

The Counter-Terrorism Measures for International Sports Events in Korea

한국의 국제스포츠 행사에 대한 대 테러 전략

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<요 약>

Recently, alarmed by the frequent international terrorism or safety accidents, the host countries of world sports events are focusing on security activities for the sake of the participants, facilities, events and competitions. They are alarmed because in case any happenings like international terrorism or safety accident, the contest itself can be criticized to be a failure as much as the international reliability of the host nation may well crash. We can see that any failure in coping with terrorism or safety matters can lead to a nation-wise crisis in the case of Indonesia where the October 12th of 2002 terrorist bomb attack in Bali damaged the image of the nation followed by the similar case in Philippine (Oct. 20th, 2002) where the same terrorist attack dramatically scared away the tourists to the nation.

Korea is scheduled to hold the World Championship in Athletics in Daegu Metropolitan City in 2011. Also, it is slated to host various world sports events such as Yeosu International Exposition and Incheon Asian Games.

In these contexts, this study analyzes counter-terrorism cases related with the recent international sports events that have been organized in a variety of manners in the era of globalization. This study aims to show alternatives for the safety

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management in these events. In other words, it is focusing on giving directions to the safety policies of the nation -which may become the future hub of north-east Asia and the world - for more perfect guard and defense, and counter-terrorism activities in all the conferences, sports events and international festivals where any private defense and guard companies are allowed to cooperate with the police force or public security agencies.

Key Word : International Sports Events, Safety Management, Terror, Security,
Case Study

I. Introduction

Since the collapse of the world order defined as the cold war, the terrorism has become a daily event in the international society attributed to a variety of disputes such as territorial conflicts from ethnic religions, the world struggling to come up with measures against terrorism.

Asia Pacific regions are outstanding in its strategic importance by the existence of U. S., Japan, China, Russia, etc, as well as in its economic dynamics, especially the Korean peninsula, the area of vital strategic importance, supposedly being put under considerable influences regarding its diplomatic standings in relations with its neighbours.

What each nations in the world share in their efforts to fight against terrorism may come down to legislating against terrorism, organizing an exclusive institution for anti-terrorism, specializing the anti-terrorism agents and enhancing the security clearances at the airport(Jang, 2006: 89). Similarly, if late, Korea also needs to climb on the bandwagon by making a law to isolate the terrorism and establishing a special anti-terrorism institution, finally enhancing its counter-terrorism measures including to prevent, crackdown and research the terrorism and to promote campaigns against it.

Today, the rapid advance of scientific technologies has brought about fundamental changes to the types and levels of terrorism while the war against the world more than one thousand small and big terrorists and crime organizations has already begun.

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lead to a nation-wise crisis in the case of Indonesia where the October 12th of 2002 terrorist bomb attack in Bali damaged the image of the nation followed by the similar case in Philippine(Oct. 20th, 2002) where the same terrorist attack dramatically scared away the tourists to the nation(Cho, 2003 : 139).

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II. Theoretical Background

1. Concepts and Characteristics of International Sports Events

1) The concepts of International Sports Events

International sports events are defined differently in terms of the situations and users into international physical contest, international sports competitions (games), world sports festivals and so on.

Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs of South Korea divides the international events largely into international conferences and international events that include sports competitions. Meanwhile, in the academic circle and business practices, the term, 'international conference' embraces those meanings of customary international meetings and events(Cho, 2003: 125). Ritchie categorized the hallmark events into 7 types and suggested

large sports events are also one of them (Ritchie & Atken, 1984: 7-25). Sports events can be defined as events centering on different sports games, comprising those sports competitions like Olympics and World Cup and including other subsidiary cultural events. Therefore, the sports event is differentiated from other terms in the point that the subject will be a particular sports event, a special event, and that the major motive of the participants is to take a part in or watch the games(Cho, 2000: 297). Lee(2004: 10) defines the sports event as 'an event composed of mixed sports with a single or multiple competitive games'.

From the above definitions of sports event, the international sports event could be defined as "the event hosted at regular or odd intervals by an international sports institution or athletics specialist body of the hosting country, where the sports delegations from more than 2 countries have bona-fide competitions and build their inter-comradeships, followed by additional different cultural events to be attended or watched by spectators"(Ju, 2006: 11).

The security measures for the international events as a part of safety management activities assumes its importance in the following senses.

First, maintaining the security for the international events is by far the greatest service. Even the international conferences or sports beneficial to every people in the hosting country should give the highest priority to the basic human being's desire for safety to be free from the threats to their lives including terrors, accidents, wars, diseases and disorder.

