



Invisible Security at Sport Events: The Criminal Aspects of Sport Security

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Abstract

Aim: The article presents the triumvirate of measures used in each age to guarantee the safety of major sport events from ancient times to the present day; the development and application of legal, physical and personal security tools. The thesis presents the sport and prominent sport events in the 20th century. It's importance in the 20th century, the fundamental condition of which is the creation of security. The work touches on the scope of competence of private and public security organizations, and the importance of precisely coordinated cooperative task execution.

Methodology: The authors present the 20th century evolutionary processes that led us to the safe organization of major sport events in Hungary, and give an overview of how individual factors influence the security of sport events, which crimes are related to the narrower and wider environment of the event, and which security professionals must consider as risk factors. We highlight the importance of the activity carried out by criminal experts; outline the elements of preventive and proactive measures, the substance of the conspiratorial tasks of detectives and criminal intelligence officers.

Findings: Security incidents at sporting events are broad but well-defined crimes. In the age of changes, the solution to ensuring security can be enhanced by complementary policing and the tools that available for the criminal service branch of the police, which have been used for centuries and millennia, and by future-oriented technological tools.

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Value: Based on the authors' existing knowledge and policing knowledge, as well as the results of the research, beyond simple visualization, a system of policing tools that can be used in the future to guarantee the safety of sporting events can be predicted, which will facilitate the conduct of a safe sporting event.

Keywords: major sport event, security, criminal service, future security solutions

Introduction

Publishing in the field of sport, security and criminal activity is a responsible and complex task. It is responsible, because even today, the employees of the criminal service, using the tools described in this topic, often try to maintain public safety in very dangerous situations, so the careless publication of this may even endanger the investigators and criminal intelligence officers. It is complicated, complex, as the topic is multifaceted, has many actors, is related to large masses, and is not constant at all. Due to the limitations of the scope of this publication, we cannot claim to be complete on the subject. We will present the development of sport security by presenting the historical origins of today's criminal activity and then write about the special tool of the criminal service. By comparing the methodological and technological innovations learned during our research with our police and criminal police professional experience, we would like to give future researchers thought-provoking impulses that can further enhance the security of sport events.

Research method

Due to the complexity of the topic of our study, the applied research method also consists of several elements. The framework of this work is the processing of domestic and international studies, textbooks, technical articles, and Internet resources. After that, we conducted interviews among practicing private security professionals and public law enforcement professionals in order to explore the current situation of sport law enforcement. Finally, we outline our thoughts on the introduction of the most modern tools and methods for crime prevention and law enforcement, supplemented by our own experience.

Historical overview

In ancient Greece, the *kalokagathia* (perfect body – beautiful soul) as an ideal of education could form the basis of the relationship between people and sports.

Although the origins of the Panhellenic Games and the Olympic Games, which stand out among them, are lost in the mists of the past, we can say that this is the foundation of today's giga-sized sport events. Security in Hellas was provided by various specialized law enforcement agencies based on the authorization from Areiospagos. Apart from Ancient Greece, the Roman Empire also had sport events that attracted crowds. In the beginning, sacred events had a psychotic, tension-relieving function in addition to sport and entertainment. This is well demonstrated by the "panem et circences" (bread and circus) from Juvenalis, which is still valid in certain social arrangements today. In that time there were regulations that applied for the participants, and also to the spectators, such as bans on drinking alcohol and carrying weapons. But we can also observe the term of the order ensured by physical security devices and manpower, since the spectators were separated from the struggles against the wild beasts by a protective net and armed soldiers (Tóth, 2011).

In the medieval Europe, with the spread of church dogmas, the training and care of the human body became worldly vanity, and because of the immortality of the soul, it became insignificant. While the lower social classes fought for survival and played folk games as much as possible, the sport life of the aristocratic society was dominated by hunting, sparring, or it was reported by jousting. The pillars of tourism and hospitality were castles, inns, pubs, security was ensured by the king's men (Erdősi, 2009).

