



OLYMPIC SECURITY

PLANNING

Athens, March 2004

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1. INTRODUCTION

This edition focuses on the Functional and Operational aspects of Olympic Security Planning, in terms of its development up to now and of the steps planned towards the **summer** of 2004.

This milestone is important because **at that juncture the** Olympic Security Planning will be fully operational, so as to achieve the national goal of a peaceful and secure Olympic Environment during the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The Greek State delegated the responsibility of the Olympic Games Security to the Ministry of Public Order and especially to the Hellenic Police.

For that purpose **Olympic Games Security Division (O.G.S.D)** has been established, a special self-sufficient Service which is directly dependent to the Hellenic Police Chief.

O.G.S.D's mission is:

- The staff planning of the required measures for security and order during the preparation and conduct of the Olympic and Paralympic Games 2004, as well as the Cultural Olympiad.
- The concern for the security plans operational implementation
- The coordination of all involved Services and Entities which will provide their services for the security of the Olympic Games 2004

2. THEATRE OF OPERATIONS

During the 2004 Olympic Games, a Secure environment will be provided to:

2004 Olympic Games*	
202	Delegations from Participating Countries
10,500	Athletes
6,700	Team Officials & Technical Officials
21,600	Media Representatives
5,800	IOC & NOC Members, VIPs
35,000	Sponsors

* *Data given subject to change*

However, the scope of Olympic Security operations, including foreign visitors – spectators, is not just limited to people.

The **Theatre of Operations** extends all around **Greece**. The Planning covers one hundred and twenty six (126) Olympic Venues, twenty-eight (28) different sports, as well as a variety of cultural events in Athens, in the five Olympic Cities (Thessaloniki, Patras, Heraklio, Volos and Ancient Olympia), and all around Greece during the Olympic Torch relay.

3. OLYMPIC SECURITY PLANNING PHASES

Olympic Security Planning, based on a specific framework of principles, is within schedule.

Using the applications, experiences and practices of the recent Olympic Games of Barcelona, Atlanta and Sydney, as well as the conclusions drawn during the Winter Olympics at Salt Lake City – the first Games after the September 11th events - incorporating thus all these elements into Greek reality, the Security Planning has been developed with the elaboration of:

- The Strategic Plan (15/11/2000)
- The Master Plan (31/5/2001)
- The Tactical Plan (31/12/2001)
- The Operational Plan, still under progress.

The progress of the Security Planning will continue until Games' time according to the following Phases:

Completion of Operational Planning Phase

Operational Planning is effectively expanding according to detailed schedules. It is expected to be completed by the start of the Security Measures Operational Phase (1/7/2004).

Evaluation Process

This Phase, which effectively began with the first Operational Readiness Exercise, in November 2001, is in full development stage and it will intensively continue until commencement of the Games.

Operational Phase

Once the Operational Plans will have been completed and tested, they will be ready to be applied during the Olympic Operational Period **(1/7/2004 to 4/10/2004)**, which is divided into the following periods:

- The period prior to the Olympic Games **(1/7/2004 to 10/8/2004)**
- The Olympic Games period **(11/8/2004 to 29/8/2004)**
- The transition period from the Olympic to the Paralympic Games **(30/8/2004 to 16/9/2004)**
- The Paralympic Games period **(17/9/2004 to 28/9/2004)**
- The demobilisation period **(29/9/2004 to 4/10/2004)**

Evaluation Phase

The Olympic Games Security Programme ends with the Evaluation Phase (5/10/2004 to 31/1/2005).

4. OVERVIEW OF OLYMPIC SECURITY PLANNING

Olympic Security Planning is based on constant identification, analysis and evaluation – threat assessment, and on anticipating potential risks, which in turn result in prevention and deterrence and in the determination of the appropriate Security level.

Operational Planning will be completed according to schedule. It is a process, which develops in a dynamic way, and its completion will mark the start of the Operational Phase. Until the very last moment, due to constant testing and threat assessment, if required plans will be open to adjustments and improvements.

Basic Aspects

The basic Planning aspects, comprise the **Special Operational Plans** which are:

- Olympic Venue Security
- Dignitaries' and Athletes' protection
- Traffic Management
- Vital Venue Security, *and*
- Special Actions

4.1 OLYMPIC VENUE SECURITY

The key types into which Olympic Venues are divided are:

Olympic Competition Venues:

- Two (2) Venue Complexes: Athens Olympic Sports Complex (OAKA) & Helliniko Olympic Complex.
- Fourteen (14) stand-alone Venues: Peace and Friendship Stadium, Karaiskaki Stadium, Faliro Coastal Zone Olympic Complex, Beach Volleyball Centre, Panathinaiko Stadium, Nikaia Olympic Weightlifting Hall, Ano Liossia Olympic Hall, Peristeri Olympic Boxing Hall, Galatsi Olympic Hall, Schinias Olympic Rowing and Canoeing Centre, Agios Kosmas Olympic Sailing Centre, Markopoulo Olympic Equestrian Centre, Markopoulo Olympic Shooting Centre, Goudi Olympic Complex.
- Four (4) temporary Venues: Marathon Start, Parnitha Olympic Mountain Bike Venue, Vouliagmeni Olympic Centre for Triathlon and individual time trials, Cycling Road Race Course in the Athens city centre.
- Five (5) Venues in the Olympic Cities: Pampeloponnisiako Stadium, Patras; Panthessaliko Stadium, Volos; Kaftantzoglio Stadium, Thessaloniki; Pankritio Stadium, Heraklio, Ancient Stadium, Olympia.

