

Proposed Standards for Security and Safety in Sports Stadiums

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Introduction and research problem:

It is noticed in sports competitions that the level of sports performance is not affected only by what happens between colleagues and opponents of the stadium in terms of interactions, but rather is greatly affected when the athlete feels that he is in the presence of the spectators and the focus of the viewers' eyes, even if there is no kind of relationship or acquaintance between the athlete and these spectators. (2:14)

Where the sports fan plays a decisive role in the success and popularity of sports and athletes, and sports institutions in general seek to ensure the attendance of spectators for all sporting events. (1: 6)

And since the management in sports facilities seeks to achieve a better competitive advantage for its establishment by attracting more to all categories of fans in

the hope of achieving profits and maximizing the returns on sports investment in these facilities, it is inevitable for these administrations to face the problems that hinder them from ensuring good play between the two sides of the competition on the one hand and guaranteeing Better performance from administrators and organizers in all their categories, which contributes to making things better for the fans and then ensuring a heavy turnout in the short and long term for a successful sports facility. (8:17)

Among the most important problems that have been detected and repeated among fans, and the capabilities and appropriate design of sports facilities can have a role in avoiding them:
1-Crowding and jostling between fans inside sports

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facilities, especially in emergency situations.

2-The increasing intolerance and racism of the fans, especially when there is no separation or separation between them.

3-The lack of some security measures necessary to protect the fans. (7:11)

Hence, it is ensured that if an appropriate amount of conditions are available that facilitate the chances of ensuring the success of hosting sports facilities for various competitions and events, this will necessarily lead to the full development of all elements of the sports system as a whole. Therefore, this study that seeks to define these requirements came to suggest some standards that guarantee the achievement of security. And safety in sports stadiums.

Research goal:

This research aims to develop suggested standards to ensure the security and safety of sports stadiums in Egypt.

Search question:

This paper answers the question: What are the most important standards that guarantee security and safety in sports stadiums?

Search procedures:

Methodology:

The two researchers used the descriptive method (survey studies) in order to suit the nature of the research.

Society:

The research community included representatives of the Ministry of the Interior in the departments related to securing sports competitions, namely (Public Security - Central Security - Civil Protection) and their number (672) officers, as well as representatives of the sports stadium departments that received the most masses for the 2017-2018 sports season and their number (33) individuals, And the total number of society (705) individuals.

Sample:

Due to the nature of society, the research used two samples with a total number of (153) individuals, and they are as follows:

The initial research sample "Ministry of Interior:"

The initial research sample included leaders of the Ministry of Interior in the departments concerned with securing sports competitions, namely the General Administration of (Public Security "System - Investigations", Central Security, Civil Protection

"Fire-Fire"). The two researchers stipulated that an officer with insurance experience be selected for five matches or more. Therefore, they were chosen by random stratified method, and they numbered (120) individuals. They were the ones whose opinion was polled in the "Questionnaire for Officials in Sports Competitions Insurance."

The second research sample, "stadium officials:"

The second research sample included the sports stadiums that received the most for the masses for the 2017-2018 sports season, namely the stadium (Burj Al Arab - Alexandria - Al Salam - Air Defense - Suez - Ismailia). They are the ones who were polled in the "officials questionnaire" form Sports stadiums"

Table No (1)

Serial	Category	Community	Sample		Total sample	%
			Exploratory	Basic		
١	Ministry of Interior	672	20	100	120	17.9%
٢	Sports stadiums	33	8	25	33	100%
Total			705	28	125	153

Numerical and relative characterization of the sample

Data collection tools:

The personal interview:

It was used as a tool to collect data, as it was carried out with some field experts in organizing and securing sports competitions, Attachment No. (1) with the aim of identifying the most important mechanisms and measures necessary to prepare the sports stadium to facilitate and facilitate the process of

receiving fans' gatherings. The following conditions were taken into consideration in selecting the members of the interview sample:

Obtaining a high qualification.

Participate in organizing and securing at least seven international tournaments or ten local tournaments.

Experience in organizing or securing sports competitions of no less than (10) years.

