

A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OBLIGATIONS OF SPORTS EVENTS UNDER ARTICLE 102 OF THE SPORTS LAW: BASED ON THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATION INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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Abstract *The emergence of a number of security incidents at sporting events in recent years has, to some extent, pushed for the safety and security obligations of event organizers to be formally introduced in the newly revised Sports Law of China. By taking the legal framework in Chapter 5 of the "Guide to Security at Major Events: Promoting Sustainable Security and Legacy" jointly authored by UNICRI and other international organizations as a guide, and rooted in China's current legal framework, this paper re-examines the safety and security obligations of sports event organizers, adds counter-terrorism, cyber-security, personal information protection, and health and wellness as the scope that should be radiated by the safety and security obligations to the traditional personal safety of athletes, and proposes a pathway for the effective fulfillment of the safety and security obligations of sports event organizers under Article 102 of the Sports Law of China.*

Key words *Sports Law; Safety and Security Obligations of Sports Event; Examine*

Introduction

The report of the 20th Communist Party of China Congress proposes: "Adhere to safety first, prevention first, establish a large security and emergency response framework, improve the public security system, and promote the transformation of the public security governance model to ex ante prevention." ¹ In

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1. Xi Jinping: Raise the Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Strive in Unity for the Comprehensive Construction of a Modern Socialist Country - Report at the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, at http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2022-10/25/content_5721685.htm

the newly amended Sports Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Sports Law), which comes into effect on 1 January 2023, a new Chapter 10 "Supervision and Administration" has been added to strengthen the supervision of the sports market, which has been booming in recent years, in comparison with the old text. Article 102 of this chapter stipulates the safety and security obligations of sports event organisers, namely: "Organisers of sports events shall fulfil their safety and security obligations, provide safety conditions that meet the requirements, formulate risk prevention and emergency response plans and other safeguards to maintain the safety of sports events."

In the face of the safety and security obligations of sports event organizers, an area newly provided for in the Sports Law, certain studies have been conducted in the academic community, which can be summarized in several aspects, namely, the subject of the safety and security obligations, the specific scope of the safety and security obligations, the fulfillment of the safety and security obligations, as well as the new changes in the civil code brought to the safety and security obligations.

In terms of the subject of the duty of safety and security, Han Yong (2009)², as an earlier scholar concerned with the duty of safety and security, pointed out that the academic research at that time was limited to stadiums, and in fact the subject of responsibility for many sports injuries should be the event organizers, which pushed forward the process of the research on the duty of safety and security. However, on the other hand, in categorizing the source and intensity of the risk or damaging behavior, Mrs. Han argued that third-party infringement such as fan riots should belong to the public security department, while event organizers should be exempted from liability, it fails to better adapt to the new feature that organizing committees can effectively link up with the public security department in large-scale sports events nowadays.

In terms of the specific scope of the duty of security, Wang Qinfang and Xu Cuixia (2018) argue that it cannot be generalized, but rather analyzed according to the specifics of the event - but there are some duties of care that must be fulfilled, including ensuring that the venues, facilities, and equipment provided are in line with the safety requirements of the event.³ Zhang Yaowen and Tian Ye (2021) divide the sports security obligations into school sports, social sports and competitive sports according to the type of sports, which encompasses most of the large-scale sports events of competitive sports, the subject of the obligation, i.e., the event organizer, has the strongest ability to prevent the risk, and should assume the highest standard of sports security obligations such as medical,

2. Han Yong: "The judgement standard of safety obligation in Sports LawivitiesJ", published on "Journal of Physical Education", 12th issue 2009.

3. Wang Qinfang,Xu Cuixia: "Legal investigation of injury accidents in large-scale social sports events in China", published on "Sports Science Research", 2nd issue 2018.

health, and venues, in order to adequately protect the athletes, the spectators, and other participants of the sport's personal, property rights and interests of athletes, spectators and other sports participants.⁴ Xu Shiwei, Ji Huihui, and Ni Jingshuai (2022) similarly emphasise the importance of the personal safety of participating athletes, arguing that safeguarding the physical health and life safety of participating athletes is the bottom-line thinking in organising sports events⁵.

In terms of the implementation of safety guarantee obligations, Zhao Yi, Cao Tianfu, and Xu Jian (2022), from the perspective of the new Work Safety Law, argue that sports events are a special kind of production and operation products as competition products and competition services, and the event organizers, who are generally the companies running the events, governmental departments, or associations, belong to the subject of application of Article 51 of the Work Safety Law, and that the mandatory production safety for sports events should be set up and applied Liability insurance mechanism should be established and applied to protect the liability of tournament organisers for personal injuries, deaths and property losses of third parties caused by their faults in the process of organising activities⁶; Wu Manting, Zhang Shijie and Zhao Dan (2022), based on Heinrich's theory of causation of accidents, argued that tournament organisers need to build up a team of safety management personnel to fulfil their security obligations, strengthen safety education and training, seek the cooperation of multiple departments, enhance tracking and monitoring, and ultimately implement safety measures.⁷ Xu Xiang (2021) introduced the United Nations Global Project on Security at Major Sporting Events and Promoting the Use of Sporting Values to Prevent Violent Extremism to analyse China's counter-terrorism programmes at major sporting events⁸.

In terms of the new changes brought by the Civil Code to the obligation of safety and security, since China's Civil Code was voted on and passed, the rule of self-induced risk has become a hotspot in the study of the obligation of safety

4. Zhang Yaowen, Tian Ye: "The Duty of Safety Guarantee in the Field of Sports--An Appraisal of Article 1198 of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China", published on "Journal of Wuhan Institute of Physical Education", 8th issue 2021.

5. XU Shiwei, Ji Huihui, Ni Jingshuai: "Organisational management and optimisation strategies of sports events in China under the background of a strong sports nation", published on "Sports Research", 1st issue 2022.

6. ZHAO Yi, CAO Tianfu, XU Jian: "Impact of the new Work Safety Law on risk prevention and control of sports events", published on "Journal of Sports", 5th issue 2022.

7. Manting Wu, Shijie Zhang, Dan Zhao: "Safety management of MSE under Heinrich's accident causation theory--An example of the Baiyin cross-country race accident", published on "Journal of Physical Education", 3rd issue 2022.

