

*This is a consolidated version of this legislation i.e. it incorporates all amendments made since the legislation was enacted as set out in the table below. It has been produced by the SBAA as an aid to transparency and easier access to SBA law. However, it is not the official version of SBA legislation and, although every effort has been made to check the document, its accuracy cannot be guaranteed. The official version of legislation is published in the SBA Gazette.*

<b>Legislation incorporated in this Consolidation</b>	<b>Ordinance</b>	<b>Date in Force</b>
Control of Violence in Sports Grounds Ordinance 2009 - Sections 5,6,7,11(2),12,13 and 17	10/2009	20/05/2009 11/08/2011
Control of Violence in Sports Grounds (Amendment) Ordinance 2012	5/2012	01/06/2012
Control of Violence in Sports Grounds (Amendment) Ordinance 2014	1/2014	10/01/2014
Control of Violence in Sports Grounds (Amendment) Ordinance 2015  (a) section 3; (b) section 4, for the purpose of this subsection; (c) section 5, but excluding the definition of fan card; (d) sections 6 to 13; and (e) sections 15 to 30, but excluding section 50B(12) of the principal Ordinance inserted by section 29.  (a) section 4, for the purpose of this subsection; (b) section 5, for the purpose of the definition of “fan card”; (c) section 14; and 3 (d) section 29, for the purpose of the coming into force of section 50B(12) of the principal Ordinance.	3/2015	16/02/2015  01/03/2015          Date appointed by the Chief Officer in an Order made as a public instrument
Criminal Procedure Ordinance 2016	9/2016	01/05/2016

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**CONTROL OF VIOLENCE IN SPORTS GROUNDS  
ORDINANCE 2009**

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# CONTROL OF VIOLENCE IN SPORTS GROUNDS ORDINANCE 2009

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An Ordinance to provide for the control of violence in sports grounds and for related matters

## PART 1

### Preliminary

#### Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Control of Violence in Sports Grounds Ordinance 2009

#### Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Ordinance—

“accompanying party” means any person accompanying an athlete for the purpose of providing the athlete with assistance of any kind;

“accreditation card” has the meaning given in section 14;

“athlete” includes a player or other person participating in a sporting or athletic activity;

~~“audio visual warning system” means the system referred to in section 6(2);~~

“*audio-visual warning system or audio-information system*” means a system referred to in section 6(1);(a)

“*Authority*” means the Stadium Licensing Authority established under the corresponding Republican law(b) (c)

“banning order” means an order of the type described in section 50 ~~or 50A~~; (d)

~~“Chief Constable” has the same meaning as in the Police Ordinance 2007(e); (f)~~

“closed-circuit monitoring system” means the closed-circuit monitoring system referred to in section 5(1);

“*club safety and security officer*” means a natural person appointed in accordance with section 4A (g)

“controlled drug” has the same meaning as in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Consolidation) Ordinance 2006(h);

~~“corresponding Republican Law” means the Prevention and Suppression of Violence in Sports Grounds Law of 2008 of the Republic(i) and includes any Law amending or substituting that Law and any public instruments made under it; (j)~~

“*corresponding Republican law*” means Law Number 48(I)/2008(k) (*Prevention and Suppression of Violence in Sports Grounds Law 2008*) and includes—

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- (a) Definition repealed and replaced by Ordinance 5/2012 – came into force on 01 June 2012  
(b) The Stadium Licensing Authority is established under section 4A of the Republic’s Law 48(I)/2008. Section 4A is inserted by Law 132(I)/2014  
(c) Definition inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015  
(d) Text inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015  
(e) Ordinance 6/2007  
(f) Definition repealed by Ordinance 1/2014 – came into force on 10 January 2014  
(g) Definition inserted by Ordinance 1/2014 – came into force on 10 January 2014  
(h) Ordinance 16/2006  
(i) Law 48(I)/2000 (Republic of Cyprus)  
(j) Definition repealed and replaced by Ordinance 1/2014 – came into force on 10 January 2014  
(k) Republic of Cyprus Gazette No. 4171 of 11 July 2008

(a) amendments to that law, whether made before or after the coming into force of this Ordinance;

(b) any law substituting that law;

(c) public instruments of the Republic made under that law or any law substituting the law, whether made before or after the coming into force of this Ordinance;

“dangerous item” means any item that may be used in such a manner so as to cause bodily injury or damage to property and which is included in a list published in accordance with section 26(2) of the corresponding Republican Law;

“designated sports ground” means any sports ground which is listed in the Schedule;

“event” means any sporting or athletic activity organised and conducted under rules laid down by a sports governing body such as association football, basketball, horse racing, athletics and other similar formally organised sporting or athletic activity;

“event co-ordination meeting” means a meeting convened under section 18(1) or (2); (a)

“fan card” means a card issued in accordance with the corresponding Republican Law; (b)

“Handbook” means the handbook which is annexed to council resolution ~~2006/C 322/01 of the Council of the European Union dated 4 December 2006~~ (c) 2010/C 165/01 of the Council of the European Union dated 3 June 2010... (d) concerning an updated handbook with recommendations for international police co-operation and measures to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with football matches with an international dimension, in which at least one member State is involved;

“inflammatory slogan, symbol or expression” includes any slogan, symbol or expression which is an unfavourable or insulting reference to a person by reason of that person’s community, race, colour, religion, language, sex, age, political convictions or national origin, or which expresses support for a political party or conviction;

“international event” means an event where 1 or more of the sports clubs participating in the event is based outside the island of Cyprus; (e)

~~“manager of the sports ground” means the person in charge of managing the sports ground, whether or not such person is the owner of the sports ground; (f)~~

“manager of the sports ground” means the person who owns the sports ground and where the person is body of persons corporate or unincorporated, that body;

“member State” means a member state of the European Union;

“offensive weapon” includes—

(a) any article made or adapted for use for causing injury or fear of injury to others or intended by the person having the article with him for such use by him or by some other person;

(b) any article capable of causing injury to a person struck by it such as—

(i) a bottle, can or other portable container (including such article when crushed or broken or any part of such article) other than a container for holding medicine; or

(ii) any hard object of metal, wood, stone or otherwise capable of being thrown at or of being used to strike another person, other than a walking stick, crutches or other similar aids used by a disabled person;

(c) any article that is a firework or the main purpose of which is the emission of an illuminating flare or the emission of smoke or a visible gas such as distress flares or fog signals but does not include matches or cigarette lighters.

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(a) Definition inserted by Ordinance 1/2014 – came into force on 10 January 2014

(b) Definition inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(c) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 5/2012 – came into force on 01 June 2012

(d) Official Journal of the European Union 24 June 2010 C 165/01

(e) Definition inserted by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014

(f) Definition repealed and replaced by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014

“organiser” means the person who organises (in whole or in part) an event;

“police officer” has the same meaning as in the Police Ordinance 2007, except when the context indicates a reference to a police officer from a member State;

“*relevant sports governing body*” means the sports governing body which is responsible for regulating a sport played by a sports club;(a)

“Republican banning order” means an order made under section 73 of the corresponding Republican Law the effect of which is to prohibit the person subject to the order from attending events in any sports ground in the Republic of Cyprus;

“security officer” means a natural person appointed by the manager of a sports ground in accordance with section 4;

“specified admission time” means the time specified for admission to an event in accordance with section 21;

“sports agent” means a person who has an organisational, administrative, managerial, technical, or other post of a similar nature in any sports governing body, club, athletic enterprise or fan club;

“sports ground” means any venue whether outdoors or indoors where sporting events take place such as a stadium, arena, race track or other similar venue and includes the entry and exit areas and the car parking areas;

“sports governing body” means any organisation which is responsible for regulating a particular sport;

“*steward*” means a steward who is on the register kept under the corresponding Republican law (b); (c)

“ticket” means a ticket permitting admission of a person to an event and includes free or reduced price tickets, and tickets which are only valid if the holder is in possession of another document;

~~“tiers” means the tiers of seating provided for spectators. (d)~~

“*tiers*” means the stands of terraces for standing or seating provided for spectators.

