

**Mendel University in Brno**

**Faculty of Regional Development and International  
Studies**

**From the World Cup to the Olympic Games  
in Brazil: Security and Safety Lessons Learned**

**Bachelor Thesis**

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## **Abstract**

In today's world, which is full of conflict, security is a phenomenon which directly deals with issues such as conflicts, wars or simple public security on a daily basis. It is then clear that in some cases the security itself will be perceived with even greater seriousness.

The goal of this bachelor thesis is to analyse the security measures and frameworks implemented for two sport mega-events which both took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. These two events are the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games. Another step is comparison of gathered results which means comparison of specific attitudes, approaches, frameworks and ways in which the security was ensured. The last step is an interpretation of results via Final comparison and Conclusion which is going to indicate, whether there were any similarities or changes in designed frameworks and what frameworks exactly were designed according to which parameters.

## **Keywords**

World Cup, Olympic Games, Rio de Janeiro, security, safety, frameworks, measures

## **Abstrakt**

V dnešním světě, který je plný konfliktu, je bezpečnost fenoménem, který se přímo zabývá s problémy jako konflikty, války nebo prostá veřejná bezpečnost na denní bázi. Je tedy jasné, že v některých případech bude bezpečnost sama o sobě vnímána s ještě větší vážností.

Cílem této bakalářské práce je analýza bezpečnostních opatření a rámců navržených pro dvě sportovní mega události, které se odehrály v Rio de Janeiro, Brazílii. Tyto dvě události jsou 2013 Světový Pohár a 2016 Olympijské Hry. Dalším krokem je srovnání nashromážděných výsledků, což znamená porovnání konkrétních postojů, přístupů, rámců a způsobů pomoci kterých byla bezpečnost zajištěna. Posledním krokem je interpretace poznatků skrze Finální porovnání a Závěr, který informuje, zda-li byly v navržených bezpečnostních rámcích podobnosti či změny a jaké specifické rámce byly navrženy v souvislosti s jakými parametry.

## **Klíčová slova**

Světový Pohár, Olympijské Hry, Rio de Janeiro, bezpečnost, bezpečí, rámce, opatření

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Nature of the research

In last 3 years the world has witnessed two major sport events – Olympic Games, which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 5<sup>th</sup> August 2016 to 21<sup>st</sup> August 2016 in Brazil (Olympic, 2016) and World Cup which took place from 12<sup>th</sup> June 2014 to 13<sup>th</sup> July 2016 in Belo Horizonte, Brasilia, Cuibaba, Curitiba, Fortaleza, Manaus, Natal, Porto Alegre, Recife, Salvador, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. (FIFA.com, 2017)

The FIFA World Cup in 2014 was perceived as an event where in the world characterized by sharp contrasts, Brazil offered an image linked to peace and prosperity that did not match its internal politics. (Korstanje, Tzanelli and Clayton, 2014)

*“Preparations for a prestigious mega-event that answers international demand for safe tourist and athletic spectacles comes in direct conflict with the reality of domestic strikes and riots, which were clearly orchestrated to discredit the government internally and internationally. This phenomenon was by no means isolated, as the Beijing human rights protests and the Athens 2004 labour strikes demonstrated.”* (Korstanje, Tzanelli and Clayton, 2014)

Previous paragraph clearly indicates the fact, that the scope of the world is aimed among the others on security of such a sport mega-event. In this case both organizer which, in this case, is a FIFA and competent authorities from venue have to co-operate with each other in order to achieve the best possible framework for the whole event. This frameworks have many sectors but it is a part dedicated to security which this work is dedicated to.

Olympic Games in 2016 had to deal with very similar problems in terms of creation a suitable framework for smooth process and in fact, even more similar as long as the Olympic Games were held in the same region with the same issues.

To underline why such a happenings are called “sport mega-events”, let’s take a brief look at some numbers connected to those discussed in this work. As for the World Cup 2014, there were 5 151 386 visitors in total, 3 429 873 was the total attendance for 64 matches and average crowd counted 53 592 people. (FIFA.com, 2017)

Following numbers will show the largeness of Olympic Games in slightly different light – 10 500 athletes, 500 000 foreign travellers with 7,5 million tickets on sale from which 84 percent was sold and 85 000 people served as a security personnel. In the end, the World Cup had noticeably higher total attendance than the Olympic Games which was caused by several factors by the leading one is Zika virus which was on its spread across Brazil in that time. (Pearl, 2017)

There is one big difference between those events and that is that the Olympic Games were held only in one place - Rio de Janeiro, while the World Cup matches were held

simultaneously in several places as mentioned above. With respect to that information, it is necessary to state that this work is focused purely on Rio de Janeiro and security and safety measurements and frameworks which were applied during the Olympic Games and the World Cup in that particular place. The issue dealt with in this work is to analyse and then compare taken security frameworks in Rio de Janeiro and interpret their results, not to analyze games and matches which conducted simultaneously in other places even under the same organizer

Global level sport events like the World Cup or the Olympic Games which are already interesting and attention taking happenings got even more attention in years 2014 and 2016 mainly because of the place of their fruition. Rio de Janeiro is place that is well known for its famous beaches, carnival, culture and so on but more seriously for its level of criminality. City favelas and all the problems such as drugs, drug trafficking, violence and organized crime raised many question around realization of these sports events. (Mares, 2008)

Since beginning it was clear that proper level of security has to be ensured for the sooth process of WC and OG. We need to realize that there were 205 competing nations for OG<sup>3</sup> (Team GB, 2016) with previously mentioned number of spectators and similar numbers goes for the WC as Rio de Janeiro as one of the places where the World Cup took place hosted 1 597 153 visitors (Mirror, 2016) while with the attendance of 32 countries the precise numbers of participants of tournament are not able.

Briefly mentioned figures around the Olympic Games and the World Cup including numbers of competitors and visitor with the short outline of possible security threats in Rio de Janeiro clearly indicate that there are very high risks connected to organizing the events. All of those specifics and their connections shall be fully developed and discussed in this work.



## **1.2 Structure of Thesis**

This chapter serves as an brief overview of all chapters with short explanations of their contents. Following list is a summary of chapters.

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1. Nature of research**

Description of the background. Basic information about both events mentioned for better understanding of their significance and about general issues that had to be dealt with in respect to the destination.

#### **1.2. Structure of thesis**

Overview of all chapters with explanations.

#### **1.3. Research in the field**

General summary of main researches, works, thesis or scientific articles which are already written and connected to the topic discussed in this thesis and report about used secondary data.

### **2. Methodology**

#### **2.1. Methods used**

Introduction and description of methods used to achieve successful completion of this work. Also, how these methods have been applied.

##### **2.1.1. Case study approach**

##### **2.1.2. Comparative analysis approach**

#### **2.2. Contribution to the field and limitations of the thesis**

Overview of limitations meaning what this theses does and does not want to present and its contribution to the field – what it brings out as a novelty.

##### **2.2.1. Limitations of the thesis**

##### **2.2.2. Contribution to the field**

#### **2.3. Definition of data**

Short definition of data used in this work such as reports, articles etc. and the way they are used.

## **2.4. Research questions**

Chapter dedicated to discuss the main research questions.

**2.4.1. What security frameworks and accordance to which parameters were defined for both the World Cup and the Olympic Games?**

**2.4.2. Were there any similarities and changes in emasures defined and implemented for the World Cup and the Olympic Games?**

## **3. Theoretical Framework**

### **3.1. Issue of security in general and local context**

As the content of this work is focused on security, this chapter offers information about security in general and also information about security in local context, both by use of existing theories. Connection and definitions of safety and security are listed as well for better understanding of what they are.

#### **3.1.1. Security and safety**

Definitions of and distribution of these two terms.

### **3.2. Aim of research**

Clear statement about what is this thesis trying to show or prove – how to Brazil and specifically Rio de Janeiro dealt with improving security measures for the World Cup and the Olympic Games and what was the output in both cases.

## **4. Analytical findings**

### **4.1. 2014 World Cup**

Deeper description of the World Cup security issue based on findings from previous chapter.

**4.1.1. General information about event.**

**4.1.2. Rate of criminality**

**4.1.3. 2014 World Cup – security specifications**

**4.1.4. 2014 World Cup – summarization**

### **4.2. 2016 Olympic Games**

Deeper description of the Olympic Games security issue based on chapter 4 – Analytical findings.

**4.2.1. General information about event.**

**4.2.2. Rate of criminality**

#### 4.2.3. 2016 Olympic Games – security specifications

#### 4.2.4. 2016 Olympic Games – summarization

### 5. Final Comparison

Comparison of the result gathered from analytical research on the World Cup and the Olympic Games, highlighting the similarities and differences, explanations what was similar or different and why and what were the results of applied measures.

### 6. Conclusion

Summary of the whole work and interpretation of results.

### 7. Bibliography

#### 1.3 Research in the field

Both events dealt with are quiet current so there are almost none sources that are purely dedicated to the problematics stated in the research questions. Still, there have been available few sources which are at least partially connected to the topic of this thesis and will be necessary to study to fully understand the complex problematic of the whole issue.

The following is the short list of important sources which are partially or entirely dedicated to the similar topic.

- CRIME MAPPING CASE STUDIES, *Practice and Research* edited by Spencer Chainey and Lisa Tompson in University College London and Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science; printed by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

This volume edited by Chainey and Tompson discusses the issue of geographical crime mapping, with Brazil being one of them. The book pays particular attention to development of crime in Rio de Janeiro.

- VIOLENCE AND CRIME IN LATIN AMERICA, *Representations and Politics* prefaced by Cecilia Menjívar; epilogue by Diane E. Davis and edited by Gema Santamaría and David Carey Jr.; University of Oklahoma Press, 2017.

This book edited by Gema Santamaría is focused on illegal activities in Latin America in general and its connection both positive and negative to politics. The books are also partially focused on Brazil and Rio de Janeiro as it is one of the well-known cities in South America not only for its positives, but non less for its negatives in terms of crime.

- The Telegraph News online article „*Why Rio Olympics is on course to be most crime-ridden games*“ by Tom Morgan; published on 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2016.