Second, hosting the event in a safe manner will contribute to the improvement of relations between countries, eventually making a crucial progress for the world peace and union of mankind.

Third, leading a safe event will provide an opportunity for recovery of economic crisis and stabilization of the economy. Successful hosting of the international events has an uncountable effect to drive the integration of economic chances and people's union.

Finally, it will play a major role in raising the national prestige by safeguarding the present top officials, reporters and tourists, and by keeping

order of the event(Kim, 2004: 76).

2) Characteristics of International Sports Events

There are distinctive features in the international sports event that separate it from other events. First, it involves a large number of unspecified crowd, which is unique to the international sports where tens of thousands of people gather in the limited space, the playing field, although a mass of public can be found also in a political campaign or religious gathering and other seasonal festivals. Second, brings together the cheering brigades, tourists, press corps, VIPs, etc. The international sports event of modern world is likely more of an economic factor where people try to exploit its economic opportunities and the hosting country tries its best to gain the financial benefits by attracting more tourists and cheering brigades. In other words, what determines whether the event was a success or failure is not the performance of the players but the economic gains from the event. Third, in the international sports event, a comprehensive safety measure is emerging for the security department because the players' villages are synchronize with the sports fields, which spreads the safeguard zones and different games are concurrent in different places. Fourth, there are different many countries participating. Therefore, it is highly expected that tensions may arise not only between the competing squads and cheering parties - from those nations confronted each other by their own political, religious, cultural and ideological philosophies, etc. - also inside the hosting nation(Cho, 2003: 127).

2. Risky factors in international sports events

For the effective security alternatives for the sake of both human and material subjects, a broad analysis and research should be applied to the relevant areas(Schultz, 1978: 145). The risky factors for safety means the underlying factors that impose a danger to the safeties of the subjects to be safeguarded, i.e. crimes, provocative incidents, national disasters, general potential risks, etc(Kim, 2002: 382). Widely speaking, the extent that the

subjects are exposed to the dangers come various according to the fixtures and the situations. We need an extensive, integrated correspondence dealing with in and out of the circumstance of the organization as well as simply the tasks to safeguard when approaching those threatening factors(O' Block & Donnermeyer & Doeren, 1991: 322). Hence, the tasks for the international sports event represent a variety of activities eliminating or reducing the potential risks in all areas(Lee, 2002: 92 -93).

1) Terrorism

Terrorist safe area on the planet does not exist. South Korea is one of the strongest allies of the United States and it also has a lot of American-related facilities. Actually, the possibility of terrorism in Korea and the threat of international terrorist organizations are gradually increasing as well. In this context, this research focuses on the possible types of terrorism and national preparedness strategies for it in Korea with the rapidly changing environment around the Korean peninsula.

The terrorism, which was one of the biggest threats in international events driving the world into horror and anxiety, includes those in Munich Olympics in 1972 and at the conference of OPEC in 1975, explosion of KAL 858 aimed at deterring Korea from hosting of 1988's Seoul Olympics and bombings in a music theater in Trincomalee, Sri Lanka in 2000(Lee, 2002). Like above, in the sense that these terrorisms are frequent in international affairs where a massive crowd of people are gathering, among whom many are the leaders and major officials from the participating countries, the international events are highly exposed to the crimes of terrorists(Han, 2004 : 38). Therefore, we can not but recognize how important the safety activities for the international events(Lee & Kim, 2007: 112-113).

2) Illegal Assembly and Protests

There were crises that the WTO conference at Seattle, U. S. in 1999 and IM F·IBRD conference held in Prague, Czech in 2000 were nullified and suspended by the radical protests of international NGOs(O, 2005 : 16). Also,

in the nation, lots of protests by students and labor unions continues, which may have great impacts on our efforts to host international sports events(Seo, 2006: 25).

3) Simple hazardous behaviors

Individuals or particular groups often take simple hazardous acts such as throwing away various filths to carry out their opinions, an expression of grudge or dissatisfaction. One example is the case where a person threw a cake to the Minister of Finance of Sweden in the protest against the summit slated to be held in June of 2001. Another example is the case where a 16-year-old girl beat 'Charles', the Heir Apparent of United Kingdom who was visiting Latvia. These incidents shows that a simple act of mischief can cause rejection of a major person to participate in an event, damage the image of the hosting nation and interfere with the operation of the event in the process of dealing with those mischieve acts.