The experts' responses came by agreeing to some measures according to the percentages shown in the following table:

Table No (2)
The percentage of opinions of the members of the interview sample (n = 20)

Serial	Personal interview phrases	%
1	The organizer can create a database of its fans to facilitate ticket reservation and registration of the data of its holders	100%
2	Ticket handling mechanisms can be transferred electronically	90%
3	Seat, aisle, sector and amphitheater can be specified when tickets are booked	90%
4	Volunteers can be used to organize the entry and exit of fans' gatherings for sports competitions	100%
5	A set of standards can be prepared that must be provided to ensure the safety and security of the sports stadium	100%
6	The role of the police in securing the facility and the organizers can be reduced, and dealing with fans is limited to only when needed	80%
7	Private security companies can be used to secure sports competitions	100%

Questionnaire:

The first two questionnaires are designed for sports insurance experts and the second for sports stadium officials.

Steps to build the questionnaire form: To determine the phrases and axes of the questionnaire, a reference survey was conducted for previous studies, and to review many regulations and laws for organizing competitions and events in the sports field in many countries, such as: The Anti-Riot Law in

English Football Stadiums of 1989 AD (10), and a regulation European Football Association to organize the work of an officer / fan liaison officer 2010 AD (12), Law No. (8) for the year 2014 AD regarding the security of sports facilities and events in the United Arab Emirates (4), Marwa Muhammad Fathi study (8), Ahmed Zidan (3) study. The axes are as follows:

Questionnaire of experts in sports competition insurance

1- Security measures before the sports competition, the number of its phrases is (18) phrases

2- The security measures during the sports competition and the number of its phrases is (13) phrases

3- The security measures after the sports competition, the number of which is (12) phrases

4- The numbers needed to secure sports competition, the number of which is (7) phrases

-Questionnaire form for stadium officials

One axis entitled (Sports stadium readiness) and the number of its phrases is (17) phrases

Basic study:

The two questionnaire questionnaires were applied in their final form, on the basic research sample of (125) individuals, which was previously explained in Table No. (1) which described both the exploratory and basic study sample, noting that the basic study was completed during the month of May 2019 AD, then the grades were monitored and scheduled. Raw and prepared for statistical treatment in the same month.

Research results:

First:

The questionnaire of experts in securing sports competitions

Table (3)

The correlation coefficient between the axis expressions, the total score of the axis, and the total score of the questionnaire (N = 100)

Serial	Repetitive response			SMA	standard deviation	Relative importance	ka χ^2
	Agree	To some extent	Not agree				
1	6	0	94	2.06	0.24	68.67%	166.19
2	0	0	100	2	0	68.67%	200.03
3	8	0	92	2.08	0.27	69.33%	155.87
4	0	0	100	2	0	68.67%	200.03
5	15	0	85	2.15	0.36	71.67%	123.52
6	0	0	100	2	0	66.67%	200.03
7	20	0	80	2.2	0.4	73.33%	104.02
8	95	0	5	2.95	0.22	98.33%	171.45
9	100	0	0	3	0	100%	199.94
10	70	0	30	2.7	0.46	90%	73.97
11	2	0	98	2.02	0.14	67.33%	188.27
12	100	0	0	3	0	100%	199.94
13	90	0	10	2.9	0.3	96.67%	145.95
14	93	0	7	2.93	0.26	97.67%	160.89

The tabular "ka²" value at the level of significance 0.05 = 5.99

It is evident from Table (3) that the value of Ka_2 is limited to between (73.97 - 200.03), which are statistically significant values since it is greater than the tabular value of Ka_2 , and the relative importance of the expressions is limited to between (66.67% - 100%), which are strong correlation coefficients. Indicates the validity of the questionnaire.

The opinions of the research sample tended towards disapproval of the phrases (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11) which indicate that civilian security personnel are not used to secure gatherings of fans in sports competitions, in addition to that the organizing bodies do not It takes care of securing the stands of its fans, and that direct dealing with the fans is not done through the civil security personnel and it is through the police, and the lack of approval on the phrase No. (7) specifically refers to the lack of preparation of police officers that deal directly with the public through courses and training to deal with The public while entering or even during their time in the stands, and this is consistent with what was stated in the study of Ahmed

Abu Al-Hadid (2011 AD), which also confirmed that no private security is used in dealing with fans in sports competitions. As for the non-approval of phrase No. (11), this indicates that To the lack of good coordination between officials responsible for securing sports competition and the elements of sports competition, and this is consistent with Marwa Fathi's study (2018) in the absence of coordination between the concerned authorities in curbing riots in football stadiums.