From XIV. the XIX. th century onwards, thanks to the Renaissance scientists and arts, the ideal body came into focus again, so its training became important again. Later, physical education was more present in the training of the armies. Swimming, running, boxing, shooting are all training sports of militant origin. Over time, the process was generated by the urbanization that appeared as a result of the industrial revolution, the increase in the number of people living in cities. Ordinary people also wanted active rest more and more, and there was a growing conscious need for health and exercise. Sport clubs and sport organizations were established, which also contributed to the growth of the sport's popularity with their competition events. Finally, the XX. century brought the turn that resulted in the separation of competitive and leisure sports.

Sport safety

According to our opinion, the importance of a concept can best be determined through its function in society. Many functions of sport can be defined. These include health care, healing, entertainment, recreation, cultural and educational

function, political or even economic function. Advertising is closely related to the latter, for example.

Today, sport is a significant social and economic factor in itself, which is enhanced by the advertising value of the given sport. As a result of the development of information technology and telecommunications, the World Wide Web today provides millions of people with a virtual presence at individual sport events, which have become a huge source of income due to their media exponential advertising value. As a result of globalization, thousands of kilometers of travel have been simplified, the number of seats in stadiums has increased many times over, so today, when organizing a sport event, the organizers have to calculate tens of thousands of spectators.

Extraordinary events

In the 20th century, security can be examined from many aspects. We can talk about environmental security, health security, social and economic security, cyber and data security, but from the point of view of this thesis, the most important factor is public security.

In the definition of the Lexicon of Law Enforcement – *focused in terms of this thesis* – physical security is “a multi-factorial, complex concept that expresses the state of the state and society’s interests, values, the country’s territory and its population free from external and internal dangers and threats” (Boda et al., 2019). And public safety means “the state of social coexistence legally and physically protected by law enforcement agencies” (Boda et al., 2019). In addition to all of this, safety cannot be defined as a constant, universal value, since it is relative both in space and time and depends significantly on the individual’s value system, therefore one of the determinants of safety is the individual’s subjective sense of safety.

In many ways, the world’s biggest sport event is the Olympics. The 2020 Olympic Games – *held in Tokyo in 2021* – already being called the first “streaming Olympics”. Spectators consumed 1.3 billion minutes of Olympic content, and the competitions were watched by more than 372 million people in Europe on television and on various digital platforms (URL1).

The fact that sport events have become so massive has significantly increased the degree of security risk, and therefore the major sport event is a factor affecting public safety at its location and during its period. With the increase in the size of sport events, not only the probability of occurrence of extraordinary events increased, but also the volume of extraordinary events increased.

Hooliganism

In addition to the Olympics, professional football matches are prominent sport events. It must be said here that the aggression related to sport in medieval Italy (Harpastum) or it has English (Medieval Folk Football) roots (Lippai & Nagy, 2023). In the words of James Bannon, “*Just 90 years after England gave the world the ‘wonderful game’ of football, it also gave birth to its distorted child: football hooliganism*” (Bannon, 2014).

In the 1960's and 1980's, football was the main entertainment of the poor, where the spectator could be freed from the pressure of everyday life with others like him, in a group, facelessly, without consequences, which was a direct path to the birth of football hooliganism. In this period, the infrastructural background of football was lagging behind, the stadiums were technically in poor condition, the organization and security efforts were excessively aggressive, but still rudimentary. Three serious tragic events¹, during which nearly 200 people lost their lives and nearly 1,000 people were injured, led to a comprehensive regulation that highlighted the shortcomings and ultimately led to an international solution to the situation.

These events were clearly attributable to organizational and security deficiencies and infrastructural errors. Due to the series of tragic events and the English football hooliganism, which by this time had already caused international outrage, Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, commissioned Lord Peter Taylor, the Chief Justice, to set up a commission of inquiry in 1989, which finally presented its report in January 1990.

The report made 76 different recommendations regarding the organization of sport events, and nine pieces of legislation were created as a result. Instead of a purely law-enforcement issue, Taylor steered the solution of the problem in the direction of complexity, recognizing that it is not advisable, and it is not possible, to stop the fans solely with criminal law measures. Following the Taylor report, the affected countries and sports federations started to create different levels of regulators. In accordance with international practice, Hungary also increased sport security. The exact range of tasks and responsibilities of private and public actors was defined, and the selection, up-to-date training and continuous further training of the persons responsible for security were also introduced.