4) Safety accidents on the fixtures and other hazardous factors

The international sports event focuses on more participants and audience playing and enjoying the games. However, a possible safety accident on any fixtures during those hours can lead to a serious disaster, finally affecting the event negatively, otherwise successful. For other hazardous factors, there are inexperienced managers and volunteers, disorder, drinking, weather conditions, etc, for which preparations might have to be made with caution.

3. Planning of Security Measures for International Sports Events

1) Risk analysis and Planning of security measures

This step is the initial process for identifying the problems and defining the operation objectives, criteria, concepts and methods of the security measures. The safety measures usually involve finding the weaknesses of the security system by analyzing the threats and risks. For a particular unpreparedness, the security personnel can figure out what kind of functions they need to

prevent, minimize or eliminate the dangers or weaknesses, and improve and modify the security measures in a rather simple, modern way to foster more safe environment(Lee & Kim, 2007: 114).

(1) Analysis of the risk and its factors

「Risk」is the main challenge to resolve in designing security measures, according to the types and ranges of which, the kind of a system and the type of its operation is determined(Kim, 2002 : 64-74). For example, if we need a incendiary door at the entrance of a large area which is dangerous, we have to consult with the facility department and the safety policies should be varied depending on the use of each space of the building. Senseless intensifying the security operation causing inconveniences for the participants and public is not necessary.「Risk factors」are any presence that impose a danger or highly possible, which can be either visible like a person or invisible.

There are a number solutions to the measures against dangers, among which applying evenly the solutions in a balanced manner is the safety system, circumstance, etc. It starts with an analysis on the potential risk subjects, the odds and way that these subjects will impose the risk, and the extent of the impacts of those risks on the international sports events. An step-by-step analysis will show the overall possibilities related with the risks, i.e., as a method of deciding on the odds.

(2) Risk management

To define the risk, we need to tell the risk from the contingencies to limit the range of the risk as following. The contingency involves a potential accident that causes a damage to the thinking of a man, objects, assets, or the nations and organizations. It includes crises such as ① terrorism(abductions, assassinations, etc.) ② blackmail(blackmail for bombing, abduction, etc.) ③ national disasters(earthquakes, floods, windstorms, volcano explosion, epidemics, etc.) ④ others(terrorism to a nation, war prisoners, etc.). Therefore, specific correspondence measures should be considered concerning the each crisis.

The crises might be better controlled by 5 stages: ① detection of a signal

to crisis→ ② preparation & prevention→ ③ containment and damage limitation
→ ④ recovery→ ⑤ learning a lesson, i. e., for inspiration

In the detection of the crisis, from the past couple of risk occurrences, there are always visible alarming signals or precursors. Failure in perceiving the signals leads to an inevitable expansion of the crisis. In the step of preparation and prevention, to avoid a crisis, examination of the safeguard system operations, preventing measures and correspondence mechanisms are required, which will help spot the critical alarming precursors. The purpose of prevention is to find the weakness of an organization before going into an actual corresponding action to decide whether the situation got worse to the degree that can not be dealt with. The second phase is prepared correspondence where various scenarios, a series of actions assuming a crisis and sufficient tests for the relevant devices.

The stage of containment and damage limitation is to stop damage from being developed and to expedite the crash management mechanism to make the unaffected parts of the organization free from a crisis. In the returning stage, a regular and short-term, long-term police making and tests of the recovery mechanism should be conducted. The idea to conduct the restoration mechanism that did not go through a test before the happening of a crisis is challenging. If there is a missing of a pre-measured action about the crisis in the organization, there is no choice but restoration in the aftermath. In learning a lesson stage, the final stage of the crisis control, a reassessment is carried out for a continuing learning and to improve what happened in the past. The interactional learning is critical.

2) Integration of the plans for security measures

In this step, the operation is conducted with all the plans for security measures included. Insufficient with the each security measure, it is required to make plans of the security measures that are suitable for the facilities by integrating different measures.