8. Xu Xiang: "Analysing China's wisdom in the global project of "security for major sports events"", published on Social Science Dynamics", 5th issue 2021.

and security in sports events: Zhao Yi (2020) points out that this is a great epistemological progress, and that the risk of Sports Lawivities is objective, and the Civil Code presumes that a rational person should have full awareness of this and accept the adverse consequences brought about by it⁹. Jiao Yanling (2022) traces the source of the law and argues that the core idea of the duty of safety and security is that "the person who initiates or continues a dangerous activity has a duty to control that danger", and that the duty of safety and security therefore does not require that the risk is eliminated, but that it is avoided to the extent that it is reasonable and possible to do so.¹⁰ Zhang Qi (2022), from the perspective of judicial practice, emphasizes the important impact of "self-satisfied risk" on high-risk sports, and that in the process of legal regulation of high-risk sports, the autonomy and risk value of the sports industry should be fully respected, and "one-size-fits-all" regulation should be avoided. In the process of legal regulation of high-risk sports, it is necessary to fully respect the autonomous attributes and risk value of the sports industry, avoid the "one-size-fits-all" regulation, and provide a more scientific and clearer explanation of the setting and application of the legal concept of "self-willingness to take risks"¹¹; Yang Lixin (2021) analyses how to reduce or eliminate the responsibility of the organisers through the rule of self-willingness to take risks after they have fulfilled the obligation of safety and security in the case of safety accidents. Yang Lixin (2021) analyses how the organiser's fulfilment of safety and security obligations can reduce liability in the event of a safety incident through the rule of self-induced risk¹².

From the above research, it can be seen that, for the safety and security obligations of sports event organizers, the focus of existing research and analysis mainly falls on the obligation to protect the personal safety of athletes and the path of responsibility allocation after the accident. Especially after the major public safety accident of the Yellow River Stone Forest 100km cross-country running event in Baiyin City, Gansu Province in 2021, the blood lesson has caused the whole sports industry to reflect on it, and thus more research results have been produced. In addition to this, although some scholars have also analysed the importance of counter-terrorism, no further definitional analysis has been conducted within the existing legal framework. Generally speaking, the existing

9. Zhao Yi: "The Civil Code and the Construction of a Strong Sports Country", published on Sports Science", 6th issue 2020.

10. Jiao Yanling: "Liability of organisers of cultural and Sports Lawivities under the rule of self-satisfied risk", published on Journal of Physical Education and Sport", 4th issue 2022.

11. Zhang Qi: "Research on legal regulation of high-risk sports in China", the graduation paper of Shandong University, 2022.

12. Yang Lixin: "Self-induced Risk: Localised Conceptual Definition, Typological Structure and Legal Application - A Perspective on the Sports Accident of Baiyin Mountain Marathon Cross-Country Race", published on Oriental Law", 4th issue 2021.

research on the scope of the obligation of safety and security of sports events seems to be relatively limited, and it is temporarily unable to comprehensively and accurately define and interpret the obligation of safety and security of sports events in a systematic way, which needs to return to China's existing relevant provisions to review, so as to further expand and enrich the accurate scope of the obligation of safety and security stipulated in Article 102 of the Sports Law, and to put forward constructive improvement paths. This will further expand and enrich the precise scope of the safety and security obligations stipulated in Article 102 of the Sports Law, and put forward a constructive improvement path.

1 Obligation to guarantee the safety of sporting events in our current regulations linked to the Sports Law

1.1 Sect oral regulations

As a subordinate law to the Sports Law, the newly revised Measures for the Administration of Sports Events and Activities (hereinafter referred to as the Measures), which came into force on 1 January 2023, can provide certain reference value for the study of the obligation of safety and security in Article 102 of the Sports Law: on the one hand, in its Article 22, the scope of the safeguard work of the organizers and contractors holding sports events and activities is clearly stipulated: *"(a) to equip professional and technical personnel with appropriate qualifications or qualifications; (b) to configure venues, equipment and facilities that meet the relevant standards and requirements; (c) to strictly implement measures related to communications, medical care, hygiene, food, traffic, firefighting, safety and security, emergency rescue, and ecological protection; and (d) to do a good job in recruiting, training, safeguarding, and incentivising volunteers"*¹³. It can be seen that these provisions relate to the staffing and implementation requirements for personnel and materials, further clarifying the requirements for the safety and security of sports events, which is consistent with the direction of the aforementioned study.

On the other hand, in the new "meltdown" mechanism for sports events added to Article 27, the Measures further refine the risk challenges that organizers of sports events may face: *"natural disasters, including [...] Accidental disasters, including [...] environmental pollution and ecological damage events, etc.; public health events, including infectious disease outbreaks, mass unexplained diseases, food safety and occupational hazards, animal epidemics, and other events seriously affecting public health and safety of life, etc.; social security events, including terrorist attacks, economic security events, and foreign-related emergencies, etc.; and other events that may result in conditions that are no longer*

13. Measures for the management of sports events EB/OL <https://www.sport.gov.cn/n315/n20001395/c25071703/content.html>

available to host the event". As can be seen here, in terms of safety and security of sports events, in addition to the safety of participating athletes, the Measures also include other risk factors that may affect public safety and social security.

In fact, despite the relatively small likelihood of the above potential risks occurring, the event organisers are unprepared to bring about huge losses in terms of people and property when such disaster occurs. In addition, if the organizers of a sporting event do not fulfill their safety obligations, they may be subject to a number of legal liabilities, including criminal and tortious liabilities. Therefore, from the perspective of risk compliance, it is important to analyze the safety and security obligations of sports events from a legal perspective, in order to ensure the sustainable operation of the events.

1.2 Local Regulations

After the new revision of the Measures mentioned above, in order to adapt to the new requirements, many local sports administrative departments have also revised the local regulations for the safety and security of sports events accordingly and presented certain new features: for example, in the Xi'an Municipal Rules for the Management of Sports Events and Activities, the organisers of sports events and activities are clearly differentiated into the organizers, contractors and co-organisers, and it is stipulated that all parties shall, in advance of the match, through written form In the Measures for the Safety Supervision and Management of Sports Events in Nanjing (Trial), in addition to the specialised committees or working bodies for competition, safety, news, medical care, venue protection, etc. stipulated in the Measures, additional specialised committees or working bodies such as those for meteorology, comprehensive protection and voluntary services have been added, thus clarifying the areas of responsibility for the safety and security of sports events; in Xiamen, the Measures for the Management of Sports Events in Xi'an, the organizers of sports events are clearly differentiated between the organizers and the contractors. In addition to the special committees or working bodies such as security of venues, additional special committees or working bodies such as security of images, integrated security, voluntary services, etc. were added to clarify the areas of responsibilities for the safety and security of sports events.