¹ In May of 1985, a fire broke out at Bradford Stadium in England, killing 54 people and burning more than two hundred. Also in the May of 1985, a wall collapsed during a hooligan clash at the Heysel stadium in Brussels, killing 39 people and injuring hundreds of others. In April of 1989, in England's Hillsborough stadium, the panic caused by organizational problems and the excessive number of people allowed into the stands caused the death of nearly 100 people and the injury of at least 700 people.

Terrorism

Terrorism is another important risk factor for large-scale sport events, but also for non-sporting mass events. The on-site presence of the masses and the huge viewership available through the media represent a potential opportunity for terrorist organizations to demonstrate their striking power and spread their ideological ideas.

The XX. the first terrorist attack on the sport world of the 20th century took place on September 5, 1972, in the form of a hostage-taking by the terrorist group Black September in the Olympic village in Munich, which ended in the deaths of sixteen people. In 1996, a pipe bomb exploded in Atlanta's Olympic Village, killing a young mother and a reporter and injuring more than a hundred people. The police defused two more bombs at the scene. On April 15, 2013, a pair of Chechen brothers committed an explosion at the finish line of the Boston Marathon. During the attack, three people lost their lives, and 264 people were injured. On November 13, 2015, the Islamic State carried out a series of coordinated terrorist attacks in Paris, the first element of which was the site of the France-Germany soccer match. During the attacks, 128 people died and 200 were injured.

Hungary

Although he was a Hungarian athlete who achieved a lot of world success, before the political system change in 1989, mass sports in Hungary focused almost exclusively on the summer Olympic games and football, with low state subsidies. During the period of political easing, global trends related to sport also appeared in our country, in 1986 we organized the first Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix.

The reigning Hungarian government treated sport as a priority issue, and it still does. The Sport Act were created, which fully regulates sport from the amateur level to the complex system of tasks of stadium operators and state bodies accommodating more than 10,000 spectators. In 2010, sport became a “national strategic sector”, and in 2011, with the amendment of the tax legislation, the door was opened for spectator sports to receive financial subsidies from civil sources. As a result of the efforts, the volume of sport events began to grow turbulently, so the risk factors also increased significantly. The increase was also observed in the illegal activity of previously established ultra and hooligan groups related to football teams. Between August 22, 2022, and May 27, 2023, a total of five major riot-like organized clashes took place.

Unfortunately, terrorism has not avoided Hungary either. The first terrorist attack took place on September 13, 1931. Matuska Szilveszter carried out an inferno attack by blowing up the Vienna express train passing through the Biatorbágy Viaduct. Based on the message left by the perpetrator at the scene, the attack was politically motivated. Almost two dozen people lost their lives as a result of the explosion.

The literature classifies the 1973 Balassagyarmat hostage-taking as the second act of terrorism in Hungary, where one of the hostage-takers was shot by the interventionist police forces, and the other was sentenced to 15 years in prison by the court. This was followed by the bus bombing on Ferihegyi way in 1991, during which the bomb fitted to the bus fell prematurely, so some people injured, but no one was died. But, unfortunately, in September 2016, the Budapest VI. district Teréz körút explosion in which three people, including two police officers, were injured.

Until the creation of the Sport Act, the provision of sport events was a state monopoly task, and mostly the competence of the uniformed police. This was changed by the sport law, which states that the state, as defined in the basic law, takes care of public safety outside the stadium. The private security is responsible for maintaining order within the stadiums as a complementary police force.

Today's task of the criminal service branch

According to Article 46 (1) of the Basic Law of Hungary, “*The fundamental task of the police is to prevent and detect crimes, protect public safety, public order and the order of the state border.*” Maintaining public safety and order in public areas is an exclusive state task. XXXIV of 1994 on the police as a sectoral norm for the body established to perform general police tasks, i.e. the police, as well as the police's Counter Terrorism Center law defines – among other things – the fight against terrorism, the performance of crime prevention and crime detection tasks. The (public) law enforcement and criminal service branches perform the insurance tasks of sport events together.