When all of these security measures are not operated in the integrated manner, a confusion for the operation of the safety measures and the measures

of each step may arise, possibly causing a big risk(Robinson, 1999: 14). Therefore, in designing the integrated security measures, we need to use a automated entrance and exit control system as a entrance management technology to implement an automated entrance permission system according to entrance standards. Permissions should be minimized in its weakness such as conspiracy, loss and theft. For the communicational technology, when selecting the communicational equipment, not only the particular conditions including economic, technical and safety-wise, also the risk level, safeguarding and other limits should be accounted. In the motoring technology for the intrusion, a report to the central control center should be made through a detection technology as well as the entrance control of personnel and substances for a particular spot or space in the protected areas. We must use an assessment and motoring technology that allows a strategic arrangement of CCTV for the operator to be able to visibly assess a place exposed to a danger and cope with the situation taking enough time for reviewing the intrusion from the outskirts of a certain area or facility. For the central observation technology, implementing the functions including alarming, displaying, video assessing and monitoring of the entrances is required to respond quickly to the identified safeguarding risks. The relevant technologies should allow the users and safeguard staff to participate deeply in their initial designing to prepare an appropriate operational process that supports the system.

3) Applying the plans for security measures and reassessment

In the next step, the plans for the safety measures are applied, designed and documented to the level that they are operated more effectively, later on. In this step, the practical operation of the event is conducted. Once the operation starts, the plans applied to the safety measures are assessed at least once a year for the continuous analysis of the risk and shortcomings of those measures.

In reassessment step(Lee & Kim, 2007: 116), we check overall points regarding the planning and applying of security measures according to the step-by-step process by feedback reviews to correct and modify the errors. A temporary and

short-period, one-time training of the security staff cannot meet the needs of the operation, especially when considering the international sports event is not help on every year basis in its nature, so it should be an incessant and repeated program. The most significant factor in successful safety activity programs is the well trained security staff, excellent equipment, and co-operation with relevant institutions. In this respect, the training should be conducted on a regular basis to adjust the staff to the environment where they can maximize their performances.

III. Case Study of Counter-Terrorism for the International Sports Events

1. 26th Atlanta Olympics.

The 1996 Summer Olympics of Atlanta, officially known as the Games of the XXVI Olympiad and unofficially known as the Centennial Olympics, was an international multi-sport event which was celebrated in 1996 in Atlanta, Georgia, United States(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlanta_Olympics).

Atlanta is ranked the 2nd in the rate of crimes among the cities with over 2,500 thousand population. Also, the state Georgia was in a high tension for the possible of terrorism and event disruption attempts by the extremists and religious groups such as the militia corps that committed the bombing terror in Oklahoma in the same southern part of the continent in April, 1995. In addition, the event progressed with lingering social instabilities where the social security chance was diminished, along with the resistance of the people from minority and poor class to immigration restrictions and intensified ethnic confrontations after the acquittal for Simpson in Oct. 1995(Park & Shin, 2007: 171).

During this event, a bombing terrorism around the Olympics park in July 27th, 1996 killed one person and injured 13 people, which was recorded as a dishonor for the US public security bodies(Cho, 2003 : 137).

With 50 days ahead of the opening of the event, the Atlanta Olympics organization committee and federal government entered into an emergency stage for preventing terrorism. The committee, to protect the 15,000 athletes, staffs and presses to participate in the event, drew a safeguard scheme for Olympics called, "Umbrella Project" under the full support from the federal government and established a concerted system with the Department of Defense (14,000), CIA, FBI(2,000), federal/state police, etc., where all security/safeguard agencies were mobilized.

Meanwhile, they activated a variety of cutting-edge counter-terror equipment investing a budget of approximately 50 million dollars (about 60 billion won), especially the organization committee maintaining an extreme alarm against terrorism after a secret bomb-making activity of an anti-government militant in the neighboring city, Crawford, in April 27, 1996 was uncovered. The militant, at the time called "Georgia Republic Troop" said they were planning to set up the bombs on the Olympics fixtures to disrupt the event. Then the director of the committee said in the press conference "We mobilize all the staff from major counter-terror agencies and equipment including the satellites available in the U.S. and activate the security system equivalent to the one for a war", adding "we will achieve the kind of Olympics where even a small pickpocket is not allowed, let alone terrorism". This promise, he could not meet, after all(Cho, 2003: 137).

2. 13th Bangkok Asian Games

The 13th Asian Games were held from December 6 to December 20, 1998 in Bangkok, Thailand. This was the first time that Thailand bid for the event after it shouldered the two postponed hosting rights in 1970 and 1978(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1998_Asian_Games). The 13th Bangkok Asian Games, there were no reports or signals of threats related with international terrorism while the possibility of extreme Muslims from Pakistan or so to sneak through in the situation of the activities of Islamic separatists, (Patani United Liberation Organization), based in the southern

part of Thailand are not terminated could not be excluded. Also, the North Korea sent in 8 years since the 1990 Beijing Asian Games teams of 300, raising the concern about exiles, fugitives from N. K., confrontations between teams and cheering brigades and especially at the wrong time that it has records of scheming persistent provocation on its south counterpart such as the submarine intrusions, for which the relevant authorities could not loose their tensions.

