

SECURITY REPORT

2024 OLYMPIC GAMES

PARIS, FRANCE

24 July – 11 August, 2024



**PROSEGUR
SECURITY**



01 EXECUTIVE BRIEF

The 2024 OLYMPIC GAMES will take place between 24 July and 11 August. This sporting event is exposed to **threats arising from the environment** in which it will be held, as well as others of a **hybrid nature** that are a growing concern for the organizers. From the possible materialization of protests, armed attacks (attacks), or aspects such as crowd management, this analysis has been carried out from two perspectives:

- On the one hand, the threats associated with security during the event;
- On the other hand, threats arising from the environment intrinsic to **France** and to the **city of Paris and other venues**, where the competition events will be held and the athletes will be accommodated in the Olympic Village.

At the national level, France presents a **medium risk level**. However, the holding of the international event increases the level of risk and is conducive to the materialization of various threats.

Figure 1 ANALYZED CATEGORIES IN THE REPORT

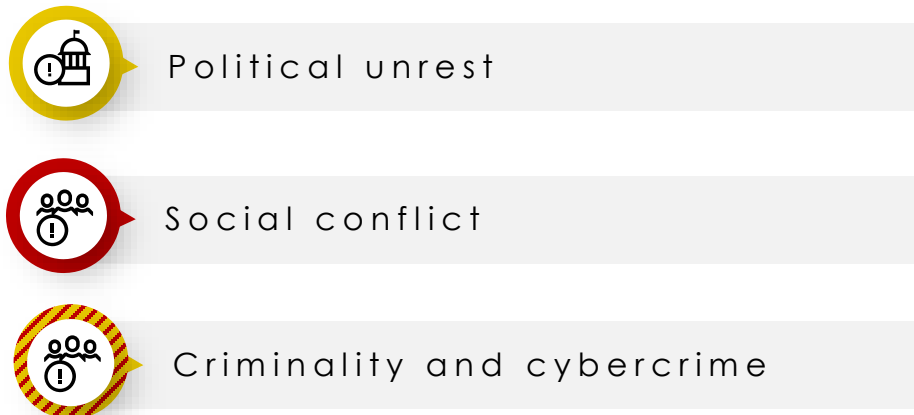
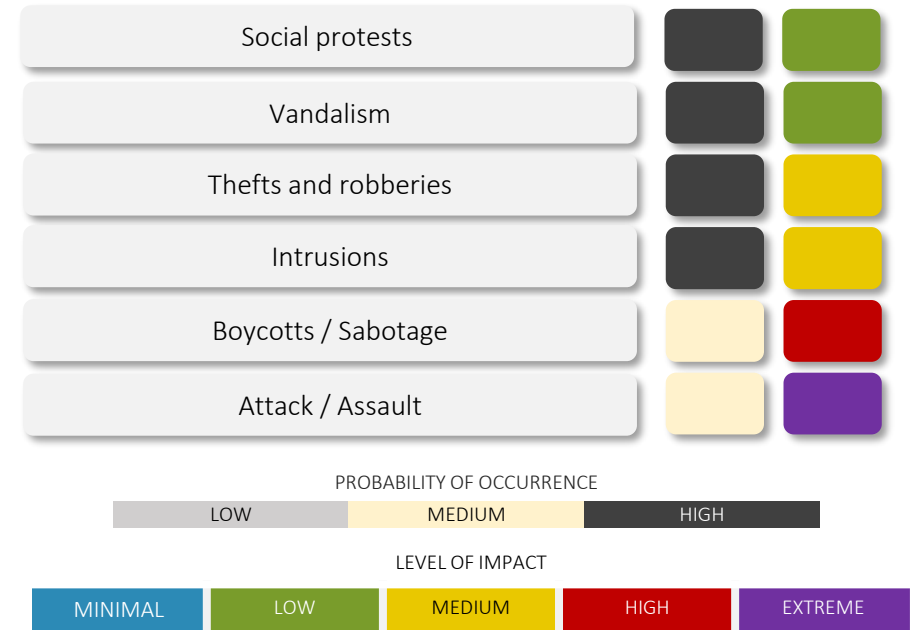


