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**Law enforcement aspects of Hungarian motorsport
events**

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Abstract

Objective: The study approaches the law enforcement aspects of the security of mass events, including sporting events, from a special perspective, since the focus of the study is not on classic spectator team sports, but on motorsport. This perspective allows the authors to discuss safety issues arising not only from the large number of participants attending the event, but also from the dangerous operational nature of sport.

Methodology: The study processes the security factors of the special venue and event, and highlights the similarities and differences related to traditional sporting events. As a research method, the processing of sports law literature and sports policing literature and professional experience gained in police insurance of Hungarian motorsport events was used.

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Findings: As a result of the research, the authors make findings on the application of innovative legal, technical, technological and law enforcement tools and methods for security.

Value: In terms of the value of the research, the niche character can be emphasized, as the authors studying law enforcement issues dealt with the security issues of motorsport events in a unique way. The summary of the thoughts and experiences of professionals experienced in securing Hungarian motorsport events also appears as an outstanding value in the study.

Keywords: sporting event, motorsport event, Formula 1, crowd management, event insurance

Abstract

Aim: The study approaches the policing aspects of the security of mass events, including sports events, from a specific point of view. The focus of the investigation is not on classic spectacle team sports, but on motor sports. This point of view allows the authors to discuss not only the large number of participants attending the event, but also the safety issues arising from the ultrahazardous activity nature of the sport.

Methodology: The study elaborates the security factors of the special location and event, as well as highlights the similarities and differences related to traditional sports events. The research method used was mainly the processing of the professional literature on sports law and sports policing, as well as the professional experience gained in the police security operation of Hungarian motorsport events.

Findings: As a result of the research, the authors make findings on the use of innovative legal, technical, technological and law enforcement tools and methods for security.

Value: In terms of the value of the research, the gap-filling nature can be highlighted, since the authors studying law enforcement issues dealt with the safety issues of motorsport events in a unique way. Also of outstanding value in the study is the summary of the thoughts and experiences of specialists experienced in securing Hungarian motorsport events.

Keywords: sport event, motorsport event, Formula 1, crowd management, event security operation

Introduction, a brief history of Formula 1 and the Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix

The emergence of mass leisure sports and the professionalisation of elite sport together led to the sport explosion, i.e. the phenomenon that partly the so-called basic sports were differentiated from within, partly new sports emerged permanently. This is how sports expanded to include technical sports, including various branches of automobile and motorsport (Tóth, 2019a).

Formula 1 is considered by sports literature to be the highest category of motor racing. Following World War II, the International Automobile Federation (French: Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile, 'FIA') was founded in 1946, which provided a new framework for motor racing. A rule was created, the so-called "formula", denoted by the number 1. Initially held only independent Grand Prix, the British F1 Grand Prix kicked off the World Championship series on 13 May 1950 at Silverstone, an abandoned Royal Air Force airfield where straw bales and ropes marked the track. This marked the beginning of a new era in motorsport. Until 1957, only drivers competed for the world championship, and from 1958 onwards the FIA also announced the championship for constructors. Over the past seven decades, Formula 1 has become the world's most popular sport. It has significant sporting and economic value, and is also referred to as an industry worth over a billion pounds.

In the first half of the 1980s, Bernie Ecclestone, president of the F1 Constructors' Association (FOCA), formed in 1973, first came up with the idea of holding a Formula 1 World Championship race in a country in the then socialist bloc. Out of several possible host countries, Hungary was finally chosen. Budapest was the planned venue, but in the end the venue of the race, the Hungaroring, was built in the vicinity of the capital, among the hills on the border of Mogyorod and Szilasliget. The construction of the Hungarian track and the closely connected infrastructure area started on October 1, 1985 and was finally completed in eight months. The first race was held on August 10, 1986, and was attended by more than 200,000 spectators. The Hungarian Grand Prix has been continuously on the speeding circus calendar for more than three and a half decades. The interest in him is unbroken. In the 2020 World Championship series, most viewers around the ⁵ world watched the Hungarian Grand Prix via television channels. It is the most significant, largest-scale and most popular international sporting event organized in Hungary year after year, which has also become one of the defining programs of the summer tourism season for Hungarian tourism.