While the approval of the research sample came on the phrases (8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14) to ensure the security of sports competitions with large gatherings of fans with large forces of police personnel and all required disciplines inside the stadium and around the stadium perimeter in order to create traffic flow and prevent Gatherings around the sports stadium, in addition to the presence of forces for rapid intervention to deal with situations that need to be trained forces in order not to exacerbate problems or crises.

Here the two researchers confirm that not using security

personnel from private companies - which prepare and train them to secure sports competitions in an adequate manner - would increase the burdens on the Egyptian police in addition to the main police tasks that lie in securing the sports facility and the people in charge of organizing and insurance And not to deal directly with the fans except when needed or when the private security personnel are unable to control a situation,

And this is consistent with the study of Ahmed Abu Al-Hadid (2011 AD) and the study of Marwa Muhammad Fathi (2018 AD) regarding the necessity of using civilian security personnel in dealing with the fans and reducing the interaction and roles of members The police are with the masses, especially in light of the increasing congestion in the sports stadiums.

Table (4)

The correlation coefficient between the axis expressions, the total score of the axis, and the total score of the questionnaire N = 100

Serial	Repetitive response			SMA	standard deviation	Relative importance	ka ۲
	Agree	To some extent	Not agree				
15	100	0	0	3	0	100%	199.94
16	95	0	5	2.95	0.22	98.33%	171.45
17	80	0	20	2.8	0.4	93.33%	103.96
18	27	0	73	2.27	0.45	75.67%	81.75
19	100	0	0	3	0	100%	199.94
20	15	0	85	2.15	0.36	71.67%	123.52
21	94	0	6	2.94	0.24	98%	166.11
22	100	0	0	3	0	100%	199.94
23	11	0	89	2.11	0.31	70.33%	141.28

The tabular "Ka2" value at the level of significance 0.05 = 5.99

It is clear from Table (4) that the value of Ka2 is limited to between (81.75 - 199.94), which are statistically significant values as it is greater than the tabular value of Ka2; The relative

importance of the statements was limited to (70.33% - 100%), which are strong correlation coefficients indicating the validity of the questionnaire.

It also clearly shows the trends of the research sample towards agreeing to the phrases (15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22) and these phrases indicate the heavy presence of police personnel in securing sports competition with a heavy public presence to tighten control over the entrances and exits of the stadium, stands and stadium in addition to To the use of trained dogs from the General Administration to train security and guard dogs to clean the stadium of materials that may lead to explosions or potential disasters, in addition to the police forces interacting directly with the public during entry and in the stands through members of the police in civilian clothes to control security inside the stands and to control Ali riots before their exacerbation, and this is consistent with the study of Ahmed Mahmoud Zidan (2019 AD), which confirms the dependence of the police on quantity and not quality in organizing through the use of very large numbers of police forces to secure matches and sporting events.

The researchers believe that dealing directly with police officers in organizing the entry of fans and working on implementing security instructions inside the stands increases the chances of quarrels between the police and some fans who are being

exploited in some social or political issues, in addition to that it is not the job of the policeman to organize the entrance of fans in Sports competitions or ensuring that tickets and the like are carried, and the first is that the tasks of the police officer are to secure the sports facility and to secure the perimeter of the facility to prevent any traffic jams or gatherings around the facility, and to secure the organizers and insurance through the close presence, intervening when needed, and controlling emergency situations if Its existence or its inception in order not to worsen.

In addition to the presence of uniformed police officers around the perimeter of the stadium and inside the stadium increases the reassurance of a large number of fans, but the presence of military uniforms inside the stands and around the perimeter of the stadium and dealing with the fans to ensure that the remembrance is carried and its validity gives the impression that the stadium is a military barracks and that the match or competition It is like a battle and not a sporting event that people go to attend for entertainment and fun, and this is consistent with the study of Hussein Abdel Halim and Ahmed Azmy (2013 AD), the study of Abdel Halim Mustafa Maher (2016 AD), the study of Abdul Hamid Omar Marzouq

(2017 AD), and the study of Ahmed Mahmoud Zidan (2019 AD), which unanimously agreed that One of the main causes of quarrels between the police and the fans is the direct interaction by the police in organizing entry, checking tickets, and interfering with cheering behavior in the stands.