The appearance of the criminal service at mass events is not a new thing. After the Second World War, Hungary was annexed to the Eastern Bloc. In the period following the 1956 War of Independence, the civilian-clothed internal security countermeasures officers working alongside the uniformed units were mostly present to monitor counter-activities related to the political system. From the 1980's onwards, the political relaxation and accompanying social changes brought with it an increase in the number of security risk factors. At sport events,

not only hooligans, but also criminogenic persons, parasitic criminals who take advantage of the inattention of the crowd, appeared to an increasing extent.

In response to the changes, the presence of the political police was replaced by the detective service branch performing actual criminal tasks. Their primary task was to prevent pickpocketing, car break-ins, and arrest criminals. As a result of global events and trends, the fire service was quickly included in the insurance, and even nowadays the Counter Terrorism Center (Terror Elhárítási Központ, TEK). Today, the security of sport events is preceded by serious preparations on the part of the police.

During the preparation period of the sport event, the authorities carry out a risk analysis required by law, on the basis of which they classify the event. After that, taking all the circumstances into account, they create the security plan. It defines the duties of the branches of the police service, certain specialized services and the order of command.

The criminal staff included in the security have essentially the same task as the law enforcement staff, but with the tools and abilities inherent in the professional specification of the criminal service. We would like to note that the use of special tools that seriously violate constitutional rights, such as wiretapping or internet monitoring, in crimes typically occurring in connection with sport events -with the exception of terrorism- cannot be used in today's normative environment.

The criminal part of security can basically be divided into two main segments:

- a) The proactive, preventive, operative group (criminal intelligence group),
- b) The investigative unit that responds after the occurrence of extraordinary events (*investigators, crime scene investigators and analysis officers*)

Human intelligence officers researching the circle of people who can be involved in the activity as collaborators, or in common usage as informants. Their task is to obtain information about events and groups from persons (informants) secretly cooperating with the police, to check the validity of the information, to classify it, and then to forward it as necessary. In addition, they can use other special tools to act against and disrupt groups, which are provided for by laws or the relevant internal standards – protected by certification and therefore cannot be reported here – provide an opportunity.

The task of the criminal intelligence unit is to carry out technical and open source reconnaissance during the preparation period of the event. During the event, their task is to conspire and control the most risky areas and places, and to report what is experienced there, especially the potentially dangerous, violent, rowdy persons and groups, to the crime commander. This team does not consist of undercover detectives, but of special police officers with personal

and local knowledge, who carry out their duties by concealing their police nature, in civilian clothes, without weapons, and in civilian-style cars.

In practice, this means that on the basis of personal knowledge, intelligence information, or what they have seen and experienced in public areas, the intelligence officers report to the command staff and, if necessary, bring potentially dangerous groups under conspiratorial control. The operative and public forces are in a communication relationship with each other, so the precise navigation of the open, law enforcement and reaction forces becomes simple and extremely fast. The criminal intelligence officers have the possibility to intervene and the obligation to take measures only in case of immediate danger to life.

Arriving early, even before a possible riot-like act, the police force can prevent a serious disturbance with a demonstrative presence.

If it is not possible to prevent the escalation of the situation, the criminal information is also important. In one hand, it becomes possible to isolate the whistle-blowers and the actual criminals and highlight them from the crowd, which is of key importance in such situations. This can establish the legality of the basis of the police action. In addition, trained law enforcement personnel with the necessary number of personnel, equipment and necessary for the successful completion of the measure can be directed to the scene. This allows the police to perform their constitutional duties quickly, efficiently, and presumably professionally, in the face of a rowdy crowd. Moreover, crowd management coercive devices and vehicles suitable for the rapid removal of arrested persons can also be prepared for their use in good time. What is also extremely important is that the police force can carry out all this as safely as possible, since they know what they will have to face, so they can start the action armed with the necessary and sufficient quantity and type of coercive and protective equipment.