Such interest and popularity - and the fact that F1 itself is the focus of international attention and sporting attention week after week - also carries significant safety risks. In its presence and success in Hungary for more than

⁵ The Hungarian Grand Prix had 103.7 million spectators. The next race in Portugal was watched by 100.5 million people ([URL1](#)).

three and a half decades - perhaps it is not an exaggeration to say that - it also played a significant role that law enforcement agencies, including the police, strive to ensure the highest level of order and security for participants and visitors of the competition.

Legal treatment and safety issues of motorsport events

For understandable reasons, the literature usually approaches, presents and discusses law enforcement and legal problems and issues related to sports policing through the lens of popular, popular spectator team sports, with special regard to football and football hooliganism. Examining the security issues of spectator team sports, the authors came to the conclusion that the largest percentage of fans, more than 90 percent, commit illegal acts at football matches. We have found that football has become the team sport where fan disorder gradually became characteristic (Tóth, 2018).

In Hungary, the name "spectator sport" has a history of approximately two decades. From this grew the name spectator team sport, which is already fully accepted in the current jurisprudence. The concept of spectator team sport was introduced into Act LXXXI of 1996 (on corporate income tax and dividend tax) by Section 2 of Act LXXXII of 2011, which entered into force from 1.VII.2011. This was the first time that this name appeared as a definition in a legal environment. Spectator team sports currently include six sports: football, handball, water polo, basketball, ice hockey and volleyball. Sporting events featuring these team sports are known to attract more interest and viewership than other sports. As a result, in addition to its economic importance, it is important to pay more attention to this area from a legal and sports policing point of view. Since football is the most popular spectator team sport, sports police researchers are primarily researching this area.

In this chapter of the study, in a special way, unlike previous practice, the reader is introduced to the "special" world of sports policing in motorsport by presenting some law enforcement tasks related to the preparation and securing of the Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix, primarily event security tasks that are the responsibility of the police.

A common characteristic of technical sports is that they require special equipment and sporting equipment, and their quality influences sports performance. In the context of Formula 1, this needs no explanation whatsoever, and given its characteristics, it can clearly be called a dangerous plant. Moreover, sporting activity has a specific hazardous operational character in several respects. In legal terms, the risk factors of sport raise the problem of unavoidability. One of the basic cases of strict liability is hazardous operating liability, which is often mentioned in sports activities,

especially in motorsport, and with the development of technology, the range of hazardous plants is gradually expanding (Tóth, 2019b). Therefore, sports professional leaders, organizers, organizers and law enforcement agencies acting in various roles have an increased responsibility to comply with and enforce the rules applicable to the race track, both towards the teams and the spectators.

The Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix does not fall under the scope of the Government Decree on the Safety of Sports Events, but considering the composition and number of participants, it can still be considered a major international sporting event. Organizing its safe conduct and implementing its assurance is an extremely complex task.

Behaviors and phenomena that can be considered dangerous and risky - if not to the same extent as in football stadiums - appeared in the auditoriums and venues of other sports as well. Risk factors have not decreased, but have increased, requiring urgent solutions from national, international sports federations and national law enforcement agencies. Today, the fact that issues related to the safety of sporting events must be kept on the agenda has been confirmed, because the behaviour and habits of participants and fans justify it. Issues concerning the order and safety of sporting events have been a constant topic of domestic and international sports and law enforcement professional forums for the past one and a half to two decades. This has come to the fore in the sport of football, where the disorderly behaviour of fans in the stands of stadiums has led to tragedy on several occasions, but in some cases has also endangered the physical integrity of athletes. The 2022 European Cup series has seen a number of problems in stadiums. The UEFA Champions League final started more than half an hour late. Transport was not properly organized, so many spectators arrived at the stadium late, and there were security problems at entry. UEFA has quite a lot of problems with football hooligans, because of whom many cases are being investigated. Also in the matter of how the ultras of Nice and Cologne could have clashed in the stadium. French police are also investigating here, with the match starting an hour late. The problems are not limited to the inside the stadium, as it was also recently that one of Brussels' cult restaurants was destroyed by Swiss ultras before one of the matches (Tóth, 2023).