2. Guidelines of the obligation to provide security at sporting events in the legal framework of the United Nation Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Extraterritorial studies on the duty of safety and security at sporting events are also important references for the duty of safety and security provided for in Article 102 of the Sports Law. The United Nation Interregional Crime and Justice

Research Institute (hereinafter referred to as UNICRI), as a United Nations entity, is mandated to assist intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organisations in their efforts to develop and implement policies for improvement in the field of crime prevention and the administration of justice. Through more than 50 years of international action, UNICRI has gained unique experience in dealing with crime and justice issues in the context of broader socio-economic change and development policies and the protection of human rights.¹⁴ In the Guide to Security at Major Events: Promoting Sustainable Security and Legacy (hereinafter referred to as the Guide), co-authored by UNICRI and other UN organisations, reference is made to the need for the planning, organisation and hosting of Major Sports Events (hereinafter referred to as MSEs) to be implemented within a strong legal and institutional framework that facilitates all security requirements to be realised¹⁵. In Chapter 5 of the Guidelines, "*Legal and Institutional Framework*", special emphasis is placed on matters that need to be dealt with in accordance with the established legal system, including terrorist attacks, cyber-attacks and health-related incidents. This is because UNICRI, as one of the agencies that drafted the Guide, believes that "while there are many situations that may arise during an MSE that require immediate and decisive action by security chiefs and staff, all of these measures need to be taken in full compliance with applicable legal standards in order to mitigate issues of liability and to protect the interests of all individuals and stakeholders involved in the organisation of the MSE. Interests of those involved." Specifically in China, the term "major sporting event" appears only once in Article 90 of the Sports Law and is not defined in detail - it can only be defined in general terms, i.e., "*a large-scale, high-impact sporting event, such as the Olympic Games, It can only be defined in general terms, i.e. "large-scale and influential sports competitions, such as the Olympic Games, the Asian Games, the World Cup, the National Games, etc."*"¹⁶. But in any case, as a subset of sports events, the stone of other mountains can be used to attack jade.

Chapter 5 of the Guide, "Legal and Institutional Framework", outlines the key issues that need to be addressed in MSE, including terrorist offences, cyber-attacks, data protection and new technologies, and health-related incidents. host country regulations and policies, thereby enhancing the safety and security of

14. Mission and Statute of UNICRI EB/OL
https://unicri.it/institute/about_unicri/mission_statute

15. Guide on the Security of Major Sporting Events: Promoting Sustainable Security and Legacies - October 2021 at <https://unicri.it/Publication/Major-Events-Security-Sport-Violent-Extremism-Prevention>

16. Wang Quansheng, Wang Meng: "On the formulation of emergency response plan for emergencies in large-scale sports events in China", published on Journal of Chengdu Sports Institute", 1st issue 2022.

MSE. The following section analyses the implications of the safety and security obligations of Article 102 of the Sports Law, using the legal framework in Chapter 5 of the Guide as a guide.

2.1 Statutory Scope Analysis

2.1.1 Security obligations against terrorism

In the section "Terrorist Attacks" in Chapter 5, the Guide quotes a passage from the Security Management of Sport and Special Events: "Sporting events are considered part of a nation's critical infrastructure and assets. The primary goal of terrorist activity is to destroy or incapacitate critical infrastructure and resources, cause large-scale loss of life, cripple the economy, and undermine the nation's interests."¹⁷ In response to the definition of terrorism, some scholars once made a summary: "The purpose of terrorism is to create chaos or destroy facilities or to take revenge on society, countries, individuals or political parties, most of which have certain political purposes; the means of terrorism is mainly violence or the threat of violence; and its main manifestations are damage to people, property and objects, such as murder, robbery, arson, explosions and other acts"¹⁸. "The risk of terrorism is exacerbated in MSEs by their high concentration of people and attention. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify accurately at the legal level the safety and security obligations of the organisers of MSE activities in China in terms of counter-terrorism.

First of all, in China's single law, in order to prevent and punish terrorist activities, the Anti-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Counter-Terrorism Law") for large-scale activities of the contractors to make the specific requirements to strengthen anti-terrorism activities: "Large-scale activities of the contractors..... should be in accordance with the regulations, conduct security checks on people, goods and means of transport entering the venue of the large-scale event..... and other key targets. Contraband and controlled items found shall be detained and immediately reported to the public security authorities; persons suspected of committing offences shall be immediately reported to the public security authorities"¹⁹. "And when the police in conjunction with the relevant departments identify activities with a higher likelihood of being subjected to a terrorist attack, as well as those where a terrorist attack may result in significant personal injury or death, property damage, or social impact, as a key target for the prevention of terrorist attacks, and report it

17. Hall, Stacey A., et al. Security Management for Sports and Special Events: an Interagency Approach to Creating Safe Facilities. Human Kinetics 1, 2012.

18. Liu Shuiqing: "Research on Legal Issues of Anti-Violence in Sports Arena", the graduation paper of Wuhan University, 2015.

19. Article 34 of the Counter-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China.

for the record to the leading agency of anti-terrorism work at the local level, the Anti-Terrorism Law requires that the management unit of the large-scale event should formulate a response plan, equip corresponding facilities, arrange for corresponding personnel, do a good job of risk assessment and monitoring, and report regularly to the appropriate departments.²⁰ It can be seen that when the higher authorities judge that there is a high risk of terrorist attacks at a particular MSE event, the organizer of that MSE event needs to pay extra attention to its security obligations in terms of counter-terrorism; when the organizer violates the above provisions and fails to fulfil its obligations properly, it may face the consequences of a warning or a fine as stipulated in Article 88 of the Counter-Terrorism Law.

Secondly, in the administrative regulations, according to Article 2 of the Regulations on the Administration of Safety of Large Mass Events, which came into force on 1 October 2007, sports competitions organized by legal persons or other organizations for the public with an estimated number of participants of 1,000 or more per event are considered to be large-scale mass events within the meaning of the Regulations. As MSE activities with far more participants, the administrative regulation issued by the State Council is an important source of law to clarify the relevant obligations. Articles 6 to 8 of the regulation set out the safety work plan for large-scale mass events that the organizer should formulate, and the specific safety matters for which the organizer and venue manager should be responsible: these include the time, location, content and organisation of the event; the number of safety staff, their assignments, and their identification signs; the fire safety measures for the event venue; the number of people that the event venue can accommodate, as well as the number of people expected to attend the event; the buffer zone for law and order; and Setting of the security buffer zone and its signage; Measures for ticket verification and security check of visitors; Measures for vehicle parking and diversion; Measures for on-site order maintenance and personnel diversion; Emergency rescue plan. It can be seen that although the above requirements also have certain preventive and emergency measures to face potential violent attacks, they are essentially aimed at general security issues in large-scale mass events and do not involve specific counter-terrorism security precautions.

Does this mean, then, that it is an ipso facto conflict with superior law? The answer is clearly in the negative. As a matter of fact, the Anti-Terrorism Law is aimed at sanctioning and combating the "three forces", aiming at alleviating and suppressing the stimulation of the enemy-us contradiction, while the latter belongs to the management and supervision within the people, aiming at avoid-

20. Articles 31 and 32 of the Anti-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China

ing the occurrence of the contradiction within the people.²¹ For event organisers, anti-terrorism security obligations and general security obligations should not be confused, and anti-terrorism security obligations in MSE events should obviously be stricter than those in general large-scale mass events. It is in line with this legislative logic that the Measures, which will come into force in 2023 as mentioned above, have chosen to list social security incidents, including terrorist attacks, among the emergencies that may be associated with the organisation of sports events, in order to remind MSE organisers of their anti-terrorism security obligations.