(2) In this Ordinance any reference to the Handbook means the Handbook as it may be amended or substituted from time to time.

(3) For the purposes of this Ordinance—

- (a) the “vicinity” of a sports ground means the area within 500 metres of that sports ground;
- (b) an event is deemed to commence two hours before the specified admission time and terminate one hour after its conclusion.

(4) In this Ordinance a reference to the Crown is a reference to Her Majesty in Right of Her Government of the United Kingdom and to Her Majesty in Right of Her Administration of the Areas.

(5) *In this Ordinance, except in sections 18(5), 36, 37 and 47, a reference to the Chief Constable is to be construed as including a reference to the police officer in command of policing an event.*(e)

(6) *Subsection (5) does not limit the power of the Chief Constable to delegate functions under section 5(1) of the Exercise of Functions Ordinance 2012 (f).*

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(a) Definition inserted by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014

(b) P.I. 536/12 (Republic of Cyprus) Gazette No. 4615 of 28 December 2012 establishes a register of stewards

(c) Definition inserted by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014

(d) Definition repealed and replaced by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(e) Sections (5) and (6) inserted by Ordinance 1/2014 – came into force on 10 January 2014

(f) Ordinance 2/2012

## **Application**

~~3.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) this Ordinance applies to all sports grounds.~~

~~(2) Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 only apply to designated sports grounds.~~

~~(3) This Ordinance binds the Crown except in relation to criminal offences.~~

### ***Application of Part 2 to designated sports grounds (a)***

~~3.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), Part 2 applies only to a designated sports ground or an event taking place at a designated sports ground. (b)~~

~~3.—(1) (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), Part 2 applies only to—~~

~~(a) a designated sports ground; and~~

~~(b) an event taking place at any sports ground if the event involves a sports club playing in the first division of a sports league or in an international event (in both cases where the event is regulated by a sports governing body).~~

~~(2) Section 4A applies only to a sports club playing in the first division of a sports league or in an international event (in both cases where the event is regulated by a sports governing body).~~

~~(3) Sections 9, 10, 10(1) and (2), (c) 19, 22, 25 and 29 apply to any sports grounds or an event taking place in any sports ground, as the case may be.~~

### ***Functions of Authority (d)***

~~3A.—(1) The Authority has the functions which are specified in the corresponding Republican law.~~

~~(2) Where the corresponding Republican law requires a person to comply with a direction given by the Authority in exercise of its functions, the direction has effects as if made under this Ordinance.~~

## **PART 2**

### **Measures to prevent violence**

#### **Security officer and stewards**

~~4.—(1) The manager of a sports ground must appoint a security officer who must have sufficient experience to perform the functions of a security officer prescribed by this Ordinance.~~

~~(2) The manager of a sports ground must appoint a sufficient number of stewards to ensure that events at the sports ground are conducted safely. (e)~~

~~(2) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that the number of stewards which are required for the safe conduct of an event and determined in accordance with regulations are present during the event.~~

~~(3) The Administrator may make regulations specifying the powers, duties and qualifications of stewards. (f)~~

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- (a) Section 3 repealed and replaced by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014  
(b) Section 3(1) repealed and replaced by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015  
(c) Section deleted and new sections inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015  
(d) Section 3A inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015  
(e) Subsection (2) repealed and replaced by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014  
(f) Subsection (3) repealed by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014

~~(4) If a security officer fails to comply with any of the duties imposed on him under sections 27(2) or 27(3), 28(1) or 28(4), 30(1) or 30(2), 32(1) or 32(5), or 33(2) or 33(3) of this Ordinance that person is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of €1,000. (a)~~

(5) A security officer or a steward acting in good faith in accordance with this Ordinance is not subject to civil or criminal liability as a result of carrying out any duties under it.

(6) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €15,000.

#### **Club safety and security officer (b)**

**4A.**—(1) A sports club (“club”) must appoint a club safety and security officer.

(2) Where a club owns a designated sports ground, the club may appoint the security officer appointed under section 4(1) as the club safety and security officer.

(3) The club safety and security officer must—

(a) have 4 years’ or more experience in the administration and security management of events; and

(b) attend the training for club safety and security officers prescribed in the corresponding Republican law (c).

(4) The club must notify the following persons of the name of the person appointed under subsection (1)—

(a) the relevant sports governing body;

(b) the security officer of the sports ground at which the club is based;

(c) any other person prescribed in regulations.

(5) If the appointment of the club safety and security officer is terminated for any reason, the club must appoint another person as soon as reasonably practicable, and notify the persons specified in subsection (4) of the name of the person appointed.

#### **Functions of club safety and security officer**

**4B.**—(1) The functions of a club safety and security officer are —

(a) to co-operate with the security officer of the sports ground at which the club is based, and, when the club is participating in an event at another sports ground, with the security officer of that sports ground;

(b) to provide relevant information about future events to the security officer of the sports ground at which the club is based;

(c) to participate in meetings convened under section 18;

(d) to co-operate with the Chief Constable to enable the Chief Constable to exercise functions under this Ordinance;

(e) to liaise with representatives of the supporters of the club for which the person is club safety and security officer; and

(f) to exercise any functions which may be prescribed in regulations.

#### **Closed-circuit monitoring system**

**5.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must—

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(a) Subsection (4) repealed by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(b) Section 4A & 4B inserted by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014

(c) P.I. 536/12 (Republic of Cyprus) Gazette No. 4615 of 28 December 2012 prescribed training for club safety and security officers



- (a) install a closed-circuit monitoring system in a safe place, inaccessible to unauthorised persons, which is capable of—
  - (i) monitoring the sports ground;
  - (ii) recording happenings throughout any events taking place at the sports ground; and
  - (iii) reproducing an audio-visual representation of the actions of any person who may commit an offence under Part 4 of this Ordinance;
- (b) maintain an indelible original recording of the audio-visual representations referred to in paragraph (a) of each event held at the sports ground for a period of at least 15 days after such recording is made and if requested to do so, ~~subject to the provisions of section 6 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance (a)~~ *in accordance with section 15 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance 2016 (notice to produce documents)*(b), deliver that recording to the Chief Constable.
- (c) place in conspicuous locations in the sports ground clear and legible warnings to inform persons in the sports ground that it is monitored by a closed-circuit monitoring system.
- (d) *maintain an electronic system for the identification of persons appearing on the audio-visual representations referred to in paragraph (a)(iii);* (c)
- (e) *permit the processing of the audio-visual representations referred to in paragraph (a)(iii) for the purpose of facilitating the identification of a person and the investigation of an offence.*

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1)(a) ~~or (b) (b), (d), or (e).~~ (d) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 1 year or a fine of €2,000 or both.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1)(c) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €1,000.

### **Audio-visual warning system**

**6.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that there is an effective ~~audio-visual system~~ *audio-visual warning system or audio-information system* (e) capable of providing information to persons in the sports ground.

(2) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that the ~~audio-visual warning~~ (f) system referred to in subsection (1) is—

- (a) available to the Chief Constable and the security officer during any event; and
- (b) capable of transmitting information in those languages likely to be understood by persons attending a particular event.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €2,000.

### **Facilities for the police**

**7.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that the Chief Constable is provided with facilities at the sports ground which, in the opinion of the Chief Constable, are adequate for the policing of events at that sports ground.

