



CAF SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS

ENGLISH VERSION

CAF Safety and Security Regulations
2019 edition

Foreword

Everyone involved in football from fans to officials and players should be able to enjoy the game in a safe and secure environment. It is for this reason that creating a Safety and Security Department was one of the first actions taken by my administration at CAF.

I am delighted to have established CAF's first-ever Safety and Security Department, followed by the drafting of the first-ever Stadium Safety and Security Regulations for stadiums in Africa.

Across Africa we often witness, tragic accidents that can result in the loss of lives at football matches and this is something we intend to change, by implementing our newly drafted CAF Safety and Security Regulations.

Working hand in hand with experts in safety and security from FIFA and UEFA, CAF is now armed with a knowledge of the highest international standards and best practices, which will enable us to identify and minimize risk factors at football fixtures throughout our continent.

The CAF Safety and Security Regulations will ensure basic minimum standards and allow a uniform approach to security across Africa, which will be further strengthened through special training sessions for the National Security Officers from each of our 54 Member Associations. These training sessions will be frequent and up to date, to ensure that any safety and security personnel representing CAF at football matches, are trained to the highest possible standards so that football stadiums in Africa are safe and secure for all.

I encourage all of our Member Associations to join CAF in promoting stadium safety and security by not only adopting the use of the regulations but adhering to them.

Ahmad **AHMAD**

President Confederation of African Football

Contents

Chapter 1: General Provisions	pg4
Article 1- Scope of Application	pg4
Article 2- Purpose	pg5
Article 3- Definition of Terms	pg6
Article 4- Appointment of a Safety and Security Officials	pg6
Article 5- Appointment of CAF Safety and Security Officer	pg6
Article 6- Relationship with Supporters' Clubs	pg7
Chapter 2: Cooperation	pg8
Article 7- Cooperation with Public Safety and Security Authorities	pg8
Article 8- Identification of Persons Responsible for Match Day Safety and Security Operations	pg8
Article 9- Safety & Security Personnel	pg8
Article 10- Spectator Segregation and Crowd Management	pg9
Article 11- Medical	pg9
Chapter 3: Safety Considerations	pg10
Article 12- Stadium Certification	pg10
Article 13- Stadium Maximum Safe Capacity	pg10
Article 14- Firearms Use / Control	pg11
Chapter 4: Ticketing	pg12
Article 15- Ticket Sales	pg12
Article 16- Ticket Allocation	pg12
Article 17- Ticket-Holder Details	pg13
Article 18- Ticket Allocation Strategy	pg13
Article 19- Black Market and Anti-Counterfeit Measures	pg13
Article 20- Ticket Quotas and Prices	pg13
Article 21- Stamping of Tickets	pg14
Article 22- Information on Tickets	pg14
Article 23- Match Information	pg14
Article 24- Ticket Counting System	pg14
Chapter 5: Visiting Team Supporters	pg15
Article 25- Safety of the Visiting Team	pg15
Article 26- Segregation of Spectators	pg15
Article 27- Information for Spectators	pg15
Article 28- Presence of Safety and Security Personnel	pg16
Article 29- Opening of the Stadium Gates to Spectators	pg16
Article 30- Signage	pg16
Article 31- Safety and Security Officials	pg16
Article 32- Screening and Searching of Spectators	pg17
Article 33- Expulsion or Refusal of Entry	pg17

Chapter 6: Spectator Management at the Stadium	pg18
Article 34- Distribution of Beverages	pg18
Article 35- Limitation of Spectator Movement	pg18
Article 36- Public Passageways / Stairways	pg18
Article 37- Doors and Gates	pg18
Article 38- Protection of the Field of Play	pg19
Article 39- Venue Operations Centre (VOC)	pg19
Article 40- Political and Religious Action	pg20
Article 41- Provocative Action and Discriminatory Behaviour	pg20
Article 42- Retention of Supporters within the Stadium	pg20
Chapter 7: Accreditation	pg21
Article 43- Accreditation Device	pg21
Chapter 8: Administration	pg22
Article 44- Closing provisions	pg22
Article 45- Enforcement	pg22
Annex A: Counter- terrorism measures	pg23
Annex B: Recommended content of the stadium code of conduct	pg24
Annex C : CAF Accreditation Zones	pg26

Chapter 1: General Provisions

Article 1- Scope of Application

1. These regulations shall apply to all competitions organised for and by CAF and all matches played within the territory of member associations.
2. These regulations shall be the guiding principles upon which all organisational measures intended to ensure safety and security in and around a stadium before, during and after every match in a competition are executed.
3. These regulations do not constitute an exhaustive list of all organisational measures required to be taken by the match organiser. The match organiser shall take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure safety and security at the stadium.
4. These regulations shall be used as a guideline for all international matches authorised by CAF in accordance with FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches.
5. These regulations constitute the minimum safety and security requirements. In the event that a more exhaustive safety and security regime than some or all of the principles established hereinafter is enshrined as a law in countries of member associations, these shall be implemented alongside these regulations and incorporated into the overall safety and security concept for the match.
6. These regulations shall suffice as the barest acceptable minimum standard by CAF irrespective of applicable national legislation.

Article 2- Purpose

1. The purpose of these regulations is to ensure that the basic minimum standard acceptable by CAF is established as it relates to the organisation of CAF and member associations competitions and matches.
2. These regulations also help define the safety and security responsibilities of match organisers before, during and after a match. This includes the responsibility to ensure the safety and security of every user group attending the stadium, and the protection of stadium critical infrastructures and installations.