The images, audio and video documentation created by the detective officers can not only help during the police action, but can also serve as material evidence during the subsequent criminal proceedings.

The classical detective tasks are the acquisition of evidence of crimes, the identification of unknown criminals, and the implementation of the necessary measures against persons suspected of committing a crime. Based on the applicable jurisdiction and jurisdiction rules, this is carried out by the criminal service of the police station responsible for the place of the crime. If necessary, other local captains' offices, or investigators in the current, competent county area, or in the criminal emergency service belonging to the regional staff, can also be reassigned to the task.

CSI tasks participate in the work, and if necessary, conduct inspections and record forensic traces. The spread of security cameras, the ever-increasing

amount of electronic data and its use as biological evidence support the success of criminal proceedings, but at the same time result in additional tasks and work associated with analysis. This is optimally carried out by the analysis and assessment officers.

Following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in New York, national security and law enforcement organizations around the world implemented a number of security measures to prevent attacks. These measures also appeared at major sport events that attract large crowds and therefore represent a potential soft, unarmoured and easily attackable target (Lippai & Thieme-Eső, 2020). In addition, taking into account the specifics of the event insurance methodology used in Hungary today, it can be stated that sport events can be organized under fairly good security conditions, and the protected areas (so-called security zones) are apparently sufficiently protected.

The number of extraordinary events inside the stadium has dropped to an extremely low level. However, “good enough” security is not enough good. Perfect – and unfortunately unattainable – security must be achieved. The changing dynamics of crime also prevails in the hooliganism.

Since the beginning of the period after the stadiums were made safe, it has been observed that the violations mostly take place outside the stadium, before and after the matches. Moreover, lately the events are much more organized, and even the organization itself is much more conspiratorial.

A possible future direction

Our research and experience during the preparation of this study prompts me to call on the possibilities inherent in criminal intelligence and analysis based on the existing system, as a potential new source of paradigm shift, as well as the opportunities in the development of technology to the researchers dealing with sport policing, respectively. the attention of practitioners. Given that the police and private security use particularly modern tools and solutions in the field of sport policing, we believe that only a few steps can be taken in the way of necessary but not excessive development. The first step in this is the criminal service – law enforcement, or it lies in the introduction of subtle tools and methods already used in other areas of crime prevention in this area. However, before We go into this, we would definitely like to emphasize that the special means of secret information collection discussed in the rest of the thesis, which can be used without the knowledge of the affected person, severely limit basic rights. That is why these tools can only be used if absolutely necessary, and the desired goal cannot be achieved in any other way, or only with considerable difficulty. In this case,

too, only if the goal can be reached by using the given tool. Another condition for the use of special investigative tools is that, compared to the goal to be achieved, it does not entail a disproportionate restriction of the basic rights of an individual.

The legislators added additional state control to the system by making the use of some secret information gathering tools that seriously violate basic rights subject to the consent and permission of judicial bodies other than the police (*prosecutor's office and court*). Taking these circumstances into account, it must be stated that the current normative environment – even if not complete – provides the police with a sufficient opportunity to use investigative activities aimed at preventing violations that significantly disturb the safety of sport events of great importance from a social and economic point of view, much more effectively than today.

However, the basis of life is change, and as it was mentioned above, this can also be observed in criminological trends, to which the police, as the protective shield of society, must constantly respond. At the same time, in today's economic and social situation, the state bodies, such as the police also, have increasingly scarce resources available, which makes it necessary to use resources more precisely.

In addition, the social expectation can be felt, which expects modern, proactive, crime-preventing activities from the police instead of traditional, reactive, law-enforcement policing.

With regard to sport event insurance, one of the possible answers to this is the extension of the existing complementary police within itself. Taking into account this situation, the development of the insurance model and the more optimal use of the capacities must be thought about accordingly.

Human intelligence

In many countries of the world, special forces carry out criminal tasks related to sport events. This is not entirely the case in Hungary. There is a law enforcement coordination unit, but there is no specific criminal (investigative, intelligence) unit.