(2) The facilities referred to in subsection (1) must include—

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(a) Cap 155, Statute Laws of Cyprus revised edition 1959, as applied to and adapted in the Areas by Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia Order in Council 1960 (SI 1960/1369, United Kingdom) and the Laws (Adaptation and Interpretation)(Consolidation and Extension) Ordinance 1968 (5/1968)

(b) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 9/2016 – came into force on 01 May 2016

(c) Subsections (d) and (e) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(d) Section deleted and new sections inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(e) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 5/2012 – came into force on 01 June 2012

(f) Text deleted by Ordinance 5/2012 – came into force on 01 June 2012

- (a) a sufficient number of points of entry to the sports ground so that entry by different groups of spectators can be safely controlled by the police and so that persons entering the sports ground can be properly searched; and
- (b) a control room exclusively for the use of the police which—
  - (i) is equipped with a television monitoring system linked to the closed circuit monitoring system; and
  - (ii) provides a view of the whole sports ground.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €2,000.

### **Medical and dope testing facilities**

**8.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must provide in the sports ground—

- (a) medical facilities for the treatment of spectators and athletes; and
- (b) facilities for the testing of athletes for drugs.

(2) The medical facilities provided for the treatment of spectators must be separate from those provided for athletes.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €2,000.

### **Facilities for spectators**

**9.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must, so far as reasonably practicable, provide—

- (a) adequate seating for spectators;
- (b) segregated areas of seating for small groups of spectators;
- (c) toilet facilities and public areas in the sports ground maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition;
- (d) facilities so that disabled spectators can be accommodated in comfort and provided with necessary amenities; and
- (e) where the sports ground is enclosed, a ventilation system and sound insulation which are adequate and well maintained.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €2,000.

### **Marking of tiers, entrances and exits**

**10.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that the entry points, exit points and tiers in the sports ground are clearly and legibly marked by signs or other appropriate means to the satisfaction of the Chief Constable—

- (a) to facilitate movement by spectators into, out of and within the sports ground; and
- (b) to ensure that—
  - (i) on entry to the sports ground spectators can be seated without delay; and
  - (ii) the sports ground can be easily and quickly evacuated in an emergency.

*(1A) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that the seats in the tiers are numbered and that a system of allocating numbered seats to spectators is in place. (a)*

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(a) Section (1A) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) *or* (IA) (a) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €2,000.

### ***Tiers for seated fans (b)***

**10A.**—(1) *The manager of a sports ground—*

- (a) *must designate tiers for seated spectators;*
- (b) *may designate tiers of seats as family tiers;*

(2) *The Authority must approve a designation under subsection (1).*

### **Structural protection in a sports ground**

**11.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that there are sufficient arrangements in place at the sports ground so that—

- (a) spectators cannot gain access to the playing area, except in an emergency;
- (b) different groups of spectators can be separated;
- (c) emergency exits remain unlocked and open outwards without obstruction; and
- (d) athletes, accompanying parties, referees and linesmen can safely enter and leave the sports ground.

(2) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that protective netting—

- (a) placed around the playing area of a sports ground does not obstruct any exits in the sports ground; and
- (b) is only placed around the playing area if such netting is necessary for the safety of either spectators or persons in the playing area.

(3) The Chief Constable must approve the type and arrangement of any netting placed around a playing area in accordance with subsection (2).

(4) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €15,000.

### **Insurance**

**12.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must have in place an insurance policy covering the risk of civil liability on the part of the manager to persons attending events at the sports ground for death, personal injury or injury to property.

(2) The manager of a sports ground must provide documentary evidence that such an insurance policy is in place when requested to do so by a police officer.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €15,000.

### **Security information and security certificate**

**13.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must provide the security information specified in subsection (2) to the following persons—

- (a) the Chief Constable; and
- (b) ~~the Area Officer~~ *The Authority.* (c)

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(a) Text inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(b) Section 10A inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(c) Text deleted and new text inserted, and the words “and security certificate” added to the heading by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

- (2) The information specified in this subsection is—
- (a) confirmation that the infrastructure and premises of the sports ground are suitable for the events which will take place there;
  - (b) the number of spectator seats and tiers and the number of seats in each tier;
  - (c) the width, type, construction and suitability of—
    - (i) additional seating; and
    - (ii) far-view platforms;
  - (d) the measures taken to provide seats and facilities for spectators with special needs;
  - (e) the location and existence of—
    - (i) adequate entry and exit points;
    - (ii) the means to ensure movement by spectators into, out of and within the sports ground; and
    - (iii) the means to evacuate the sports ground in an emergency;
  - (f) confirmation that—
    - (i) entry points, exit points and tiers of seating are clearly and legibly marked by signs or other appropriate means;
    - (ii) ~~there is installed in the sports ground an audio-visual warning system and a closed-circuit monitoring system; and~~
      - (ii) *there is installed in the sports ground—*
        - (aa) *an audio-visual warning system or an audio-information system; and*
        - (bb) *a closed-circuit monitoring system; and* **(a)**
    - (iii) the necessary works or infrastructure are in place to ensure that spectators are unable to enter the areas of the sports grounds where events take place; and
  - (g) confirmation that there are appropriate means to ensure that—
    - (i) different groups of spectators may be kept separate; and
    - (ii) athletes, accompanying parties and referees are kept separate from spectators.
- (3) The manager of a sports ground must—
- (a) provide the security information to the persons referred to in subsection (1)—
    - (i) within 30 days of this section becoming applicable to the sports ground;
    - (ii) thereafter every 12 months from the date on which the security information was last provided; and
  - (b) notify the persons referred to in subsection (1) of any changes to the security information as soon as possible after such a change.
- (4) Any of the persons referred to in subsection (1) may, on providing reasonable notice, enter a sports ground and inspect that ground to ensure that the security information provided in accordance with subsection (1) is accurate.
- (5) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that the facilities referred to in the security information are maintained to an appropriate standard.
- ~~(6) The manager of a sports ground must not permit events to take place unless the provisions of subsection (1), (3) and (5) have been complied with.~~
- (6) The manager of a sports grounds may permit an event to take place at the ground, if, and only if, there is a valid security certificate for the ground. (b)*

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(a) Section 13(2)(f)(ii) repealed and replaced by Ordinance 5/2012 – came into force on 01 June 2012  
 (b) Subsection (6) repealed and replaced by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(7) A person who contravenes subsection (6) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €15,000 or both.

(8) A person who obstructs a person carrying out an inspection in accordance with subsection (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 6 months or a fine of €1,000 or both.

(9) *In subsection (6) a “valid security certificate” means a certificate issued by the Authority under the corresponding Republican law which is valid on the day the event takes place. (a)*

### **Accreditation cards**

**14.—**(1) (1) An accreditation card means a document permitting free access to a sports ground without a ticket.

(2) The following persons may issue accreditation cards—

- (a) the security officer, in relation to the sports ground of which he is the security officer; and
- (b) any organisation approved by the Cyprus Athletic Organisation.

(3) An accreditation card may be issued to any of the following persons engaged in working at a sports ground—

- (a) volunteers;
- (b) referees and linesmen;
- (c) athletes;
- (d) members of accompanying parties;
- (e) doping control officers;
- (f) medical and fire fighting personnel; and
- (g) journalists.

(4) An accreditation card must contain the following information—

- (a) the serial number of the card;
- (b) the name of the person to whom it is issued;
- (c) the capacity in which it is held;
- (d) the date until which it is valid;
- (e) the sports grounds and parts of the sports grounds in which it is valid; and
- (f) the identity card number, passport number or European identity card number of the holder.

(5) An accreditation card must be produced in such a manner that so far as reasonably practicable it cannot be counterfeited.

(6) A person must not counterfeit an accreditation card.

(7) A person who contravenes subsection (5) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €1,000.

(8) A person who contravenes subsection (6) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000 or both.

(9) An accreditation card issued under section 28 of the Corresponding Republican Law may be valid for admission to a sports ground in the Areas.

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(a) Subsection (9) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

## **Ticket capacity and distribution**

**15.**—(1) A person must not distribute tickets for an event in a manner which is likely to cause public disorder at that event.