Article 3 – Definition of Terms

The following definitions in this regulation shall apply:

1. Venue Operation Center (VOC): This is a dedicated operations room where all representatives of safety and security agencies should be co-located. It should be equipped with screens from which all CCTV cameras are closely monitored. It is best located in a secure part of the stadium that has a clear view of the stands and field of play
2. Emergency lighting system: This is an electrical system that sustains lighting in the event of a power failure, it is also located along all exit and evacuation routes, for the purposes of guiding spectators safe exit/entry in the stadium.
3. Public address system: this is a system of microphones, amplifiers, and loudspeakers used to communicate with spectators inside the stadium.
4. Police: the civil law enforcement agency of a state, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of public order during a football match.
5. Public authorities: all state agencies responsible for safety and security matters (police, emergency services and medical services, fire services and all other agencies of government with such authority, etc.).
6. Match organiser: this refers to FIFA, CAF, member association, a club or an entity that is responsible for organising a football match either at home or at a neutral ground.
7. Closed-circuit television system: This is a network of cameras that are fixed at strategic points within the stadium, including entrances, exits, and the stadium bowl, to enable safety and security management to monitor spectators and identify and deal with any incidents or potential problems. It may also be used to make evidential recordings for criminal proceedings.
8. Security personnel: all persons responsible for the provision of security related services eg police officers, private security guards and/or stewards.
9. Steward: This is an individual with the requisite certified training to ensure the safety of spectators and to prevent overcrowding.
10. High risk match: This is a match that has been classified as having the potential for one or more forms of crisis which can either be safety or security related.

Article 4- Appointment of Safety and Security Officials

1. Each member association shall appoint a National Safety and Security Officer.
2. The national safety and security officer shall be responsible for all safety and security related issues in the member association
3. Each club that participates in CAF competitions shall appoint a safety and security officer in accordance with the CAF club licensing regulations.
4. The club safety and security officer shall be responsible for the safety and security related issues of his or her club

3. Safety and security officers i.e Club safety and security officer for all club matches, or the national safety and security officer for an international match, or the CAF safety and security officer when one is appointed shall:
 - a. be responsible for the effective coordination of all safety and security related matters of the match
 - b. keep in close touch with organised supporters groups and familiarise self with their customs and preferences
 - c. Endeavour to compile – in cooperation with the police authorities – a record of all known "risk supporters" to be used when liaising with fellow security officers of other member associations or clubs, travel companies and police authorities (etc.) in connection with both home and away matches the use of such records must be compatible with human rights considerations.

6. National or Club safety and security officers shall as a minimum possess one (1) of the following qualifications:
 - a) a safety and security diploma based on a specific course issued by the member association or by a state recognised institution;
 - b) a "recognition of competence" approved by the member association safety and security commission, which is based on the participation in a specific safety and security course of the member association and at least one (1) year experience in such area.
 - c) Safety and security officers shall have significant experience in matters relating to security coordination and liaison, crowd dynamics and management of safety and security operations at football venues, public order, ticketing, and match organisation.

Article 5- Appointment of CAF Safety and Security Officer:

1. CAF shall from time to time appoint a safety and security officer for high risk matches to assist member association and club in the effective coordination and execution of safety and security operations for the match.
2. Member associations and clubs are obliged by these regulations to give all the needed support and cooperation to the appointed CAF safety and security officer, failure of which shall be considered as a breach of these regulations.

3. The appointed CAF safety and security officer shall work with all safety and security representatives towards ensuring that all arrangements are done in accordance to the CAF safety and security regulations.

Article 6- Relationship with Supporters' Clubs

1. Member associations and clubs shall foster and encourage a good relationship with their organised supporters' clubs (if any) by:
 - a) Encouraging them to develop and maintain close cooperation with the member association or club in question;
 - b) Encouraging them to appoint supporters liaison officers from within their membership to help manage and inform spectators at matches and to accompany parties of supporters travelling to away fixtures;
 - c) Acknowledging their existence as supporters of the member association or clubs
 - d) Giving them preferential treatment in ticket allocation matters;
 - e) Arranging stadium tours, meetings with players and officials, and other similar activities;
 - f) Offering assistance with foreign travel, for effective coordination of organised travel plan including providing contact details of the relevant consulates and embassies;
 - g) Generally keeping them informed of the rules of the game as well as stadium safety and security regulations through newsletters and other suitable means of communication
2. Supporters' clubs shall be required by member associations and clubs to keep a detailed record of all registered members, and ensure good behavioural standards from their members.
3. A supporters' club shall revoke the membership of any member found to have engaged in any form of violent or antisocial behaviour associated with any football match and report same to the national safety and security officer.
4. Member associations and clubs shall insist that their supporters' clubs make every effort to ensure that during organised trips by its respective spectators the availability and consumption of alcohol is subject to the national law of the match organiser and the respective stadium code of conduct. A meeting to discuss this and other related issues must be convened by the supporters club and the club management prior to embarking on the trip.

Chapter 2: Cooperation

Article 7- Cooperation with Public Safety and Security Authorities

1. The match organiser shall ensure that prior to each match, they must notify and consult the relevant public authorities responsible for providing safety and security support. They shall also hold a safety and security meeting to discuss the measures laid down in these regulations and how they shall be implemented.
2. The match organiser and the participating teams shall do all within their power to:
 - a) Enable the public authorities (especially the police), in all the countries involved, to carry out an effective exchange of appropriate cross-border intelligence and information; and
 - b) Prevent potential troublemakers from attending the match by cooperating with all necessary authorities (especially the security agencies).

The match organiser and the participating teams shall cooperate in full.

Article 8- Identification of Persons Responsible for Match Day Safety and Security Operations

1. In addition to the national or club safety and security officer, the match organiser shall identify:
 - a) The responsible police officer and when appointed, the FIFA or CAF safety and security officer with the overall responsibility of safety and security in relation to a match; and
 - b) All other individuals responsible for safety and security including but not limited to private security company, stewards coordinator, medical services, fire services and ticket checkers.