So, first of all – quoting the classic from Pál Sándor's movie of Old Time's Football – "*We need a team!*" A solution could be to create a permanent special crime unit with a small unit, whose dedicated task is to deal with hooligans, mobs or keeping an eye on manipulative individuals and communities, evaluating the information obtained in order to prevent crimes.

The basic assumption is to ensure the maximal security of sport events. The task is to definition of the specific intelligence goals and then the basic strategy

that best supports the achievement of the goal, or choosing a tactic. So defining the intelligence model is the primary task.

According to our mutual opinion, one of the basic tools for the paradigm shift in sport event insurance is the enhancement of human intelligence activity. The goals of intelligence gathering can be achieved primarily by increasing the use of “human tools” according to today’s conceptual definition, directly among the members of the target groups or in their environment, persons and informants who secretly cooperate with the authorities.

In Europol’s formulation, *“the informer is the person who, in return for guaranteeing confidentiality, transfers information, internal knowledge, or provides assistance to law enforcement agencies, or secret services, which facilitate the detection and investigation of crimes and the detection of terrorist acts”* (EUROPOL, 2012).

The big advantage of using collaborators is the dynamism and accuracy, and a third, extremely important factor. Human tools can be used not only for obtaining information. The direction of communication and information flow can also be reversed. With the help of the collaborators, the authority can introduce misleading or untrue information to the target group of the investigation. Through this, it is possible to weaken and disrupt the organization, and to create a disturbance in the operation of the criminal group.

It should be noted that conducting human intelligence with persons cooperating with the police carries many risks. This is for instance the distortion of information from a non-direct source. The current legal environment offers several opportunities for the intelligence agency to eliminate this.

One such solution is the introduction of an undercover detective into the circle of personnel involved in the investigation. This is beneficial from several points of view, since a police officer with special skills and special training is a much more reliable source of information, and his loyalty is not in question. English police used undercover detectives to curb football hooliganism in the early 1960’s. A significant example of this case is the young police officer James Bannon, who was successfully integrated into the Millwall Bushwackers brigade, and who later wrote an extremely interesting and instructive autobiographical novel entitled *Built-in Hooligan* (Bannon, 2014).

Technical Intelligence (TECHINT)

Just as the camera systems installed inside the stadium brought results, so many public area camera systems have also proven themselves in the field of public

safety. In connection with major sport events, it can be useful in public areas outside the stadium, precisely delimited by risk analysis, or placement of cameras with the same technical parameters on the roads leading there, which can be connected to the system. Previously, as the Hungarian representative of Europol's Homicide Working Group, one of the authors had the pleasure of visiting many European capitals. In several capitals, he has experienced that cameras in public areas are equipped with microphones and speakers. In the event of a disturbance, these systems can not only assist in detection and bio-opening. The disorderly act can even be interrupted by the official instruction given to the disorderly persons. Numerous forensic studies have proven that, in many cases, the fear of being caught is what deters the potential perpetrator from committing the crime. Thus, if the camera operator draws the attention of rowdy persons to the fact that the camera is recording their actions, which can be easily identified by the recording, it can have a deterrent effect.

Another direction of technical development is the introduction of Artificial Intelligence (AI), which is increasingly gaining ground in law enforcement today. To understand this, it is good to know what AI is. According to the European Parliament statement, *“Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the human-like abilities of machines, such as reasoning, learning, planning and creativity. It allows the tech to sense its environment, deal with what it perceives, solve problems, and plan its actions to achieve a specific goal. A computer not only receives data (already prepared or collected through its sensors, such as a camera), but also processes and reacts to it. These systems are capable of modifying their behaviour to a certain degree, by analysing the effects of their previous steps and working independently”* (URL2).

On the one hand the AI can contribute to making the economy more innovative, efficient, sustainable and competitive, and on the other hand, it can lead to improvements for citizens in the fields of security, education and healthcare. It also helps fight climate change. These systems are capable of modifying their behaviour to a certain degree, by analysing the effects of their previous steps and working independently.