(2) The manager of a sports ground or other person issuing tickets for an event must not issue more tickets for that event than the number of spectator seats in the sports ground.

(3) If, for any reason, the number of tickets which are issued for sale for an event is reduced, the security officer must take all reasonably practicable measures to notify the general public of that reduction.

(4) If the supply of tickets to an event is exhausted before that event takes place then the manager or other person distributing tickets must take all reasonably practicable measures to notify the general public that there are no more tickets available for that event.

(5) The Chief Constable may, following consultation with the manager of the sports ground, prohibit the sale of tickets on the day of an event or during the event.

(6) A person must not sell tickets in contravention of a prohibition imposed under subsection (5).

(6A) It is an offence for an unauthorised person at a sports ground or in the vicinity of a sports ground to—

- (a) sell a ticket for an event at a sports ground; or
- (b) otherwise to dispose of such a ticket to another person. **(a)**

(6B) For the purpose of subsection (6A)—

- (a) a person is “unauthorised” unless the person is authorised in writing to sell or otherwise dispose of tickets for the match by the organisers of the event, or the security officer;
- (b) reference to selling a ticket includes a reference to—
  - (i) offering to sell a ticket;
  - (ii) exposing a ticket for sale;
  - (iii) making a ticket available for sale by another;
  - (iv) advertising that a ticket is available for purchase; and
  - (v) giving a ticket to a person who pays or agrees to pay for some other goods or services or offering to do so; and
- (c) a “ticket” includes anything which purports to be a ticket.

(7) A person who contravenes subsection (1), (2), ~~(3)-(4)~~ **(b)** or (6) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 1 year or a fine of €2,000 or both.

(8) *A person convicted of an offence under subsection (6A) is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine not exceeding €4,000, or to both.* **(c)**

## **Ticket marking and control**

**16.**—(1) A person must not counterfeit a ticket.

(2) The manager of a sports ground or other person issuing or distributing tickets must ensure that the printing and marking of tickets for an event is carried out in such a manner that—

- (a) so far as reasonably practicable tickets cannot be counterfeited; and
- (b) the tickets are sequentially numbered, state the date of issue, sale price, time or duration of validity and the tier and seat number to which the ticket relates.

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**(a)** Sections (6A & 6B) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

**(b)** Text deleted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

**(c)** Subsection (8) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

- (3) A person who distributes tickets for an event must ensure that—
- (a) the distribution and supply of tickets is effected in a controlled manner; and
  - (b) those persons who are provided with free or reduced price tickets are not issued with any other document which permits them to attend the event.
- (4) A person who contravenes subsection (1), (2) or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000 or both.

### **Ticket control at an event**

**17.**—(1) A person who holds a ticket for an event must, on admission to that event and unless otherwise directed or permitted by the security officer or by a steward—

- (a) occupy the seat to which the ticket relates; and
- (b) not change seat location.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) may be required by the security officer to leave the sports ground immediately and if that person refuses to leave the sports ground may be removed by a police officer.

### **Fan cards (a)**

*17A.*—(1) A person (P) who enters a sports ground for an event must present P's fan card in addition to a valid ticket for the event.

(2) A police officer, the security officer of the sports ground or a steward assigned to duties at the event may direct a person to leave the sports ground if the person—

- (a) does not present a fan card;
- (b) presents a fan card issued in the name of another person; or
- (c) enters the sports ground in contravention of subsection (1).

(3) A person who fails to comply with a direction under subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 month or to a fine not exceeding €1,000, or to both.

(3) A person who enters or attempts to enter a sports ground for an event using a fan card issued to another person commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year or to a fine not exceeding €4,000 or to both.

(5) A security officer may ban a person who contravenes subsection (4) from entering the sports ground for 6 months, irrespective of whether the person is convicted of a criminal offence.

(6) Section 50B(7) to (14) has effect in relation to a ban under subsection (5).

(7) A person commits an offence if the person allows another person to—

- (a) enter a sports ground for an event in contravention of subsection (1);
- (b) remain in a sports ground during an event where B has entered in contravention of subsection (1).

(8) A person convicted of an offence under section (7) is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine not exceeding €4,000, or to both.

(9) Subsection (1) does not apply to —

- (a) an international event;
- (b) a disabled person, within the meaning of section 2 of the Disabled Persons Ordinance 2002 (b);

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(a) Section 17A inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(b) Ordinance 18/2002

(c) a child aged under 14.

(10) In the case of an international event, entrance to the sports ground is permitted in accordance with arrangements made by the relevant sports governing body.

#### **Event coordination (a)**

~~(1) Prior to an event taking place at a sports ground the Chief Constable may establish an event coordination team to ensure that the event is safely carried out.~~

~~(2) The event coordination team may consist of any officer of the Crown or of the Republic and such of the following persons that the Chief Constable may specify—~~

~~(a) the security officer;~~

~~(b) the manager of the sports ground;~~

~~(c) a representative from each of the clubs taking part in the event;~~

~~(d) a representative from any sports governing body relevant to the event in question.~~

~~(3) The event coordination team is to meet at such times as the Chief Constable may specify.~~

#### **Event co-ordination meeting**

*18.—(1) Where the relevant sports governing body convenes a meeting (“event co-ordination meeting”) under the corresponding Republican law<sup>(b)</sup> for the purpose of co-ordinating and planning for the safe conduct of an event at a sports ground, the Chief Constable is to chair the meeting.*

*(2) The Chief Constable may convene an event co-ordination meeting where—*

*(a) a meeting is not convened under subsection (1); or*

*(b) the Chief Constable considers that a second or subsequent meeting is necessary to ensure the safe conduct of the event.*

*(3) The Chief Constable may specify that a person considered necessary for the co-ordination of the safe conduct of the event attends an event co-ordination meeting.*

*(4) Without limiting the power in subsection (3), the Chief Constable may specify the following persons—*

*(a) a representative of the relevant sports governing body;*

*(b) the manager of the sports ground at which the event is taking place;*

*(c) the security officer of the sports ground at which the event is taking place;*

*(d) the club safety and security officers of the sports clubs participating in the event.*

*(5) If a person specified by the Chief Constable under subsection (3) does not attend an event co-ordination meeting, the Chief Constable may do either or both of the following—*

*(a) advise the manager of the sports ground at which the event is taking place that the police service will not provide police officers to be present at the event;*

*(b) make an order prohibiting the holding of the event if the Chief Constable considers that the event cannot be conducted safely.*

*(6) Section 47(2) and (3) apply to an order made under subsection (5)(b).*

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(a) Section 18 repealed and replace by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014

(b) Law No. 213(I)/2012 inserts section 46A into Law No. 48(I)/2008 providing that the home federation is to call a meeting at least 3 days before an event



### Information to be provided to the police

**19.**—(1) No later than 2 days before an event takes place the manager of a sports ground must provide to the Chief Constable such information as the Chief Constable may require to ensure that the event takes place in a safe manner including—

- (a) the names of the sports governing bodies, clubs and referees taking part in the event;
- (b) the time and date of the event;
- (c) the specified admission time;
- (d) the anticipated time at which spectators will be admitted to the sports ground;
- (e) details of arrangements which have been made for the protection of athletes, accompanying parties, referees and linesmen;
- (f) such information as the manager of the sports ground has at his disposal about the locations from where spectators are likely to travel.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €5,000.