Article 9- Safety & Security Personnel

1. In cooperation with the public authorities, the match organiser shall ensure that there are appropriately deployed safety and security officials taking into account the stadium capacity, the risk assessment for the match and all other factors.
2. Stewards should be deployed to act as first responders and they are to be supported by private security guards and the police when necessary to ensure the safety of the general public and the match participants, within the stadium, as well as its surrounding environs
3. Based on a risk assessment, appropriate policing measures should also be deployed along the routes leading to and from the stadium, training site, airport, and hotel for teams and officials.

Article 10- Spectator Segregation and Crowd Management

1. There shall be a stadium safety and security meeting before every match and this meeting shall consist of the match organiser, safety and security officer, police chief, stewards manager, private security manager, emergency services representatives and all others that will have a role to play in the safety and security operations for the match.
2. The stadium safety and security meeting shall deliberate on all matters relating to the match safety and security from the airport security protocol, teams transit movements, hotel safety and security, stadium safety and security and post-match safety and security plan.
3. For a match where spectators are segregated, a segregation strategy shall be drawn up by the match organiser in consultation with the safety and security officer and the chief police officer . If necessary, this strategy will also include a parking strategy for the different groups of supporters.
4. The end-of-match crowd dispersal strategy shall be discussed at the stadium safety and security meeting before the match.
5. The stadium security arrangements and procedures to be implemented
 - i. shall incorporate the search regime that will be put in place,
 - ii. segregation strategy; and
 - iii. the end-of-match crowd dispersal strategy.

Article 11- Medical

1. The match organiser shall ensure that first-aid treatment is made available in the stadium for spectators. The first-aid treatment shall be performed by qualified medical personnel approved by the relevant public authorities (e.g. medical centres, medical authorities, hospitals).
2. Every stadium must ensure that appropriate and qualified medical and first aid provisions are available for all spectators, including VIPs/VVIPs, in addition to the medical facilities set aside for players and officials.
3. In order to assess the level of requirement, the event organiser should commission a medical risk assessment from a competent person(s) or organisation. Medical provisions must comply with the relevant national legislation for the provision of medical services at large public gatherings/sporting events.
4. For further advice and guidance, stadium management should refer to the following FIFA publications:
 - a) *Medical Assessment and Research Centre (F-MARC) – Football Emergency Medicine Manual.*
 - b) *Football Stadiums – Technical Recommendations and Requirements.*

Chapter 3: Safety Considerations

Article 12- Stadium Certification

1. The match organiser shall ensure that the stadium has been inspected by the respective competent public authorities and is certified fit for use through the issuance of a safety certificate issued by the appropriate authority.
2. The certificate shall confirm at least the following information:
3. The safety status of the following: fire, electrical and structural condition of the stadium;
 - a) Compliance statement regarding the safety conditions of the stadium by the competent civil authority; and
 - b) Approval of the entire stadium capacity (following the procedure set out in Art. 13).
4. The certificate must be issued by the competent public authority and must be reviewed annually.
5. The match organiser shall ensure that a safety and security inspection of the stadium is undertaken prior to the match. All safety and security personnel shall be at their designated positions in accordance with the official countdown during the inspection, following a briefing from the safety & security officer i.e Club safety and security officer for all club matches, or the national safety and security officer for an international match, or the CAF safety and security officer when one is appointed.

Article 13 – Stadium Maximum Safe Capacity

1. Understanding the basics in assessing the maximum safe capacity of a stadium is crucial to establishing a safe and secure environment. Overcrowded stadia continue to contribute to serious injuries and fatalities, which CAF finds unacceptable.
2. When calculating the maximum safe capacity of a stadium, each section of the stadium must be considered separately.
3. The following calculations applies to calculating the maximum safe capacity of an all-seated stadium:
 - a) **Holding capacity:** This is the number of people that can be safely accommodated within the stadium and is determined by the actual number of seats, less any that cannot be used as they:
 - i. Have a restricted view or are obstructed by objects or people, such as camera positions, advertising boards or railings

- ii. are damaged or missing, are unavailable for use, for example because they are being used by security staff or form part of a segregation plan.
- b) **Entry capacity:** The entry capacity is the number of people that can pass through the turnstiles and/or other controlled entry points within a period of one hour. The main factors affecting the rate of entry are:
- i. The number and dispersal of turnstiles/entry points
 - ii. the adequacy of directional information and communications and the familiarity of the spectators with the stadium layout
 - iii. the division of entry categories, including special requirements such as disabled access
 - iv. the design, type and condition of turnstiles/entry points
 - v. the level of searching required.
- c) **Exit capacity:** This is the number of people that can safely exit from the viewing area under normal conditions, within a reasonable timeframe, not to exceed ten minutes. Factors that can affect this timing are as follows:
- i. the number, size and dispersal of exit gates
 - ii. the adequacy of directional information and communications and the familiarity of the spectators with the stadium layout
 - iii. the width and distribution of stairways, escalators, and gangways, choke points and obstructions.
- d) **Emergency evacuation capacity:** This is determined by the emergency evacuation time, based on the level of risk and the available emergency evacuation routes to places of safety and/or places of reasonable safety. For example, if the risk of fire is high due to the construction of the stadium, the evacuation time should be reduced. It can also be described as the number of people that can safely negotiate the emergency evacuation routes and reach a place of safety or reasonable safety within a predetermined emergency evacuation time. The calculation should not include the playing area as a place of reasonable safety (although it may be used as such in some circumstances).
- e) **Final maximum safe capacity:** Having established all the above figures, the final maximum safe capacity of a section of a stadium will be determined by whichever is the lowest figure for A, B, C or D above. Once all the sections of the stadium have been considered, including sky boxes, hospitality suites and VIP/VVIP areas, the total maximum safe capacity of the stadium can then be established.