Safety preparation for the Hungarian Grand Prix

Automobile and motorsport are not among the most popular sports in Hungarian sports life, but as already mentioned, they are more so in the world. Although in recent years - thanks to some spectacular and high-quality

international events organized in Hungary and the performances of some Hungarian drivers - motorsport has attracted the interest of many. However, the enormous popularity of Formula 1 - a separate entity in motorsport - has not been surpassed by any other race. Year after year, the FIA, the teams and the countries hosting the races work (by changing race rules, introducing technical innovations, various on-site programs on race weekends) to make them exciting and maintain the interest of motorsport fans.

With more than three and a half decades of experience, the organizers have prepared for every situation so thoroughly that today they prepare and conduct a World Championship race impeccably. However, there is no reason for overconfidence, because there are always variables in the World Championship series that affect race safety. Already in the middle section of the calendar, the race in Mogyoród usually occupies the sports profession and the public on the weekend of which driver will sign where in the next Formula 1 season. Whether he stays or leaves Formula 1, who will be the new talent expected to emerge. With the "new" contracts alone, the composition of the teams, the fan bases of the competitors changes. Different nations, different cultures and customs appear on the competition tracks of the host countries. This diversity – taking into account all laws and other written rules – obliges Hungarian organizers, organizers, law enforcement and private security bodies responsible for the security of the competition to continuously monitor these processes year by year, and to adapt their professional protocols and insurance plans to changes.

The preparation of the races in Hungary is continuous, without exaggeration. Every year, with the experience of evaluating the current Hungarian Grand Prix, the preparation for the next year begins, the elaboration of necessary changes in the practice of insurance, the development of infrastructure, the planning and implementation of maintenance. The organisation enters its intensive phase approximately four months before the race.

It has become an established practice in the organisation of the Hungarian Grand Prix that the members of the race directorate and the bodies responsible for security (law enforcement, health services, private security services, organizers, organizers) continuously inform each other about all facts, changes and planned changes affecting safety, public order and public security from the time of the first organizing committee meeting until the end of the race. At the time of the competition, the Security Committee meets daily in attendance. It evaluates security-related events on a given day, informs about any important changes related to the programs and makes decisions.

From the very beginning, the venue of the Hungarian race has remained the Hungaroring, which was built to host Hungarian car and motorcycle races as well as the Hungarian race of Formula 1. And the date - for several years now

- is either the last weekend of July or the first weekend of August. On the four days of the event, an average of 200-210 thousand people visit the venue, and spectators and participants come to the sporting event from almost every continent. Around 10,000 to 15,000 cars drive directly on the roads around the track and park in designated parking spaces. The utilization and load of public transport (taxis, suburban railways, buses) is significant, and in recent years more and more people have taken advantage of the opportunity to travel by helicopter between the capital and the Liszt Ferenc International Airport and the venue of the competition. Taking into account that the Hungaroring Heliport Center is located right next to the main entrance of the race venue, internal public transport is increasingly busy before take-off and after landing. From the organizer's point of view, it can be stated that the Hungaroring - barely five kilometers from the border of Budapest - is an ideal venue for the race, the start of summer holidays is the best time, accessibility is excellent from a transport point of view, and based on the number of spectators, the sporting event is always successful.

Transport service providers play a significant role in maintaining the safety and order of the Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix by meeting the demands of the organisers, organisers and police regarding the establishment of optimal frequencies, the use of designated routes and designated places for the disembarkation and embarkation of passengers. This will allow for some control of the weight distribution around the Hungaroring and avoid traffic jams on the surrounding road – especially on Sunday before the race – due to the increasing significant amount of pedestrian traffic. These are the foundations of the temporary traffic order, which are complemented by police traffic management at critical junctions.