Figure 2 SECURITY CONTEXT - MAIN THREATS





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- The Olympic Games officially begin on Friday, **26 July**, when the opening ceremony will take place (see page 7). However, some competitions will start on **24 July**. From 18 July, [security perimeters](#) will be set up with restricted access zones, the extent and duration of which **will vary according to the [events scheduled](#)**, with the opening ceremony and the road events (2, 4, 8 and 9 August) being the most important events due to their geographical extent and the scope of the restrictions.
- While the main events and competitions are held in **Paris**, where the Olympic Village is located and the largest crowds are expected, it is noted that other venues in the **Ile de France** (the region in which Paris is located) and other locations such as **Lille, Nantes, Châteauroux, Lyon, Saint-Étienne, Bordeaux, Nice, Marseille and Teahupo'o** (Tahiti) will also host Olympic Games events.
- The events of the various competitions are classified into ‘regular events’ and ‘**medal events**’, in which the event is completed, and the athletes are awarded prizes. The medal events will start to take place from 27 July, with a daily frequency until 11 August.

Particularly due to their greater media attention, medal events and those with the presence of authorities or renowned athletes present a higher level of risk due to the **greater attractiveness for potential aggressors** of hostile actions during these events. In the days immediately prior to the start of the tournament, countries are expected to begin their stay in the Olympic Village. In addition, both before and during the tournament, a so-called **Cultural Olympiad** is held in the various cities, during which [festive events](#) are held for the fans.

Figure 3
EVENT SCHEDULE

JULY 2024

M	T	W	TH	F	S	SU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST 2024

M	T	W	TH	F	S	SU
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

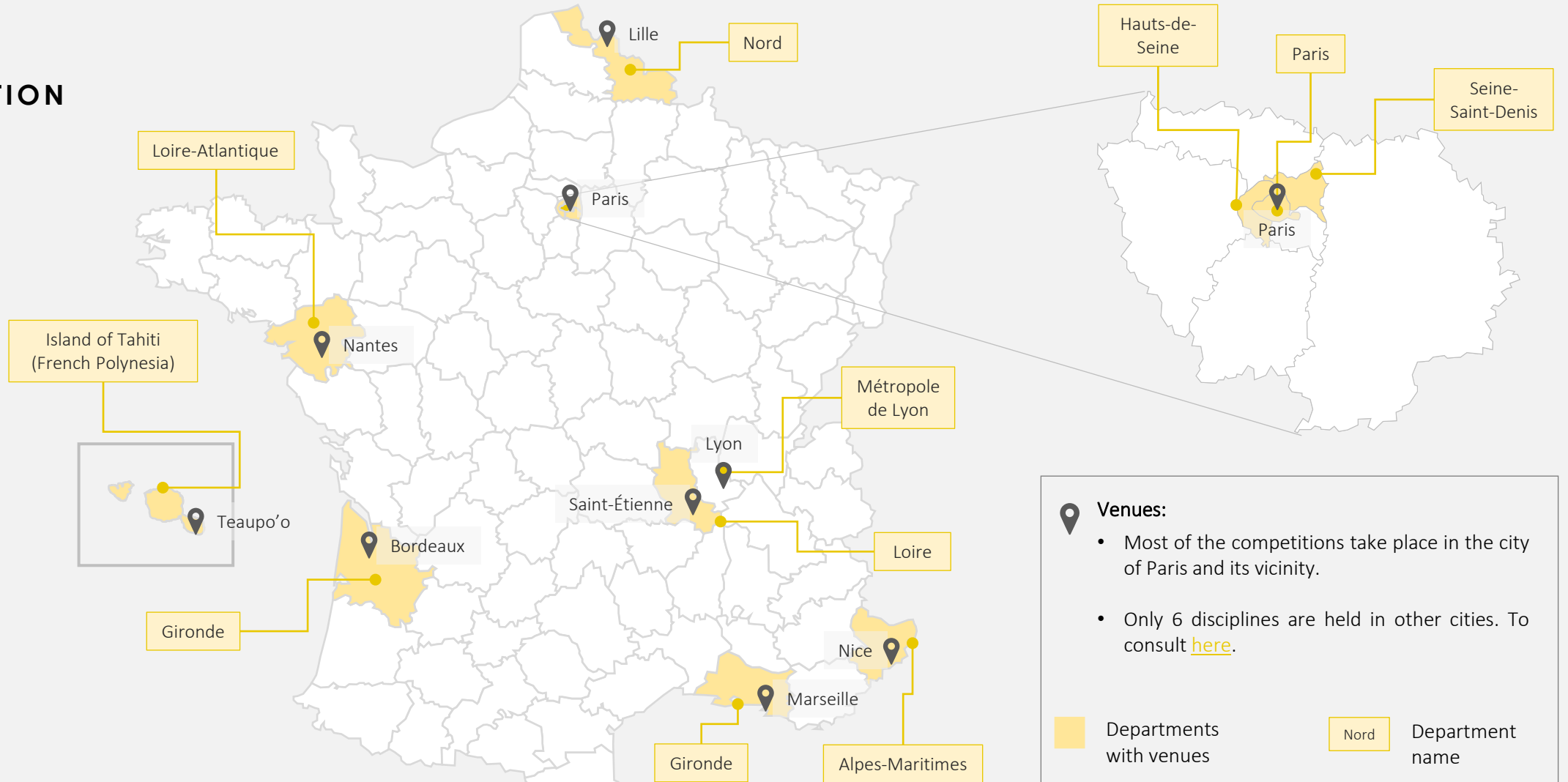
Competition days
 Opening ceremony
 Closing ceremony