2.1.2 Security obligations for cybersecurity

Cyber security is also one of the key targets of terrorist attacks from the point of view of the target of the attack. It is difficult to imagine an MSE organisation that does not rely on computer network technology, because nowadays, the organisation of sports events is affected by computer and network technology in almost every aspect - which brings endless convenience to event organizers, athletes, spectators, and tourists, and at the same time, also becomes a target for hackers to "make their mark", especially in recent years, when large-scale competitions are increasingly integrated with the network. "Especially in recent years, the combination of large-scale competitions and networks has become increasingly close, and some network security incidents often occur during the events²². Take the most representative Olympic Games in MSE as an example: according to "Cybersecurity Countermeasures and Future Measures Guidelines for the Tokyo Olympics" issued by Japan's Cabinet Cybersecurity Centre, during the 2021 Tokyo Summer Olympics and Paralympics, a total of about 450 million cyber-attacks were encountered, and many websites, including the official website of the Tokyo Olympics, were paralysed for one hour;²³ Similarly, during the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics (hereinafter referred to as the Beijing Winter Olympics), the cumulative monitoring of various types of cyberattacks exceeded 380 million times.²⁴ With the complexity and diversification of information security issues, the cyberspace security situation is becoming increasingly severe.

Cyberattacks can affect the core operating system functionality responsible

21. Wang Guan, Kang Junxin: "Criminal Law Reflections on the Responsibility System for Counter-Terrorism Security of Large Sports Events", published on People's Forum-Academic Frontier", 22th issue 2020.

22. Qiu Yue: "MSE network security risk analysis and assessment", published on Information Network Security", 9th issue 2019.

23. Strategies and future directions for the implementation of the SBCS at the Tokyo Conference, at <https://www.nisc.go.jp/pdf/policy/2020/Tokyo2020houkoku.pdf>

24. Beijing Winter Olympics cyber security "zero-incident" programme will escort digital city construction, at <http://bj.people.com.cn/n2/2022/0730/c233088-40060794.html>

for maintaining security in MSEs, and there is even a risk of crippling it. As the Guide notes, "*Technology plays a ubiquitous role in most people's daily lives, and it is no exception when it comes to security solutions for MSEs. While the task of evaluating, selecting, and ultimately implementing technology devices and services may seem complex, things can be made simple by following some straightforward guidelines*"²⁵. China has proposed a network security level protection system in Article 21 of the Network Security Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "*Net Security Law*"), whereby network operators shall fulfil their security protection obligations in accordance with the requirements of the network security level protection system, safeguard the network from interference, damage or unauthorised access, and prevent network data from being leaked or stolen or tampered with.²⁶ Some scholars have analysed: the original level protection system protects only the object of information security and after the introduction of the Net Security Law, the scope of protection has been expanded to specific platforms and systems to promote the healthy development of China's information technology construction.²⁷ Accordingly, this requires MSE event organisers to fulfill their security obligations when operating the network before and after the event, to ensure that the network is protected from interference, damage or unauthorized access, and to prevent network data leakage or be stolen or tampered with, thus increasing the difficulty of attacking network systems or stealing data and achieving the purpose of preventing cybercrime. In the event that the event organiser fails to fulfill its obligations, in addition to exposing the MSE itself to the aforementioned cybersecurity threats and affecting the normal organisation of the event, it may also expose the organiser to the risk of criminal liability for the crime of refusing to fulfil the obligation of information network security management as stipulated in Article

25. Guide on the Security of Major Sporting Events: Promoting Sustainable Security and Legacies - October 2021 at <https://unicri.it/Publication/Major-Events-Security-Sport-Violent-Extremism-Prevention>

26. (i) Formulate internal security management systems and operating procedures, determine the person in charge of network security, and implement the responsibility for network security protection;

(ii) Technical measures to prevent computer viruses and network attacks, network intrusion and other acts that endanger network security;

(iii) Take technical measures to monitor and record network operation status and network security events, and retain relevant network logs for not less than six months in accordance with the regulations;

(iv) Measures such as data classification, backup and encryption of important data;

(e) Other obligations stipulated by laws and administrative regulations.

27. Liao Genwei, Lu Jingyan: "On the Changes of Legislation Related to Cybercrime in China", published on Crime Research, 4th issue 2021.

286 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Criminal Law").

2.1.3 Safety and security obligations for the protection of personal information

Along with the expansion of big data and artificial intelligence into the field of sports, the collection, analysis and application of data have become an important tool for international sports organisations and event organizers to improve the ability of risk prediction and enhance the level of supervision, and the collection and analysis of personal information of the subjects involved in the event, such as athletes, journalists, staff, volunteers and spectators, is an important part of the organisation of the Olympic Games and other international sports events²⁸. And in addition to affecting the normal conduct of MSE, the leakage of personal information of people involved in major sports events is also an important potential risk point when facing the threat of potential cyber security attacks. The Guide states that "there are numerous examples of private companies being sued by their clients following cyber-attacks because the company's security systems were judged to be inadequate and the response to the attack was found to be late or ineffective". In the context of MSE, organisers can be held liable for the loss of their stored private personal information, creating a range of issues that can lead to liability litigation." Therefore, it is indispensable for MSE organisers in China to clarify their obligations on the legal level at the level of personal information protection.

At the domestic law level, China has formed a legal protection system of "one code and three laws", including the Civil Code, the Cybersecurity Law, the Data Security Law, and the Personal Information Protection Law, to address the cybersecurity obligations of processors of personal information, and to require information processors and network operators to take necessary measures to prevent leakage, tampering, and loss of personal information and data. Specifically, the obligation to handle personal information under China's laws can be understood in accordance with the International Organisation for Standardisation's (ISO) classification of information security, i.e., to protect the confidentiality, integrity and usability of information, which are the "three properties"²⁹. In terms of confidentiality, this means avoiding situations in which personal information is accessed, leaked or stolen without lawful authorisation; integrity means ensuring that personal information is not illegally tampered with or destroyed; and usability means ensuring that personal information can be accessed and used by

28. Xia Yujie, Deng Yong: "A Comparative Study on the Protection of Personal Information during the Organisation of Major International Sports Event", published on Journal of Sichuan Police College, 4th issue 2022.

29. Pan Ying: "Legal Protection of Information Security in China from Information Security Trinity", the graduation paper of Shanghai JiaoTong University, 2018.

lawful users in accordance with expectations, i.e., that it is not lost or illegally deleted.

Taking the recent Beijing Winter Olympics, the representative of MSE in China, as an example, the Organising Committee of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games (hereinafter referred to as the Beijing Winter Olympic Organising Committee), in its Information Notice on the Processing of Personal Data of Participants in the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics (hereinafter referred to as the Notice), states the organisation responsible for the processing of personal information, the key purposes for which such information is processed, and the manner and conditions applicable to the processing of such information³⁰. Examined in terms of the categorisation of the three natures:

In terms of confidentiality, the Notice describes in Articles 3 to 6 the persons from whom personal data need to be collected, the purposes for which the processing of personal data is authorised, and the categories of personal data that need to be collected in order to gain access to the authorised persons; and in Article 9 it is emphasised that the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Winter Olympic Games and the International Olympic Committee (hereinafter referred to as the IOC) will, in accordance with the applicable law, take technical and organizational measures to protect personal data from the risk of damage, destruction, loss or unauthorised access.