Interesting online article from the Telegraph News edited by Tom Morgan who summarized some of the specifics in terms of security connected with the Olympic Games in Rio.

- „BLOOD IN REASONING“: *STATE VIOLENCE, CONTESTED TERRITORIES AND BLACK CRIMINAL AGENCY IN URBAN BRAZIL* by Alves, Jaime Amparo published in 48<sup>th</sup> Journal of Latin American Studies in February, 2016.

Authors of this volume concentrated mainly on criminality in São Paulo, another city in Brazil but they still did mention some interesting and important facts about illegal activities in Rio de Janeiro.

- *SECURITY AND SPORT MEGA EVENTS: A complex relation* edited by Diamantis Mastrogiannakis and Christian Dorville; first published in 2015

Content of this document attempt to discuss variety of aspects related to security and sport mega events therefore it is closely connected to the topic of this thesis.

Most of the sources used in this work are so called “secondary” sources, in other words works, journals and so on that have already been summarized and written by others and are used in this thesis as an information framework to underlay its solidness with trustable information.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Methods used**

Two main methods were used for successful completion of this work. Following sub-chapters serve as description of those methods and explanation why these particular approaches were used for this thesis.

#### **2.1.1 Case study approach**

Case study approach is a method which is considered as good as it is bad, but it is still very suitable for this work as it allows the exploration and understanding of complex issues (Zaidah Zainal, 2007). The idea of case study approach was born “*due to continuously increasing concern about the limitations of quantitative methods in providing holistic and in-depth explanations of the social and behavioural problems in question.*” (Zainal, 2007)

This method enables researcher to go beyond quantitative data which often offer very distorted point of view on particular area. For researcher it is possible to focus on a

particular small area or small group of observed individuals and then perform a deep analysis of aimed issue in a specific context.

*“Case study approach is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident and in which multiple sources of evidence are used.”* (Yin, 1984)

Mainly because of the criticism, it is very important to design the case study in the best possible way. There are two basic designs – single-case and multiple-case designs. Single-case design is used in situation, where researcher analyses the unique or very unusual phenomena. Multiple-case design is on the other hand used in scenarios, when researcher studies *“the real-life events that show numerous sources of evidence through replication rather than sampling logic”* (Zainal, 2007). The second type of design is therefore suitable for this work as it is focused on analyses of specific aspects of two events, that both already happened many times before, only in different locations.

This short introduction of the case study approach is done to offer a basic knowledge about this method as it is the main method used in this work. Although it has many pros and cons in the eyes of scientific public, it is the best choice for this thesis. It was used because we are focused on security which is, as already said, very complex issue especially with respect to the current conditions on the global scale. Also, there is no usefulness in quantitative method inasmuch as this work needs more of qualitative approach in order to correctly explain the whole issue. Another point is that case study approach offers a possibility to study particular small area even with use of multiple-case design which is also very important – focus of this work is put on two specific cases which were both realized in one specific area.

Summarized, the case study approach was chosen as the suitable one, because as it is in the case of this thesis, it makes it possible to deeply and qualitatively analyse particular phenomena with focus put on specific geographical location, or specific group of people, or specific issue in terms of cultural formation or location and so on. This thesis is dealing with specific issue – security, in specific geographical location – Rio de Janeiro. Therefore the case study approach seemed as the best mean how to properly execute analysis.

### **2.1.2 Comparative analysis approach**

Even though that the „classic“ comparative analysis is often used to write a compare-and-contrast thesis, there are some aspects that are very useful in the case of this thesis as it studies two different events and it is this type of analysis that makes it possible to interpret and explain all the results in conclusion.

The most usual approach of researchers executing this type of method is the basic assertion that phenomenon A and phenomenon B are very similar yet not so similar after all (Kerry Walk, 1998). According to Kerry Walk (1998), writer for the Writing

Centre at Harvard University, it is necessary to *“take your raw data – similarities and differences you’ve observed – and make them cohere into a meaningful argument.”*

This short introduction of comparative analysis method is enough to explain why there was a need to use it in our case. The issue which is the content of this work in general is already described as well as the reason, why the case study approach was used. Nevertheless, the case study approach served mainly as a system for collection of data, its interpretation and further understanding but at the end a comparison had to be executed in order to truly answer the research questions. Without use of comparative analysis, it would not be possible to answer those even if this work would already possess the high quality data basement as the comparison and discovery of specific aspects. Specific aspects of both events such as the amount of security personnel, levels of criminality before, during and after both events, involved institutions on domestic and international level, efficiency of security frameworks as well as the parameters on which these frameworks were bases, all of these aspects were analysed to take important part in final comparison.

## **2.2 Contribution to the field and limitations of the thesis**

The two following sub-chapters are devoted to description of limitations and contribution to the field. It is necessary to specify what this thesis does and does not want to show or prove and how it is valuable for field of study.

### **2.2.1 Limitations of the thesis**

As for the limitations, this thesis provide a walkthrough analysis of security frameworks designed and executed for the World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic Games 2016 both in Rio de Janeiro. Security is therefore the one and only point that is presented in this work. Other issues such as organizational structure of both events in terms of schedules or accommodation of teams and so on are not discussed here as they do not have relevant connection with security. Security measures are defined according to numbers of participants, expected number of domestic and foreign visitors and local conditions.

It is then necessary to state again that this work is an effort to examine partial security frameworks for both events and then compare them in terms of results achieved. Practical execution of these acts forms the real content of this work as the research and comparison themselves will be executed in the way so according to them it will be able to properly and sensibly answer the research questions which already indicate the only basic focus of the whole thesis. The rest of information serves as an background for reader to develop a better understanding and to devote him to the issue.

### **2.2.2 Contribution to the field**

Contribution to the field is very important parameter of every work as it indicates its meaningfulness – for example some work dealing with consequences of tsunami on Sri Lanka would be useless if there would already be dozens of works finished on this very

topic. So in other words it might be said that level of contribution to the field indicates the usefulness of every work.

The research that has been made for a reason to verify the level of contribution for this thesis showed, that there are very few works focused on this particular issue on a global scale and practically none in Czech Republic which means that there is a possibility to fill the research gap in terms of Czech academic ground. Shortage of academic and non-academic works inducted the need to move the attention to other kinds of sources. Therefore many reports, news and journalistic columns were used so this work can be also perceived as a tool for summarization of all different types of solid sources and in addition provides an invitation to further research in this particular area as it is, at least on Czech scientific ground, almost untouched issue.

### **2.3 Definition of data**

This bachelor thesis is accomplished by different sources of data such as journals columns, book, articles in scientific magazines, news reports but also by research throughout solid and traceable primary sources such as official police reports, local leading authorities reports and so on. Because of critical shortage of primary sources, the most of the thesis is accomplished by use of secondary sources. There are only few primary sources included such as statistical data used for interpretation of crime rates for given years and official sheet issued by the Brazil's government.

The best efforts were made to draw information from those sources, which were solid and trustable. Books and scientific journals were mainly used for description and good understanding of this thesis background such as issue of security in general and in local context, nature of this research, right definition of research questions and establishment of adequate methodology. News reports, journals and data from official organs on the other hand were used mainly to define conditions and security frameworks in our two cases as well as any possible actions which had to be undertaken.

Analytical findings itself are a bit more problematic part. There are almost none thoroughly done analyses and summarizations in terms of research and comparison of security frameworks therefore the main sources used for completion of practical part above mentioned news, reports, journals and official organs reports. All of these sources together then served as a tool to theoretically reconstruct both cases.

Of course, the use of primary sources such as reports and so on was kind of problematic when it comes to their credibility so it was necessary to draw information from portals that have good reputation worldwide or at least to check credibility of a people who wrote them. There are no sources used in this work that did not have needed credibility or suffered by lack of information about people, who wrote them.

## **2.4 Research questions**

Following sub-chapters are dedicated for statements and clear, specific determination of key questions which are discussed and answered in practical part of this thesis. These questions are pure reflection of content of this work as it is and answers to them are intended output.

### **2.4.1 What security frameworks and in accordance to which parameters were defined for both the World Cup and the Olympic Games?**

As highlighted in previous chapters, every sport mega-event has to be secured in the best possible way. This question means that it is necessary to find out what security measures were defined for the World Cup and the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. Security measures are preventive steps which serve as a tool used for preclusion of any possible threats as well as theoretical and practical figures how to proceed in case of ongoing security situation of any scale. These measures or frameworks are defined on base of local parameters – parameters that indicate specifics of locality and therefore help to understand what steps in terms of security should be undergone to achieve desired success.

### **2.4.2 Were there any similarities and changes in measures defined and implemented for the World Cup and the Olympic Games?**

Answer to previous question serves as a mean for answering this one. In the moment when security frameworks for both events are determined, it is possible to compare them. Even though both events took place in the same locality, there were many differences – in number of participants, in number of visitors, in the length of both events and therefore in implemented security measures. Purpose of this question is to find out if there were any similarities in applied precautions, for instance the number of security personnel or involved organs, and on the other hand if there were any changes as the World Cup took place in 2014 and there is a possibility that some of implemented measures served as a “bad example” and these were changed for the Olympic Games which took place in 2016.



### 3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 3.1 Issue of security in general and local context

Issue of security is probably one of the most discussed topics in terms of international relations. Concept of security is the core of international relations. (Šulović, 2010)

Unfortunately, there is not any perfect and internationally approved definition which would grasp the true essence of the security and it has a very simple reason – concept of security is very complex problematics which include not only military but even political, social, economic and also environmental factors (Šulović, 2010). There are many theories created through time to explain security or to offer the best security system. The fact is, that many of these theories do not have solid base as they are created in too general way while security itself has to be perceived as an phenomena with high degree of influence which comes up from locally given conditions.

There are several well-known “schools” of security as they are recognized according to type of their approach, original theory that they are inspired by and so on but there are three of them with relatively high influence through time. First of them is “traditionalist school”. Traditionalists were convicted, that security is a phenomena which has to be dealt with only in military terms and that international system or let’s say system of international relations is anarchical so their main idea was to maintain military security by military tools in this anarchical system. Then there is “school of wideners” with different, more updated approach. Wideners took into account the real fact that security cannot be perceived and described only in terms of military activities but that it is also part of other spheres such as politics, economics and so on as described in previous paragraph. Probably the most famous representative of wideners is Barry Buzan, an international relations theorist.