Thailand are border with Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, etc., so is as much exposed to crimes and threats such as terrorists, drugs, or counterfeit currencies, which is attributed to the easiness of infiltration by international criminal organizations as those crimes such as passport stealing since the nation is an international tourist resort.

And, they installed CCTVs around the weak areas in the players' villages. With a crime, they took advantage of the devices capable of analyzing the contents on tape at the police station in the jurisdictional area, which was very useful in tracking and capturing the suspects. In the meantime, in case of any terrorism, 150 member of a special riot squad belonging to the border guards were back from their training abroad such as in Germany to be stationed at critical spots of the players' villages and mobilized in an emergency. The players' villages are where teams lodge and major figures from around the world visit. In the residential zones, responsible sectors are selected to be guarded by the mixed operation of patrol and stationary guard teams with the entrances of each building controlled by service watchmen to manage the entrance and exit of the lodgers according to districts. In the major events including the village entrance ceremony, the police forces are aligned around the weak spots to secure the safety(Park & Shin, 2007 : 172).

3. The 2006 World Cup in Germany

The world cup game is now the largest sports event in the world. It is a worldwide soccer event that is held every 4 years in different countries. The world cup game was first held in Uruguay in 1930, the 18th world cup was held

in Germany in 2006, and the next world cup is scheduled to be held in South Africa in 2010.

The Red Army of the west Germany had already asked for the release of their comrades arrested, in the 1974 10th World Cup in West Germany, threatening to launch a missile to the stadium, which caused the mobilization of around 50 armored motorcars, 6 tanks and 1,200 military men, the games being played under a grave watching.

The 2006 World Cup in Germany was exposed to the possibility that the terrorists will propagate their claims and exert their strengths. Particularly, there were plenty of players and cheering brigades participating who came from the major countries including the U. S., British Kingdom, Australia and Japan which had been the target of Islamic terrorist groups, which could possibly induce the target terrorism from Al-Qaeda and the like.

Another issue that threatens this contest is that some extreme hooligans can raise a commotion to cause damage. Taking Europe for an example, some British and German hooligans raised a disturbance in 1997 World Cup preliminaries and 2,000 Euro Contests, which emerged as a serious problem with the safety in the competitions. Particularly, the possibility of confrontations between German and Pole hooligans were concerned about as the 300 thousand fans of Pole football team were supposed to use the outdoor stadiums in Berlin areas.

In this connection, the German government banned the entrance to the nation of the 10 thousand extreme hooligans from around the world to be prepared for any possible commotions(Park & Shin, 2007 : 172). The government operated the "Central Information Center of 2006 World Cup" dealing with hooligan related matters, adopted the entrance tickets with a built-in personal information chip, regulated the liquor bringing into the stadium where the team from a hooligan abundant country was having a game.

Recently, due to the globalization of terrors and disasters, the United States, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Germany and other advanced countries are revising the laws related civil defense overall to adapt themselves to the real international environment, and enacting a new law for terror

preparedness.

Germany enacted “Civil Defense and Disaster Relief Act for the Establishment of a Federal Office”(Gesetz über die Errichtung des Bundesamtes für Bevölkerungsschutz und Katastrophenhilfe, BBKG) on May, 2004.

IV. Safety Management Measures for the International Sports Events

1. The safety management measures for the stadiums

This study suggested to designate the areas around the guard areas(the event field) as a safety zone to be blocked from approach of anyone but the persons concerned and arrange teams for security, check, keeping order, exclusion, watching, patrol and so on in order to prevent any congestion caused by multiple swarms and inspect those who hang around the event area seemingly without any clear motive to secure a full safety(O, 2005).

We should come up with a security solution that allows the watchmen to be on duty in each step and appoint appropriate commanding officers to implement the safety measures, with the security activities and guarding going side by side(Cho, 2003: 142). We require a separate inspection team for each stadium to specialize the safety measures while enhancing the equipment to the latest to find any scientific · physical · geographical loopholes to take care of, for which a safety plan according to the functions can possibly be made.