Article 14 - Firearms Use / Control

1. The use of firearms inside the stadium is strictly prohibited. Firearms must not be allowed into the stadium by spectators and other stadium users.
2. Security personnel are also not permitted to bring firearms into the stadium.
3. The chief of police and appointed CAF safety and security officer shall after consultation with the stadium safety and security team give consideration to close protection officers assigned to heads of governments or their representatives to access the stadium with concealed weapons. This must also be after carrying out a risk analysis of the situation on ground by the stadium safety and security team.

Chapter 4: Ticketing

Article 15- Ticket sales

1. All tickets to be produced for a match must not be more than the maximum safe capacity of the stadium for the match. Hence, match organisers must ensure that tickets production does not exceed the number of the stadium maximum safe capacity.
2. Spectators' entry into the stadium shall be granted on the basis of ticket presentation by the spectator. It is forbidden under this regulation for spectators to be allowed to access the stadium without tickets. All spectators must present the valid match ticket before they can be granted access into the stadium. No access shall be granted to spectators without the use of tickets.
3. There shall be no ticket sales within and around the stadium on match day. Ticket sales shall be strictly prohibited to be sold around the stadium vicinity on match day.

Article 16- Ticket allocation

1. Each participating team to which match tickets are allocated is responsible for ensuring that these tickets are allocated only to their own supporters.
2. When a match is played at a neutral venue, the match organiser is responsible for ensuring that supporters from different teams are allocated different seating areas of the stadium to ensure segregation.
3. Match organisers and participating teams shall ensure that their allocated tickets are free from any black market activity and that they are not utilised and exploited by unauthorised individuals or agencies.

Article 17- Ticket-Holder Details

1. The match organiser and participating teams upon distributing allocated match tickets shall ensure that:
 - a) Spectators' personal identification is required to purchase match tickets ; and
 - b) Tickets are not to be distributed through other sources with no control over their distribution.
2. Match organisers and participating teams that distribute tickets shall keep records of ticket sales and number of spectators that attended the match. This information may be requested by CAF officials .
3. All such personal information, as well as any information gathered regarding supporters travelling without match tickets or believed to be doing so, shall be made available, if required, to the public authorities in the country where the match is being staged or in countries through which supporters will travel en route to the match, as well as to the CAF general secretariat

Article 18- Ticket Allocation Strategy

1. In consultation with the police and/or other public authorities, the match organiser shall ensure that the tickets are allocated in such a way as to ensure optimum segregation of the different groups of supporters, bearing in mind that, for a match played at a neutral venue, there could be three (3) groups of spectators.
2. As part of the segregation arrangements, prospective spectators shall be informed:
 - a. of the stadium sector(s) for which they are allowed to purchase tickets;
 - b. and that if they are identified in the wrong sector they may be moved to a preferred sector, as may be decided by the safety & security officer, police and/or other public authorities.
3. Once the ticket allocation strategy has been agreed with the police and/or other public authorities and tickets have been distributed accordingly, no considerations of any kind will be taken into account to alter the strategy, unless the segregation of supporters requires some tickets to be withheld from sale for a given sector.

Article 19- Black Market and Anti-Counterfeit Measures

1. The match organiser shall, discuss with the police and/or other public security agencies what action to take against black-market ticket-sellers particularly bearing in mind that such activities can jeopardise the segregation strategy.
2. Such action may include limiting the number of tickets sold per person.
3. The most sophisticated anti-counterfeit measures shall be incorporated into match tickets, and all security personnel on duty in and around the stadium shall be familiar with these measures, to facilitate the rapid identification of counterfeit tickets.
4. As soon as the match organiser becomes aware that counterfeit tickets may be in circulation, it shall contact the police and/or other public authorities to agree on a strategy for dealing with the problem.

Article 20- Ticket Quotas and Prices

1. The ticket quotas for participating teams shall be distributed upon the instruction of the CAF with reference to any relevant competition regulations.
2. Even if the segregated area of the stadium for visiting supporters has more seats than number of tickets granted to the visiting participating team, all places in the segregated area shall be made available to the visiting team to serve as a buffer zone.
3. Unless the participating teams agree otherwise (and approved by the CAF), the price of

tickets for supporters of the visiting participating team shall not exceed the price paid for tickets of a comparable category that are sold to supporters of the home participating team.

Article 21- Stamping of Tickets

1. Where the match organiser allocates five percent (5%) or more of the total number of tickets purchased by any party (e.g. the visiting participating team), the match organiser shall stamp on the face of the tickets to facilitate the quick identification of the distributor and to assist the segregation process.
2. It is recommended that a separate gate be used for stamped ticket holders entry as this will avoid the mixing up of spectators from both teams.

Article 22- Information on Tickets

1. Tickets shall provide holders with all the information they may need (e.g. the names of the competition, participating teams and stadium, the date, terms and conditions, prohibited items, price of ticket, kick-off time and responsibilities of ticket holders).
2. Tickets shall include gate numbers, sector numbers, seat numbering, serial numbering, gate opening time and shall only include competition marks and or marks of licensees which are part of the ticket template designed and approved by the CAF.

Article 23- Match Information

1. Match information shall be produced and distributed to spectators by the match organiser with the ticket and/or at the stadium information points as well as through local media, social media, official websites of the team / member association etc:
 - a) Stadium opening time;
 - b) Stadium map and location of viewing sectors (A, B, C or as appropriate);
 - c) Stadium regulations or code of conduct, including the prohibited items list and offensive articles as well as the procedure for searching spectators.
2. Guidelines for a stadium code of conduct can be found in **Annex A**.