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INTRODUCTION

Figure 4
LOCATIONS OF INTEREST - FRANCE AND ÎLE-DE-FRANCE (DEPARTMENTS AND CITIES)





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INTRODUCTION

Figure 5
LOCATIONS OF INTEREST - PARIS



Competition centres

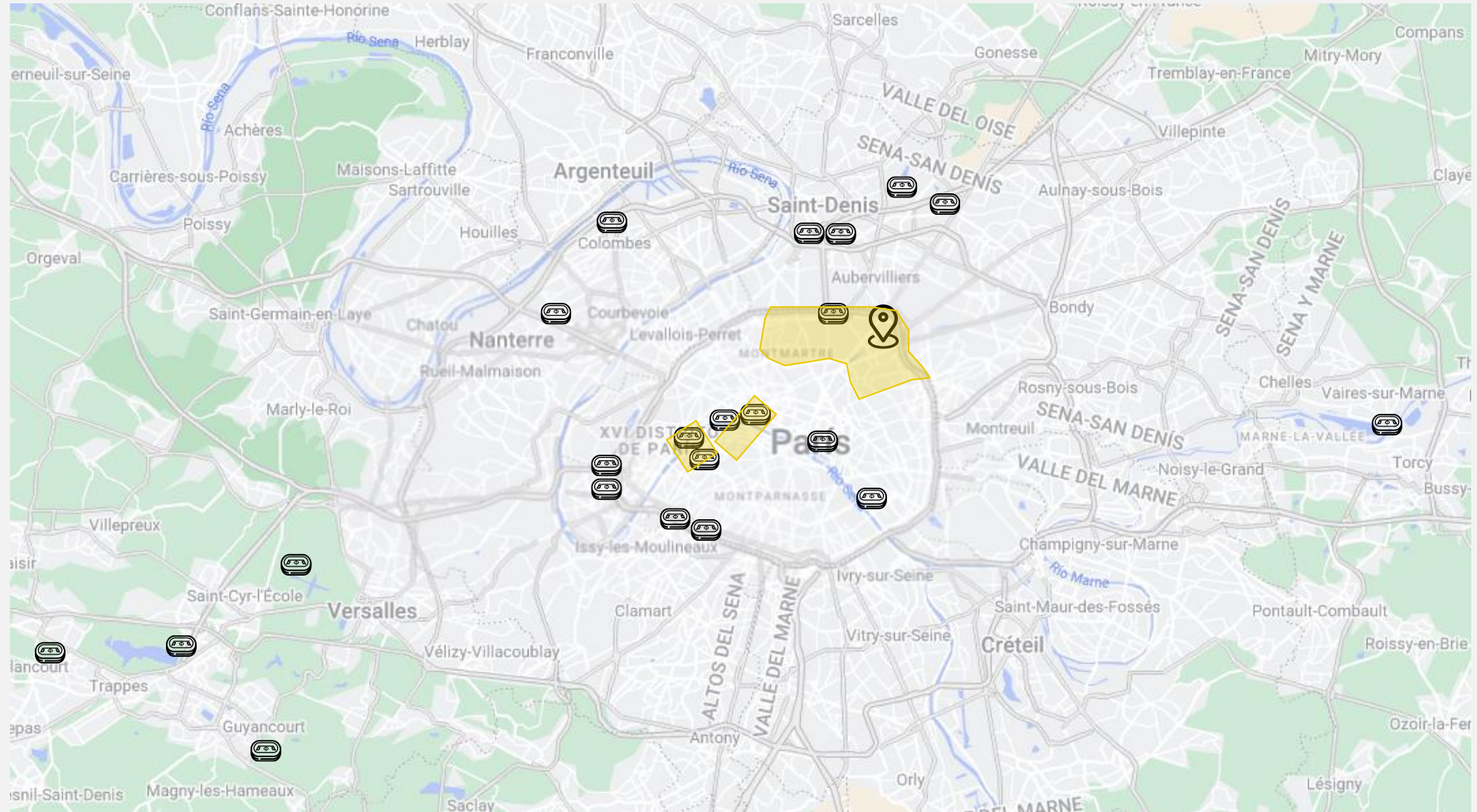


Olympic Village



Risk areas:

- Areas with high tourist crowds - such as the **Eiffel Tower and Champs Elysées** - register higher exposure to crimes of opportunity, such as robbery and theft.
- Large areas and areas where government buildings are located - such as **Place de la Concorde** or **Les Invalides** - are prone to regular protest actions.
- The **18th (XVIII) and 19th (XIX) districts**, on the periphery of the city centre, have a high incidence of robbery and other violent crime.





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INTRODUCTION



Tour of the opening ceremony.

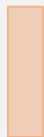


Olympic Village



Protective anti-terrorist perimeter (SILT):

- In force on the opening ceremony, including previous days (from 18 to 26 July).
- Access reserved for official vehicles and pedestrians in possession of a ticket.



Restricted circulation area:

- Circulation reserved for competition/event attendees and residents/commercial in possession of proof of access ([Pass Jeux](#)).



Competition venue:

- These are the areas where the competition will take place.
- Restricted to accredited vehicles and attendees with tickets.

Figure 6
LOCATIONS OF INTEREST - OPENING CEREMONY



Source: Intelligence and Foresight Unit, Prosegur 2024.



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DETAILS OF THE ANALYSIS

This report analyses the risks to which the staff and attendees of the 2024 Olympic Games organized in France, mainly in Paris, are exposed. These include, in addition to the event's own staff and those linked to the event (press, operators, athletes and guests), the infrastructure and the rest of the population present at the various event locations.

The level of risk in France is medium, although the context associated with the development of the event, in which more than 15 million fans are expected to attend, is configured as an enhancer of the deterioration of the country's security context. In this sense, the development of the event itself is expected to generate changes in risk levels.