Olympic Non-Competition Venues:

- Airports – ports (El. Venizelos Airport, Piraeus Port, Flisvos Marina, ports and airports of the five Olympic Cities)
- Olympic Village
- Olympic Hotels
- International Broadcasting Centre (IBC)
- Main Press Centre (MPC)
- Seven (7) Media Villages
- Fourteen (14) Technical Officials Villages

- Stand alone Training Sites (28 in Attica & 15 in the Olympic Cities)
- ATHOC buildings (logistics centres, marshalling yards etc.)

An Olympic Venue Security Planning includes: *vulnerability studies and risk assessment, establishment of countermeasures, designation of Control Zones, security perimeter, installation of physical security systems, pedestrians and permitted vehicles access procedure, and parking spaces.*

In the Venue Security **model** set-up can be identified:

- **Special Zones:** the Controlled Traffic Zone in the surrounding area, entry to which is allowed only to accredited vehicles; and the Controlled Parking Zone located around the Venue in the Urban Domain, within which restrictions apply for vehicle standing and parking in specific streets which are selected to serve the Olympic transportation needs.
- **Fences:** one Outer Secure Perimeter at the perimeter and, where site conditions allow it, a second secure perimeter will also be set up. In-between these two fences, a Security Zone is provided for movement of police and emergency vehicles.
- **CCTV Systems and Perimeter Intrusion Detection and Sensor Systems**
- **Perimeter Control** (guards, observation posts, patrols).
- **Access Control Points**

This particular model is applied in all Olympic Venues and is adapted to the needs of each one of them.

Before responsibility of each Venue is granted to Security Forces, a security sweep shall be conducted by specialised personnel, and, once the Venue is “clean” it will be locked down.

From that moment on, everyone or everything entering the Venue will be subject to the access control procedure:

- **Pedestrians**
- **Vehicles**
- **Items**

Specially trained security personnel using magnetic gates, X-Ray machines, handhold metal detectors, special mirrors etc, will conduct access security screening.

Athens Olympic Sports Complex (OAKA)

In addition to competitions, the Athens Olympic Sports Complex will also host the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Athens 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

It is a complex, which comprises the following Venues:

- The Olympic Stadium
- The Olympic Indoor Hall
- The Olympic Aquatic Centre
- The Olympic Velodrome
- The Olympic Tennis Centre

On 22 August 2004, the number of spectators who will be attending all competitions in the Athens Olympic Sports Complex is estimated at a total of 134,000. This is an example of what kind of Security requirements should be met.

The five (5) component Venues come under five (5) totally independent Command centres. Together with the additional Perimeter and Common Domain Command Centre of the above complex, and the two (2) independent Command Centres of the Press Centres [International Broadcasting Centre (IBC) & Main Press Centre (MPC)] which are located within the Athens Olympic Sports Complex constitute the Olympic Regional Security Command Centre (ORSCC) of the Athens Olympic Sports Complex, which in turn reports to the Olympic Security Command Centre (OSCC).

In order ensure the Security of the Athens Olympic Sports Complex, a very substantial Security force will be assigned in order to meet the needs. The force will be equipped with state-of-the-art technological devices and operate a modern Operation Centre.

Olympic Village

The Olympic Village, the Media Villages and the Technical Officials Villages, as well as the Olympic Hotels and the Port of Piraeus, where floating hotels will be moored, are accommodation facilities where high-level Security measures will be deployed.

In the Olympic Village, more particularly, where 10,500 athletes and 5,500 escorts will reside, and where a total of 10,585 persons will be employed in various activities, **the highest level of protection will be provided.**

To this purpose, an independent Olympic Village Security Command Centre has been planned. This Command reports to the Olympic Security Command Centre (OSCC).

The Olympic Village Security Command Centre will be equipped with a state-of-the-art Operations Centre including C4I Security systems, command and control IT systems, as well as communications and physical security systems (CCTV, Sensors, etc.).

In greater details:

Security will employ a considerable number of personnel, who will have access to the use of:

- Motion sensors along the outer perimeter
- Cameras
- Magnetic gates
- X-Ray machines
- Handhold magnetometers
- Police vehicles and personal equipment
- Other special Operation equipment

Foot and mobile patrols are planned inside and outside the Olympic Village, in order to police the site and prevent any intrusion.