„In mitigating the vulnerability of the sport event, artificial intelligence can provide significant help, taking into account that at the current level of development of the technology, the use of AI by law enforcement officers can mostly take place in analytical and decision support situations, and in no case can it replace human decision-making autonomy” (Gyaraki, 2023).

AI's analytical and evaluation activities can help the police's sport policing activities in many areas. A precise, all-encompassing analysis, based on

which you can feed the already existing data into the system, can be of great help in the event preparation phase, in connection with the disclosure of risk factors and the calculation of the number of insurance personnel required to manage the crowd.

The connection of the audio-visual control system explained above with AI technology *-the sociological and psychological regularities fed into the system, or based on historical samples-* it can perform real-time analytical activities that can give an alarm signal to the crowd, or when detecting risk inherent in the behaviour of individuals in a crowd.

The signal given in good time can put the competent manager of the state or even private security organization of the insurance company in an optimal decision-making position, through which the illegal act can be prevented by redeploying the forces, or the illegal act can be eliminated extremely quickly, even before the situation escalates. Monitoring the movement and behaviour of known potential risk persons and groups in parallel can be a significant help, but the analysis and proof of violations that have already occurred will also become much faster and more efficient.

Thanks to the correct allocation of forces and tools, event security can be organized with precision management, which can save significant costs after the undoubted significant initial investments have been returned. In addition to prevention, the use of facial recognition capabilities on the camera system can of course facilitate detection and proof, given the facial image identification system already operating in Hungary, linked to official records.

Special tools

The development of computing devices, mobile phones, programs and applications, as well as the appearance and spread of the Internet not only opened up new communication channels, but also created a new, parallel, virtual world for society. The various intelligence organizations also had to respond to this, so technical intelligence was developed in this direction, which has become an extremely complex area and affects many areas, from radio-electronic signal detection, through the acquisition of bank data, to geospatial intelligence based on aerial photographs, to open-source cyberspace until intelligence.

Today the hooliganism is more and more organized and committed in groups, and the members of the groups have to communicate with each other, which mostly happens via electronic communication devices and systems. It is easy to see that the easiest thing for the police to do would be to check the communication channels. However, based on the effective domestic material law *-in*

contrast to terrorist acts- these riotous acts are not considered to be such serious violations of the law against which the application of these special tools (*such as wiretapping or secret monitoring of the information system*) subject to judicial authorization could be introduced. In the field of law enforcement and crime prevention, the use of technical intelligence tools is a routine task for the police, but it does not appear, or only barely, when it comes to securing sport events.

We would like to highlight one of the existing tools, the not-so-long-used OSINT activity, i.e. open source intelligence. Today the basic source of OSINT is the Internet, the various file sharing platforms (*blog, vblog, image and video*), social, commercial and other sites. The primary or secondary information can be extremely useful for investigating the plans of a group, or in the field of monitoring group dynamic events.

However, the fact is that AI technology is potentially so widely applicable that today's people have no idea what tomorrow's professionals will be able to do with the technology. In addition to the fact that the primary condition for the application of AI technology is the creation of a legal environment for data protection, it can be said with some exaggeration that the development of AI technology is only limited by human imagination and the available, mostly material, resources.

Conclusion

Summing up our study, it can be seen that from ancient times to the present, sport and sport events have a particularly great economic and social significance in the history of mankind and in our time. The array of incidents that violate safety at sport events is at least as diverse as the reality of the frailty of human nature itself. In the age of change, private security and its state law enforcement agencies work together to guarantee the security of sport events at a high level through complementary policing, but full security is still only a goal to be achieved, not a realized reality. Criminogenic, deviant persons, or groups constantly adapt to the reactive, follow-up security measures of the law enforcement agencies, in order to avoid them and commit their illegal acts without sanction. For this very reason, law enforcement professionals must constantly examine the effectiveness of the applied security model.

In the light of this study, one of the alternatives to the path of development is the increased use of the powers and modern tools of the criminal service that have been used since ancient times, as well as the introduction of future-oriented artificial intelligence technology into the field of sport policing.

Thanks to these proactive criminal intelligence tools, the security of sport events can be ensured at a much higher level and, presumably, with significantly more effective resource management.

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