Buzan (1991) said that “*security is a pursuit of freedom from threats*” which is one of the first definitions with higher influence and it is very useful and accurate in its simplicity. Whether a lonely woman lock the door for the night or government of some world superpower tries to protect its sovereignty, it is still a pursuit of freedom from any kind of threat. Buzan’s definition serves as well for the case of the World Cup and the Olympic Games because attempts to determine and implement any kind of security structure were as well initiated to minimize any chances for future threats and jeopardy of freedom. But does everyone actually feel safer when security standard is increased? To answer this question it is necessary to distinguish the difference between security and safety.

Finally, there is a Copenhagen school of security which is closely tied up with Barry Buzan as it stands firmly on the wideners side. Copenhagen school made a great contribution to security studies by “*offering a quite innovative, original perspective on a broad spectrum of security issues, perceiving clearly that security dynamics could no*

*longer be reduced only to the military-political relations of the two super powers, however important they might be.” (Šulović, 2010)*

*“What quality makes something a security issue.” (McSweeney, 2009)*

Previous citation is very important as it partially indicates one of the key assumptions of Copenhagen school – when there is some event or a factor then people are those who decide whether it is threat or not and they make their decision based on the way by which is this event or factor presented to them most often via mass media. It means that sometimes threat is not a real threat, but it is presented in this way to people and when they perceive it as so, then they call for actions to prevent it. This is just one part of whole Copenhagen school approach but it may be the most significant one. (Van Munster, 2017)

With knowledge developed by reading previous paragraphs, it is necessary to introduce security even in the context of Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro is probably the most famous city in Latin America. Brazil had already passed through more than two decades of democratic regime but especially Rio de Janeiro is at its best far from it. Even though Brazil stands out like a state with solid democratic base, its internal problems with Rio in the first line invoke many questions and issues that need to be answered and dealt with.

Two main illegal factors form the dark side of Rio de Janeiro – drug trafficking and violence which have both their origins in city favelas. In last ten years, average murder rate in Brazil has averaged to 50 murders per 100 000 inhabitants but the increasing rate of disappearances indicate that the real number can be even triple of the original rate. Problems in Rio already reached a level when *“press and parts of academic establishment declare that parallel ,powers’, ,authorities’, or ,states’ have emerged in the city’s favelas, where criminals oppose the rule of law and act as judge, jury and executioner.”* : (Mares, 2008; retaken from Arias, 2010)

Professor Arias which personally studied the problematics of crime in Rio de Janeiro is convinced that much of the growth of violence comes up from crime feeding off the world cocaine market, expansion of world trade with arms and, in local context, inappropriate changes in institutions caused by globalization. in this destination, it has already overcome a border within people are able at least somehow find a help by official organs and on the contrary, they are forced to rely on corrupted police officers and criminals for protection. (Mares, 2008; retaken from Arias, 2010)

*“The drug traffickers that operate in Rio’s favelas are overwhelmingly impoverished, poorly educated, non-white adolescents and young men. They constitute collectively one of the most disempowered, discriminated against and heavily policed populations in Brazil”* (Mares, 2008; retaken from Arias, 2010)

It is then question how these groups are able to form so called “parallel” state. Answer is simple, even these poor and low-educated groups have need some individuals who are capable to bring in an order and they not only maintain but also improve their position and influence by building links with local justice representatives and even whole governmental segments. Competent authorities have been making one important mistake – they were analysing crime with top-down approach which separated a crime from local authorities and the connection of those authorities and criminal groups was not so clearly visible in the results and it is exactly this connection which makes it possible for criminals in Rio de Janeiro to operate on such a level with high degree of influence. (Mares, 2008; retaken from Arias, 2010)

Of course, all above mentioned security issues have respective procedures how to deal with them. There are some standard approaches for planning and managing sport mega-events. More specifically, these consists of 4 major parts – *Pre-event planning, conducting threat and risk assessments, discussing major special event security key functional areas and security management during the event.* (Connors, 2007)

*Pre-event planning* is basically a set of activities with purpose to set up clearly mission and charter in terms of security, to define appropriate respective authorities and their leadership, establishment of partnership agreements and defining legal authorities of assisting agencies and also defining the leading organ for whole event planning and management. (Connors, 2007)

*Threat and risk assessments conducting* include activities with the help of which it is possible to define the overview of all possible threats and risks. According to range of these threats it is then decided about rate of involvement of external intelligence agencies such as FBI and about the extent of their contribution. (Connors, 2007)

*Discussion of major special event security key functional areas* is probably the most important part of all parts as defining goals, risks and involved authorities would be useless without proper distribution of responsibilities which is the main content of this phase. Gathering materials, application of designed measures, managing people and setting specific duties for whole involved security personnel, defining critical places inside events perimeters and also preparing official bodies like fire fighters, medical staff and so on. (Connors, 2007)

Finally there is *security management during the event.* From the start, it includes general overview of designed measures and ensuring readiness. This is followed by final briefing and discussion of all individual parts of the plan, informing wide public and defining post-event activities.

This brief introduction of security in local context clearly indicates that organizers of the World Cup and the Olympic Games were hand in hand with local authorities facing a huge challenge under the scope of majority of the world. Chapter 3 – Analytical Findings is dedicated to fully develop the understanding and mainly the answer, how did they face such a challenge. (Connors, 2007)

### **3.1.1 Security and safety**

Even though that these two terms might seem the same, opposite is the true. Distinguishing between security and safety is very important.

*“To answer this question properly we must first realize that safety has both emotional and physical attributes, and that both must be in agreement for safety to be achieved.”*  
(Coursen, 2014)

Spencer Coursen is internationally recognized threat management expert who also serves as a consultant for big corporations and wide public in terms of security and is well known globally for his assessments and resolutions of both domestic and global security operations and many other deeds.

Safety needs to be perceived from different points of view, it does not have only one attribute but there are two of them – emotional and physical. Emotional attributes can be described as perception of safety on basis of emotional feelings, for example when child feels safe in his mother’s hands or an orphan who finally feels safe when someone takes care of him. That is emotional safety but it makes people feel safe only by their feelings even in situations with lack of physical safety. Physical safety can be perceived literally as physical safety from harm – when people lock their door, when children lie in their beds and so on. It is then necessary to harmonize emotional and physical safety to be actually safe. (Coursen, 2014)

Security can be then described as a tool which serves for ensuring people’s safety. If there was a tornado outside, our safety lies in importance of staying alive and unharmed while the basement with heavy iron door and no windows serves as security agent making sure to keep us safe. (Coursen, 2014)

In connection to the topic of this work, security and safety can be described as following. Safety was the importance of all visitors to stay physically unharmed, not to become a victim of theft or any other illegal activity or a victim of organized crime group or terrorist attack and on the other hand security stood as a mean of ensuring safety in form of increased numbers of security personnel, implemented security frameworks and others which will be closely discussed in chapter 4 – Analytical findings.

## **3.2 Aim of the Research**

This chapter partially summarizes Chapter 1 – Introduction and Chapter 2 – Theoretical framework and includes a description of those specifics that are going to be examined and analysed in this thesis.

As already mentioned, this thesis deals with problematics of security regarding two sport mega-events – the World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic Games in 2016. Such events bear a lot of responsibilities with them – arrange accommodation, prepare for increase of population in that particular place and so on, but also arrangement and improvement of security measures which is true for every event but even more for those two and that is because of the place of the realization – Rio de Janeiro.

Security condition in Rio were discussed in previous sub-chapter and in the light of these information it is necessary to make a statement that security measures in Rio for both events were extremely important and difficult. There is no organ or institution or website which would dedicate its time and space for analysis of this problematics in very specific way and that is a key reason for writing this work. By finding out what measures were implemented and how, it is possible to evaluate their efficiency and maybe to perceive them as a good example for future events of this scale.

There is no doubt that both Brazil and local authorities in Rio de Janeiro had to take into account the worst scenarios possible to be successful in prevention. While organizers had the main task to secure enough those very particular places, where the event took places, the local authorities had even more difficult job while they needed to be informed about organizational structure. They also needed to be informed about the rest of the city, respectively the whole country because in general sense, sport mega-events are very attractive for tourists and locals but they with the same efficiency attract illegal activities such as theft. And even worse in terms of Rio de Janeiro, there are possibilities of rape, murder and unfortunately nowadays even terrorist attack.

Aim of this work is then to analyse and summarize which possible scenarios were in the game in relation with them, what measures were implemented, in what way and with what efficiency. For example, how much was increased the amount of security personnel, if even military forces were included, what technique was ready for possible riots and more plus how it influenced for the time of those two events a level of criminality in general in Rio de Janeiro. Final stage is dedicated to comparison of all findings – what were the differences in applied measures, differences in amounts of involved security personnel and finally distinction of final criminality rate in respect to the efficiency in both of these cases.

## **4 ANALYTICAL FINDINGS**

### **4.1 2014 WORLD CUP**

This part is dedicated to present gathered information about the World Cup 2014 and interpret all the results. It reminds reader about some general information, briefly discusses the level of criminality and danger before the event itself, offers a specific overview about implemented measures as well as how was the process of the event, shows how many security cases had to be solved if there were any and finally offers a small summarization/conclusion for this particular case.

#### **4.1.1 General information about event**

As mentioned in introduction, the World Cup, which is global major football event, was probably even more important and prestigious for Brazilians than the Olympic Games which is a fact that is supported by the real numbers. Following points are here to present to a reader some basic facts about greatness of this sport mega-event. All these facts are borrowed from the official web of FIFA organization. (FIFA.com, 2017)

- 5 154 386 attended FIFA Fan Fests in Brazil during the World Cup, with Rio de Janeiro's spectacular Copacabana site attracting 937 330 people – the highest number in any individual city.
- 7.2 billion USD in tax revenues was received by Brazil as a result of investments in the World Cup 2014
- 3 429 873 was the total attendance for the 64 matches, the highest recorded at any World Cup since USA 1994. The average crowd of 53 592 was also the highest in two decades.