The security measures in the Media Villages, the Technical Officials Villages, the Main Press Centre (MPC), and the International Broadcasting Centre (IBC) will be similar to those mentioned above.

Olympic Hotels

Operational Planning includes deployment of Security measures in 213 hotels in Attica and in the Olympic Cities.

These measures are escalated according to different Security levels, depending on the level of threat assessment for the specific visitors.

The highest Security level will be implemented at the Athens Hilton Hotel, which will host the IOC Headquarters during the Games. It is also planned the deployment of increased Security measures in certain hotels where Sponsors, Journalists and VIPs will stay, whereas for the remaining hotels, appropriate Police details will be made available on a 24-hour basis.

Piraeus Port

To the Piraeus Port, where twelve (12) cruise ships will be moored, to operate as floating hotels for providing accommodation to 13,500 persons, such as officials, invited guests of Sponsor companies, journalists, and spectators.

The Security measures for the protection of the Piraeus Olympic Zone comprise of: *a fence equipped with intrusion detection and sensor systems, perimeter monitoring using cameras and patrols, access control (magnetic gates, X-Ray machines), internal patrols, a response force, and a Command Centre equipped with modern technological means for coordination, control & communication purposes.*

For covering the sea area of the floating hotels' site, Security measures comprise of: *protection using police surveillance – interception deterrence launches, open-sea control, submarine control systems (SONAR), sea-bed detectors, external patrols conducted not only by Coast Guard boats but also by police forces in the mainland and in surrounding buildings.*

In the Port area, the Greek Police, the Fire Corps, the Defence Forces, and mainly the Coast Guard will deploy a large number of Security personnel on land and at sea.

4.2 PROTECTION OF DIGNITARIES AND ATHLETES

Special attention is paid to the protection of the Olympic Family and of VIPs. **The measures to be deployed will be based on threat assessment.** In order to implement these measures, we have invested in training, means, and equipment.

The **Security measures** that will be deployed can be divided into general and special protection measures:

- **General measures** comprise of: *policing the Olympic Road Network and its surrounding zone, support provided by Venue security forces, Venue Security and Monitoring, capacity to quickly respond to incidents*
- **Special measures** comprise of: *close personal protection, site inspections, advance escorts, appointment of Liaison Officers, airspace protection, secure shelters, use of appropriate material and technical equipment and means, alternative routes*

These measures will be applied on a daily basis, from the moment the “protected person” arrives to our country and up to the moment of his/her departure, **24 hours a day**, the level and the extension of which will depend on the level of the identified threat.

Coordination of measures

The protection operations during the 2004 Games period will be coordinated by a Special Olympic Family and VIPs Protection Operation Centre, to be housed at the General Police Division of Attica (GADA) and integrated into the C4I Systems.

Specially Trained Personnel

The special emphasis placed on this area is evident from the way in which the personnel is being systematically trained in VIP protection matters. This training has already begun, in cooperation with an American company with vast experience in this field.

Institutional Responsibility for Implementing Measures

Protection of VIPs and Delegations constitutes the sole responsibility of the Greek Security Authorities, with the support of the Defence Forces.

As far as carriage of weapons by foreign security escorts is concerned, Greek Legislation will be applied. By no means shall the "no guns in the Venues" principle be violated.

Foreign Security escorts will have no operational tasks to perform. During their stay in our country, they will work closely with the Greek Police and Security Authorities, acting as Liaisons.

4.3 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

During the Games period, traffic management in the Attica Region and coordination of all agencies involved, will be enacted from a fully-equipped and modern centre, the Traffic Monitoring and Control Operation Room (TMC), based on a Special Plan that provides a series of traffic measures.

Construction of the (TMC), which will be housed in the building of the General Police Division of Attica (GADA), is under way.

The (TMC) will report directly to the **Attica Traffic Police Department**. Representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works; the Ministry of Press and Media; the Ministry of Transport and Communications; the ATHENS 2004 Organising Committee for the Olympic Games; the Fire Corps; as well as public transport agencies such as Athens Urban Transport Organisation (OASA), Athens-Piraeus Electric Railway (ILPAP), and tram-bus (TRAM) shall participate to the operations.

The traffic measures will be implemented by the Attica Traffic Police Department and its subordinate services, as follows:

- a) On the **Olympic Road Network**, which comprises of:
 - The **Olympic Ring** (Attiki Odos, Kifissou Ave., Possidonos Ave., Syngrou Ave., Kallirrois St., Vas. Constantinou St., Vas. Sofias St., and Kifissias Ave., **covering a total length of 36.6 km**) will be used for the transport of virtually all Olympic Family Members, and for this reason Traffic Police measures will be extensive [traffic police wardens at all intersections with traffic lights, patrols (vehicles, motorcycles, towing cranes)].
 - The **Primary Olympic Road Network** is the part of the Olympic Road Network on which the main routes are planned (Attiki Odos,

Possidonos Ave., Katehaki Ave., Marathonos Ave., Markopoulou Ave., the Vari-Koropi Ave., the Athens-Lamia National Road, Kymis Ave. etc., **of a total length of 238.5 km**).