1) Security measures process for the stadium

In the 1st step, we could conduct cooperative security checks by the authorities in concern, followed by deployment of facility specialized teams of guards based in each stadium who will carry on safety maintenance activities while the related authorities will conduct a thorough inspection at least one time a week or more than once a day. For the major facilities exposed highly to a safety risk, we need to deploy some stationary guards and mobile patrol

guards, together. The deployed guarding personnel should unify the instructions and superintendence for the managing staff of the stadium as well as the entrances within a given area to set out on the control activities by using some devices, while operating an exclusive guarding squad CP around the clock to check and maintain the overall conditions. The 2nd step involves deploying increased number of the safety maintenance guards around the watching men at the specially weak facilities with 2 times of cooperative security inspections of the authorities in concern in conjunction with sealing measures for the applicable areas to constrict the entrance and exit of people. In the 3rd step, during the period of the games played, the related authorities will have collaborated security inspections until 2 hours before the audiences for each game enter the stadium and when each competition is over they are required to conduct a round-up inspection for the vulnerable areas such as seats before going back to their ordinary duty, the security maintenance job(Lee & Kim, 2007: 118).

2) Security Inspections for the Stadium

Taking the special characteristics of those vulnerable spots into consideration, the security inspection team of cooperative authorities in concern and other responsible departments is supposed to share the duty by organizing a security check-up team, respectively undertaking the collaborated inspection and self security checks as their main duties, with the duty of round-up inspections assigned to the facility specialized guards(Cho, 2003 : 141).

In terms of the inspection activities, a more precise security inspection will be achievable by using the agents in a technical post with the related authorities as inspection agents. In need of counter-terrorism, explosive disposal squad (necessarily on the day the games are scheduled), the cooperated inspections are required to be conducted, clearly divided according to the inspection areas for a full responsibility taking.

3) Safety Maintenance at the Stadium

Based on the security measures in a particular step, the security maintenance guards need to be increased to be deployed to each stadium and it is desirable to designate a single entrance to be operated during the maintenance activities for a consistent inspection and restriction on the passers(Ju, 2006: 15).

By making the best use of the inside guards that the managing body of each stadium hired in order to make them keep cooperative relations with the facility specialized guards, we could implement efficient and specialized security maintenance activities. Besides, a repeated training of the facility specialized guards will minimize the civil inconvenience imposed on those people related with the facilities, regular employees, visitors, and so on.

4) Deployment of Guards and the Operation

First, draw a clear line between duties and rights of the police(inspection, early measures, monitoring of the audience, maintenance of safety and order), and volunteer workers for safety(checking the tickets, guidance, maintenance of order and assistance to inspections).

Second, implement rigorous entrance control plans for the admitted areas concerning admission tickets, identification tags, etc.

Third, we should focus on protecting the safety of national teams when they enter and leave the stadium, by strictly excluding any banned substances such as alcohol and crackers to maintain the celebrating mood of the competition.

For the deployments and dismissals of the guarding forces, principally taking enough time and complete placing the traffic teams 3 hours, other guarding members 1 hour, and those special guards for guarding events or major games 2 hours before the entrance of the audience. The traffic guards are supposed to be removed from the stadium 1 hour after each game ends, and other guarding staffs, 30 minutes after the stadium is completely evacuated.

5) Measures for Traffic Management

This measures should be focused on keeping any traffic problem from being

an obstacle to proceeding with the event for the areas around the stadium which is vulnerable to traffic jams. To minimize the citizens' inconvenience caused by the traffic control, implement the time-sectional control by arrange the traffic squads for each section starting at a long distance from the stadium(Cho, 2003: 142).

To manage the traffic matter specifically, considering the scale of the stadium and the road conditions around, assign 5-15 members intensively to around the stadium to keep irrelevant cars from driving in and to lighten the traffic. In addition, repair the dangerous spot of the roads around the stadium and improve/renovate the ugly traffic fixtures while setting up a standing signboard for directions in an effort to reduce the traffics coming from a far distance toward the stadium.

For the management of parking areas, keep the parking manners in order by checking the vehicle admissions and installing a sign board for directions at the entrance of the parking area. Meanwhile, in principle by operating the roads divided into for drive-in and drive-out, prevent any congestion by a cross passing of the vehicles and any chaos also by intensively controlling the traffic around the shuttle buses, which are the main transportation of the participating brigades and audience. For the measures against the bomb terrors using vehicles, examine the passages for all vehicles coming in and out of the stadium except the vehicles for the escort and check for any dangerous articles while verifying the number of boarding people and the eligibility of the vehicles entering. Also, by using the mirror for inspecting vehicles, conduct inspections on the bottom side of the vehicle as well as the interiors and trunks for suspicious ones(Lee & Kim, 2007: 121).