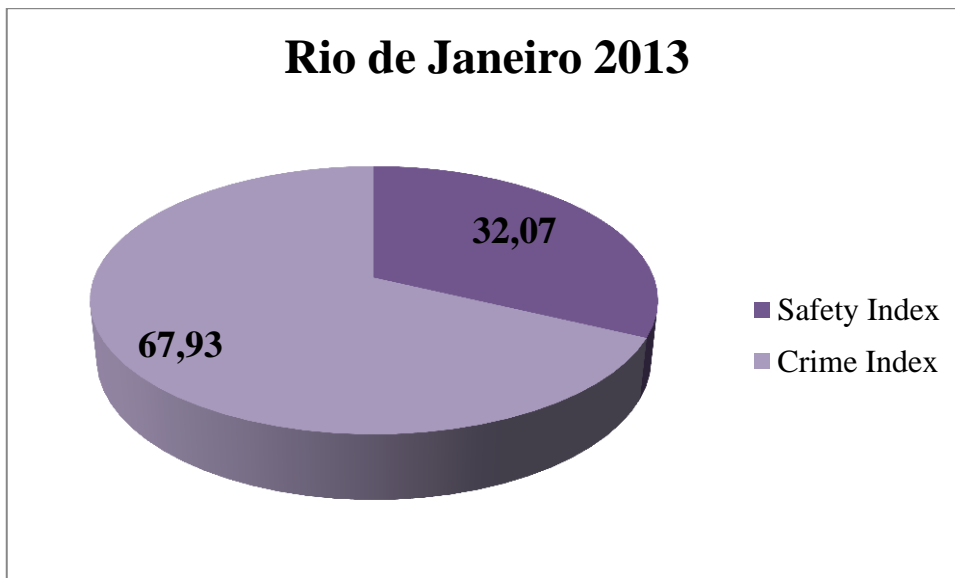
These figures once again clearly indicate the largeness of the event which also shows the need of solid security preparations. It is not possible to undertake such a risk as hosting the event like this without proper preparations on all levels including security as our main focus. Following sub-chapters discuss specifically security aspects of the World Cup 2014.

#### 4.1.2 Rate of criminality

Rates of criminality in Rio de Janeiro are important tool for preventive acts from the side of local security authorities as it annually and even more specifically shows how is the crime scene in this city developing. Unfortunately, even though both the Brazil's government and Rio's authorities are trying to fight the crime in the best possible way, existence of Rio's city favelas make it very hard.

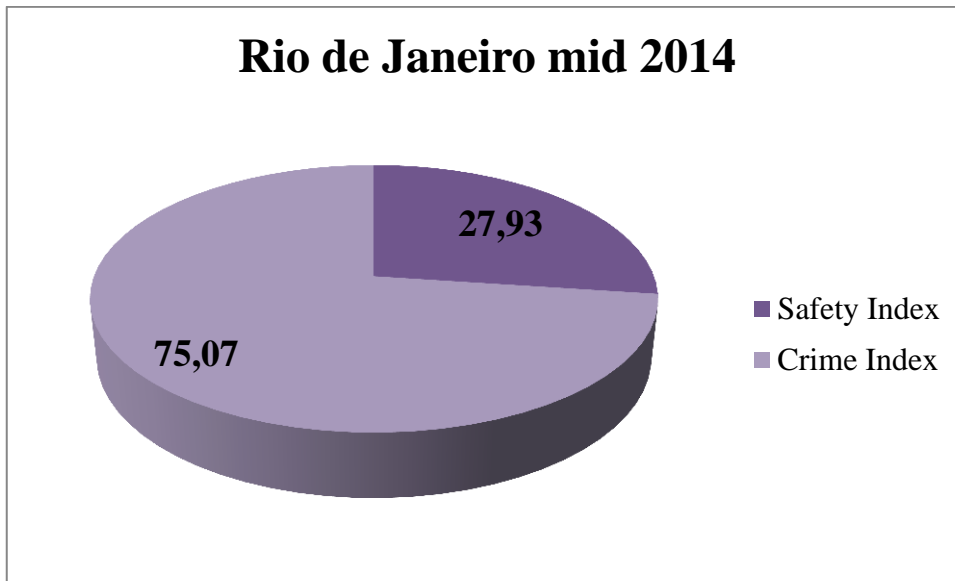
What we are interested in right now are the levels of criminality for the end of the year 2013 and the middle of the year 2014 as the World Cup took place in August. Data from the end of 2014 will be showed and interpreted in the final comparison of both events.

Figure number 1: Safety and crime indexes for Rio de Janeiro 2013



Source: Own processing according to NUMBEO.com statistics

Figure number 2: Safety and crime indexes for Rio de Janeiro mid 2014



Source: Own processing according to NUMBEO.com statistics

Figure number 1 shows crime and safety indexes in the end of 2013 and figure number 2 shows the same data for middle of the year 2014. As you can see, index of crime increased in the period between end of 2013 and middle of 2014 – it was increasing until the World Cup has taken the place. Reason for this is obvious.

Criminal elements of Rio de Janeiro were aware of the coming World Cup and therefore increased number of tourists. Mugging has increased about 44% in the first four months of 2014 to incredible 66%. Simply said, criminals felt that the chances for realization of their activities are rising with increasing rate of tourism. (Smith, 2014)

But the index of safety increased and the index of crime decreased at the end of the 2013 as you can see on the figure number 2. Reasons for these changes are explained in the following sub-chapter in form of explanations of undertaken measures.



### 4.1.3 2014 World Cup – security specifications

As mentioned, figure number 2 shows decrease in index of crime. Put in very general way, Brazil’s government and Rio’s authorities started to undertake precautions for the World Cup.

*“The country is taking every precaution to make sure the games go off with as few reports of violence and theft as possible, but will it be enough to quell locals suddenly put on the world stage?”* (Shankman, 2017)

This is a good question and it has a very simple answer – both Brazil and Rio had to do their best in terms of security to keep their status as an organizer of the Olympic Games 2016 and both of them were aware of that so they started with preparations early and they did not hold back. In very general way which will be fully developed later, the basic measures to ensure good security terms were the following:

- investment in security
- publication for tourists with manuals, how to act in case of mugging or robbery
- training of additional personnel
- involvement of variety of security organs
- “cleaning up” the slums
- “Expect the unexpected” – preparations for the terrorist attack

#### 4.1.3.1 Investment in security

Investment in security for the 2014 World Cup was without any doubt one of the largest investment ever made for this particular case in history. Brazil’s government invested 1.9 billion USD in total with overall number of available security personnel reaching over 170 000 integrating state and federal police forces with 57 000 members of armed forces. (Parkin, 2014)

#### 4.1.3.2 Security manual for visitors

Publication published by local police authorities concerned mainly by mugging was another step to ensure maximum integrity for visitors. Mugging was expected to be a huge problem because it is the only way of livelihood for many people from city favelas. Unfortunately, not even the local police offices expected a sharp stop of mugging so in the light of expected course of events, they have decided to write a “manual” for visitors how to behave in this scenario to maximize their chances not to get harmed. It would only take one high-profile serious crim for the whole tournament to be tarnished. (Itv.com, 2014)

#### 4.1.3.3 Involved personnel

“Key to Brazil’s security project for the mega-event has been the integration of security institutions and systems, on which the government has spent R\$728 million. Federal, civil and military police, as well as the Army, Air Force and Navy, will be cooperating during the tournament in numerous capacities, from patrolling streets and containing protests to intelligence operations.” (Parkin, 2014)

So far, it has been also a general data for Brazil in terms of the World Cup, but it only underlines the importance of security in Rio de Janeiro as it host alone seven games including the most important one – championship final on July 13<sup>th</sup>. (Hearst, 2014)

Table number 1: 2014 World Cup security assets

2014 WORLD CUP SECURITY ASSETS			
Asset	Amount	Location	Purpose
<b>Brazilian military personnel and police</b>	150 000	12 host cities and venues	Provide general security
<b>Trained security guards</b>	20 000	12 host cities and venues	Provide general security and assistance
<b>Special police forces</b>	Unspecified	12 host cities	Assist English and Spanish speaking tourists
<b>Military-grade 510 PackBots</b>	30	12 host cities	Examine suspicious objects and provide additional surveillance
<b>Hermes 450 and 900 drones</b>	Unspecified	12 host cities and venues	Monitor skies above stadiums and host cities
<b>Riot force</b>	10 000	Various locations	Control possible demonstrations
<b>Security forces</b>	Unspecified	Rio de Janeiro	Since 2008, executing „slum pacification operations“
<b>Military police and federal agents</b>	22	Various locations	Acquired additional private security training in USA
<b>Command centers</b>	12	12 host cities	Surveillance and coordination
<b>FIFA volunteers</b>	15 000	Various locations	Provide information on matches and host cities

Source: Own processing according to Startfor.com data

As you can partially see in the table number 1, security forces for the World Cup in Rio were comprised from several official organs – military, federal and civil police, in addition to the Brazilian Navy, Army and Air Forces. All these security forces will work together through „CICCs“ – Integrated Centers of Command and Control which were situated in every city in Brazil which have hosted the World Cup. Purpose of these centers was to make smoother, faster responding, more effective overwatching system of connected spots. (Hearst, 2014)

*“Today we opened the registration for 6,000 additional vacancies, to begin to train new recruits. We are putting officers in places where there were no police before and more than 1.5 million people have benefited from the peace that has been created. When we entered the State Government in 2007, there were 33 000 police officers. Today there are 48 000.”* (Hearst, 2014)

Training the additional personnel was important in the eyes of Rio’s governor Luiz Fernando de Souza as he wanted to ensure for good even the organization of the Olympic Games. Military police was even more strengthened by 979 male and 10 female graduates, the most numerous graduating class since 1809. (Hearst, 2014)