- The **Secondary Olympic Road Network** is the part of the Olympic Road Network on which secondary routes are planned (Messogion Ave., Vouliagmenis Ave., Thivon Ave., Iera Odos, Kapodistriou St., Pentelis Ave. etc., **of a total length of 330 km**).
- **Emergency Routes:** Roads or lanes in the Olympic Road Network that are used by emergency vehicles, such as ambulances, vehicles of the Fire Corps and Greek Police.

b) **Surrounding Road Network & Access Network**

(Arrival – Departure Areas, Competition Venues – Training Sites, Ceremonies – Events Areas, Road Race Courses, Accommodation – Hospitality Areas, Olympic Hospitals).

Traffic Police measures comprise of:

- Full coverage of road junctions with traffic police officers on foot
- Preventive policing, with vehicle and foot patrols
- Technical means (traffic monitoring video cameras, cameras recording violations of traffic regulations, Altering Message Signs Panels, traffic density measurement sensors)
- Control by air (helicopter, airship)
- Establishment of Zones around Competition Venues (Controlled Traffic Zone, Controlled Parking Zone)
- Special traffic arrangements to help the flow of traffic (Olympic Road Network, Olympic Lanes to assist the flow of accredited vehicles, additional traffic signalling, dedicated parking lots, etc.)

- Restrictive traffic measures for certain vehicle categories (vehicles carrying hazardous materials, establishing specific time delivery schedules to moles and open-air markets, etc.)
- Providing extensive information to the public about all traffic changes and arrangements.

For the implementation of all the above-mentioned measures, Police personnel, Security volunteers, and skilled workers will be deployed: for this purpose they will have suitable material and technical equipment as well as with the appropriate means in order to perform their tasks.

Similarly, the Thessaloniki Traffic Police Division and the other local police authorities will take respective measures, as the case may be, in the other Olympic Cities (Thessaloniki, Volos, Patras, Heraklio and Ancient Olympia) and on the National Road Network that leads to the Olympic cities.

4.4 VITAL INSTALLATION SECURITY

Olympic Security Planning also includes guarding of vital installations, such as power stations, waterworks, telecommunications installations, as well as oil and natural gas installations etc.

In addition to the principal Security Authorities and the Defence Forces, another seventy-two (72) public agencies are in developing Special Security Operation Plans for their installations, under the coordination of the Olympic Games Security Division.

Special tribute should be paid to the Defence Forces for carrying out a key role in protecting these installations.

4.5 SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Characteristically, major Special Actions are the following:

1. Border Surveillance
2. Airspace Protection
3. Urban Domain Security
4. Fire Safety
5. Terrorist Activities Response
6. CBRN Threats Response

Surveillance of Borders

A Security umbrella is being created, both from land and sea.

To strengthen the surveillance of the borders, the operations of the Defence Forces, Coast Guard, Border Guards, and Police Personnel will be intensified, and reinforced with additional resources.

For the protection of land borders, police operations and thorough checks will be conducted on a 24-hour basis, by means of foot and mobile patrols, as well by aerial surveillance, with parallel deployment of observers and special squads from Police Authorities at predetermined locations.

For the protection of Greek territorial waters, the following actions will be undertaken: *open-sea patrol boats, coastal high-speed patrol crafts, deterrence launches, sea patrol aircrafts, Coast Guard helicopters, patrol vehicles, and coast surveillance systems.*

Special provision was made to increase passport and custom controls at the points of entry to the Country, in order to ensure smooth flow and safe movement of people, materials and means.

Protection of Airspace

The Defence Forces are mainly involved in the airspace protection, they possess the capability, readiness, and resources required, and work closely with the Civil Aviation Authority (YPA) and the Security Services on the ground.

Aerial protection measures concern the following:

- *Strengthening flight safety reinforcement*
- *Transportation and technical support to special forces*
- *Airspace surveillance in support of Security operations*
- *Banning flights over specific areas*
- *Air Medical Evacuation*
- *Fire-fighting*

Regarding air threats, a Planning similar to that of the Salt Lake City Winter Olympics is followed.

Urban Domain Security

The Planning covers the whole of the Greek territory, placing special emphasis on the urban domain of the Olympic Cities.

The aim is to increase the security level to the highest possible standard, through strengthening the measures currently in place.

The Security measures in the Attica region will be taken by the Security Services Departments already in place (Attica General Police Division, Operational Departments of the Coast Guard and the Fire Corps, Financial Crime Prevention Unit).

In the other regions hosting Olympic activities, the measures will be taken by the local Security Services Departments.