In terms of completeness, this is reflected in Article 8 of the Notice, "*Retention Periods for Personal Data*": the processing of personal data will cease four years after the end of the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games, and may be retained for longer periods under certain conditions; the retention periods applicable to anti-doping activities may be up to ten years or even unlimited, depending on the rules of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA); and the retention periods may be up to ten years or even unlimited, depending on the rules of the World Anti-Doping Agency. The retention period applicable to anti-doping activities can be up to ten years or even unlimited depending on WADA's rules;

In terms of usability, the Notice provides in Article 11 for the designation of a person to receive complaints and questions relating to the processing of personal information from the person whose information has been collected, in order to exercise his or her right to access, amend, restrict or object to the processing of his or her personal information. Within a reasonable period of time, cases relating to the Beijing Winter Olympic Organising Committee and the IOC may be addressed to the designated addresses of the Beijing Winter Olympic Organising Committee and the IOC, respectively; beyond a reasonable period of time, the

30. Information notice on the processing of personal data of participants to Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games at https://stillmed.olympics.com/media/Documents/Olympic-Games/Beijing-2022/Accreditation/Information-notice-on-the-processing-of-personal-data.pdf?_ga=2.166123132.393806026.1676343815-1708853317.1676343808

relevant Chinese authorities in charge of data protection, the Swiss Federal Office for Data Protection and the Spanish Data Protection Agency, respectively, may be contacted.

Through the design of a relatively complete institutional framework, the Beijing Winter Olympics has better fulfilled its cybersecurity obligations as a processor of MSE personal information. However, even so, there are still difficulties in the application of rules and compliance risks that are difficult to avoid: for example, in respect of the transfer of data outside China, according to the Host City Contract for the 24th Winter Olympic Games in 2022 (hereinafter referred to as the Host City Contract) concluded between the BWOC and the IOC, the BWOC, as a commissioned party that collects and processes the relevant personal information, is obliged to transfer all relevant personal information to the IOC headquarters located outside China after the end of the Winter Olympic Games. The Beijing Winter Olympics Organising Committee, as the entrusted party to collect and process the relevant personal information, is obliged to transfer all relevant personal information to the IOC headquarters located outside of China after all the Winter Olympics are over.³¹ However, on the other hand, if the BWOC transfers all the relevant data generated by the Winter Olympics from China to the IOC after the Games to fulfil its obligations under the Host City Contract, it will inevitably conflict with China's general principle of localised storage of data, and such a compromise is, in fact, an alienation of China's data sovereignty.³²[注1]

In the solution path, whether it is proposed by scholars Xiao Dongmei and Su Ying to pass the security assessment of the national network information department, or to obtain the personal information protection certification of professional organisations, or to enter into a contract with an overseas recipient in accordance with a standard contract, it is necessary to have sufficient knowledge in the top-level design of the law³³. Fulfilling the contractual obligations to international sports organisations while at the same time complying with the safety and security requirements for the personal information of the participating subjects under China's Cybersecurity Law, Data Security Law, Personal Information

31. Host City Contract XXIV Olympic Winter Games in 2022, at <https://stillmed.olympics.com/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/Documents/Host-City-Elections/XXIV-OWG-2022/Host-City-Contract-for-the-XXIV-Olympic-Winter-Games-in-2022.pdf>

32. Article 37 of the Cybersecurity Law: Personal information and important data collected and generated by operators of critical information infrastructures in their operations within the territory of the People's Republic of China shall be stored within the territory.

33. Xiao Dongmei, Su Ying : “Study on the Application of Rules on Cross-border Transmission of Data of International Sports Events--Taking the Cross-border Transmission of Data of Beijing Winter Olympic Games as a Perspective”., published on Journal of Wuhan University (Philosophy and Social Science Edition) issue 6th 2022.

Protection Law and other laws and regulations will become an important legal challenge for MSE organisers in terms of safety and security.

2.1.4 Safeguarding obligations in relation to health and hygiene

As MSE organisers, facing threats related to health and wellness requires a proper understanding of whether they may come from man-made risks or natural risks. On the one hand, among the man-made risks, terrorism, mentioned earlier, is one of the important sources, where terrorists may interfere with the normal organisation and functioning of MSEs, e.g. through the release of pathogens. On the other hand, when hygiene standards cannot be firmly enforced, an overlay of natural factors may also lead to disease epidemics - especially in the context of the current epidemic global pandemic that has not yet fully ended. Regardless of the source of the risk, the most effective way for MSE organisers to cope with the hygiene and health risks of the event is to do their duty of safety and security, guided by the established legal system.

In the Guidelines prepared by UNICRI and other organisations, the key areas of threat to health during an MSE are summarized in the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Public Health in Large Meetings: Key Considerations³⁴, including public health surveillance systems and situational awareness, and environmental health (food, water, air quality, etc.). When it comes to the preparation of MSEs in China, organisers need to take into account existing domestic laws and regulations to effectively grasp and fulfil their obligations regarding health and safety.

2.1.4.1 Public health surveillance systems and situational awareness

American administrative scientist Herbert A. Simon proposed that the decision-making process should consist of four phases: intelligence gathering, plan formulation, plan selection and plan evaluation.³⁵ In the field of health and wellness, surveillance is an important means of intelligence gathering. As an important part of the public health surveillance system, China has formed a law and a number of administrative regulations and departmental rules for the surveillance of infectious diseases.

Firstly, for statutory infectious diseases, in the Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, Article 31 stipulates the monitoring and reporting obligations of subjects including MSE organisers: *"Any unit or individual who finds a patient with an infectious disease, or a patient suspected of having an infectious disease, shall report it in a timely manner*

34. Public health for mass gatherings: key considerations, at <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/public-health-for-mass-gatherings-key-considerations>.

35. Xia Jinlai: "The Construction of Public Participation Mechanism in Emergency Administrative Decision Making--Taking the Response to Public Health Emergencies as an Example", published on Law and Business Research 6th issue 2021.

to the nearby disease prevention and control organisation or to the healthcare organisation". And in terms of the consequences of not reasonably fulfilling that obligation, Article 77 states, "Units and individuals who violate the provisions of this Law, causing the spread or epidemic of infectious diseases and causing damage to the person or property of others, shall bear civil liability in accordance with the law."