2. Security Measures for the Players' Village

1) Establishing the security policies for the players' village

To guarantee the safe and convenient residence of the players and officers lodging in the players' village, important is not only to make assurance doubly sure for guarding, also to take a preemptive measure for security, which is a

prerequisite(Ju, 2006: 102). From around 80 days after the opening the games, deploy the facility specialized teams of guards of one company size to four companies around the players' village, in each stages, from 1st to 3. By doing this by-stage security activities, we can make sure of the safety of the village and foster a foundation for secure and convenient operation of the village(Lee & Kim, 2007: 122).

2) Planning of Security Measures for the Players' Village

In the first stage, we might have to keep one company of the facility specialized security team stationed in the village to control outsiders and block any material hazards from coming in ; exclude the outsiders except only the personnel needed for construction and operation; organize an inside security inspection team for one time-a day self examinations. The responsible departments enhances their anti-crime activities, i. e., reinforcing their patrols. In the second stage, joint inspections by related authorities should be conducted at least once a week, increasing the deployment of the facility specialized guard team to the players' village to double companies. Conduct one time of self-inspection and thorough examination every day; operate the inside CCTV at the players' village to monitor in and out skirts of the village; set up a guard post at the main spots to keep away any hazardous factors from outside(Gwon, 2003).

In the third stage, increasing the deployment of the facility specialized guard team to the players' village to 4 companies, commit the police to boost the guard at the village. From this point, AD cards are under operation, where the checks of AD cards for the passers-by should be practiced simultaneously. Once a day, the joint security inspections should be conducted under the superintendence of the responsible person from the guard team; The police officers deployed to the headquarter control center practice the checks and monitoring by using the CCTV inside the players' village; the CCP will be in charge of dealing with players' check-ins and outs at the village, commanding the guard staff, and different situations of incidents and accidents they also watch and check the conditions of vulnerable spots coming through CCTV with

the monitors installed at the CCP.

3) Safety Inspections and Maintenance for the Players' Village

By conducting the joint inspections of related authorities, maintain the overall security across the village. Carry out the cooperative safety inspections of related authorities focused on the main utilities one day before all the players check in. Conduct a scrutinized examination on the key facilities including the residential areas, using the inspection devices and five sensory organs and repeating the examinations for any suspicious spots. Use four of the facility specialized security teams for the safety maintenance; keep safety especially for the machinery room, electricity chamber, the main facilities; make sure to inspect and examine the passers-by and wonders, those behaving suspiciously; be careful not to ignore the inspections and monitoring for possible presence of hazardous substances in the spaces like basement parking lots, flowerpot stands and trash bins(Lee & Kim, 2007: 122).

4) Establishing the Guard Measures for the Players' Village

The most significant point in safeguarding the players' village is how to prevent and keeping off the risky factors from outside. In this respect, divide the village with 3 lines(1st : residential, 2nd : international, 3rd : within a radius of 600 meters from outer fences) to accommodate the operation of the organizing committee and help ensure the safety(Lee, 2005: 266). At the entrance coming into the 2nd line, searching for articles and controlling of dangerous figures are practiced, with the outer fence fixed in the way that any blind spot be excluded, and deploy a mobile and patrol shift in order to protect the village from outside; the people already inside this international/common line are subject to re-inspection when he or she tries to enter inside the 1st line for a further ensure the perfect safety over the residential area(Lee & Kim, 2007: 124). In addition, operate the guard post at the stadium and arrange a small number of mobile guard staff and stationed guard personnel to maintain the inside security orders at the already secured parts of the players' village.

V. Conclusion

Terrorist safe area on the planet does not exist. South Korea is one of the strongest allies of the United States and it also has a lot of American-related facilities. Actually, the possibility of terrorism in Korea and the threat of international terrorist organizations are gradually increasing as well.

The theme of this study, the International Sports Event may not only turn out a failure if a terrorism or other safety accident occurs, but also produce a destruction of lives, assets and facilities, eventually dropping the trust toward the hosting nation, which means the safety measures should be the top priority.

In this context, this study analyzed the different cases of a few countries regarding their correspondence to the terrorism when they were holding an international sports event and it proposes relevant security measures.