Special emphasis is placed on the Security of the areas surrounding the Olympic Venues, on the Security of Olympic Routes and of public transport (buses, METRO, Tram, suburban rail), and on the Security of areas where cultural events will be held, as well as of archaeological sites and areas to be used for Olympic Conferences.

The Security measures for urban areas are divided into visible and non-visible measures, and include foot, mobile and air patrols.

Fire Safety

The Fire Safety Operational Plans developed by the Fire Corps cover all Olympic Venues and events, and are based on Special Vulnerability and Threat Assessment Studies. To apply the Venue Fire Safety Planning, the largest-ever Fire-fighting force deployed in Olympic Games is made available (some 1,400 fire fighters), supported by 150 new all-purpose vehicles, 4 coordination helicopters, 12 fire fighting aircrafts, and a modern Fire Corps Olympic Operation Centre (FCOOC) linked to the Olympic Security Command Centre (OSCC).

However, the Theatre of Operations for the Fire Brigade is the entire Country, to which all the agency's resources will be allocated. The new equipment supply programme, implemented in the framework of the preparations for the Olympic Games, contributes significantly to the upgrade of these resources. In terms of an example we should mention that the new equipment provision programme includes the supply of 735 all-purpose high technology vehicles.

Terrorist Activities Response

For preventing and deterring potential terrorist activities, a Special Anti-terrorist Plan, a Crisis Management System, an Intelligence Network, and Rapid Response Units are established.

In the framework of Olympic Training, special emphasis was placed on the provision of high-level training to the Special Rapid Deployment Units & First Response Units of the Greek Police, and, more specifically, to the *Special Anti-terrorist Unit (EKAM)*, the *Explosive Mechanisms Disposal Unit (TEEM)*, the *Special Negotiators Team* and the *Marksmen Team*, as well as to the *Submarine Missions Unit (MYA)* of the Coast Guard.

The Planning provides the involvement of the Defence Forces in such types of special operations, particularly in consequence management and mass casualties.

CBRN Threat Response

A Plan for Dealing with Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats has been developed, with the assistance of experts from countries participating in the Olympic Advisory Group (OAG).

The procedures for the procurement of the required equipment, and training of personnel, have already been set.

Nevertheless, asymmetric threats necessitate international cooperations, which are already under way.

5. IMPLEMENTATION & SUPPORT OF OLYMPIC SECURITY PLANNING

The mechanism that will implement and support the Planning includes:

- Command Structure
- Olympic Intelligence Centre (OIC)
- Workforce
- Olympic Training
- Evaluation Process (Sport Events / Operational Readiness Exercises)
- Technical Support (Systems / Means / Equipment)
- Communication Policy
- National and International Cooperation

5.1 COMMAND STRUCTURE

Command and Control of Security Operations, and coordination of the Bodies involved, are fundamental components of Olympic Security Planning.

A unified command and the coordinated actions of the various Bodies involved can be ensured by building on existing structures and establishing new ones, in accordance with the Olympic Security Command model – a structure similar to that applied in previous Olympic Games.

At the **Political level**, coordination is assumed by the Minister of Public Order, that has the institutional authority. A Political Coordination Body operates under the Minister, in which the basic Bodies involved in Olympic Security are represented (other jointly competent Ministries, the National Intelligence Service, the ATHENS 2004 Organising Committee for the Olympic Games, etc.), and are authorised, to handle and decide on crucial Olympic Security matters, at their level of authority.

At the **Strategic level**, Command is exercised by the Olympic Strategic Security Command Centre (OSSCC), housed in the Ministry of Public Order, led by the Chief of the Greek Police.

Operational Command is exercised by the Olympic Security Command Centre (OSCC), housed in the General Police Division of Attica (GADA). All involved agencies (Greek Police, Coast Guard, Fire Corps, Defence Forces, the ATHENS 2004 Organising Committee for the Olympic Games, National First Aid Centre, General Secretariat of Civil Protection, Financial Crimes Prevention Unit, Customs, National Meteorological Service, Civil Aviation Authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Public Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Public Power Company, Greek Telecommunications Organisation, Public Natural Gas Company, National Water and Drainage

Service, Athens Municipality, Regional Association of Municipalities and Communities) are represented there. All actions are coordinated from the OSCC, based on a full interconnection and interoperability model, including all Olympic cities.

At the **Tactical level**, all Olympic Venues have separate Operation Centres, which are interconnected with the Olympic Security Command Centre (OSCC) and in which the various involved Bodies are represented.

A Crisis Management Committee will operate during the period of the Games, led by the Chief of the Greek Police, with participation of the Chiefs of the Coast Guard and Fire Corps, the 1st Deputy Director of the National Intelligence Service, a high-ranking Officer from the Hellenic National Defence General Staff, the director of the Olympic Games Security Division, a Representative of the General Secretariat of Civil Protection, and a Representative of the General Secretariat for the Olympic Games. The Crisis Management Committee is authorised to take critical decisions.