Article 24- Ticket Counting System

1. Each match organiser shall put in place a system that records the number of spectators that have entered the stadium and are present in the stadium.
2. The rate of flow and numbers of spectators inside the stadium shall be regularly updated at every five (5) minutes from the time the stadium gates are open until kick-off plus sixty (+60) minutes. This information shall be provided to the VOC, CAF safety and security officer, CAF general coordinator and/or CAF match commissioner.

3. For stadia that have more than one match being played on the same day, entry monitoring shall be maintained until kick-off plus sixty (+60) minutes of the last game. The counting system shall take into account the spectators in hospitality facilities within the stadium.

Chapter 5: Visiting Teams & Supporters

Article 25- Safety of the Visiting Team

1. The hosting country needs to undertake a risk assessment with the visiting team's authorities to understand what kind of risks they may bring with them visiting team officials are advised to undertake a risk assessment with their relevant authorities in their country before departing to another country for their match.
2. The match organiser shall coordinate with the local police to ensure the safety and security of the visiting team supporters in relation to the provision of security at their designated hotel, provision of police protection for their movement from their arrival till departures.

Article 26- Segregation of Spectators

1. The segregation of the different groups of supporters shall begin as far from the stadium as possible, to safeguard against the undesirable mixing of the various groups in the stadium approaches or turnstile areas especially in cases of rivalry between teams supporters.
2. Separate car and bus parks, preferably on different sides of the stadium and as near as possible to their respective viewing sectors, shall be provided.

Article 27- Information for Spectators

1. The match organiser shall ensure that spectators are made aware before the match by public announcements through all available mediums i.e radio, national television, social media, official website etc about all prohibited items and behaviours and the safety and security measures and controls that shall be enforced on match day.
2. The match organiser shall remind spectators of the importance of not attempting to take prohibited items or substances into the stadium, of the need to behave in a sporting and reasonably restrained manner, and of the potentially serious consequences i. e (payment of fines, placement of bans and ordering of play under closed doors as well as banishment from home ground) any breach of these obligations could have for the players, teams and supporters.

Article 28- Presence of Safety and Security Personnel

1. All safety and security personnel, first-aiders, medical service and fire service personnel, and public address announcer(s) shall be in their allocated positions in and around the stadium in one hour before the opening of the stadium gates to the public as per the official count down. They must all be briefed before taking their position
2. Safety and security personnel, first-aiders, medical and fire service personnel, and public address announcer(s) shall remain in their allocated positions in and around the stadium for the entire time that spectators are in the stadium until they have dispersed, in accordance with the instructions of the stadium safety and security officer and relevant service commanders (police, fire, medical).

Article 29- Opening of the Stadium Gates to Spectators

1. The stadium gates shall be opened to spectators on match days at -3hrs to kick-off. Alternatively, the match organiser in consultation with the CAF match commissioner or CAF general coordinator, with the safety and security officer i.e Club safety and security officer for all club matches, or the national safety and security officer for an international match, or the CAF safety and security officer when one is appointed. and the chief police officer, can decide at what time the stadium gates should be opened to spectators, taking into account the following criteria:
 - a) Anticipated number of spectators;
 - b) Expected time of arrival at the stadium of the different groups of spectators;
 - c) Entertainment in the stadium (entertainment on the playing field, refreshment possibilities, etc.);
 - d) Space available outside the stadium;
 - e) Possibility for entertainment outside the stadium;
 - f) Segregation strategy outside the stadium.
 - g) Entry capacity (calculated based on 1 hour)
 - h) search regime

Article 30- Signage

1. The match organiser shall ensure the provision of clear and adequate signage within and around the stadium to guide spectators and other stadium users. Where the ticketing system is colour-coded to represent the respective sector layout, appropriate colours shall be displayed on all signs guiding the spectators to the various sectors of the stadium.

Article 31- Safety and security officials

1. All access control shall be managed by competently trained and certified security officials. Turnstiles, entry points, exit doors and gates shall be operational and managed by these security officials which may include private security guards, stewards and police depending on the adopted security structure.

2. Adequate security personnel shall be made available at all entry points of the stadium, at the turnstiles, and throughout the interior of the stadium. The stadium safety and security officer and chief police officer will determine the placement of the security personnel to ensure all critical positions are managed.
3. Sufficient and properly trained stewards shall be on duty within the stadium to ensure that spectators are directed to their seats efficiently and smoothly without any delay and confusion.
4. All security personnel must be familiar with the layout of the stadium and in particular its safety, emergency and evacuation procedures

Article 32- Screening and Searching of Spectators

1. Spectators shall be initially screened by security personnel at the outer perimeter fence or at the outer cordon created by security personnel in venues which do not have an outer perimeter fence. This is to ensure that only ticket-holders can access the last mile leading to the turnstiles, and to make the first checks to prevent the passage of prohibited objects/substances into the stadium.
2. Final screening and searches shall be carried out by security personnel outside the turnstile entrances to ensure that:
 - a. spectators enter the correct part of the stadium
 - b. spectators do not bring any prohibited objects/substances into the stadium that are likely to be used in acts of violence, including alcohol, pyrotechnics and fireworks of any kind.
3. Match organisers should ensure that access is denied to known or potential risk supporters or persons who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
4. Each spectator is subject to screening and searching conducted by a member of the security personnel of the same gender and the search procedure should be conducted in a friendly and professional manner. The recruitment and training of sufficient women as search stewards is encouraged as well as the need to assess the demographics of the crowd as an important element in planning the right ratio of searchers.