France's wide media exposure on the international scene in terms of geopolitical issues enhances the level of risk associated with social conflict, given the greater attractiveness of the potential repercussions and dissemination of the demands and protest actions carried out during the event.

Regarding the general context of France, the general characteristics of the country in terms of security are analyzed, highlighting some critical aspects in relation to both the event and certain locations, especially Paris given its configuration as the epicenter of the Olympic Games and the higher levels of general risk it presents.



Political unrest

The level of risk due to political unrest in France is medium, being in a context of high uncertainty due to the high level of political unrest. During the Olympic Games, this situation will be marked by the process of forming a new government because of the general elections scheduled for 31 June and 7 July. This situation threatens the political and administrative situation in France, as well as having an impact on social conflict in the country.

The international character of the Olympic Games makes geopolitical issues one of the problems that could potentially condition its continuity. The presence during the event of political leaders, sportsmen and women and world-renowned companies with links to high-profile, media-active conflicts - such as the war between Russia and Ukraine, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict or France's relations with the Sahel countries - constitutes an enhancer that could lead to the development of protests and other disturbances.

The use of trials by players or fans to issue messages of protest or propaganda, taking advantage of the media impact of the event, is not discarded. In view of this variable, matches involving Ukraine - especially in view of Russia's veto on participation in the competition -, the United States, China or France, are particularly critical, especially in view of Russia's veto on participation in the competition.

RISK LEVELS





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Social conflict

Although social conflict in Paris is generally **high**, protests are expected to pick up during the Olympics. The main government buildings are generally the focus of protest actions, although all the Olympic venues are the most critical areas. While maintaining a **low intensity and degree of violence**, the **development of altercations during the protests is frequent**, whether against the security forces or against the targeted entities.

The international nature of the event favors increased activity among the various hotspots of conflict active in the country, which maintain the dynamics of the European regional context. The following are the **conflict hotspots** with the highest levels of activity both in the country and in Paris, as well as the highest levels of hostility towards the organization of the Olympic Games:

- **Activism in support of Palestine:** Palestine support associations, student, anti-capitalist and anti-militarist organizations mobilize frequently, reaching high turnouts.
 - Main groups: [BDS](#), [AFPS](#), [Urgence Palestine](#), [UJPF](#).
 - Main modus operandi: demonstrations, performances, vandalism, intrusions and sabotage.

- **Climate activism:** local, national and international organizations mobilize on a frequent basis, albeit with a low turnout and in a targeted manner.
 - Main groups: [Extinction Rebellion](#), [Youth for Climate](#), [Riposte Alimentaire](#), [Les Soulèvements de la terre](#).
 - Main modus operandi: performances, vandalism, trespassing, roadblocks and sabotage.
- **Agriculture sector:** platforms in defence of the countryside, trade unions and farmers' organizations are very active. Although their protests are not frequent, they are well attended throughout the country.
 - Main groups: [Coordination Rurale](#), [Confédération Paysanne](#), [FNSEA](#).
 - Main modus operandi: demonstrations, vandalism and road blockades.
- **Labour and anti-government activism:** main trade unions and associations linked to the government's opposition mobilize frequently. Variable turnout but with the potential to reach a massive turnout.
 - Main groups: [CGT](#), [CFDT](#), [UNSA](#).
 - Main modus operandi: demonstrations, vandalism and road blockades.

RISK LEVELS

MINIMAL

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

EXTREME



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It is noted that, within labour and anti-government activism, **airport workers** are a sector that is highly active and critical because of their capacity to have a high impact on the security context in Paris.

On the occasion of the Olympic Games, the main trade unions in the sector have threatened to carry out a stoppage of services in the days leading up to the start of the event. Although this threat has been suspended after an agreement was reached with the authorities, it cannot be ruled out that the event will again be used by this or other sectors to increase their pressure and bargaining power vis-à-vis the public authorities, leading to new threats or calls for strikes.