5.2 Olympic Intelligence Centre (OIC)

In keeping with international practice, the Olympic Intelligence Centre (OIC) of Olympic Games Security Division shall conduct the management of **intelligence** – one of the most sensitive issues of Olympic Security, as well as of Security in general, on an international scale.

The Olympic Intelligence Centre is based on the existing structures of the Intelligence Services, and personnel from the Greek Police, the Fire Corps, the Coast Guard, the Hellenic National Defence General Staff and the National Intelligence Service, works at the specific division.

Of crucial importance, in the process of information gathering, are the close contacts with International Police Cooperation channels.

The Olympic Intelligence Centre will be the only central agency for collection, registration, synthesis, analysis, assessment and exploitation of processed Intelligence of Olympic interest, and will be responsible for final threat assessment.

A decisive role in this area is played by the National Intelligence Service, which has statutory responsibility for the assessment of threats against countries and Delegations participating in the Games, as well as for managing Olympic intelligence that originates from foreign Agencies cooperating with it.

After suitably processing such intelligence, the Olympic Intelligence Centre will then channel the information to the relative services, so that it may be used in undertaking the necessary preventive and deterrent measures.

The Olympic Intelligence Centre is also responsible for background security checks of persons and means that apply for accreditation, who – in whatever

capacity or relationship – will be involved in preparing and carrying out the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and will be provided with an accreditation pass by the ATHENS 2004 Organising Committee for the Olympic Games.

The Olympic Intelligence Centre is already conducting Venue vulnerability studies and intelligence analyses for threat assessment and reassessment.

Thus, it supports Operational Planning with a specific OIC Threat Assessment, updated at regular intervals, as developments in the Security field are monitored.

5.3 WORKFORCE

Workforce is the most important factor for conducting the Olympic Games in a secure environment.

A workforce numbering roughly 41,000 persons, mainly from the Security Services and the Defence Forces, will be deployed for specific Olympic duties in Attica and in the five regional Olympic cities.

Human Resources Support

Placing special emphasis on the area of Human Resources Support of the Olympic Security workforce, the Planning includes coverage of such issues as accommodation, food services, transport, healthcare, and incentives for overtime work.

5.4 OLYMPIC TRAINING

Workforce is **not only expressed in terms of numbers**, but also in terms of the quality of the response ensured through the Olympic Training Programme.

The Olympic Training Programme includes:

General Olympic Training, which is specifically concerned with *personnel briefing and awareness-raising*

It is a decentralized programme, which uses printed and electronic training material and covers all personnel belonging to the Greek Police and the Fire Corps, staff of Private Companies providing Security Services, and Security Volunteers, as well as Coast Guard and Defence Forces personnel involved in the Olympic Games.

This programme has been completed for the most part.

Specialised Training, which aims at the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and abilities and is targeted at the security personnel who will be assigned with the implementation of special Olympic actions.

This programme is targeted to personnel involved in Olympic Security.

More specifically:

The Olympic Advisory Group (OAG) provides available assistance to ninety-two (92) Specialised Trainings. Most of these have already taken place, and the remaining ones are progressing on the basis of a specific timetable.

These specialised trainings include issues such as: *Mass Destruction Weapons management situations, negotiations, intelligence analysis, hijackings, hijacking of buses, counter-attack team tactics, electronic crime, Venue security, dealing with suicide bombers, etc.*

Greece is implementing, on its own initiative, one-hundred and thirteen (113) Special Training Seminars, most of which have already taken place while the remaining ones are progressing on the basis of a specific timetable. These training seminars concern issues such as *VIP protection, traffic policing, information technology, bomb disposal specialists, EDDs, technological accidents management, helicopter rescue, port security, management of hostage situations aboard ships, fire-fighting techniques and methods, etc.*

Olympic Training of personnel is completed with **Practical Training**. **Practical training** is accomplished through Sport Events and Exercises, and culminates with the familiarisation of personnel with technology and with the conditions that will prevail in the Olympic Venues -personnel will be assigned to venues approximately forty (40) days before the start of the Olympic Games.

5.5 Evaluation Process (*Sport Events, Operational Readiness Exercises*)

The Planning provides for a self-check mechanism to measure its reliability and efficiency, through the application of a test process in the form of Sport Events and Operational Readiness Exercises.

Specifically:

Sport Events

With respect to Sport Events, the first experience was in August 2002 at the Agios Kosmas Olympic Sailing Centre. However, last August partial application of Plans at the Venue level, were tested at three (3) out of the seven (7) Sport Events (Schinias Olympic Rowing and Canoe/Kayak Centre – Rowing, Agios Kosmas Sailing Centre – Sailing, Vouliagmeni, Athens City Centre – Road Cycling).

At the above Sport Events, a series of simulated scenarios were successfully implemented in the form of small-scale operational readiness exercises of graded complexity, within the framework of a practical training process established for our personnel. The results in the Security field were satisfactory, proved by the final results.