The lack of approval of the research sample on the terms (18, 20, 23) also indicates that although the riot dispersal and rapid intervention elements are not used inside the stands, the concentration is done near the stands for rapid intervention when needed, this is in addition to the approval of the research sample that there is no evacuation plan Contingencies are clear and tested by insurance elements.

The researchers believe that having a clear evacuation

plan for the public and for the elements of securing sports competition leads to avoiding the exacerbation of problems, especially with large gatherings, and the importance does not lie in developing contingency plans or plans for evacuation only, but training the organizing and insurance elements in practice on this implementation of these plans greatly helps in Control of potentially critical situations that may occur during or after sports competition.

This is consistent with Marwa Muhammad Fathi's study (2018), which indicates the importance of developing an emergency plan by the concerned authorities to evacuate fans to avoid crises during emergencies.

Table (5)
The correlation coefficient between the axis expressions, the total score of the axis, and the total score of the questionnaire N = 100

Serial	Repetitive response			SMA	standard deviation	Relative importance	ka ²
	Agree	To some extent	Not agree				
٢٤	١٠٠	٠	٠	٣	٠	%١٠٠	١٩٩.٩٤
٢٥	٨٠	٠	٢٠	٢.٨	٠.٤	%٩٣.٣٣	١٠٣.٩٦
٢٦	١١	٠	٨٩	٢.١١	٠.٣١	%٧٠.٣٣	١٤١.٢٨
٢٧	٨٧	٠	١٣	٢.٨٧	٠.٣٤	%٩٥.٦٧	١٣٢.١٠
٢٨	٩١	٠	٩	٢.٩١	٠.٢٩	%٩٧	١٥٠.٨١
٢٩	٨٨	٦	٦	٢.٨٢	٠.٥٢	%٩٤	١٣٤.٤٣
٣٠	٩	٣	٨٨	٢.٠٦	٠.٣٤	%٦٨.٦٧	١٣٥.٠٤
٣١	٩٦	٠	٤	٢.٩٦	٠.٢	%٩٨.٦٧	١٧٦.٩٠
٣٢	١٣	٥	٨٢	٢.٠٨	٠.٤٢	%٦٩.٣٣	١٠٧.٥٦

The tabular "ka²" value at the level of significance 0.05 = 5.99

- It is clear from Table (5) that the value of Ka_2 is limited between (103.96 - 199.94), which are statistically significant values since it is greater than the tabular value of ka_2 ; The relative importance of the statements was limited to between (68.67% - 100%), which are strong correlation coefficients that indicate the validity of the questionnaire.

- It is evident from Table (16) that the research sample tended towards approval of the phrases (24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31), which indicates the existence of a security plan for the exit of teams, technical equipment and rulers, and the heavy security presence in the corridors, entrances and exits of the sports facility to prevent any gatherings During the exit of the fans, and combing the stadium completely after the exit of the fans to ensure that no prohibitions are left or planted that may lead to disasters or crises.

While the lack of approval of the research sample on the phrases (26, 30, 32) indicates a lack of good planning before the start of the sports competition by not visualizing all the scenarios that might happen to avoid them, in addition to the

inability to hand over personal safety to the fans during the exit due to the lack of dedicated places To receive the trusts, and not to evaluate the insurance process to find out the strengths and weaknesses to take advantage of them in securing matches or upcoming sports competitions.

The two researchers believe that it is necessary to analyze previous insurance operations, identify weaknesses and strengths, and develop all possible scenarios that greatly reduce potential risks and disasters that may occur before, during or after sports competition and this comes as a result of good studies and continuous evaluation of the insurance process after the match or sports competition and lack of interest in the calendar And standing on the strengths and weaknesses increases not only the occurrence and recurrence of crises, but also their exacerbation, the study of Abdul Halim Mustafa Maher (2016 AD), and the study of Abdul Hamid Omar Marzouq (2017 AD), which emphasized the importance of evaluating the insurance process to identify weaknesses and try to

fade them and stand on the strengths to focus on.