On the other hand, it is noted that during the clean-up of the Seine River for the Olympic Games, a conflict has arisen in the city, led by local and neighborhood associations - as well as environmental groups - who denounce the ineffectiveness of the clean-up and the high level of contamination of the river.

Given the high exposure of the problem and the high level of hostility among local associations and environmental groups, it is likely that protest actions will take place during the event. It is noted that the [open water swimming events](#), for which the river clean-up work is scheduled, are the most likely time frame for such actions.



Criminality and cybercrime

In general, the incidence of crime in **Paris** is medium, with one of the highest rates in France. However, the characteristics of the country's context during the Olympic Games, where a massive influx of people is expected, **enhances the level of risk** in this section.

- Common crime is **high**, especially related to crimes of opportunity. Thefts generally occur in the most congested and crowded tourist areas, as do robberies, although these are more common at night. The main tourist areas, such as the Eiffel Tower, the Champs Elysées, Notre Dame Cathedral or the Louvre Museum, present a high risk of theft.

Given the expected high use of **public transport** during the Olympics, it is very likely that both **stations** and vehicles will see an increased incidence of theft.

- **Violent criminality** in the city is generally low, concentrated especially at night and in peripheral areas. The incidence of violent crime is highest during night-time leisure time. The **18th and the 19th districts**- adjacent to the peripheral commune of Saint-Denis (which has a high level of violent crime) - are the most dangerous in the city, with crimes such as drug trafficking and burglary standing out.

RISK LEVELS





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- **Scams** in the city have a low incidence, although the Olympic Games are expected to increase their incidence given their close relationship with tourism. It is common in tourist areas for individuals to offer items as gifts and then, once the victim has accepted the gift, demand payment for it.

In addition, **cybercrime** is becoming increasingly common, with bank phishing being the most common type of computer fraud. Generally, this offence is perpetrated by means of fraudulent e-mails and SMS, impersonating the identity of a bank or public institution and, once the link included in the communication is accessed, the victim is asked to enter his or her data and credentials.

This makes the Olympic Games a **hybrid event**, and cybersecurity is one of the main challenges. The French government has warned that cyber threats from cyber criminals and hacktivists could materialize and affect the smooth running of the sports facilities, especially the stadium entrance system. In this regard, the use of **electronic tickets** - such as QR codes - for access to both Olympic events and hotel accommodation has been highlighted.

As for the rest of the locations, Marseille stands out as the location with the highest incidence of crime in the general context; it is also high in Nice. However, it is noted that the crowds and the festive context around the events is a factor that enhances crime in all locations.



Terrorism

The level of terrorist risk in France is medium, although **the celebration of the Olympic Games increases the probability** of this type of attack given the greater media attention and global reach of the event, which increases the attractiveness of potential attackers.

Although there are no active conflicts on its territory, **the country remains a target of international organizations that include terrorist attacks as part of their modus operandi**, such as Al-Qaeda and Da'esh. Recent calls for attacks on European soil by these organizations, France's support for Israel, the high exposure of issues surrounding the Muslim population in the country, and its past military presence in states where such organizations maintain a presence - especially in the Sahel - are the **main sources of hostility towards** the country.

According to the latest [report](#) on the terrorism situation in the EU published by Europol (2023), France is the country with the highest number of arrests made on terrorism charges (110), the majority of which (93) were related to jihadism. In addition to this type of terrorism, there is a growing incidence of terrorism related to the extreme right, which is closely linked to the growing social conflict against the presence of the Muslim population in the country.

RISK LEVELS

MINIMAL

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

EXTREME



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The French authorities maintain the highest level of alert for terrorism, established through the **Vigipirate Plan**. The current level of ‘urgence attentat’ is of limited validity but covers the duration of the Olympic Games, allowing exceptional security measures to be put in place. On the occasion of the Games, a large police and military deployment is planned, particularly at the access controls to the events and on the access roads to the cities, and searches are very likely to take place. In addition, security is expected to be stepped up on public transport, at airports and at certain locations which, because of their potential attractiveness to attackers, are at a higher risk of being targeted, such as government institutions or events involving certain nationalities.