Secondly, for new infectious diseases other than statutory infectious diseases, China lists five possible scenarios in Article 19 of the Regulations on Emergency Response to Public Health Emergencies, which are regulated through the Emergency Response Reporting System for Emergencies: Firstly, an outbreak or epidemic of an infectious disease occurs or is likely to occur; secondly, an unexplained mass disease occurs or is found; thirdly, strains of an infectious disease are lost or a virulent strain is lost; fourthly, a major food poisoning incident occurs or is likely to occur; and fourthly, a major food poisoning incident occurs or is likely to occur. (d) major food and occupational poisoning occurs or is likely to occur. The competent health administrative department of the State Council shall immediately report to the State Council on outbreaks that may have a major social impact.

As Yu Beiyu and Bao Wenchao said, under the routine monitoring of statutory infectious diseases, the implementation of the Law on Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases should be the mainstay and the Regulations on Public Health Emergencies and related normative documents should be supplemented. However, in the case of new infectious disease monitoring, the implementation of the Regulations on Public Health Emergencies and related normative documents should be the mainstay and the Law on Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases should be supplemented³⁶. Specifically at the implementation level, MSE organisers need to work closely with government health authorities: in the case of the Beijing Winter Olympics, for example, a special work coordination body was set up under the leading group of the Epidemic Prevention and Coordination Management System (EPCMS), and various departments at all levels involved in the Olympics collaborated to establish the Winter Olympics Major Emergency Response System for Public Health Emergencies (MEPSPE) mechanism and the matrix strategy, and the multilevel work management system for the operation of the venues³⁷, thus fully performing the safety and security of the health and health levels in the context of the epidemiological epidemic. In this way, it has

36. Yu Beiyu, Bao Wenchao: "Ruminations on the Legalisation Path of Monitoring New Infectious Diseases--Expanding the New Crown Epidemic Incident as an Example", published on Shanghai Law Society. Shanghai Law Research Collection, 7th issue 2021.

37. Tang Yunsong, Chen Deming: "Successful Roots, Practices and Important Implications of "China's Rule" for Precision Prevention and Control of Epidemics in the Beijing Winter Olympics", published on Journal of Shenyang Sports Institute, 5th issue 2022.

fully fulfilled the obligation of safety and security at the health level in the context of an epidemic.

2.1.4.2 Environmental health

The Food Safety Law stipulates legal responsibilities and regulatory measures for all aspects of food production, distribution and sales, and makes clear provisions for offences, as well as strengthening the regulation and management of food safety. According to the Law, MSE organisers must ensure that the food in the venues meets food safety standards and dispose of non-compliant food in a timely manner to safeguard the health and safety of consumers; water quality safety is regulated by the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law, which stipulates that MSE organisers should ensure that the quality of drinking water and the water used in venues meets the national standards, and should be equipped with the appropriate water treatment equipment to safeguard the water safety of the contestants and the spectators; and air quality is regulated by the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law. Air quality is guaranteed by the Law on Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, and MSE organisers should take corresponding measures, such as strengthening cleaning and ventilation, and using low-pollution fuels, etc., to ensure that the air quality in the venues meets the national standards.

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out during his inspection of the preparations for the Beijing Winter Olympics, "Food safety should be put in the first place, and the more intelligent it is, the more we should focus on controlling the source to ensure that nothing goes wrong." Specifically for athletes, according to the current IOC and WADA World Anti-Doping Code³⁸, although the International Standard recognises the possibility of an Adverse Analytical Finding as a result of the accidental ingestion of contaminated food or endogenous ingredients contained in food, athletes are still responsible for their corresponding Adverse Analytical Findings and Atypical Findings, and once a Laboratory reports the presence of a Prohibited Substance, athletes will be required to, in accordance with the provisions of the Code In the event of a laboratory report of the presence of a Prohibited Substance, the Athlete will be notified of the Adverse Analytical Finding or Ineligibility in accordance with the Regulations³⁹. It is therefore even more important for MSE to ensure strict foodborne doping safety. In the latest prevention and control guidelines of the

38. What does Xi Jinping care about when he visits the Winter Olympics in the New Year? at <https://www.court.gov.cn/xinshidai-xiangqing-340311.html>

39. LI Xiaoman, ZANG Mingwu, WANG Shouwei: "Analysis of foodborne stimulant misuse incidents at home and abroad and the current status of regulations and standards", published on Food Science, 21st issue 2019.

General Administration of Sport⁴⁰, foodborne doping prevention and control work of MSE organisers is divided into three categories: meat, nutritional supplements and norephedrine: in the prevention and control of the risk of doping in meat, it is necessary to rigorously select suppliers, set up designated eating venues for the event, formulate a contingency plan, and carry out doping tests on meat involved in the event, and other food products involved in the event, where appropriate, according to the specific circumstances. In the prevention and control of doping risk of nutritional products, MSE organisers should not provide nutritional products to athletes during the event in principle - if they do need to provide nutritional products, they should require doping reports from the suppliers and conduct strict audits; in the prevention and control of the risk of norephedrine, audits should be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations⁴¹, to ensure that No products containing Demethylcoclaurine are supplied to athletes. Taking the 7th World Military Games (hereinafter referred to as the Wuhan Military Games) as an example, the Market Supervision Bureau of the city where the MSE was held organised a professional team with six PhDs as the backbone, and under the guidance of the experts of the National AntiDoping Centre, conducted an in-depth analysis of 13 food-borne stimulant substances, such as norephedrine, for which there are no domestic and international testing methods and standards, so as to ultimately come up with a monitoring programme that fills in the international gaps⁴².

2.2 New features

The previous section analyses and defines the safety and security obligations of sporting events in terms of combating terrorism, cybersecurity, personal information protection, and health and wellness, one by one. As the definitions go deeper, new features of the safety and security obligations that MSE organisers are required to undertake gradually emerge.

2.2.1 *Expansion from the real world to cyberspace/metaverse*

Strengthening the network security system is an important part of the sound

40. Notice of the Anti-Doping Centre of the General Administration of Sport on the issuance of the "Guidelines for the prevention and control of food-borne doping at major events" (Sports Anti-Doping Word 2021 No. 584), at <https://www.chinada.cn/upload/files/2021/12/3782fcb7733f609c.pdf>

41. Notice of the Anti-Doping Centre on Matters Relating to Enhancing the Prevention and Control of the Risk of Norethindrone Adverse Analytical Findings (I) (II) (Sports Anti-Doping Zi [2016] No. 401, No. 425)

42. Military Games food safety guarantee "highlights" reveal, these new standards and good practices and good style will be promoted to enlarge , at <http://news.cjn.cn/sywh/201911/t3483101.htm>

national security system in the report of The 20th CPC National Congress . Nowadays, with the innovation of basic technologies and application products such as VR, AR and blockchain, human society has entered the Web3.0 era from PC Internet and mobile Internet, and has begun to explore the meta-universe in which the virtual digital world and the real physical world are intertwined.⁴³ In the several fields mentioned in the previous section, they are all inextricably linked with the cyber virtual space: network security and personal information protection need not be mentioned, the very concept of which is rooted in cyberspace, and requires MSE organisers to strengthen the input of technological power in fulfilling the obligation of safety and security; and in the aspect of combating terrorism, as Article 19 of the Anti-Terrorism Law requires to In combating terrorism, as required by Article 19 of the Anti-Terrorism Law, MSE organisers are required to "implement technical precautions for network security and prevent the dissemination of information containing terrorist and extremist content"; in the field of health, the degree of fulfilment of safety and security obligations can be significantly increased through the use of modern network technology. It can be concluded that the security obligations of modern MSEs can no longer be successfully fulfilled by a "one-front war" in the real world alone, but also by technological inputs in cyberspace/meta-universe.