There was also a one big problem – demonstrations or protests which were taking place before the World Cup. The peak of protests was only one day, when over 1 million people went into streets across Brazil complaining about higher bus fares, corruption and poor public services while the government was investing such a large of money for the World Cup. The answer to this was very straightforward – Brazil created special riot forces of about 10 000 troops which should be standing by and mobile for any case of open riots or protest which would not be passing in peaceful manners. (Cbsnews.com, 2011)

#### *4.1.3.4 Securitization of favelas*

Bringing an order into city favelas was another component of plan how to maintain security during the World Cup. As described, favelas are places with high concentration of crime which in the most of the cases has its roots in those favelas. This issue with another one, that some favelas are spreading in relatively dangerous areas (around the airport, around the stadiums etc.) are reasons why have the local authorities decided to raid those slums. First slums to take were those around Rio de Janeiro’s international airport. This in practices meant to take over 1 400 police officers and Brazilian Marines and went to so called Mare complex of 15 slums and, without single gunshot, drug dealers and other criminal entities were pushed out. (Cbsnews.com, 2011)

Security forces then set up a permanent posts in Mare as a part of the “*pacification*” program that began in 2008 and was meant to secure Rio ahead of no only the World Cup but also the 2016 Olympic Games. Pacification programmes are basically new type of approach of security personnel in Rio towards people living in city favelas. Until 2008, ordinary people in favelas witnessed police only in heavy fights with drug

dealers. Main meaning of pacification programs is to set up posts with units which would in peaceful way, if possible, maintain the security and order in city slums and help locals in the best possible way. This programme was introduced to reduce levels of criminality in slums and bring their non-criminal residents the better conditions for living while posit those criminally active out of these areas. This has showed as a partially efficient as the criminals started to move away from controlled favelas but authorities kind of lost sight over their employees which then turned out to be problematic as some complaints have showed up from the side of favelas residuals mentioning violence, raping and so on. (Cbsnews.com, 2011)

#### *4.1.3.5 Terrorist threat*

It may seem like Rio de Janeiro's authorities and in fact even the Brazil government forgot about threat of terrorist attack. Well the opposite is true. Even though that the South America in general was never in the scope of terrorist and the World Cup competition never witnessed a terrorist attack as well, they could not count on this and they could not ignore it. Sport mega-events are no exception in terms of terrorist attacks as the Olympic Games in Atlanta (1996) and Munich (1972) sadly confirm. Because of this and with respect to current terrorist threat, both Brazil and Rio authorities tried to be prepared even for this scenario. (Itv.com, 2014)

But domestic authorities were not the only one involved in planning procedures for case of terrorist attack. The United States has been heavily involved, in particular by unknown inputs from FBI and CIA. The protective network consisted of two parts – ground units and flying patrol. Ground units are compound of small counter-terrorist units situated near every important venue and thy flying patrol had the form of two unmanned drones bought from Israel. Fortunately, deployment to action was not necessary during the whole event. (Itv.com, 2014)

#### 4.1.4 2014 World Cup – summarization

Both Brazil and Rio de Janeiro were standing in front of a difficult challenge. The World Cup in football is an event that the whole world is interested in and it was even more difficult when you realize, that year before it was South Africa who hosted this event and even though everyone expected the worst, South Africa shined like an example how to proceed in cases like this on almost all levels.

It is then obvious that many people will be comparing South Africa with Brazil and of course, Rio de Janeiro. The main focus of this work is security in terms of Rio therefore it is important to do a small summarization or a conclusion for proper closing of the 2014 World Cup.

The first thing discussed in overall chapter was the rate of crime, which started to increase very rapidly in the first four months of 2014 because not only local authorities but even criminal elements of Rio were well informed about oncoming World Cup. As mentioned, for residuals from favelas no matter if ordinary thieves or members of drug oriented groups it was the perfect opportunity to get easily rich. Locally uneducated foreign visitors were then the perfect victims. But Rios authorities did not hesitate with undertaking a certain steps.

These steps have several important parts. Very important were the countries investments in security for the World Cup, of course not all the money was going to Rio but significant part did, so in the end local authorities received a huge amount of money for preparations which local police offices partially used for publication of manual for foreign visitors with instructions, how to behave in case of mugging.

Another important part was to ensure enough personnel for securitization. Process of making a Rio a safer place for such an event was not only the short-term task but more long-term effort to achieve that goal. It started in 2008 with so called “*pacification*” programs which were basically activities leading towards more controlled and safer state of city favelas. The idea was to push the drug dealers and bosses out of favelas to get them out of their territory of power and then to set up a basements with units which would be prepared for an emergency and meanwhile maintain order in particular areas. This eventually showed up as a good approach in its sense but there were also some issues such as violation of rights of favelas citizens as reported by many people. Rio authorities are dealing with these issues without cancelling the programs as long as its pros outnumber its cons.

The last part of the 2014 World Cup analysis was focused on preparations for eventual terrorist attack. Despite the fact that South America in general has been nowise the big target of terrorists groups, with respect to the attitude of the world against terrorism nowadays, preparations even for this scenario were undertaken. Both Brazils and Rios authorities were aware that the World Cup shall host tens of thousands foreign visitors and it could make an attractive target for possible terrorist attack. Therefore training of

local security units in cooperation with FBI and CIA was a logical step. These trained Brazilian units with one CIA/FBI agent in each of them were deployed in unknown number of strategic places.

In the end, it is necessary to realize that Brazils and Rios authorities designed well-working security framework as there are no well-known serious cases of its violation. On the other hand, there is relatively huge number of reported cases of small theft, many people lost their money but it was almost impossible to find out the guilty ones because of very huge number of visitors and also great number of organized thieves. But still, these petty crimes are unfortunately part of every mega-event, not only the sport ones so it is not decisive when it comes to assessment of overall quality of applied security measures.

## 4.2 2016 Olympic Games

As a first thing it is important to mention that information basement for the 2016 Olympic Games was incomparably more comprehensive and bigger than for the 2014 World Cup. It is caused by several factors. The most influencing ones are that Olympics covers much more disciplines than only football, eyes of the world were even more focused as both events took place in the same controversial place and even though the traffic reached noticeably lower levels than in the case of World Cup, there were a lot more competitors and personnel involved and last but not least terrorist activities of ISIS and Zika virus drew even bigger attention for this happening. So while the analysis of the previous event was based on summarization of different types of sources with sufficient quality, the analysis for this particular case is essentially very similar in use of variety of sources, but these are much more specific and allowed deeper and more comprehensive analysis.

The 2016 Olympic Games are the second event that this work is interested in. After analysis of the World Cup, it is turn for the Olympic Games which once again means recapitulation of general information about the event, discussion about levels of criminality before and after the Olympic Games, development of information base about security specifics and also small summarization at the end.

It is necessary to analyse the same aspects as for the 2014 World Cup because of final comparison which is a key part of this thesis. This chapter and further comparison will show what aspects of security were the same or which were changed according to which parameters.

### 4.2.1 General information about event

It was already mentioned in general information about the World Cup that the Olympic Games were not enjoying such a favour as the previous mentioned event. First of all, it was not focused purely on football which is the national sport in Brazil so at least for people in Brazil, it was not so big deal. Second, some circumstances emerged that simply could not be ignored by no one – terrorist attack in France spread a worldwide fear of this possibility, Zika virus was on its spread right before the start of the Olympic Games and crime situation in Rio de Janeiro was still discomposing wide public.

Following details were borrowed from few internet websites containing statistics about the Olympic Games.

- total cost was 11.5 billion USD with contribution of 7.1 billion USD to develop sufficient infrastructure for 37 venues mainly for Rio de Janeiro
- there were 10 500 athletes competing with expected number of foreign visitors 500 000 and 7.5 million tickets for sale

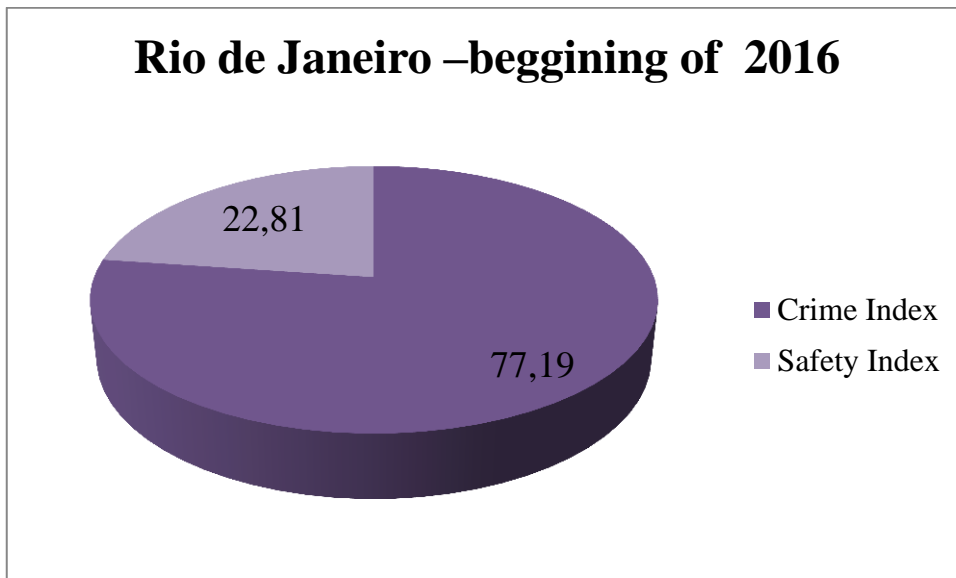
- 88 000 security personnel maintained order with 200 km of fencing for use during the games all funded by an 895 million USD
- as for the Zika virus, 26 000 new cases were reported in the first three months of 2016. Brazil government then invested 5.7 million USD to ensure the safety of attendees.
- just over 50% of tickets were sold in total and only 15% of tickets for Paralympic games.

#### 4.2.2 Rate of criminality

The same approach as for the 2014 World Cup applies for the 2016 Olympic Games. Rates of criminality are without any change the crucial tool for determination of possible danger and its probability. There are still many issues around city favelas in Rio. Rios authorities managed to decrease the rate of crime for the World Cup in some ways through variety of tools, mainly through mentioned “pacific” programs. Following figures and their description will evaluate the rate of crime

Specific interest is put on data from three points of time – the beginning of the year 2016 to show level of crime before the event, the middle of year 2016 as the Olympic Games took place soon after middle of the year and the end of 2016 to see how the level of crime developed after implementation of security measures for the Olympic Games.