Displacements

Travel during the Olympics includes air and rail infrastructure as well as roads.

The cities with the main **international airports** are Paris, Lyon, Nice and Marseille, all of which are hosting the competition, so there is likely to be an exponential increase in passenger traffic at these airports. Domestic airports and rail services are also likely to see an increase in passenger numbers due to the use of internal routes by participants whose accommodation is located throughout the country.

Road conditions in Paris and the rest of the country are very good, and the roads are generally asphalted and well signposted. Given the large number of people expected and the establishment of roadblocks and controls by the police authorities - especially around the events - it is very likely that there will be traffic jams and disruptions on public roads.

In general, the **roads around the cities and their main access points** tend to be congested during peak hours, in the early morning and in the evening. Considering the high influx of visitors coming from other cities and countries by land transport, the **inter-city accesses to Paris** and the **border crossings** are identified as areas of traffic concentration.

Special traffic restrictions will be in place in the city, especially in the Champ de Mars, Place de la Concorde and Trocadéro areas, both during the Olympic Games and on the days before and after the Games, when assembly and dismantling work will be carried out. In addition, traffic restrictions will be imposed on almost all the roads along the Seine River during the opening ceremony and the days leading up to it. Consult the traffic disruptions planned for the Paris Olympics [here](#).

In addition to these measures, it should be noted that Paris has an active Restricted Traffic Zone (ZCR), which limits vehicle access and traffic in the city centre. In addition, other cities in France also have restricted circulation zones, either permanently or for varying periods of time; see the [following link](#).

RISK LEVELS





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Other specific threats

The development of the Olympic Games must consider the nature and **main risks associated with the organization of an international sporting and cultural event**. Social aspects, such as **crowd management**, are crucial to maintaining event safety as a rule. Changes in individual and collective behavior that lead to situations of overcrowding or loss of rational control are considered high-impact variables. Thus, in the face of the **expected mass influx**, one of the most important threats during event management is **avalanches**.

The **vulnerability of the facilities** is one of the main aspects to be considered when analyzing the security context of an event. Fire control is one of the main tasks and another of the main risks to which an event is exposed, especially considering the possible **use of pyrotechnical material by the event itself or by the fans**. The protection of power and water supply, power generators and air conditioning, or construction machinery, are the main elements to be considered to reduce the risk.

Identity theft is another specific type of crime that has intensified in the digital sphere. Therefore, it is recommended to be cautious with personal electronic devices, especially around the use of QR codes or other digital identification methods necessary for access control.

Outdoor exhibitions are exposed to a range of other sophisticated technological threats, such as the **use of drones or other aerial means** to attack or obtain information about the running of the event. They are also exposed to other disruptive elements from the outside environment, such as the throwing of objects to disrupt the event, including firecrackers, flares and the like.

Special attention should be paid to sporting events that, due to the participation of certain countries or athletes, present a higher degree of probability that the threats associated with a higher level of risk will materialize. As already mentioned in the analysis, events with the presence of athletes or personalities related to countries involved in **geopolitical conflicts** present a higher risk due to their greater attractiveness to potential attackers.

Thus, although no country is exempt from this type of action, the greater media exposure and activism surrounding the armed conflicts in Ukraine or Gaza increases the likelihood that they will materialize, coinciding with the presence of actors linked to Russia, Ukraine, Israel, France, the United States, the United Kingdom or Germany.

RISK LEVELS



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- Installation of alarms for individuals and companies that monitor the premises or building and allow remote monitoring from a smartphone.
- Creation of security plans adapted to the specific business with on-site surveillance by specialized personnel.
- Continuous monitoring and analysis of signals and events for the preparation of intelligence reports that help prevent the perpetration of undesired events.

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