It is evident from the three axes of the experts' form in securing sports competitions, Table (14), (15) and (16) indicating that sports competitions are secured by police officers and private security companies are not used in an appropriate manner, which increases the police's duties and makes them far from their main tasks are to secure the stadium and follow up on the individuals in charge of organizing and insurance, as well as leading to the fact that some of the embedded elements among the fans' gatherings may exploit these gatherings to sow discord and cause a wedge between the elements of society by promoting some anomalous or extremist views on social or political issues, in addition to increasing the numbers of police forces needed to secure sports competition severely affect the rest of the state's security needs of imposing security control in the country and combating crime and terrorism, especially in light of the absence of a specialized unit to train and qualify officers and individuals in charge of securing sports

facilities because they are completely different from other facilities. Resolving riots in political demonstrations, for example, and dealing with fans requires more flexibility and different methods. Dealing with outlaws, and all of this requires training, preparation and qualification for the insurers to get out of sports competition for safety as required and to deal with situations that may occur professionally.

Hence, the establishment of a special unit for "sports security" to secure sports competitions is considered so that this unit undertakes preparation and qualification. Officers and individuals once assigned with the basic tasks for them, which are securing the facility and the organizers and intervening when needed to control any situation that requires police entry, and coordinating with civil security personnel from private security companies that take charge of securing the entry of fans, checking tickets and making sure of their validity, and preventing the presence of gatherings in the corridors.

This is consistent with the study of Ahmed Mahmoud Zaidan (2019 AD), which

indicates the need to use private security companies to organize and secure the entry of fans, and this also agrees with the study of Hussein Abdel Halim and Ahmed Azmy (2013 AD), the study of Abdul Halim Mustafa Maher (2016 AD), and the study of Abdul Hamid Omar Marzouq (2017 AD), which all indicate that the exacerbation of

quarrels between the police and the fans comes as a result of their direct dealings in organizing entry and checking tickets and interfering with cheering behaviors, especially with some using rallies and exploiting them in social and political issues.

Second: Form for sports stadium officials- :

Table (6)

The correlation coefficient between the axis expressions, the total score of the axis, and the total score of the questionnaire N = 25

Serial	Repetitive response			SMA	standard deviation	Relative importance	ka 2
	Agree	To some extent	Not agree				
1	4	0	21	1.32	0.70	0.44	30.06
2	4	0	21	1.32	0.70	0.44	30.06
3	17	0	8	2.36	0.90	0.78.67	17.03
4	0	0	20	1	0	0.33.33	00.30
5	20	0	0	3	0	0.100	00.30
6	17	0	8	2.36	0.90	0.78.67	17.03
7	19	0	6	2.02	0.87	0.84	22.83
8	4	0	21	1.32	0.70	0.44	30.06
9	0	0	20	1	0	0.33.33	00.30
10	20	0	0	3	0	0.100	00.30
11	20	0	0	3	0	0.100	00.30
12	23	0	2	2.84	0.00	0.94.67	39.22
13	19	0	6	2.02	0.87	0.84	22.83
14	21	0	4	2.68	0.70	0.89.33	30.06
15	10	0	10	1.8	1	0.60	14.16

The tabular "Ca2" value at the level of significance 0.05 = 5.99

It is evident from Table (6) that the value of Ka2 is limited to between (12 - 36),

which are statistically significant values since it is greater than the tabular value

of Ka2, and the relative importance of the expressions is confined between (66.67% - 100%), which are strong correlation coefficients indicating On the validity of the questionnaire.

Table (17) shows the direction of the research sample towards approval of the phrases (3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14), which indicates the presence of some security and safety factors and factors that help in organizing the entry of fans such as numbering entrances and the presence of Some guiding signs in sports stadiums, breaks and security barriers between the stands and some of them and between the stands and the stadium and the presence of special exits for emergency cases.

While the lack of approval of the research sample on the phrases (1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 15) indicates the lack of clear numbering for the corridors and seats, the lack of security gates in numbers that allow the reception of large numbers of fans, in addition to the lack of emergency operations rooms equipped with adequate means of communication This is consistent with what was stated in the results of the study

"Richard & Francisco" (2010), the study of Marwa Muhammad Fathi (2018 AD), and the study of Ahmed Mahmoud Zeidan (2019 AD)

All of which refer to the importance of numbering seats in sports stadiums and equipping the stadium with corridors and entrances that allow this, and emphasizing the need to record all of this on the entrance ticket.

The researchers believe that the process of controlling the gatherings of fans in sports competitions and avoiding the occurrence of crises is like a continuum that begins with the readiness of the sports facility and its readiness to receive large numbers of fans, through the process of booking and selling tickets in ways that facilitate the organization of fans and provide the necessary security and trained volunteers who assist in the organization, knowing that if The sports facility was not ready in terms of safety and security, which would lead to the failure of everything before and after.