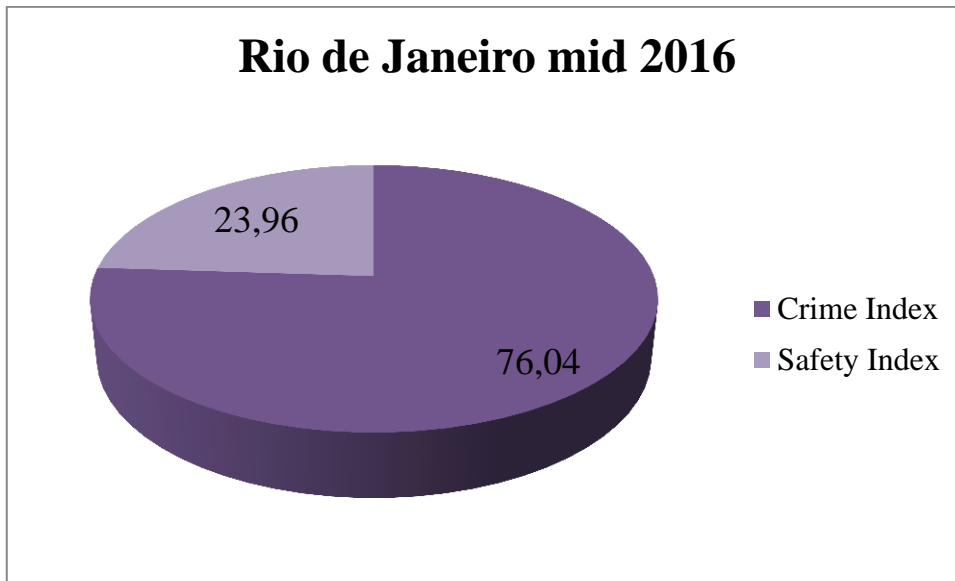
Figure number 3: Safety and crime indexes for Rio de Janeiro – beginning of 2016



Source: Own processing according to NUMBEO.com statistics

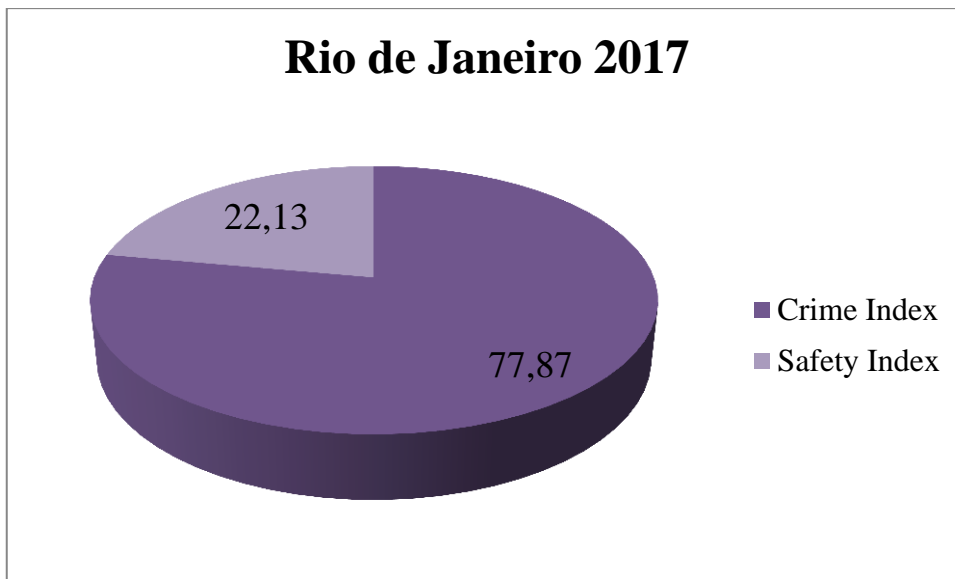


Figure number 4: Safety and crime indexes for Rio de Janeiro mid 2016



Source: Own processing according to NUMBEO.com statistics

Figure number 5: Safety and crime indexes for Rio de Janeiro – end of 2016



Source: Own processing according to NUMBEO.com statistics

As you can see on the figure number 3, crime index at the beginning of 2016 reach the value 77.19 which is considered as a high rate of crime according to NUMBEO.com statisticians and it almost reached value of 80 which is by the same group considered as very high crime rate. It is then possible to make a statement that the security situation in Rio de Janeiro seemed as critical.

Figure number 4 then shows slight decrease in this rate probably as a result of effort to minimize possibilities of crimes for the Olympic Games. This result was achieved by implementing security measures which will be fully discussed in following sub-chapters. Unfortunately, this decrease in overall rate crime is not that big which only shows how problematic it is to deal with crime in Rio de Janeiro.

On the last figure, number 5, you can see repeated increase in overall crime rate. It is then a question if local authorities focused heavily on crime only for the purpose of the Olympic Games and then abandoned formerly applied measures or if these measures just started to lose their significance. All of these assumptions will be further answered.

#### **4.2.3 2016 Olympic Games security specifications**

Instructed from the Confederation Cup in 2013 and mainly from the 2014 World Cup, organizers and Rio's authorities felt very sure in ability to ensure satisfying level of security in the city for both the competitors and visitors. Crime situation in Rio did not change much since the World Cup but approaches that showed up to be efficient were adopted even for the Olympic Games. This means that everything indicated that organizers will have to deal with very similar problems by use of very similar procedures. Following is the short general list of security components for the 2016 Olympic Games.

- investments in security
- amount of involved security personnel
- dealing with situation in favelas
- bigger focus on anti-terrorist procedures

##### *4.2.3.1 Investments in security*

Investments related to Olympic Games specifically in Rio de Janeiro had several parts – contribution from from the Brazil Ministry of Justice, from the World Bank and from the city budget.

*“All investments made in safety and security for the Games has as a base premise their subsequent return to society as a legacy for the everyday life of public safety. The Ministry of Justice is investing R\$1.5 billion in security for the major events, R\$1.17 billion of which have already been invested in preparation for the 2014 World Cup. The Ministry of Defence's budget for security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games is of R\$704.4 million, R\$275 million of which were invested in 2014 and R\$183.9 million in 2015. An additional R\$150 million are provided for in the Annual*

*Budget Law (LOA) for use in 2016. In addition to the funds earmarked in the 2016 LOA, a Provisional Decree was issued granting an additional R\$95.5 million to the Ministry of Defence. The funds are meant to help the MoD finalize its equipment purchases and fund the execution of activities by the Armed Forces intended at ensuring the security of the Rio 2016 Games.” (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)*

It may all together seem like a negligible part of total cost of the whole event which was 11.5 billion USD but it is necessary to realize, that there are all expenditures included in this sum – accommodation, food, public costs, infrastructure, equipment, salaries, unexpected expenditures and many others. So in the end, 612.7 million USD invested ONLY for purpose of the Olympic Games is a huge amount of money with respect to the fact, that this sum was invested only in security for the event that took 16 days which is more than 38 million USD per day. There are no included persistent investments made for the World Cup in this calculation.

#### *4.2.3.2 Security personnel*

One major obstacle occurred before the start of the Games – protests of security personnel. Because of bad approach of the government towards salaries, security forces in form of police and firefighters did not get pay for the months before Olympics because all financial sources were focused into preparations for it. Police officers send a message to visitors saying that they will not be able to help them and another message said “Welcome to hell” as both police and firefighters were not paid. (Damon and Masters, 2016)

Fortunately, acting governor on Rio Francisco Dornelles pointed out that the whole games could be a big failure if the funds will not be distributed in equal way. Soon after this, bailout of 2.9 billion USD was make available and security forces received their payments so the Olympic Games were saved at least from this point of view. (Damon and Masters, 2016)

In the end 88 000 security personnel will be deployed for the Games. Variety of different security agents is included in this huge number – National Forces composed of state and civilian officers, experts and firefighters. There was also active 18 500 state police officers and over 1 800 civilian police officers plus contribution from the Armed Forces by 41 000 military personnel for direct deployment. All these security forces were specially trained for major events such as this. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

#### *4.2.3.3 Security concept for the 2016 Olympic Games*

In accordance with Games, an international security consultant and former captain of Rio’s Special Ops Paulo Storani expressed worries about security in terms of possible terrorist attack. The sea and land borders of Brazil have 23 000 kilometres in total neighbouring 10 other countries. In the less populated regions situated around borders,

the border controls are insufficient or there are no at all. This in connection with Brazil's not so right assumption that they are peaceful country are according to Storani the main reasons, why he thought that if there was someone plotting against the Olympic Games, he was already without any doubt in the country. He also thought that under these conditions it is more likely that possible threat will come out of side of lonely supporter of some terrorist group. (Darlington, 2015)

Out of fear of terrorism, Brazil's respective organs started to check various possibilities sometimes connected to specific people which in July 2016 resulted in arresting 12 people as suspects of ISIS-inspired planned attack. These anti-terrorist efforts were even more strengthen by the presence of more than 1 000 U.S. spies cooperating with Brazilian intelligence agencies. (Gregory, 2016)

Unfortunately, terrorism was the main security concern for these Games, but it did not mean that respective authorities forgot about other risk, therefore the framework for this particular event was invented by organs listed in following paragraph.

International Area of the Social Communication Secretariat of the Office of the President of Brazil prepared a sheet containing facts about security preparations for the Olympic Games with assistance of Ministry of Justice – Special Secretariat for Security of Major Events, Defence Ministry – Joint Armed Forces Staff, Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN) and Communications Department of the Rio de Janeiro State Security Secretariat. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

Following is the list of principles that all actor involved in planning and executing security measures have agreed on.