Article 33- Expulsion or Refusal of Entry

1. The match organiser shall cooperate with the police to ensure that any person that has been refused entry to the stadium for any reason, or who has been expelled from the stadium, is not admitted or re-admitted thereafter, and that the person in question is kept away from the stadium during the match, at least until all spectators have dispersed.

Chapter 6: Spectator management at the Stadium

Article 34- Distribution of Beverages

1. The match organiser shall ensure that there shall be no consumption, public sale or distribution of alcohol within the stadium or its private environment, if it is prohibited by national law.
2. All drinks which are sold or distributed shall be dispensed in paper or open plastic cups which cannot be used in a dangerous manner.
3. There shall be prohibition for the sales and distribution of beverages and water in cans, plastic bottles and glass bottles. No covered bottle, glass cups and canned liquids should be allowed to be taken to the stands by general spectators and VIP alike.

Article 35- Limitation of Spectator Movement

1. The match organiser shall take measures and appropriate procedures to ensure that spectators cannot move from one sector to another in the stadium.
2. In the event there is more than one group of spectators in a particular sector which operationally can't be avoided, a division shall be maintained between the spectators by means of either of the following or the combination of both i.e the use of security guards as a human barrier between the opposing supporters, or by the creation of a "buffer zone" kept free of spectators and occupied only by safety and security personnel.

Article 36- Public Passageways/Stairways

1. The match organiser shall take measures to ensure that all public passageways, corridors, stairs, doors, gates and emergency exit routes which could impede the free flow of spectators are kept free of any obstructions at all times from when the gates are opened. Spectators are also not to be allowed to stand or sit on the stairways and gangways within the stadium

Article 37- Doors and Gates

1. The match organiser shall take measures to ensure that: all exit doors and gates in the stadium, and all gates leading from the spectator areas into the playing area, remain unlocked at all times when spectators are in the stadium.
2. Each of these doors and gates should be attended at all times by a specially appointed and briefed security guard to prevent abuse and ensure immediate escape routes in the event of an emergency evacuation. Match organisers and the appointed safety and security officer should ensure that none of these doors or gates are locked with a key under any circumstances.

Article 38- Protection of the Field of Play

1. The match organiser shall ensure that participating players, participating officials and match officials are protected against the intrusion of spectators into the playing area. This may be accomplished in various ways, subject but not limited to the use of one (1) or more of the following measures, depending on the specific circumstances:
 - a) The presence of security personnel in or around the playing area;
 - b) a seating configuration which situates front-row spectators at a height above the arena which would render intrusion into the playing area improbable, if not impossible;
 - c) Surmountable barriers or fences with emergency gates to the field, which may either be mounted permanently or affixed in such a way that they may be removed whenever their use is deemed unnecessary for any particular match.
2. Whichever form of protection against intrusion is used, it shall incorporate adequate means for spectators to escape into the playing area in an emergency evacuation situation.
3. The type of protection adopted against intrusion shall be approved by the public authorities and shall not represent a danger to spectators in anyway especially in the event of panic or an emergency evacuation. i.e all emergency gates to the pitch should not be locked with padlocks or any key once the stadium gates have been opened.

Article 39- Venue Operations Centre (VOC)

1. A match organiser must ensure that there exists a venue operations centre strategically positioned with a clear view of the stadium bowl. It should be big enough to accommodate all safety and security representatives with operational command responsibility for safety and security services on match day.
2. The following operational heads shall be in the VOC, Safety and security officer, police, fire service, stewards coordinator, private security guards coordinator, emergency service representatives, medical representatives and other agencies having a role on the safety and security operations on the match day.
3. The VOC should have the detailed stadium plan, emergency evacuation plan, cctv monitors, landline, fire / electrical alarm system monitors, spectators attendance recording system, list of prohibited items etc.
4. The stadium closed-circuit television system should be located in the VOC and used by the safety and security officer i.e Club safety and security officer for all club matches, or the national safety and security officer for an international match, or the CAF safety and security officer when one is appointed and chief police officer to monitor spectators and all approaches and entrances (entry points), as well as all viewing areas within the stadium.
5. The system shall be managed and controlled from the VOC by a CCTV operator who is supervised by the safety and security officer or the chief police officer.

Article 40- Political and Religious Action

1. The promotion or announcement, by any means, of political or religious messages or of any other political or religious actions inside or in the immediate vicinity of the stadium is strictly prohibited before, during and after the match.
2. The display of political or religious banners including political or religious symbols, pictures and items inside or in the immediate vicinity of the stadium is strictly prohibited before, during and after the match.
3. Any observed breach of the above shall be sanctioned by the payment of fine to be determined by the Disciplinary Board of CAF

Article 41- Provocative Action and Discriminatory Behaviour

1. The match organiser, together with the safety and security officer and the chief police officer or stadium safety and security officer, shall prevent any provocative action being taken by spectators inside or in the immediate vicinity of the stadium (e.g. unacceptable levels of verbal provocation from spectators towards players, officials or opposing fans, display of provocative banners or flags, discriminatory behaviour such as sexism, racism, homophobia, ageism, disablism etc.).
2. Should such action arise, the match organiser together with any anti-discriminatory officer for this purpose, the safety and security officer and the chief police officer shall inform the match commissioner or general coordinator of planned intervention over the public address system or outright removal of the offensive material.
3. Stewards/ security guards shall draw the attention of the police to any serious acts of misconduct, including discriminatory insults; so that offenders may be removed from the stadium should the Stadium safety and security team so decide.