### Certificate issued in advance of event

**20.**—(1) No later than 24 hours before an event takes place, the manager of the sports ground and the security officer must jointly certify in writing to the Chief Constable that—

- (a) the sports ground does not contain any building or waste materials and that spectators do not have access to any building works;
- (b) arrangements are in place so that—
  - (i) after the search conducted under section 28(1) entry points to the sports ground are secured and anyone entering the sports ground will be searched;
  - (ii) spectators and other unauthorised persons cannot gain access to the area of play;
  - (iii) athletes and accompanying parties will be protected;
  - (iv) the facilities required by the Chief Constable will be provided;
  - (v) any netting which is in place complies with this Ordinance; and
  - (vi) spectators from competing teams are kept separated; and
- (c) the audio-visual warning system *or audio-information system* (a) and the closed-circuit monitoring system have been tested and are operational.

(2) ~~A person~~ *A manager of a sports ground* (b) who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €15,000.

### Specified admission time

**21.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must specify the time at which spectators will be permitted to enter the sports ground for a particular event, having consulted the security officer and the organiser of the event, and must not permit spectators to enter the sports ground before that time.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €5,000.

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(a) Text inserted by Ordinance 5/2012 – came into force on 01 June 2012

(b) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

### **Power of the Chief Constable to regulate public movements**

**22.**—(1) The Chief Constable may give any of the directions specified in subsection (2) so as to ensure the safety and convenience of spectators and members of the public before, during and after an event.

(2) The directions specified in this subsection are—

- (a) instructions for the movement of spectators and members of the public;
- (b) designation of parking places; and
- (c) designation of places and routes where persons of a particular description may or may not be.

(3) The Chief Constable must take such measures as are reasonably practicable to publicise any directions issued under subsection (1).

(4) Nothing in this section permits the Chief Constable to give directions in relation to land other than land owned by the owner of the sports ground at which an event is taking place or Crown land.

(5) A person must not act inconsistently with directions given by the Chief Constable under subsection (1).

(6) A person who contravenes subsection (5) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000 or both.

### **Power of the Chief Constable to require groups of spectators to be separated**

**23.**—(1) The Chief Constable may direct the manager of a sports ground to ensure that particular groups of spectators are separated from each other during an event.

(2) The Chief Constable must, so far as practicable, take account of the views of the manager of the sports ground, the security officer, the relevant sports governing body and the relevant clubs before giving a direction under subsection (1).

(3) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that any arrangements made to separate groups of spectators from each other are such that the exits from the sports ground are not obstructed.

(4) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000 or both.

### **Power of the Chief Constable to issue instructions for the protection of persons**

**24.**—(1) The Chief Constable may issue directions to the owner or manager of a sports ground or an organiser of an event for the purpose of assisting the police in protecting athletes, accompanying parties, referees and linesmen.

(2) A direction under subsection (1) may include a requirement to provide—

- (a) information on the movements of spectators or groups of spectators; and
- (b) facilities to ensure that athletes, accompanying parties, referees and linesmen can safely enter and leave the sports ground.

(3) A person must comply with a direction issued under subsection (1).

(4) A person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €4,000.

### **Removal of dangerous items**

**25.**—(1) The manager of the sports ground must ensure, no later than 2 days before an event takes place at a sports ground that—

- (a) all building materials and all dangerous items are removed from those parts of the sports ground which are accessible to spectators; and

(b) measures are taken to ensure that spectators do not have access to any building works in the sports ground.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000 or both.

### **Directions issued by the Chief Constable and the Chief Officer**

**26.**—(1) The Chief Constable may inspect a sports ground before an event takes place and may direct the manager of the sports ground, the security officer or the organiser of the event to take such security measures as the Chief Constable may specify so as to ensure that the event takes place in a safe manner.

(2) The Chief Constable must notify the Chief Officer if—

(a) the manager or security officer of a sports ground or the organiser of an event—

(i) fails or refuses to comply with a direction issued under subsection (1);

or

(ii) is, in his opinion, likely to fail to comply with such a direction; and

(b) the Chief Constable is of the opinion that it is not safe for the event to take place.

(3) If the Chief Constable notifies the Chief Officer that in his opinion it is not safe for an event to take place, the Chief Officer may direct that the event is not to take place.

(4) Before making a direction under subsection (3) the Chief Officer must consider any representations made by any person to whom a direction has been issued under subsection (1).

(5) A person who contravenes a direction made under subsection (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €15,000 or both.

### **Security and emergency services**

**27.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that no event takes place in the sports ground unless there are adequate medical and fire fighting facilities available.

(2) The security officer must ensure, taking account of any directions issued by the Chief Constable under section 26, that before an event takes place in the sports ground—

(a) adequate security arrangements, including those certified in accordance with section 20(1), are in place;

(b) there are sufficient stewards so as to ensure that the event is conducted safely;

(c) the stewards are—

(i) clearly identifiable;

(ii) properly trained and briefed;

(iii) appropriately located inside and outside the sports ground; and

(iv) in control of entry points to the playing area.

(3) The security officer must prevent the entry of any person not authorised to be in the playing area from entering that area and must ensure that such persons who do enter that area are removed.

### **Search for suspicious items**

**28.**—(1) The security officer must ensure that a sports ground is searched immediately before any spectators are admitted for an event.

(2) A police officer of the rank of inspector or above may give directions to the security officer in relation to the manner in which the search referred to in subsection (1) is carried out.

(3) A police officer may search a sports ground before any spectators are admitted for an event.

(4) The security officer must implement the measures certified under section 20(b)(i) to ensure that—

- (a) entry points to the sports ground are secure;
- (b) the items referred to in section 32(3) or offensive weapons cannot be brought into the sports ground; and
- (c) it is possible to search any person entering the sports ground after the search of the sports ground has been completed.

### **Prohibition on the sale of certain items**

**29.**—(1) A person must not, during an event in a sports ground, offer for sale, sell or otherwise dispose of any dangerous item.

(2) A person must not, during an event offer for sale, sell or otherwise dispose of any alcoholic beverages within that sports ground unless that person is permitted to do so under a licence issued in accordance with the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance. (a)

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €1,000.

(4) If a person is convicted of an offence under this section, the court may make an order for the forfeiture or disposal of the item or substance in respect of which the offence was committed.

### **Searches of spectators**

**30.**—(1) The security officer must ensure that all spectators are searched before they enter a sports ground during an event.

(2) The security officer must, if in his opinion it is necessary, ensure that persons who hold an accreditation card are searched before they enter a sports ground during an event.

(3) A search carried out in accordance with subsection (1) or (2) may be carried out by a steward.

(4) A police officer of the rank of inspector or above may give directions to the security officer and to any steward in relation to the manner in which the searches referred to in subsection (1) or (2) are carried out.

(5) A police officer may search any person entering or inside a sports ground during an event.

### **Dangerous items**

**31.**—(1) A person must not carry a dangerous item in a sports ground during an event.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €1,000.

(3) A person who detects a dangerous item during a search carried out in accordance with section 30(1) or (2) must not permit the person searched to enter the sports ground unless that person surrenders the dangerous item for the duration of the event.

(4) A person who is conducting a search in accordance with section 30(1) or (2) must immediately notify a police officer if that person detects an object the possession of which appears to be unlawful.

(5) A person who contravenes subsection (3) or (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €1,000.

### **Control of entry**

**32.**—(1) The security officer must ensure that tickets which are sold during an event are not sold in a manner which is unsafe or likely to cause public disorder.

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(a) Cap 155 Statute Laws of Cyprus revised edition 1959 as applied to the Areas by the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia Order in Council 1960 (SI 1960/1369, United Kingdom) and the Interpretation Ordinance 2012 (Ordinance 8/12). The Ordinance has been amended, but not section 72.

(2) A person must not enter or remain in a sports ground during a event unless that person has a valid ticket or accreditation card for that event.