From October 2003, until August 2004 more than 30 Sport Events will be held. This is an opportunity for the Greek Authorities to test all the Plans more than once, so that any corrective adjustments, which are deemed necessary, can be made.

Operational Readiness Exercises

The testing process does not end with Sport Events. There is an additional **significant tool**: the **Olympic Security Operational Readiness Exercises**.

This programme is being implemented by the Olympic Games Security Division (OGSD) Exercise Planning Team and draws its know-how from experts from Great Britain, an Olympic Advisory Group Member State.

Through the use of a simulation method real time training conditions are created, critical decision-making procedures under pressure, distinction of tasks and responsibilities, cooperation and coordination of the involved Bodies.

The Exercises have been carried out to date, with the participation of all involved Bodies:

- **“Trojan Horse 2001”** Table Top Exercise (8-9/11/2001), using a scenario involving bus hijacking and bombing incidents. *A total of 160 people took part.*
- **“Gordian Knot 2002”** Table Top Exercise (16-17/5/2002), using a scenario involving airplane hijacking and a bombing incident aboard a floating hotel. *A total of 235 people took part.*
- **“Rainbow 2002”** real time Exercise (22-24/11/2002), using a scenario involving airplane hijacking on the ground and a self-made bomb mechanism threat aboard a floating hotel. *A total of 1,800 people took part.*
- **“Hydra 2003”** Table Top Exercise (23/5/2003), using a scenario involving a terrorist threat at an Olympic Venue, sea vessel piracy and hostage taking, combined with a natural disaster (earthquake). *A total*

of 500 people took part. Simultaneous participation of all Olympic cities via videoconferencing.

- **Scenarios** (small intercalated real time Exercises) at the Sport Events (August 2003).
- **“Flaming Glaive 2003”** Table Top Exercise (24-25/9/2003), using a CBRN threat scenario. *A total of 350 people took part.*
- **“Blue Odyssey”** Large-scale CBRN Threat Exercise (6-8/2/2004). A total of 2000 people took part.
- **“Hercules Shield”** Table Top and real time Complex Exercise, with the participation of USA and other OAG countries (10-23/3/2004).

The following Exercises **are scheduled** for the period remaining until the Games:

- **C4I familiarisation and operational training exercises.**
- **General real time Exercise**, a “dress rehearsal” with the participation of all Security Forces and operations.
- **Exercises** at every **Olympic Venue** (adapted to the conditions/ requirements and means, equipment etc. of each Venue, until the start of the Games).

5.6 TECHNICAL SUPPORT (*Systems / Means / Equipment*)

Olympic Safety Planning is supported technically by systems, means and equipment of an unprecedented quantity with respect to previous Olympic Games. In this way, a need dictated by the volatility in the international environment after the horrible September 11th events is covered.

The equipment includes:

Border surveillance systems, mobile port facilities surveillance systems, port security systems, mobile crisis management centres, airborne means (helicopters, aircraft, airship), high-speed water crafts, fire-fighting vessels, physical security systems, traffic police equipment, IT systems, equipment for CBRN threat response, etc.

Indicatively, we have at our disposal:

- 963 metal gates
- 261 X-ray machines
- 520 portable metal detectors
- 496 vehicle control mirrors
- 39 explosives detection devices
- 1,577 CCTV systems (cameras), of which:
 - 551 for the road network
 - 1026 for Olympic Venues
- 21,262 wireless communication radios
- 4,205 vehicle tracking systems

C4I Olympic Security Systems

Concerning the C4I Systems, their implementation is already underway, with completion scheduled to take place in May 2004.

The C4I Systems are modern technological means of communication, of Information Technology and physical Security, with fully secured interoperability, which provide information (image, sound, data) to authorised Security Commanders, so they can be aware of a situation in real time and be assisted in taking decisions.

More specifically the C4I Systems include:

- Specialised Security Systems
- Physical Security Systems
- Digital Terrestrial Trunked Radio Network (TETRA)
- Construction – Equipment of Operations Centres
- IT Systems – Applications

Use of these systems to interconnect the different Operations Centres, will contribute significantly to improving communication and coordination between the Departments and Bodies involved.

C4I Training

In the framework of procurement and installation of these Systems, and as a part of the contractual obligations, technical training of personnel of the involved Bodies in the use of such systems is in progress. This is a process, which will gradually result in the familiarisation of personnel with the operation of this modern technology and, in terms of the time involved, will be completed upon final delivery of all equipment.

These systems certainly do not replace the human factor, nor do they carry out Security operations on their own. They do, nevertheless, constitute a significant tool which provides timely and reliable information, and which facilitates the decision-making tasks of the persons in charge of operations.

5.7 COMMUNICATION POLICY

Olympic Security is an institutional responsibility of Greek Police. At the Strategic-Operational level, command, coordination and control of Olympic Security operations are assigned to the Chief of the Greek Police.