Table number 2: Principles for planning and executing security measures in 2016 Olympic Games

<b>Principles</b>
<i>Following are the principles of institutions which took part in planning and implementating security actions for the Olympic Games.</i>
<b>1. Complementarity</b> Institutions with specific mandate to perform certain tasks will be in complementary and cooperative manner supported by others
<b>2. Cooperation</b> Convergence of efforts and interests for the achievement of a common goal, task, purpose or mission.
<b>3. Discretion</b> Effort for low exposure of the means used for security actions.
<b>4. Efficiency</b> Ability to fulfil all planned assignments of an unit in proper way.
<b>5. Technical excellence</b> Development and training of personnel involved to operate in a qualified way
<b>6. Integration</b> Joint, articulated and coordinated action bwteen agencies that directly or indirectly participate in security actions, resecting the specific legal areas of competence of those involved.
<b>7. Interoperability</b> Ability of involved organs to exchange information wichout compromising.
<b>8. Situational leadership</b> Temporary situation where responsibilities are delegated to organ with legal authority with respect to other involved powers.
<b>9. Respect for diverstiy and human dignity</b> Maintaining the human rights.

Source: own processing according to data from Brazil Social Communication Secretariat.

Principles listed in table number 2 are basically the key assumptions under which all the involved authorities will act in any security situation. The same as for the World Cup goes in this case, there had to be some assumptions made to be prepared for variety of scenarios. Among these was certain interest of global media, huge amount of people still on the move, multiplicity of Olympics related places and events, adapt security measures to local specificities and complement measures by those already kept in the country. (Social Communication Secretariat, 2016)

Following list contains the roster of possible risks for the event. Data were borrowed from fact sheet of Brazil Social Communication Secretariat.

- Terrorist or sabotage actions of any kind
- Violent actions committed during protests
- Urban crime and violence
- Risks to the urban mobility system
- Risks to public health
- Risks to essential services
- Cyber-attacks
- Natural phenomena
- Incidents and disasters

All these risks could occur at any time in any place so there was a need to suggest suitable coordination security system which was eventually developed and divided into three major areas – public security, defence and intelligence. Involved organs were then split into these three areas while all of them were cooperating with the Olympic Games organizing authorities such as International Olympic Committee, the Organizing Committee of the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games and the Olympic Public Authority.

For the smooth process of all security actions there was a need for every organ to become acquainted with all their duties and therefore with delegation of responsibilities. The Ministries of Justice and Defence were responsible for safe operations during the Games which means that they had to deal with coordination and integration. General security of public and civil defence will be part of Ministry of Justice coordination responsibilities which could, in extreme temporary situations, expect the help from the side of Armed Forces and on the other hand the Ministry of Defence will have under its jurisdiction the National Defence which again, in extreme temporary situations, could rely on help from the side of Public Security institutions. Agência Brasileira de Inteligência was coordinating Brazil's Intelligence System whose task was to inform in time public security and national defence areas. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

#### 4.2.3.4 Public security

*“Public security actions will be carried out by the Federal Police, Federal Highway Police, Civil and State Police, Fire Brigades, Municipal Guards, and traffic management and oversight bodies, as well as those agencies responsible for coordinating, integrating and supporting these institutions. The Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESGE) is responsible for coordinating all these activities.”* (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

Following is a list of responsibilities that public security agencies stayed for. List was borrowed from the fact sheet of International Area of the Social Communication Secretariat of the Office of the President of Brazil.

- Security of dignitaries and VIPs
- Road safety and traffic control
- Uniformed policing, preservation of public order and urban planning
- Civil defence
- Venue Security
- Judicial police
- Maritime, airport and border police
- Anti-cybercrime
- Inspection and countermeasures for explosives
- International police cooperation
- Intelligence
- Fight against terrorism

As you can see, there are many responsibilities and duties that the authorities on different levels had to cover. Subsequent series of figures show distribution of specific security responsibilities among bodies on federal, state and municipal levels complemented by figure containing those official Olympic bodies that were as well connected to the issue of ensuring efficient security level. Data from all the figures were borrowed from the sheets of official Brazil governmental organs.

Table number 3: Specific duties of public security and civil defence institutions n federal level

<b>Specific duties of public security and civil defence institutions – federal level</b>
<b>Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESGE)</b> Plan,define, coordinate,implement, monitor and assess security measures for Major Events as well as public security intelligence measures.
<b>National Public Security Secretariat (SENASP)</b> Coordinate the mobilization, training and provision of personnel and resources for the National Force
<b>Federal Police Department (DPF)</b> Central Government Judicial Police Maritime, Airport and Border Police Administrative Police Safety and security of dignitaries and VIPs Fight against terrorism Explosive search and countermeasures Special operations Intelligence
<b>Federal Highway Police Department (DPRF)</b> Road safety and traffic control Overt policing Safety and security of dignitaries Special operatins Intelligence
<b>National Public Security Force Department (DFNSP)</b> Security of cmpetition venues and training and accomodation facilities used by athletes and referees Overt policing Special operations Bomb search and countermeasures

*Source:* own processing based on data from of International Area of the Social Communication Secretariat of the Office of the President of Brazil



Table number 4: Specific duties of public security and civil defence institutions on state level

<b>Specific duties of public security and civil defence institutions – state level</b>
<b>State Security Secretariat (SESEG)</b> Planning and management of the state public security policy
<b>State Civil Defence Secretariat (SEDEC)</b> Planning and management of the state civil defence policy
<b>Military Police (State Police) of Rio de Janeiro (PMERJ)</b> Security of external perimeters Security of official routes and public roads Security of dignitaries, the Olympic Family and VIPs External Security of Live Sites and Hospitality House Support of escort and motorcade services Support of road block and vehicle checkpoint services Security of areas of concentrated hotel and hospitality facilities and tourist sites Security in public transport terminals Prompt response in the event of civil unrest Prompt response in case of use of tactical intervention groups Administrative Police Intelligence
<b>Civil Police of Rio de Janeiro (PCERJ)</b> Establishment of Judicial Police Stations on affected regions and places of interest Action by the Mobile Police Station in places and times of need Inspection and countermeasure actions (joint action) Actions by the Bomb Search Group (joint action) Use of aircraft Strengthening of the criminal expertise staff of all specialties in places of interest to the event for quick assistance Intelligence

*Source:* own processing based on data from of International Area of the Social Communication Secretariat of the Office of the President of Brazil

Table number 5: Specific duties of public security and civil defence institutions on municipal level

<b>Specific duties of public security and civil defence institutions – municipal level</b>
<b>Public Order Secretariat (SEOP)</b>
Planning and management of urban planning activities
<b>Civil Defence under secretariat (SUBDEC)</b>
Civil defence
<b>Municipal Guard (GM Rio)</b>
Urban planning
Road safety and traffic control
Administrative Urban traffic Planning Measures
Intelligence
Traffic Engineering Company (CET-Rio)
Road safety and traffic control

*Source:* own processing based on data from of International Area of the Social Communication Secretariat of the Office of the President of Brazil

Table number 6: Specific duties of official Olympic bodies in terms of securitization

<b>Olympic authorities</b>
<b>Municipal Olympic Company and Public Olympic Authority</b>
Monitoring projects related to the Games, including security
<b>Organizing Committee of the Rio 2016 Games</b>
Activities related to private security

*Source:* own processing based on data from of International Area of the Social Communication Secretariat of the Office of the President of Brazil

Tables number 3, 4, 5 and 6 clearly show how complex and difficult was the distribution of responsibilities. Many of individual tasks were shared by different organs on different levels. This without doubt demanded a very high level of coordination and cooperation.

From the total number of armed forces, over 20 000 of them were based in Rio de Janeiro while the rest of them will be available in other cities which as a part of the Olympic Games hosted football matches. Following table is general overview of activities under jurisdiction of armed forces.

*Table number 7: Attributions of the Armed Forces in Rio de Janeiro*

<b>Attributions of the Armed Forces in Rio de Janeiro</b>	
1. Aerospace Actions	7. Protection of Strategic Structures
2. Sea and River Actions	8. Use of Contingency Forces
3. Cyber Security and Defence	9. Fight against Terrorism
4. Logistic Air Transport Actions	11. Airport Actions
5. Explosives Inspection	12. Road safety, Traffic Control, Overt
6. CBRND (Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence)	policing, Preservation of the Public

*Source:* own processing based on data from of International Area of the Social Communication Secretariat of the Office of the President of Brazil

As you can see, list of activities is very diversified and covers all possible scenarios and threats. Those responsibilities listed in items 6 to 11 lay under direct decision of Brazil president. Rio de Janeiro fulfilled conditions for preparations for all 11 activities as it is approachable by sea, ground and air so even any possible risk could occur by any means. Rio was guarded on all imaginable levels as preparations for the cases like chemical attack, air attack, terrorist attack, ground or sea based attack or even for risks coming out from traffic or infrastructure were undertaken. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

#### 4.2.3.5 *Intelligence activities*

*“The intelligence activities for the security of the Rio 2016 Games comprise a series of actions carried out by public security, defence and intelligence institutions, effected in an integrated and coordinated manner.”* (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

The leading organ in this case is Brazilian Intelligence Agency which was supposed to coordinate intelligence systems which were directly connected to Public Security Intelligence Subsystems and the Defence Intelligence System operated by the Armed Forces. The main reason for involving intelligence agencies is simple – monitor and continuously evaluate threats and risks related to the event while supporting other involved bodies in their own processes. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

Purposes of all intelligence oriented activities are various mutually connected outputs of individual tasks such as the production of information. Production of solid information enabled fast responses for any security situations as well as higher level of efficiency in coordination and cooperation on both domestic and international levels. Production on information did not involve only present data but also data gathered in the past, for example about people with possibilities of security disruption. Analysis of media was included as well to assess issues resulting from medias activities which would made a potential damage to image of Brazilian government. And the last but not least of course IT security for ensuring sufficient level of security for data transmission. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

#### 4.2.3.6 *Fight against terrorism*

This topic was already touched few times but with respect to the seriousness of the situation after Paris, Brazilian government in cooperation with Rio de Janeiro authorities have decided to strengthen even more anti-terrorist approaches while adopting the best international practices and also some procedures applied during the 2014 World Cup. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