~~(3) A person must not enter or remain in a sports ground during a event if that person is carrying (a)~~

- ~~(a) objects the possession of which is unlawful;~~
- ~~(b) a controlled drug or a substance which appears to be a controlled drug;~~
- ~~(c) alcoholic beverages, other than those purchased inside the sports ground from a person who as a licence to sell alcohol during an event within the sports ground under the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance;~~
- ~~(d) posters or displays which contain—~~
  - ~~(i) inflammatory slogans, symbols or expressions; or~~
  - ~~(ii) slogans or expressions which may give rise to violence;~~
- ~~(e) inflammable materials or means of ignition; or~~
- ~~(f) dangerous items.~~

(3) A person must not enter or attempt to enter a sports ground—

- (a) carrying alcohol or a narcotic substance;
- (b) under the influence of alcohol or a narcotic substance;
- (c) carrying an offensive weapon;
- (d) carrying a banner, poster, board or similar item which states or depicts any inflammatory slogan, symbol or expression within the meaning of section 49(1).

(4) The security officer of a sports ground must ensure that—

- (a) there is an effective system in place at the sports ground to detect persons who are in breach of this section;
- (b) any person who is found attempting to enter the sports ground in breach of this section is prevented from entering; ~~and~~

*(ba) a person does not enter the ground if the person is banned from entering a sports ground under—*

- (i) any provision of this Ordinance;*
- (ii) the corresponding Republican law;*
- (iii) any order made by a competent court in any jurisdiction. (b)*

(c) any person who is already in the sports ground in breach of this section is removed.

~~(5) A person who breaches subsection (2), (3) or (4) is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €1,000.~~

*(5) A person who breaches subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding €1,000, and in addition to, or as a substitute for, the penalty imposed, the court is to make a banning order for a period of not less than 2 years and not more than 3 years, or such longer period as it has the power to impose under section 50(1). (c)*

*(6) A person who breaches subsection (3) commits an offence is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding €1,000.*

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(a) Subsection (3) repealed and replaced by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015  
(b) Subsection (ba) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015  
(c) Subsections (5) and (6) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

### Unauthorised movement

**32A.**—(1) A person must sit or stand in the tier specified on the person's entrance ticket for the event and must not move or attempt to move between tiers.

(2) A security officer, a police officer or a steward may order a person who contravenes subsection (1) to leave the sports ground.

(3) A security officer may ban a person who contravenes subsection (1) from entering the sports ground for 1 year, irrespective of whether the person is convicted of a criminal offence.

(4) Section 50B(7) to (14) has effect in relation to a ban under subsection (3).

(5) A person who contravenes an order under subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 month or to a fine not exceeding €1,000, or to both.

### Co-operation between the security officer and the police

**33.**—(1) During an event, the security officer must co-operate with the Chief Constable so that the Chief Constable may perform his functions and deal effectively with an emergency.

(2) During an event the security officer must ensure that the number, location and movement of spectators is monitored by stewards.

(3) The security officer must submit a report to the Chief Constable no later than 7 days following an event reporting on the effectiveness of the security measures taken at the event.

(4) *A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding €1,000.*<sup>(a)</sup>

### Control of exits

**34.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground and the security officer must ensure that during an event—

(a) the entry points to and exits from the sports ground are continuously and adequately monitored so that the sports ground can be evacuated quickly; and

(b) exit doors are kept unlocked.

(2) ~~A person~~ *A manager of a sports ground* (b) who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €5,000.

### Contact point for children

**35.**—(1) The manager of a sports ground must ensure that during an event there is an adequately marked contact point within the sports ground where lost children may be located

## PART 3

### Football violence

#### Database relating to football violence

**36.**—(1) The Chief Constable is to establish and maintain a database relating to violence connected with football.

(2) The database may contain—

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(a) Subsection (4) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(b) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

- (a) a list of persons who have been convicted of offences under Part 4 in respect of whom a banning order has been made, together with details of that order;
  - (b) a list of persons on whom there is substantial information that they may cause a risk to public order at an event;
  - (c) a list of persons who have had legal restrictions of any nature placed on them attending sporting events in any member State.
- (3) The database must be kept up to date so that—
- (a) if a person in respect of whom a banning order has been made is no longer subject to that order, that person is removed from the list referred to in subsection (2)(a);
  - (b) the list referred to in subsection (2)(b) is reviewed every 6 months and if a person on that list no longer satisfies the criterion in that subsection for inclusion on the list then that person is removed from the list; and
  - (c) if a person has had some other restriction placed on their attendance at an event and that restriction ceases to have effect, that person is removed from the list referred to in subsection (2)(c).

**Co-ordination with the Republic and with member States**

**37.**—(1) The Chief Constable must ensure that a risk analysis is conducted of any football club established within the Areas which participates in football matches with an international dimension.

(2) In carrying out his functions under this Ordinance, the Chief Constable is to have regard to the requirements and recommendations of the Handbook, and in particular the Chief Constable may for the purpose of preventing and suppressing football related violence—

- (a) exchange such information with police forces and with national police football information points in member States as he considers appropriate;
- (b) appoint any police officer to act as a liaison officer with police forces in member States;
- (c) permit a police officer who is a member of a police force in a member State to act as a liaison officer within the Areas;
- (d) direct police officers to accompany any football team or its supporters outside of the island of Cyprus.

(3) The Chief Constable may exchange information with the national police football information point and the police force of the Republic so as to assist the Republic in preventing and suppressing football related violence both in the Republic and in other member States.

(4) The information which the Chief Constable may exchange in accordance with this section includes—

- (a) information held on the database described in section 36; and
- (b) the risk analysis referred to in subsection (1).

(5) A liaison officer referred to in subsection (2)(c) may wear any of the clothing or identifying marks referred to in Appendix 4 of the Handbook which describes that officer as a police officer and in wearing such clothing or identifying marks that officer does not commit an offence under section 41 of the Police Ordinance 2007.

**PART 4**

**Measures to suppress violence**

**Offensive weapons**

**38.**—(1) A person must not carry or use an offensive weapon in a sports ground ~~or in the vicinity of a sports ground~~ *in the vicinity of a sports ground or while travelling to or from an event at a sports ground* (a) without a reasonable excuse.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000 or both.

(3) If a person is convicted of an offence under this section, the court may make an order for the forfeiture or disposal of the weapon.

### **Unlawful entry to sports ground**

**39.**—(1) A person must not enter a sports ground without the permission of the manager or without lawful reason.

(2) A person other than an athlete, a member of an accompanying party, a referee or linesman must not enter the playing area without lawful authority or without a reasonable excuse.

(3) A person who is found in a sports ground has the burden of showing that he had the permission of the manager or a lawful reason for being there.

(4) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 1 year or a fine of €2,000 or both.

(5) Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (4), in addition to, or as a substitute for, the penalty imposed the court is to make a banning order for a period of not less than 3 years and not more than 5 years, or such longer period as it has the power to impose under section 50(1). (b)

### **Drunkenness and use of ~~addictive~~ narcotic substances**

**40.**—(1) A person must not enter or remain in a sports ground if that person is under the influence of alcohol or narcotic substances.

(2) A person must not, while under the influence of alcohol or narcotic substances, in a sports ground or in the vicinity of a sports ground conduct himself in a disorderly manner.

*(2A) A person must not carry alcoholic or narcotic substances while in the vicinity of a sports ground during an event or while travelling to or from an event at a sports ground.* (c)

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) ~~or (2), (2) or (2A)~~ (d) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 1 year and a fine of €1,000 or both.

### **Obstructing sporting events**

**41.**—(1) A person in a sports ground must not cause a disturbance which interferes with or obstructs a sporting event.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 6 months and a fine of €1,000 or both.

### **Use of dangerous item**

**42.**—(1) A person in a sports ground or in the vicinity of a sports ground during an event must not—

- (a) use a dangerous item to commit an offence; or
- (b) throw an article capable of causing injury to another person.

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(a) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(b) Subsection (5) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(c) Subsection (2A) inserted and text deleted in heading by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(d) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015



(2) A person who contravenes ~~subsection (1)~~ *subsection (1)(a)* (a) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 1 year or a fine of €2,000 or both.