The suggestions of this study in terms of basic directions of counter-terrorism for future international sports events are as follows. In its search for the adequate safety measures for international sports events, this study more focused on preventive ones for a specific part rather than corresponding ones against any accidents in the sports event - also, it can be referred to as foundational data for drawing out a guideline on security measures in operation of an international sports competition. The study came up with solutions for those safety measures to propose such powerful security policies as implemented in some advanced countries.

First of all, for the plans of step-by-step safety measures for the international sports event, in the 1st step provides the methods to correspond to the risks by analyzing the risk factors and the crisis management plans including detection of a signal to crisis, preparation & prevention, containment and damage limitation, recovery and learning a lesson.

In the next step, the insufficient safety measures of various kind are integrated for a safety planning appropriate to the characteristics of the facilities. The next step deals with practical safety plans and provides estimations founded by the analysis on continuing risks and weaknesses. The

final step involves a re-estimation where the errors are checked for correction through the feedback assessment for the overall safety measure and its application according to the previous procedures in each step. In addition, the security measures for the international sports event is sought by categorizing the sectional risk factors into each step; in the security measures for the stadium and players' village, the hazardous elements were preemptively identified to be controlled primarily around the jurisdictional zones by the responsible or jurisdictional departments designated with the concept of 3 line responsibility-taking guard; preliminarily analyze the risk factors through the step-by-step safety activities, seeking security measures appropriate to the situation of each section in order to remove every possible interferences.

Now, Korea is one of the countries which have experiences in hosting different large-scale international sports events. It is also preparing for the World Championship in Athletics in Daegu Metropolitan City in 2011, an event the world is watching. It should not be the government alone who will be arranging this kind of big event, but every people might have to do something to minimize any probable damages on the assumption that they can be the victim of terrorism, at any moment and any place.

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Abstract

한국의 국제스포츠 행사에 대한 대 테러 전략

박 동 군

세계사적인 측면에서 볼 때, 국가마다 위기상황은 존재하게 마련이다. 이와 같이 국가가 경험하게 되는 각종 위기 상황은 대부분이 전쟁과 관련된 것들이 많았다. 그러나 최근에는 국가(정부)가 관심을 기울여야 할 위기의 영역이 다양해지고 또한 폭이 넓어졌다. 즉 탈냉전 이후 국가가 대비하고, 관리해야 할 위기의 근원과 위협요인들이 급증하기 시작한 것이다. 국제정치의 현재 패러다임으로 볼 때, 세계대전의 위험성은 줄었지만 지역차원의 무장분쟁이나 갈등사태는 오히려 증가했다. 특히 테러는 이제 전쟁 이상의 위협으로 다가오고 있고, 또한 많은 국가에서 여러 형태의 테러가 발생하고 있다.

최근에 올림픽이나 월드컵 등 각종 국제스포츠 행사들이 전세계인들의 주목을 받아가며 개최되고 있다. 이와 같이, 국제 스포츠 행사를 개최하고 있는 개최국들은 빈발하고 있는 국제 테러 및 안전사고 등에 대비하여 참가인원, 시설, 행사 및 경기에 대한 안전 활동에 집중하고 있다. 이는 대회 기간 중에 국제테러, 안전사고 등 위기상황이 발생하게 되면, 대회 자체가 실패한 대회로 평가받는 것은 물론 개최국의 국제 신뢰도 저하가 필연적으로 수반되기 때문이다.

이러한 맥락에서, 본 연구는 최근 세계화 시대에 다양하게 개최되고 있는 각종 국제스포츠 행사에 대한 테러대응 사례를 분석하여 안전관리 대책을 제시하였다. 즉, 향후 동북아·세계의 중심국가로서의 각종 국제스포츠 행사시 민간경비·경호 업체가 경찰력이나 공안기관과의 협조를 이루어 보다 완벽한 경호경비·대테러 활동을 수행하기 위한 정책적 방향 제시에 중점을 두고 있다. 한국은 86 아시안게임, 88 올림픽, 2002 월드컵 등 다양한 국제스포츠 행사를 주최한 경험이 있다. 또한 앞으로 2011년 대구국제육상경기대회, 인천 아시안게임 등 전세계인들이 주목하는 국제행사를 준비하고 있다. 이러한 행사준비는 국가적인 차원에서만 대응해서는 안 된다. 모든 국민들이 언제, 어디서든 테러의 목표물이나 대상이 될 수 있다는 가정 하에서 이에 대비한다면 테러로부터의 피해를 최소화할 수 있기 때문이다.

주제어 : 국제스포츠행사, 테러, 안전관리, 사례분석, 경호경비