Brazilian Federal Police is an official body which had a terrorism division for more than 20 years and its offices in more than 20 countries. It is also a part of Interpol thanks to which it is able to continuously exchange information with 190 countries worldwide. Also, as the result of experiences gathered from organization of major events, Brazilian government had decided to establish so called Integrated Anti-terrorism Centre specifically for the purpose of the Olympic Games. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

Another organ that remained established from the World Cup was the International Police Cooperation Centre which was connecting police officers from more than 50 countries and other people from international institutions such as Interpol. Both domestic and foreign overt police officers were wearing the same uniform with one

difference, foreign officers were not armed but had as companions domestic officers with the same uniform. This seemingly trivial practise had to important effects – it gave the felling of greater protection to foreigners while in the same time it protected officers from those foreigners who would attempt to abuse them. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

In the Defence area the main organ established to prevent terrorist activities on domestic ground is the Central Command for the Prevention and Combat of Terrorism (CCPCT). The CCPCT had also subordinate structures called Central Integrated Tactical Commands (CCTI) whose main purpose was to replicate actions of CCPCT on regional level. The CCPCT was gathering people from Brazil's three Armed Forces specialized in special-forces actions. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

All the three Armed Forces personnel including those involved in activities of CCPCT went through a training with foreign anti-terrorism military groups and the Ministry of Defence simultaneously promoted interagency exercises in Brazil. The CCPCT member also took part in exchange program with U. S. Department of Defence in March 2016. This programme was focus on mass decontamination. Many participants who were working in coordination for the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro in 2016 undergone this exchange programme including Civil and Military Police Departments from both Brazil and other countries, National Public Security Force and the Federal Police. (Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, 2016)

*“In the area of intelligence, there is the Foreign Service Intelligence Centre, with representatives from the intelligence services of some 100 countries, including the CIA and the MI-6. The representatives of the intelligence services will have access to information generated in their countries and hold briefings and bilateral meetings in the Intelligence Centre. As part of the international cooperation efforts, Brazilian intelligence professionals visited countries that have hosted major sporting events in recent times aiming to exchange experiences, improve technical aspects and assimilate best practices in the area.” (Bitencourt, 2011)*

#### **4.2.4 2016 Olympic Games – summarization**

Despite that it can be surprising, the Olympic Games really had much lower attendance from the side of both domestic and foreign visitors. As mentioned, terrorist threat and spread of the Zika virus are most likely the reasons for this decrease in attendance in comparison with the World Cup. On the other hand, risks connected with organizing this particular event caused increase in world public and security experts attention on higher level that it was in the case of World Cup.

Again, there had to be done some preparations but this time, they had to be done in even bigger scale. Whether it is investment or amount of security personnel or number of institutions involved, the Olympic Games in 2016 were the highest guarded major event in history of Brazil, with the greatest amount of involved security personnel, with the highest amount of invested finances and so on.

Rate of criminality was unfortunately one of the factors which had not changed since the World Cup. Rates stayed basically the same with small deviations and acted very similarly as it was for the World Cup – increase of crime rate before the event followed by decrease for the event and then returning on its average level. It is no wonder because situation on favelas demands ongoing precise approach and a lot of time, it is not an issue that could be solved in one or two years.

As for the mentioned amount of involved organs, institutions and personnel in general, the Brazil's government in cooperation in Rio de Janeiro involved mainly because of the terrorism threat basically all domestic security institutions complemented even by members of foreign security organs. Majority of deployed personnel went through training abroad with foreign special forces. Authorities charged inspiration from already known and tried strategies, worked in cooperation with the rest of the world for the purpose of easier coordination, gathering data and prevention. All individual official bodies had exactly stated responsibilities which were often shared with other organ to increase chances for rapid and efficient response.

Intelligence services were included as well for the similar reasons, prevention and easier transmission of information and data, faster and more effective coordination and cooperation which was all complemented by IT security personnel which took care about safety in data transmission. Terrorism was probably the most discussed issue or risk for the Olympic Games in Rio which resulted in formation of attributes under responsibility of Armed Forces where some of these attributes were dedicated purely to anti-terrorism actions on direct order from Brazil president.

Simply said, Olympic Games were much bigger event in terms of numbers of competitors, organizational and security personnel than the World Cup but with much lower rate of attendance from the side of visitors. Both of these outputs – huge number of security personnel and low number of visitors, were caused by the same phenomena, terrorism and spread of new disease.

## 5 FINAL COMPARISON

Purpose of this thesis was to analyse security measures for both of these sport mega-events, interpret the results and evaluate any similarities and changes in these defined measures. This was done mainly by case study approach. It allowed researcher to explore and understand complexity of the issue while staying focused on specific locality and specific points of time. It is necessary to remind, that the basement of sources for the World Cup was incomparable with that for the Olympic Games. Analysis of the World Cup is practical summarization of all available information with security undergone that were reliable and their interpretation in logical order. Olympic Games are similar in general approach, but the available information were much more comprehensive, specific and even more reliable. This was without any doubt caused by high degree of terrorist activities and also Zika virus. These two factors caused increase in worlds attention payed for the Games therefore even measures themselves have passed through some changes.

Looking closer at the changes, it is possible to notice some interesting aspects. The World Cup, even though that it is „smaller“ event in comparison with the Olympic Games, had much bigger rate of attendance in terms of both domestic and foreign tourism. Although the total number of involved security personnel was bigger than for the Olympic Games, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that this event took place simultaneously in several areas in and outside the Rio de Janeiro so the final number of security personnel deployed only in Rio was somewhere around 40 000 security unit which is more than half a less than in case of the Games where 88 000 units were deployed to maintain order.

Another important part was to secure city favelas for both events. This is hard to compare as it was more joint activity. The main activity to calm down the situation in favelas was the establishment of so called Pacific programs in 2008 to improve conditions in favelas before the World Cup. Those programs were based on repression of criminals out of favelas and establishing guard stations in strategic places inside favelas. This showed up as an efficient approach so it was kept actively applied in the period before the Olympic Games and during them as well.

According to results, it is possible to say that the greatest differences between measures applied for both events were in the number of security personnel, number of involved institutions and a range of possible threats.

In very general way, frameworks for both events were the same in their cores – effort to ensure protection by huge financial investments and deployment of great amount of security personnel. Framework worked well in case of the World Cup, it was established in efficient way but with slightly less attention payed to terrorism and also the defined range of possible risk was less thorough. But still trainings of staff on international level took places even with the help of FBI and CIA. This is understandable when you realize, that South America in general was not very often

target of terrorists and it was still before attacks in France but still, organizers for the World Cup took inspiration from the World Cup in South Africa so as the final results, security measures applied for this particular event were up to a few exceptions functioning and efficient.

Framework designed for the Olympic Games had its roots in that from the World Cup, but was much more specific, comprehensive and thorough. Up to few cases of petty theft, there were no reports about any serious crimes which underlined the efficiency of implemented measures. In comparison with the World Cup which in this case served only as skeleton of the plan, approach by both government and Rio was much more elaborate as all responsibilities for all involved organs and institutions were strictly and clearly defined which demanded a lot of cooperation and coordination on domestic and international levels.

In the end, I would say that both the World Cup and the Olympic Games designed efficient measures which fulfilled all requirements. Frameworks were similar in the core so it can be said that the framework applied for the World Cup was taught to perfection for the Olympic Games. This was mainly forced by security situation and public meaning in the world despite the fact, that for the same reason for which were the measures improved, the lower rate of attendance occurred at all.



## 6 CONCLUSION

Making an analysis of security measures for two major sport events was not an easy task. Both events took place in Rio de Janeiro, one of the most famous city in terms of entertainment but sadly also in terms of criminality and internal issues. Brazil and Rio de Janeiro may act like they are strongly democratic, peaceful and without any troubles, but it is just the face they are showing to the rest of the world while in the same time, true may be a little bit different. Until the year 2014 there really was not so much attention paid to the security in Brazil or Rio de Janeiro on the global level.

It changed rapidly when Brazil was chosen to host the World Cup and the Olympic Games with just two-year time shift. Scope of the world was suddenly aimed to Brazil and Rio and the feelings the world had could not be described as trust. Local authorities and both World Cup and the Olympic Games organizers were facing a great test of their skills in terms of securitizing both events on the levels, which will satisfy the demands of the world and ensure sufficient degree of protection for all the visitors and athletes.. To find out how they dealt with this difficult task, it was necessary to execute analysis of applied security measures for both of these happenings.

Overall, it is possible to say that authorities from Rio de Janeiro in cooperation with Brazil's government fulfil their statements about security preparations for both events. As highlighted in previous chapters, security measures for the 2014 World Cup were inspired mainly by two others happening – Federation Cup from 2013 and the World Cup which took place in South Africa in 2013. These two served as a skeleton for framework implemented for the 2014 World Cup in Brazil. Main aspects of final framework were strong presence of security personnel, security checks, ongoing warnings of visitors and cooperation of multiple security organs on both domestic and international scale. Output of all these preparations was well working security framework which did not allow nothing more than only small thefts and few cases of mugging.

Security framework for the 2016 Olympic Games was very similar to the one implemented for the 2014 World Cup in its very roots but there were some differences caused mainly by events which took place between those two happenings – the outbreak of Zika epidemics and strengthened activities of terrorist groups. This caused involvement of noticeably greater number of both domestic and international actors in terms of security, higher number of deployed security personnel and improved communication, coordination and cooperation systems. Greater involvement of government was clear as well. As the result of these upgrades, the organizers and involved organs achieved even better results as the amount of mugging and small theft cases decreased compared to the 2014 World Cup and there was none reported serious crime.

This work as whole offers a possibility for further research in variety of ways. It can serve as an information basement for further research in terms of security for these

events. Some part of this thesis could be used as a theoretical background for further analysis and research of practices and approaches in Rio's city favelas. Composition of Brazilian Armed Forces and other security bodies are listed as well which can inspire for more specific analysis of actions and functions of Brazilian Armed Forces.

Finally, it was in my best effort to offer as thorough and qualitative analysis of those two events as possible. Except answers for research questions, I wanted to develop knowledge in this particular area in every reader, who will read this bachelor thesis and also to fill a research gap which is very obvious on Czech academic ground in this case.

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