Article 42- Retention of Supporters within the Stadium

1. Under exceptional circumstances, the chief police officer or stadium safety and security officer decides that, for safety or security reasons, a group of supporters should be retained within the stadium for a period of time while other supporters disperse, the following principles shall be observed:
 - a) The decision to retain a group of supporters shall be announced before the end of the match over the public address system in the language of the supporter group concerned;
 - b) the announcement shall be repeated shortly before the end of the match;
 - c) the match organiser shall ensure that, during this period of retention, the retained supporters have access to refreshments and sanitary facilities;
 - d) If possible, the retained supporters shall be entertained (e.g. music, video scoreboard), to help the waiting time pass more quickly and keep them calm; and
 - e) They shall be informed regularly of how much longer they may have to wait before being allowed to leave the stadium.

Chapter 7: Accreditation

Article 43- Accreditation Device

1. This is an access device of a physical item issued by CAF or match organiser to grant access to holders to designated zones within the stadium or access controlled area) or part thereof).
2. An accreditation device is only meant for those persons with specific work function in the stadium or access controlled area it is to be issued to people with specific functions.
3. All holders are required to wear their respective accreditation at all times as no unauthorized persons shall be allowed to access designated areas without an accreditation.
4. The relevant competition regulations and competition operations manual may provide for the issuance of an accreditation device.
5. An accreditation device does not permit the individual to watch a match as a spectator or to occupy any seat in the stadium.
6. Match organisers in conjunction with host country security agencies shall ensure that a background/criminal check is carried out on every individual before the issuing them with an accreditation device.
7. Provision shall be made for the withdrawal (on a temporary or permanent basis) of accreditation by the safety and security officer if the holder is acting in a manner that may prejudice the safety and security of others, a criminal act has been committed or suspected to have been committed by the holder, the holder's actions are prejudicing the smooth running of the event or the holder has breached the stadium code of conduct.
8. During CAF tournaments all safety and security operatives, whether public or private, shall be accredited. However, for a one off match, subject to the agreed safety and security concept and approved accreditation plans, identity cards held by members of the police and other official agencies (including fire and ambulance services) that allow them to carry out operational tasks at the stadium shall also be regarded as valid permits provided that:
 - a. a comprehensive list of all assigned officers is submitted by relevant service commanders to the safety and security officer, and
 - b. a controlled check in process is established which ascertains the said members are assigned to the stadium for the match and are in uniform that is clearly identifiable.

9. For CAF events, all stadiums shall be allocated specific zones, which shall be secured with appropriate access control measures through the use of accreditation. This is to ensure that restricted areas are kept secure and that only persons with valid permits will be allowed access. Stewards and/or police or other appropriate security staff will be required to control access to specific zones and areas to prevent unauthorized access.
10. It is essential that the stadium security officer contributes to, and if possible takes the lead in, developing the stadium zoning plan. Basic guidance on stadium zones and areas at CAF events is contained in **Annex C**.

Chapter 8: Administration

Article 44- Closing Provisions

1. The CAF General Secretariat is entrusted with the operational management of this regulation and is therefore entitled to make decisions and adopt the detailed provisions necessary for implementing these regulations.

Article 45-Enforcement

These Regulations were ratified by the CAF Executive Committee on 10 October 2019 and came into force immediately.

For the CAF Executive Committee



Ahmad AHMAD
President



Hajji Mouad
General Secretary

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ANNEX A: Counter-terrorism measures

Counter-terrorism

The nature of terrorism is constantly evolving and can be manifested in different ways such as physical, threats and mere scheme to instigate fear and intimidation. Matters of counter-terrorism are the responsibility of relevant national authorities as part of an overall national security strategy, while specific advice relating to terrorist threats are to be communicated to CAF by the relevant national authorities before any CAF event.

The match organiser shall ensure that the stadium is guarded against intrusion by any unauthorised individual from one (1) day before the match and for CAF tournaments a minimum of fourteen (14) days before the first game in the venue; and a thorough security check of the stadium (to search for unauthorised persons or prohibited objects/substances) is carried out before any user group, including staff, is admitted inside the stadium on match day.

The stadium safety and security team at best should encourage the adoption of a low level search regime and a clear awareness policies on the part of staff to promote the culture of vigilance of all staff members including cleaning, maintenance, ground staff and contract staff. This is an effective way of promoting detection and deterrence as they are conversant with their various work areas and can easily identify strange items. Background checks should be undertaken on all staff, including casual event staff.

A comprehensive stadium search should be conducted by relevant authorities' especially before or on match days and these searches can also cover the following periods:

- a) Before a stadium is handed over for a CAF event and accreditation being enforced.
- b) Before any official training taking place at the stadium.
- c) match day search

Staff should be encouraged to report strange items, suspicious people especially when they are unknown in the event there is a high risk during a match or an event. Follow the HOTS protocol: consider whether an item is hidden, obvious, typical or suspicious. A more thorough search regime may be introduced by the relevant authorities based on the risk level that has been assessed.

A search plan should include the following instructions:

- a) Do not touch or attempt to move any suspected items.
- b) Relocate everyone to a safe distance and out of line of sight.
- c) Inform the VOC immediately.
- d) Ensure that others are prevented from approaching the suspected item.
- e) Be calm in notifying staff, officials, players, VIPs/VVIPs and spectators who are in the area.
- f) Do not use hand-held radios or mobile phones near the suspected item, ensure you remaining out of line of sight and behind hard cover.

Stadium search process

Depending on the threat level, once a stadium search regime has been completed all persons entering the stadium thereafter should be subjected to a search regime and anyone refusing to be searched should be denied entry to the stadium. There are no exceptions to this rule except when bubble-to bubble arrangements are in place for players and officials to be searched before leaving their hotels. Ensure that whoever found the item or witnessed the incident remains on hand to brief the police.

The search staff should be fully briefed on their powers, and specifically on what they are searching for, although the searching of stadiums is mostly handled by a specialist unit in the police of the host country. It is also advised that the search area should be spacious with enough space to carry out the search. Also ensure there are waste bins by the search area to easily dispose of prohibited items and tables for people to set their bags on for search.