2.2.2 No longer confined to the place of the event

In today's sporting events, the security obligations of MSE organisers are no longer limited to the location of the event. With the development of modern information network technology, the "*globalisation*" of broadcasting technology allows viewers in different countries and regions to enjoy MSEs at the same time, which allows the organising country or city to position itself on the mental map of the global audience.⁴⁴ At the same time, however, this has also led to an increase in the number of potential sources of attacks on the data security of the event, with saboteurs or terrorists having the option of carrying out remote cyber-attacks on various aspects of the MSE venue, as well as sabotaging data servers located in the local area of the attacker, which adds complexity and difficulty in the fulfilment of the obligation to secure the MSE.

43. Cheng Jinhua, Zhang Hao: "The Boundary of Reality and Void: Spatial Rights Conflict and Its Resolution under the Vision of Metacosmos", published on Exploration and Controversy, 11th issue 2022.

44. Guide on the Security of Major Sporting Events: Promoting Sustainable Security and Legacies - October 2021 , at <https://unicri.it/Publication/Major-Events-Security-Sport-Violent-Extremism-Prevention>

2.2.3 Increasing number of governance bodies

In the organisation of MSE, sports administration alone is no longer sufficient to fulfil safety and security obligations at a high level. The reason behind this is that the modern organisation of MSE has changed from a tripartite model involving athletes, spectators and staff to a multi-stakeholder model including sponsors, commercial broadcasters and reporting agencies. As a result, the increase in the number of stakeholders has significantly magnified the disadvantage of the sports sector in terms of "business barriers", and it is necessary for public security departments, health departments, and social organisations with professional knowledge in the field to collaborate and give full play to their respective strengths in order to ensure the successful fulfilment of the safety and security obligations of MSE.

3 Recommendations for the effective fulfilment of the obligation to ensure the safety and security of sporting events

3.1 Enrich the connotation of safety and security, focusing on events for a rainy day

The Sports Law requires the organizers of sports events to fulfill their safety and security obligations and to maintain the safety of sports events. As mentioned above, the obligation to safeguard the safety of sports events should not be limited to the obligation to protect the personal safety of athletes, but also requires the organisers to take into account areas such as counter-terrorism, network information security, personal information protection, health and hygiene. When this work is undertaken by local governments, it can easily be turned into a "political task", reducing risks at all costs and making great efforts in unnecessary areas. In fact, for the MSE organisers, to strengthen the responsibility to take on the spirit of nails to grasp the implementation of the work - this requires that the organisers should have a sober political awareness, focus on enterprising innovation and focus on the responsibility to take on the sense of responsibility.

First of all, a sober political awareness means to have a high position and a big pattern, so as to serve the overall situation around the centre. General Secretary Xi Jinping once pointed out that "safety is the bottom line that major sports events must adhere to." Once the safety and security of a sports event is not done properly, it will not only affect the successful conduct of the event, but also threaten the stability and security order of the country and society. Therefore, it is important to consider to the fullest extent what the obligation of safety and security should entail, taking into account the aforementioned areas of counter-terrorism, cybersecurity, protection of personal information and health, in order to minimize possible security risks.

Secondly, it is the enterprising sense of innovation, so as to reflect the times, grasp the regularity and creativity. Fulfillment of safety and security obligations does not mean that the cost ceiling should be raised without restraint, such as the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games bidding for the national system under the national complex driven by the national effort to declare, declared before the Olympic Games did not assess and predict the risk of events, ultimately leading to 2 billion U.S. dollars of security investment, the most in history.⁴⁵ MSE organisers should give full play to subjective initiative, strengthen the participation of private security enterprises in risk prevention and control, so that the government is the main basis for the full participation of social forces, in order to ensure security while controlling costs.

The last is to focus on the responsibility of the sense of responsibility, to effectively enhance the ability of the staff of the event organising committee, to encourage the spirit of love and dedication, so as to put the aforementioned work obligations into practice.

3.2 Strengthening sectoral co-operation mechanisms and implementing safety and security obligations

General Secretary Xi Jinping, when inspecting the preparations for the Beijing Winter Olympics, has clearly emphasised on the safety and security aspects of the event, "Strengthening the unified command and control is the key to ensure the smooth running of the Beijing Winter Olympics and Winter Paralympics"⁴⁶. In Article 102 of the Sports Law, there are government departments to supervise the safety and security of sports events, in the main body is still limited to the sports administrative department, which for the sports event safety and security obligations contained in a number of areas, it seems to be a bit incompetent. During the Wuhan Military Games, China's coordination of MSE-related policy documents adopted a "joint introduction model", in which a number of different departments from the central to the local level cooperated in a cross-sect oral manner - at the central level, a number of ministries and commissions jointly supervised the normative documents, while at the central level, a number of ministries and commissions jointly supervised the normative documents. At the central level, a number of ministries and commissions jointly formulate normative documents; at the local level, the people's government co-ordinates the various departments, thus making the main body of the MSE supporting policies diversified; and the logic behind this is equally clear: if the "single formulation

45. Shi Yuehong: "Research on risk management of large sports events in ChinaJ. Journal of Guangzhou Sports Institute", 1st issue 2016.

46. What does Xi Jinping care about when he visits the Winter Olympics in the New Year? at <https://www.court.gov.cn/xinshidai-xiangqing-340311.html>

model" is led by the administrative department of sports, the "single formulation model" will be used to develop the MSE supporting policies. The logic behind this is equally clear: if the "single formulation model" is used, it may not only be difficult to mobilize the corresponding policy resources to guarantee the implementation of the policy due to its limited level and power, but also lead to the problem of uneven distribution of powers and responsibilities in the process of policy implementation; from a scientific point of view, it may be difficult to circumvent the traces of interests of a single department, which is not conducive to the synergy effect of the policy in the sports events. The synergistic effect of the policy in sports events⁴⁷.