The Minister of Public Order, under whose responsibility the Headquarters of the Greek Police comes, has, at the political level, the responsibility to coordinate Olympic Security matters.

Within this framework, the Olympic Security Communication Policy is coordinated by the Press and Media Office of the Ministry of Public Order, from which official and accurate information on Olympic Security matters is provided.

As regards communication support for Olympic Security measures, a communication campaign is being organised to inform the public and raise awareness.

6. 2004 PARALYMPIC GAMES

For Security Planning, the 2004 Paralympic Games are an equally important challenge.

The Paralympic Games Operational Period is from 17 September 2004 to 4 October 2004.

During the Paralympic Games, Security will be provided to:

2004 Paralympic Games*	
140	Delegations from Participating Countries
4,000	Athletes
3,000	Team Officials and Judges
3,000	Media Representatives
2,500	IOC & NOC members, VIPs

* *The above figures are subject to modification*

Security will be as well provided to large numbers of visitors and spectators.

Obviously, since the Paralympic Games are of smaller scale, there will be an appropriate adjustment of resources.

This does not imply, under any circumstances, that the levels of Security and protection will decrease; indeed, they will be as high as those of the Olympic Games.

The training of personnel, which should be adapted to meet the requirements of the Paralympic Games, plays also an important role.

7. COOPERATIONS

The Planning described above is the result of various cooperations, at the national as well as at the international level.

National

Olympic Security Planning is coordinated by the Olympic Games Security Division, and relies on the cooperation and active contribution of the following participating bodies: the Greek Police, the Coast Guard, the Fire Corps, the National Intelligence Service and the Defence Forces.

There is also an important contribution by another seventy-two (72) agencies explicitly or implicitly involved in the Security Programme.

Special mention should be made of the cooperation with all Functional Areas of the **ATHENS 2004 Organising Committee for the Olympic Games**.

Special mention should also be made of the involvement of **Defence Forces**, that will support, by providing personnel and means, the Security operations at Olympic Venues; will assist the Greek Police and the Coast Guard in the control of both land and sea borders; will ensure surveillance and control of the national airspace; will provide personnel for guarding of vital installations; will assist in dealing with natural and technology disasters; and will have stand-by Special Forces personnel.

International

Cooperation with National Olympic Committees (NOCs)

The Olympic Games Security Division has developed excellent cooperation with the National Olympic Committees, and briefs NOCs members on the security measures planned during their visits to Athens.

With the NOCs security representatives in particular, cooperations focuses on two-way briefings and information exchanges, a practice that contributes in planning Security measures more effectively.

Cooperation with Sponsors

The Olympic Games Security Division has developed excellent cooperation with the Sponsors' Security Managers. In order to facilitate this cooperation, it was agreed to establish an informal Sponsor Representatives Group, which consists of 7 members. In addition, an Officer of the Olympic Games Security Division was appointed as a contact point.

This Liaison Officer receives from the Sponsors the various information requests, and acts towards their response and follow-up.

Cooperations with neighbouring countries, EU Member States and other Organisations

There are ongoing cooperations on Security issues with:

- Member states of the European Union
- Balkan countries
- Mediterranean countries
- International Police Cooperation Organisations (INTERPOL, EUROPOL etc.).

Cooperation with the International Olympic Committee (IOC)

It should be pointed out that the IOC so far has received the progress and the work of the Olympic Games Security Division with consistent positive comments.

This is because the Olympic Games Security Division adheres strictly to the set timelines and its work is based on accurate and realistic assessments of both international and internal threats and risks, as well as on the development of detailed plans.

Cooperation with the Olympic Advisory Group (OAG)

The Olympic Games Security Division cooperates with the Olympic Advisory Group (OAG), which is composed of seven (7) countries with significant experience in Security issues of major sport events. These countries are: the USA, the UK, Australia, Germany, France, Spain and Israel.

So far, the cooperation of the Olympic Games Security Division with the representatives of the seven (7) countries making up the Olympic Advisory Group, primarily at the level of experts, has been very positive. This cooperation continues with a practical approach –advice in Planning, Olympic Training and in intelligence.

This cooperation was launched at the start of the Olympic Security Planning, continues until today; it is expected to intensify and continue until the conclusion of the 2004 Paralympic Games.

8. NEXT STEPS

Preparations are under way.

The remaining key steps are:

- Completion of the Operational Plans
- Continuous checking and testing of Planning, by means of Exercises and Sport Events in order to take corrective actions, if necessary
- Completion of Olympic Training
- Gradual procurement, full installation, as well as, testing of equipment and technical means
- Broadening and intensification of international cooperations.

All those who are taking part in Olympic Security Planning and day by day see it evolve, improve, and approach completion, are convinced that they will succeed.

We are working hard, we have a vision, a strong will, and we are fully committed to our goal.

The technical capabilities are there; the international cooperation and support are given – as it is the joining of forces by all, in the common cause of hosting a safe and successful Olympic Games.