There should be considerations for adequate number of both male and female staff to carry out the searches as well as sufficient search facilities to handle the expected attendance within 60mins. In the event there is a car park within the outer perimeter of the stadium being used, all cars entering the car park must be searched.

Vehicles of VIPs/VVIPs, players and officials should be searched daily and, where possible, guarded to prevent any interference. When transporting VIPs/VVIPs, players and officials to the stadium, a bubble to bubble arrangement should be in place so vehicles are fully searched prior to passengers boarding the vehicle and escorted to the stadium by police so as to avoid them having to be searched on entry to the stadium.

ANNEX B: Recommended content of the stadium code of conduct

For all CAF tournaments and competitions, a formal stadium code of conduct shall be established between CAF, the host nation, the relevant local authority and the stadium authority. The stadium code of conduct shall contain provisions that help to reduce the risk of any spectator behaviour that may threaten safety, security or good order within and around the stadium. If these provisions are breached, the offender(s) shall be punished in accordance with the host nation's laws and subject to ejection and/or banned from stadiums. Local laws, customs and past spectator behaviour should be used to inform the preparation of the stadium code of conduct which should include, at least, the following:

1. Entry to the Stadium

This section describes the conditions of entry into the stadium by visitors and accredited persons. It should include a requirement to produce a valid ticket or accreditation and, where requested, proof of identity. Furthermore, stadium visitors and accredited persons shall submit to searches and agree that access is limited to those areas of the stadium as specified on the ticket or accreditation.

2. Prohibited items

This section deals with all items that stadium visitors and accredited persons are not permitted to use, possess, hold or bring into the stadium. Prohibited items are herein grouped into the following categories:

- a) Any item that could be used as a weapon, cause damage and/or injury or be used as a projectile.
- b) Illegal substances, not just limited to narcotics.
- c) Items of a discriminatory (i.e sexist, racist, homophobic, ageist, disablist, xenophobic etc), charitable, or ideological nature, or items that could detract from the sporting focus.
- d) Animals, except those used for the purpose of assisting people with disabilities or impairments.
- e) Large, unwieldy objects that cannot be stowed under a seat.
- f) Any item that could distract the players and/or officials, including laser pointers and items that produce excessive volumes of noise eg powered speakers.
- g) Promotional or commercial materials, political and religious banners or other materials.
- h) Recording devices or cameras of any kind other than those for personal use.
- i) Any other object that could compromise public safety and security and/or harm the reputation of the event.
- j) Any items that could restrict the view of other spectators.
- k) Items that increase the risk of fire or are harmful to health. i.e fireworks, pyrotechnics, smoke bombs, lasers etc.

3. Common sense conduct inside the stadium

This section sets out the required standard of behaviour of stadium visitors and accredited persons whilst inside the stadium.

Ticket and accreditation holders shall:

- a) Conduct themselves in a manner that is not offensive to, endangers the safety of, hinders or harasses others.
- b) Only occupy seats and hospitality facilities as indicated on the ticket.
- c) Not cause obstructions or restrict the circulation of people or vehicles.
- d) Not drop litter.
- e) Smoke only in designated areas.
- f) Not enter the field of play or other restricted areas, unless authorised.
- g) Not obstruct the view of others.
- h) Not throw any objects or substances at others or on to the field of play.
- i) Not cause fire or the risk of fire or use pyrotechnics of any kind.
- j) Not act in a manner that could cause offence to others, including but not restricted to acts of sexism, racism, homophobia and other forms of discrimination.
- k) Not act in a manner that could detract from the sporting event.
- l) Not sell goods or tickets to others unless authorised to do so.

- m) Not create any threat to safety or life, or harm themselves or others.
- n) Not climb on or over any structures not intended for general use.
- o) Unless authorised to do so, not record, photograph, transmit or disseminate any sound, image, description or result of any activity within the Stadium for commercial use.
- p) Not act in a manner that could distract or harm the players or officials.
- q) Not engage in any activity any other activities considered harmful/prohibited by the event organizer.

This list is not exhaustive.

Annex C: CAF Accreditation Zones

Stadiums used during CAF matches / competitions are designated nine zones, which are designed to control access to restricted areas and areas of work for those with accreditation. The designated zones will be indicated on accreditation passes. Only persons with the correct accreditation showing a designated zone number may be allowed to enter that zone.

On match days, supplementary accreditation devices (SADs) may be deployed to further restrict access to key zones such as zones 1 and 2. It is recommended that signs be put up at all entry points on MD-1 of the various stadium zones showing which passes are valid for entry.

Accreditation zones

Zones	Description	Areas
1	Field of Play	Pitch, Tunnel Access, Sub. Benches, 4 th Official Bench, Photographers Pitch Position & Broadcasting Pitch Positions
2	Public\Competition Area	Dressing Rooms, Referees Room, Medical Room, CAF Offices, Doping Control Room & Corridors
3	Public Areas	Public Toilet, Public Point of Sale, First Aid, Commercial and Host Cities Displays, Police, Stewarding, Emergency Medical, Ceremonies Areas & Volunteer Centre
4	Operation Areas	CAF Offices, LOC Offices, CAF Storage & Venue Operation Centre
5	VIP Area	VIP/VVIP Hospitality Area
6	Media Tribune	Media Tribune Seats, Commentary Positions , Mixed Zone & Press Conference
7	Media Centre	Media Working Area, Media Catering Area, Photographers & Media Services
8	Broadcast Area	Camera Platforms, Flash Interview Area, Announce Platforms & VIP Interview
9	Hospitality Area	Commercial Hospitality, Commercial Affiliates & Hospitality Lounges



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