*(2A) A person who contravenes subsection (1)(b) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to a fine not exceeding €3,000, or to both. (b)*

(3) If a person is convicted of an offence under this section, the court may make an order for the forfeiture or disposal of the dangerous item in respect of which the offence was committed.

### **Use of threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour**

**43.**—(1) A person in a sports ground or in the vicinity of a sports ground during an event must not use threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 6 months and a fine of €1,000 or both.

### **Concealing identity (c)**

**43A.**—(1) *It is an offence for a person (P) in a sports ground or in the vicinity of a sports ground during an event to cover P's face for the purpose of concealing P's identity.*

*(2) A person convicted of an offence under subsection (1) is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine not exceeding €4,000, or to both.*

### **Assault**

~~**44.** (1) A person in a sports ground or in the vicinity of a sports ground during an event must not, in connection with that event, assault another person. (d)~~

***44.**—(1) A person must not assault another person in a sports ground, in the vicinity of a sports ground during an event or in any place in connection with that event.*

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 3 years or a fine of €5,000 or both.

### **Unlawful assembly and riot**

~~**45.**—(1) A person must not within a sports ground or in the vicinity of a sports ground take part in—~~

- ~~(a) an unlawful assembly; or~~
- ~~(b) a riot. (e)~~

***45.**—(1) A person must not in a sports ground, in the vicinity of a sports ground during an event or in any place in connection with that event take part in an unlawful assembly or a riot.*

(2) A person must not maliciously damage—

- (a) any part of a sports ground; or
- (b) any building or part of a building in the vicinity of a sports ground.

(3) In this Part—

- (a) an “unlawful assembly” means an assembly of persons during an event—
  - (i) who are assembled with intent to commit an offence; or

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(a) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(b) Subsection (2A) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(c) Section 43A inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(d) Subsection (1) repealed and replaced by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(e) Subsection (1) repealed and replaced by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

- (ii) who are assembled with intent to carry out some common purpose and who conduct themselves in such a manner that causes other persons there to reasonably fear that the persons so assembled will breach the peace;
- (b) a “riot” means an unlawful assembly which has begun to execute the purpose for which it was assembled, by breaching the peace and causing fear to the public.
- (4) A person who contravenes subsection (1)(a), (1)(b) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 1 year or a fine of €2,000 or both.
- (5) A person who contravenes subsections (1)(b) and (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 7 years.
- (6) A person who contravenes subsection (1)(b) and who damages or destroys any equipment or other items in a sports ground commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000 or both.
- (7) A person who contravenes subsection (1)(b) and who by force—
  - (a) causes the cancellation, interruption or obstruction of any event; or
  - (b) enters a sports ground for the purpose of carrying out any of the acts referred to in paragraph (a);
 commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000 or both.
- (8) No person of reasonable firmness need actually be, or be likely to be, present at the scene for an offence to be committed under this section.

#### **Dispersal of unlawful assembly or riot**

- 46.**—(1) A police officer of or above the rank of Inspector may make or procure an announcement in a sports ground or in the vicinity of a sports ground ordering that persons who have gathered there should disperse peacefully if in the opinion of that police officer those persons are gathered in a sports ground or in the vicinity of the sports ground for the purpose of breaching the peace.
- (2) An order made under subsection (1) may be issued in such form and manner as the police officer issuing it considers expedient.
- (3) A person to whom an order issued under subsection (1) must comply with that order.
- (4) A person must not prevent or obstruct the making of an order under subsection (1).
- (5) A person must not participate in a breach of the peace if that person knows that a police officer has been prevented from making an order under subsection (1).
- (6) A person who contravenes subsection (3) or (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000 or both.
- (7) A person who contravenes subsection (5) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 1 year or a fine of €2,000.

#### **Order prohibiting attendance or event (a)**

- 47.**—(1) If the Chief Constable is of the opinion that serious public disorder is likely to occur at any event he may make an order—
- (a) prohibiting the holding of that event; or
  - (b) prohibiting the attendance at that event of any person whom he considers may become involved in such public disorder.
- (2) The Chief Constable must—

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(a) Text added to Heading by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

- (a) notify the Chief Officer of the existence of an order under subsection (1) *or section 18(4)(b) (a)*; and
  - (b) take such measures as are reasonably practicable to publicise the existence of that order.
- (3) If an order has been made under subsection (1) *or section 18(4)(b) (b)* a person who ought reasonably to be aware of the order must not—
- (a) participate in the organisation of the event if the order prohibits the holding of that event; or
  - (b) attend that event if the order prohibits the holding of that event or if it prohibits the person in question from attending it.
- (4) A person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000.

### **Incitement by sports agents**

- 48.**—(1) A sports agent must not make any statement which is likely to—
- (a) encourage acts of violence, unlawful assemblies, breaches of the peace insulting behaviour, assault, damage to property or use of dangerous items by spectators;
  - (b) give rise to feelings of prejudice, racism, or unfavourable treatment or hostility against other spectators, sports agents, journalists, stewards, police officers, fire fighters, medical personnel, athletes and their accompanying party, referees or linesmen.
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of €5,000.

### **Use of inflammatory slogans, symbols or expressions**

- 49.**—(1) A person in a sports ground or in the vicinity of a sports ground must not—
- (a) display any banner, poster, board or similar item which states or depicts any inflammatory slogan, symbol or expression; or
  - (b) utter any inflammatory slogans or make any inflammatory statements or speeches; or
  - (c) make any gesture of an indecent or inflammatory nature.
- (1A) For the purpose of subsection (1)—*
- (a) “inflammatory” includes threatening, insulting or abusive words or behaviour directed at a racial group;*
  - (b) “racial group” means a group of persons defined by reference to race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;*
  - (c) “slogans” includes songs. (c)*
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 6 months or a fine of €1,000 or both.

### **Additional powers of the court and legal proceedings**

- 50.**—(1) ~~If a person is convicted of any offence under this Part the Court may, in addition to or as a substitute for any penalty prescribed for that offence, make a banning order which has effect for the following periods—~~
- ~~(a) if the offender has not previously been convicted of an offence under this Part, for a period not exceeding 6 months;~~
  - ~~(b) if the offender has previously been convicted of an offence under this Part, for a period not exceeding 1 year;~~

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(a) Text inserted by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014  
 (b) Text inserted by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014  
 (c) Subsection (1A) inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

- ~~(c) if the offender has previously been convicted of 2 offences under this Part, for a period not exceeding 3 years;~~  
~~(d) if an offender has previously been convicted of 3 or more offences under this Part, for a period not exceeding 10 years. (a)~~

**50.**—(1) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 32 or this Part, in addition to or as a substitute for, the penalty imposed, the court is to make a banning order as follows—

- (a) for a 1st conviction, for a period of not less than 6 months and not more than 1 year;
- (b) for a 2nd conviction, for a period of not less than 1 year and not more than 2 years;
- (c) for a 3rd conviction, for a period of not less than 2 years and not more than 4 years;
- (d) for a 4th or subsequent conviction, for a period of not less than 4 years and not more than 6 years.

(1A) Subsection (1) does not apply where the court is required, under section 32(5) or 39(5), to impose a banning order for a longer period than specified in that subsection.

(1B) For the purpose of subsection (1), “conviction” means a conviction under section 32 or under this Part, and includes a conviction for the corresponding offences under the corresponding Republican law.

(2) A banning order may prohibit the offender from attending—

- (a) a particular event or events;
- (b) a specified sports ground; or
- (c) all sports grounds.

(3) If criminal proceedings are pending against any person for an offence under this Part, the court may impose a banning order (an “interim banning order”) on that person until those proceedings are concluded.

(4) The duration of an interim banning order must not exceed the duration of a banning order which the court may make under subsection (1).