Based on this, in Article 10 of the Measures, it is stipulated that *"the local sports administrative departments shall, according to actual needs, work with the relevant departments..... to establish a joint 'one-stop' service mechanism or departmental collaborative working mechanism. In the opinions issued by the General Administration of Sport and other eleven departments on the further strengthening of safety supervision services for sports events, there is a provision on the emergency protection mechanism, which stipulates that "sports departments at all levels should jointly carry out comprehensive drills and exercises with communication management, public security [...]. The sports departments at all levels should carry out comprehensive drills in conjunction with the communications management, public security and other departments [...]"*⁴⁸ Such a "joint introduction mode", although it can avoid the above problems to a certain extent, there are also problems with the sports departments and the public security departments. Although such a "joint introduction model" can avoid the above problems to a certain extent, it also has problems such as the existence of objective operational barriers between the sports sector and other sectors, a passing reference to the main body of the implementation, a general division of labour, and a vague order of responsibility.⁴⁹ Therefore, it is necessary for China's MSE organisers to make the establishment of departmental collaborative working mechanism more effective, to fur-

47. WU Xiaoyuan, REN Zhanbing: "Research on sports event policies during the period of normalised epidemic prevention and control - elemental analysis and policy recommendations based on 14 provincial policy texts", published on Journal of Physical Education and Adult Education, 2nd issue 2021.

48. Opinions on Further Strengthening Safety Supervision Services for Sports Events and Activities Sports Regulations 2021 No. 3, at http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2021-07/06/content_5622726.htm

49. Cai Penglong: "Research on the evaluation of synergistic power of local governments on the reformulation of national sports industry policies--an empirical analysis based on 11 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government", published on Journal of Tianjin Sports Institute, 1st issue 2020.

ther improve the accuracy of the accountability mechanism in practice, and to explore the effective clarification of each other's division of labour in the state of multi-sectoral collaboration: specifically, on the one hand, a large number of scholars in China have carried out research on the risk assessment index system of the tournament, and constructed the risk assessment index system in China, drawing reference from the financial industry and the risk assessment index system of foreign countries. Risk assessment index system.⁵⁰ From this, it can be seen that the experts and scholars have been making use of the knowledge in their own professional fields to contribute to the safety and security of MSE in practice, and this is also reflected in the provisions of Article 40 of the aforementioned Measures.⁵¹ Therefore, the collaborative working mechanism can consider expanding the policy participation of industry experts and scholars, so as to have more inter-departmental "wall breakers" of business barriers and improve the smoothness of communication. On the other hand, in view of the short cycle of MSE, an agreement can be reached among the departments participating in the collaborative working mechanism to jointly develop resources for the event, redistribute the benefits of the event, and urgently solve the problems of the event.⁵² By establishing and participating in such an effective mechanism, Chinese MSE organisers can better understand the scope of safety and security obligations stipulated in the new Sports Law and improve the level of safety and security obligations.

3.3 Play a role in promoting MSE values and systematically summarise the experience of existing events.

In the Sports Law, there are safeguards for the safety of sporting events, which reflect more of a government-level endeavour, while at the front end of safety and security, the role of MSE in promoting values cannot be ignored. As UNICRI points out, "Sport has long played an important role in spreading positive values around the world and across civilisations and cultures, especially among young people. As such, sport is a powerful vehicle for preventing violent

50. Liu Dongbo: "Research on risk management mechanism of hosting large-scale sports events in China", the graduation paper of Northeast Normal University, 2010.

51. Article 40 The sports administrative departments and sports associations may select experts experienced in the organisation of sports events to act as instructors of sports events, participate in the on-site instruction of sports events and form an expert pool in accordance with the classification of projects.

52. WU Xiaoyuan, REN Zhanbing: "Research on sports event policies during the period of normalised epidemic prevention and control - elemental analysis and policy recommendations based on 14 provincial policy texts", published on Journal of Physical Education and Adult Education, 2nd issue 2021.

extremism, promoting gender equality and empowering women worldwide⁵³." Therefore, for the countries where MSE organisers are based, areas such as counter-terrorism, cyber information security, personal information protection, and health and wellness cannot be "carried on one shoulder" by the government administration alone, but the best way to enhance the level of safety and security is to join forces with the local government to organise various forms of MSE-related sports activities, so that the general public can truly participate in them. The best way to enhance the level of security is to join hands with local governments to organise various forms of sports activities related to the MSE, so that more ordinary people can really participate in them, and all the people can love sports and gain the support of the public for the MSE, thus giving all the people the drive to effectively participate in the group prevention and control of the safety and security of the MSE, and ultimately eliminating the seeds of extremist violence to the greatest extent possible through sports and preventing crises from occurring.

At the back-end of safety and security, MSE's successful experience in organising the event is even more valuable. The value of experience does not lie in the proclamation of achievements, but in the summary of the gains and losses of past events, and the collation of sporadic events into a systematic guide for organising competitions. In the Opinions of the General Administration of Sport, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the Ministry of Public Security on Further Strengthening the Safety Supervision and Service of Sports Events (Sports Regulation 2021 No. 3), it is clearly stated that "*a perfect standard system should be established. The sports project management centers of the General Administration of Sport and national individual sports associations should accelerate the construction of a standard system for sports events, formulate guidelines for hosting competitions, guidelines for participation, and clarify the basic conditions, standards, rules and procedures for various types of sports events, including medical care, emergency rescue, fire-fighting, meteorology and other security guarantees.*" The construction of such a standard system is precisely the need for a large number of existing MSE organizing experience as a reference base. Taking the 2020 Tokyo Olympics as an example, the Cyber Security Centre of the Cabinet of Ministers of Japan specially released the "Cyber Security Measures and Future Policies for the Tokyo Olympics" after the games, which lists the data for a detailed review of the event's cyber security field and sets out the "future course of action based on the results of the measures" in the fourth part of the report, thus providing an overview of the upcoming Osaka/Kansai World Expo. In addition to a

53. Online Roundtable Discussion to Commemorate the International Day for the Prevention of Violent Extremism as and when Conducive to Terrorism, at <https://unicri.it/index.php/News/Power-of%20Sport-to-Prevent-Violent-Extremism>

detailed review of the field of cyber security at events, the fourth part of the report states the "future course of action based on the results of the measures", which will serve as a reference for the upcoming Osaka/Kansai Expo and other large-scale events such as sports events.⁵⁴ As MSEs are held in full swing across China today, local MSEs should publish a directory of local MSEs to provide a complete summary of their first-hand experience in fulfilling their security obligations in organizing MSEs, and share this experience with their counterparts across the country, in order to promote the overall enhancement of the security level of sports events in China.

Conclusions

Good fulfillment of security obligations is the basic criterion for evaluating the success of an event. With the rapid development of science and technology, artificial intelligence, big data and other technical means show explosive development trend, the so-called "ceiling" is constantly broken, which on the other hand also makes the threat to the event security and safety of the criminal means increasingly diversified. In the face of the dynamic changes in the object of legal regulation, legislators, law enforcers and the judiciary need to combine the latest academic and practical research results of relevant international organizations, including UNICRI, on the basis of the established legal framework, so as to make the connotation and extension of the normative documents related to the security of tournaments keep pace with the times, and to meet the new challenges brought by the wave of science and technology with ease.

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54. Strategies and future directions for the implementation of the SBCS at the Tokyo Conference at <https://www.nisc.go.jp/pdf/policy/2020/Tokyo2020houkoku.pdf>

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