Therefore, the two researchers confirm that there are several factors that must be available in the sports stadium, starting with booking and selling tickets and organizing

the entry of fans, for example clarifying the entrance number, the lane number and the seat number. The ticket, to facilitate the entry of fans to the stands, can only be done through the availability of infrastructure in the sports stadium that helps this through the availability of an adequate number of entrances, corridors and stands that allow accommodating large numbers of fans.

Although there are emergency exits in sports stadiums, there is no clear plan to evacuate in emergency situations, and workers are not trained on them. The presence of emergency exits does not necessarily mean that when the emergency occurs, large gatherings of fans will exit in an orderly or in a manner that does not pose a danger but is directed. The fans, through the instructional panels, the organizers, and the workers about how to get out at the emergency or during the emergency, is the one that greatly helps not to exacerbate the problem and limit it, in addition to equipping the emergency operations room with the latest tools and communication devices that help to reach all areas of the stadium while facilitating

access to the stadium announcer. To use it when needed, with the aim of directing a large number of fans through loudspeakers, with the necessity to allocate places to keep the fans' safety, which are not allowed to enter the stadium and are not prohibited to use such as phone chargers or battery charging phones, etc.

Research conclusions:

First: the conclusions of sports insurance experts:

1- The absence of a special department or unit for sports security within the Ministry of the Interior, therefore, the lack of specialization in securing sports competitions, and the assistance of officers who may not be sufficiently trained, qualified and specialized.

Total reliance on police personnel in securing sports competitions, with no use of private security companies, which increases the burden on the police force.

2- The apparent absence of coordination between the police and officials of sports organizing agencies and stadium administrations.

3- Police personnel are used inside the stands to organize the fans' seating and secure the stands, while directly

monitoring the interaction between police personnel and the public.

4- Not setting up emergency evacuation plans, and not training sports competition security forces on how to deal with fans during the evacuation of gatherings of fans when emergency.

5- The insurance process is not evaluated to avoid errors and to benefit from them in future regulations.

Second: Conclusions of stadium officials:

The lack of infrastructure for many sports stadiums that allow the use of technological means in organizing sports competition.

1- There is no numbering for the corridors and seats in the stands, and this is not recorded on the ticket when booking.

2- The lack of a place for the safety deposit boxes to put the things prohibited from entering the stadium, but it is authorized in the country (as a licensed firearm - charger - Power Bank - others).

3- The lack of sufficient signboards to help the fan to reach from the gate to his own stadium without difficulty, then the sector, then the corridor, then the seat.

Research recommendations:

Recommending the observance of the standards suggested by the research for security and safety in sports stadiums, as shown in annex No. (5)

1- The necessity to establish a special unit for "Sports Security" to train and qualify the police personnel responsible for securing sports competition through training courses (squad) with training courses divided into three levels (basic - intermediate - advanced). Physically qualified officers and individuals are nominated, preferably those with experience Sports, and each (officer - individual) gets the level according to seniority and the number of matches, so that the Ministry of Interior has a database with the capabilities and experience of officers and individuals to distribute services according to the sensitivity, importance and nature of the match.

2- The need to reduce the role of the police in securing the sports facility and the individuals organizing the sports event, and not to deal directly with the fans except when needed, with the necessity to supervise the training of private security personnel who handle direct

dealing with the public and secure them.

3- The necessity to rely on quality rather than quantity when determining sports insurance services.

4- The necessity of establishing a federation for "sports competition volunteers", through which human cadres are prepared to contribute to organizing sports competition and help to train and qualify young volunteers in addition to providing a database of volunteers, their experiences and qualifications, to be used in organizing major sports competitions.

5- The necessity of equipping all sports stadiums with the necessary security and safety factors for holding matches or sports competitions and updating the infrastructure of sports stadiums to increase their ability to use technological means in organizing the entry and exit of fans such as (electronic identification of the fan's data through its barcode and opening the portal electronically - Increasing entrances and corridors For the ability to number the seats - cover the stadium with cameras equipped with fingerprint identification - ... etc.).

6- The necessity of contracting with private security companies to handle direct dealings with fans in the designated places and recommending the expansion of establishing private security companies affiliated with the sports clubs themselves.

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