. Education authorities must realize that sport is essential for the balanced development of young people. That entails specific efforts to train physical education teachers. In their training, stress must be laid on the campaign against violence and the encouragement of fair play, since young people are the sportsmen and women and spectators of tomorrow.

At the level of clubs and sports associations, who should already be aware of the problem, the campaign should cover club officials, firstly club chairmen, so that they may develop their contacts and coordinate their activities with a view to waging a successful campaign against violence on and off the pitch, then trainers, so that they make their players comply with the laws of the game, and finally, club officials in general, so that they can try to direct the enthusiasm of their supporters as far as possible into the proper channels.

At the level of national and international associations, encouragement must be given to changes in the rules designed to strengthen the position of referees and reduce violence and cheating during competitions.

(3) As regards the press and audiovisual media, action such as that recommended by non-governmental organizations should be geared to a campaign to make journalists and reporters aware of the influence their reports may have during or following a match. In particular, an excessively chauvinistic or biased attitude or an indulgent attitude to acts of violence may fuel the reactions of spectators which are intensified in a crowd. Nonetheless, the

media must not be the only ones to be accused, since most journalists and reporters do their job of informing the public conscientiously. However, it ought to be possible for their job to be interpreted as positive action to present information to curb violence and promote fair play.

CONCLUSION

In recent years, sport has developed substantially to become an integral part of society. It therefore reflects society's positive aspects as well as its negative aspects. Violence is one of the latter.

The development of sport not only entails a large increase in the number of occasional players and amateurs but also in the number of spectators and the upgrading of high-level competition, with all its concomitant political and economic interests, which become more important still because of the entertainment and publicity aspects of sporting events.

Spectator violence at football matches is therefore no more than one aspect of a much wider phenomenon which must be taken into account in the search for remedies which attack the evil at its roots and do not simply treat the external symptoms.

In tackling the problem, the European Community must utilize existing Community structures and its thirty-year experience of collaboration and joint action in other fields.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (DOCUMENT 2-734/84)

tabled by Mr McMAHON

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on hooliganism and violence by football supporters at European football matches

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas there has been considerable unrest at international football matches,
 - B. whereas the violence as a consequence of such disturbances has led to imprisonment and serious injury of many football supporters,
 - C. having regard for the success of the measures introduced by the Criminal Justice Scottish Act 1979,
 - D. taking note of the proposals of the law in the United Kingdom,
1. Calls on the Commission and the Council to carry out a thorough investigation on the causes of violence during European football matches and to propose concrete measures at European level to solve this problem;
 2. Requests its President to forward this Motion for Resolution to the Commission and to the Council, and to the Member States.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (DOCUMENT 2-1661/84)

tabled by Mrs DE BACKER-VAN OCKEN, Mr BROK, Mr BEUMER, Mr ESTGEN, Mr SELVA, Mr CROUX, Mr MUHLEN, Mr VERGEER, Mr GERONTOPOULOS, Mr MARCK, Mr PENDERS, Mr BOCKLET and Mr HERMAN

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on violence in sport

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the importance of sport for social well-being in general and for public health in particular,
 - B. alarmed at the increase in violence and vandalism at sporting events, and in particular at football matches,
 - C. having regard to the varying, albeit complementary, responsibilities of the public authorities and of the sports organizations to combat violence in sport,
 - D. emphasizing that a reevaluation of the concept of fair play on the part of players, spectators and coaches, etc. is vital for the further development of sport,
1. Calls on the Commission to urge the governments of the Member States to take the requisite (legislative) preventive measures to curb violence at an early date so as to guarantee public safety and the maintenance of law and order in respect of everybody involved;
 2. Calls on its appropriate committee to recommend to the Member States that they create the conditions for effective research into the fundamental social origins of violence in sport and into the economic consequences thereof;
 3. Calls on the Commission to encourage sports organizations to take the requisite measures with respect to rules and administration so as to eliminate violence and promote fair play;
 4. Calls on the appropriate committee to draw up proposals which, on the basis of educative measures, will increase awareness in the long term amongst the public in general and young people in particular that all forms of violence must be eliminated from sport and that fair play is the sine qua non of any sporting event;
 5. Calls upon its appropriate committee to draw up an inventory of the efforts made, the programmes implemented and the legislation adopted to date;
 6. Instructs its appropriate committee to investigate how the efforts made by the public authorities and by the sports organizations might be coordinated most effectively.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (DOCUMENT 2-1692/84)

tabled by Mr DE LA MALENE and Mr FLANAGAN
on behalf of the EDA Group

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the increase in acts of violence

The European Parliament,

- A. concerned at the increase in acts of delinquency and, above all, acts of violence in our countries,
 - B. whereas the citizens of the Community are increasingly unsure of being able to go about their business in safety,
 - C. having regard to the daily attacks, in particular in urban centres, against old people and women on their own,
 - D. whereas minor offences will go on increasing with the risk of moral and physical distress to the new poor, who are lacking any means of subsistence and condemned to beggary,
 - E. having regard to the many cases of battered children,
1. Hopes that, in the face of this spreading social evil affecting our European societies, all efforts will converge to meet the challenge of this violence;
 2. Would therefore like the factors in this violence to be better defined by Community studies to try and categorize it under its different forms and according to the different presumed causes;
 3. Calls also for particular attention to be paid to juvenile delinquency and delinquency by young drug addicts so that they can be helped quickly before the process of minor delinquency leads them on to violent and criminal acts;
 4. Calls for the schools, sporting and cultural associations and establishments and family associations to be involved in order rapidly to establish the main lines of a preventive policy, through both information and education;
 5. Calls for aid and grants to be earmarked for the setting up of information services for the public and families to give them advice and practical assistance with the educational problems they may encounter, with particular reference to drugs and minor delinquency; this information could be provided by family advice centres and the family and parental organizations which concern themselves with the most underprivileged;
 6. Hopes also that future European television channels and, in the immediate future, the television channels of the Member States, will contribute to the prevention of violence by their selection of programmes:
 - by banning programmes showing violence and racism at times when young people watch
 - by a campaign promoting respect for and the dignity of the individual, by way of respect for other people's property;
 7. Instructs its President to forward this motion for a resolution to the Heads of State or Government of the Member States, the Commission and the Council of the European Communities.