(5) The court may order that a person who has been made the subject of a banning order (including an interim banning order) must attend a police station at the time that a particular event takes place so as to ensure that the person complies with the order.

(6) A person who has been made the subject of a banning order, an interim banning order or an order made under subsection (5) must comply with that order.

(7) A person who contravenes subsection (6) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of €4,000 or both.

(8) The Chief Constable is to notify the Police Chief of the Republic of the existence of a banning order if that order is likely to prevent the person subject to the order from attending an international event.

### ***Banning order on application of Chief Constable (b)***

**50A.**—(1) *The Chief Constable may make an application to the Resident Judge’s Court for a banning order for a particular event.*

(2) *An application under subsection (1) must be made not less than 5 days before the event and must include reasons.*

(3) *The court may make a banning order where it is satisfied there are reasonable grounds for believing that the person—*

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(a) Subsection (1) repealed and replaced with (1), (1A) and (1B) by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(b) Sections 50A & 50B inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

- (a) *has been involved in or incited acts of public disorder in any sports ground or in connection with events, on the island of Cyprus or elsewhere; or*
- (b) *may be involved in or incite acts of public disorder at the sports ground at which the event is taking place or in connection with the event.*

**Ban by sports governing body, sports club or security officer**

**50B.**—(1) *A specified person may ban a person (P) from entering a sports ground where the specified person has reasonable grounds for believing that P may be involved in or may incite acts of public disorder at the sports ground or in connection with an event.*

(2) *For the purpose of subsection (1), the specified persons are—*

- (a) *a relevant sports governing body;*
- (b) *a sports club; and*
- (c) *a security officer.*

(3) *A relevant sports governing body may ban P from attending—*

- (a) *a particular event or events;*
- (b) *a specified sports ground;*
- (c) *all sports grounds.*

(4) *A sports club may ban P from attending an event at a sports ground where the sports club is participating in an event.*

(5) *A security officer may ban P from attending an event at the sports grounds for which the security officer is responsible.*

(6) *A ban under subsection (1) may be for such period as determined by the specified person.*

(7) *A specified person may require a person (P) banned under subsection (1), section 17A (fan cards) or section 32A (unauthorised movement) to disclose P's name and address.*

(8) *Where reasonably practicable, the specified person must send written notification of the ban to P, delivered to P's last known address, within 2 days of the ban taking effect.*

(9) *P may appeal, in writing, to the specified person within 2 days of receiving the notification.*

(10) *The specified person must reconsider the ban and on reconsideration may uphold the ban or set aside the ban.*

(11) *The specified person must send written notification to P of the decision on reconsideration as soon as reasonably practicable.*

(12) *The specified person must notify the person responsible for the register of fan cards under the corresponding Republican law of a ban under this section, section 17A or 32A.*

(13) *A person who contravenes a ban under this section, section 17A or 32A commits an offence and liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or to a fine not exceeding €4,000, or to both.*

(14) *In addition to, or as a substitute for, a penalty imposed under subsection (12), the court must impose a banning order for a period of 6 months, or such longer period as is required under section 50(1).*

**Effect of a Republican banning order**

**51.**—(1) *A Republican banning order takes effect in the Areas as if it were a banning order made under section 50(2)(c).*

(2) *A court may not make an order under section 50(5) in relation to a Republican banning order.*

### **Ban on organised travel for spectators (a)**

**51A.**—(1) *This section applies where a relevant sports governing body (“the body”) has reasonable grounds to believe that organized travel for groups of spectators to or from an event at a sports ground may result in public disorder at the sports ground, in the vicinity of the sports ground or in connection with the event.*

(2) *The body may—*

- (a) *ban a person from making arrangements from organising travel for groups of spectators to or from an event at the sports ground;*
- (b) *impose conditions on a person organising travel for groups of spectators to or from an event at the sports ground;*
- (c) *impose conditions on the spectators using organised travel to or from an event at the sports ground.*

(3) *The body must consult the Chief Constable before imposing a ban or conditions under subsection (2).*

(4) *The ban or the conditions may be imposed for—*

- (a) *a particular event;*
- (b) *a class of events; or*
- (c) *a specified period.*

(5) *A person who fails to comply with a ban or conditions imposed under subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 2 years or to a fine not exceeding €4,000, or to both.*

(6) *In addition to or as a substitute for a penalty imposed under subsection (5), the court must impose a banning order for a period of 6 months, or such longer period as is required under section 50(1).*

## **PART 5**

### **Miscellaneous**

#### **Savings**

**52.** This Ordinance is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers and duties conferred by any law or custom and, subject to any express provisions in this Ordinance, all such other powers and duties may be exercised and performed in the same manner as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

#### **53. — ~~Offences by bodies corporate~~**

~~If an offence under this Ordinance, committed by a body corporate, is committed with the consent or the connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, that officer as well as the body corporate commits that offence and is liable on conviction to be punished as provided for by this Ordinance.~~

#### **Offences by bodies corporate and unincorporated (b)**

**53.**—(1) *Where an offence under this Ordinance committed by a body corporate, is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of a director, secretary or similar officer of the body corporate, that officer (as well as*

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(a) Section 51A inserted by Ordinance 3/2015 – came into force on 16 February 2015

(b) Section 53 repealed and replaced by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014

*the body corporate) is guilty of an offence and is liable to be proceeded against and, if convicted, punished accordingly.*

*(2) Proceedings for an offence under this Ordinance alleged to have been committed by an unincorporated body are to be brought in the name of that body, and for the purpose of any such proceedings, any legislation or rules of court relating to the service of documents have effect as if that body were a corporation.*

*(3) A fine imposed on an unincorporated body on its conviction for an offence under this Ordinance is to be paid out of the funds of that body.*

*(4) Where an unincorporated body is charged with an offence under this Ordinance, ~~section 72 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance (a)~~ section 82 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance 2016 (appearance and plea by corporate body)(b)(c) has effect in like manner as in the case of a corporation so charged.*

*(5) Where an offence under this Ordinance committed by an unincorporated body is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of an officer of the unincorporated body or any member of its governing body, that person (as well as the unincorporated body) is guilty of an offence and is liable to be proceeded against and, if convicted, punished accordingly.*

### **Legal proceedings**

**54.** A court of the Areas may take judicial notice of the corresponding Republican Law and of any other Republican document of any description granted or otherwise made under the corresponding Republican Law in which case section 23(2) to (4) of the Delegation of Functions to the Republic Ordinance 2007 **(d)** applies to such a law or document.

### **Regulations**

**55.**—(1) The Administrator may make regulations for the better implementation of the provisions of this Ordinance. **(e)**

*(2) Without limiting the power in subsection (1), regulations made under this section may—*

- (a) specify the powers, duties and qualifications of stewards;*
- (b) specify the number of stewards to be present at an event;*
- (c) provide for powers, including any supplementary and ancillary powers, for the Chief Constable to determine that a person is not recognised as a steward;*
- (d) create criminal offences and prescribe penalties not exceeding €3,000.*

### **Repeal of the Sporting Events (Control of Violence) Ordinance 1999**

**56.** The Sporting Events (Control of Violence) Ordinance 1999 **(f)** is repealed.

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**(a)** Cap 155 Statute Laws of Cyprus revised edition 1959 as applied to the Areas by the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia Order in Council 1960 (SI 1960/1369, United Kingdom) and the Interpretation Ordinance 2012 (Ordinance 8/12). The Ordinance has been amended, but not section 72.

**(b)** Ordinance 9/2016

**(c)** Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 9/2016 – came into force on 01 May 2016

**(d)** Ordinance 17/2007

**(e)** Existing section re-numbered (1) and insertion of subsection (2) by Ordinance 1/2014 - came into force on 10 January 2014

**(f)** Ordinance 26/1999