The popularity of Formula 1 is not only due to speed, danger and innovation. The "king class" of motor racing can also be considered an exclusive club. This is also reflected in the composition of the viewers. A team or competitor has a huge fan base at each race, but the sources of tension and risks that arise in connection with football matches are not typical in this environment. But there is a risk. In order to mitigate risks and ensure the safety of the sporting event, the organizers, organizers and police representatives will examine and evaluate the state of the infrastructure available at the Hungaroring during several security inspections during the preparation period. At the inspection, representatives of the police make recommendations to the operator for the maintenance, repair and development of security equipment. Special attention will be paid to the fence erected between the race track and the auditorium, the condition of the stands, the seats installed in the stands, the evacuation gates and routes, the condition and permeability of the surfaces of the routes, as well as the permeability of the entry gates, as well as the functionality and

quality of sound technology and GIS devices. These are the most basic evaluation criteria, which are complemented by an inspection of the wider track equipment prior to the race weekend. Sports professionals mean only and exclusively the asphalt "strip" separated from the auditorium by a safety fence, used by racing cars, the pit lane and the area of the so-called paddock. At this time, the technical equipment of the various media service providers, the pavilions of the temporarily established commercial units and the venues of additional internal programs will be located. At certain points, they narrow the cross-section of traffic routes and should therefore be relocated in order to ensure interoperability of evacuation routes.

The introduction of any device that is particularly dangerous to public⁶ security into the area of the track poses an increased security risk, therefore the organizers carrying out access rights and security checks at entry points and entrances inspect the luggage, clothing and entry vehicles of the entrants in order to reveal and prevent the entry of these objects. The police may also initiate a ban on the entry of other objects that pose a threat to security. These include, but are not limited to, umbrellas, parasols, folding chairs, metal water bottles, drinks in glass bottles, scooters, skateboards, laser devices. To support the checks, the police assign security guards to the organisers. The police initiate misdemeanor proceedings against those who possess devices that are particularly dangerous to public safety, but the organizers ensure that other prohibited objects can be placed in safe deposit boxes at the entrances, which will be returned to the viewer upon departure.

Access rights and security checks usually have the potential to cause conflict, especially where people come from a wide variety of cultures. However, the organisers of Formula 1 races have a well-developed accreditation and ticketing system in place to clearly determine visually who can enter the circuit area and the internal sectors established there, when, where and in what capacity. Accreditation cards in different formats, with unique identification marks and pictograms, can be easily decided what kind of entitlement has been assigned to them. Plastic tickets are made in a similar way, which cannot be reproduced without destruction. Their users will find all the important information on them. Pictograms, which are already widespread and used in international practice, eliminate all language difficulties. They inform participants about the most basic and clear limits and prohibitions. The organizers and organizers shall place them prominently at the entry points and entrances on information boards of sufficient size.

The purchase of entrance tickets is also a civil law contract. In principle, viewers watch the sporting event under the same legal conditions – which can

⁶ Government Decree No. 175/2003 (X.28.) on devices particularly dangerous to public security

also be called a "fan contract" – as cinemagoers, theatregoers or concertgoers (Tóth, 2015). When announcing the sale, the organizers of the Hungarian Grand Prix will make the conditions of the visit available to everyone on the website of Hungaroring Sport Zrt. Violators of the rules specified therein may be excluded from the event or their entry may be denied. Also on this page you can find pictograms depicting objects whose entry into the sporting event is prohibited. The risk of conflict can therefore be mitigated or avoided through effective communication and information, which is a significant support and assistance for law enforcement and private security services in managing crowds.

Law enforcement aspects and police security of the Hungarian Grand Prix

A specific part of sports administration can be placed in the system of sports policing, sciences supporting law enforcement science. This narrower area can also be clearly defined as specialized policing. Sports policing can also be regarded as a kind of border area of law enforcement administration, and the examination of the border areas of law enforcement is essential during research on the topic. When securing sporting events, the actors of private security provide security during sporting events (Tóth, 2020).

From a law enforcement point of view, the Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix is not only a major international sporting event, but also - taking into account the definition given by the Law Enforcement Lexicon - a mass event. According to the Lexicon of Law Enforcement, a mass event is defined as "a state, social, political, religious, artistic, educational, scientific, professional, sports and other event organized or spontaneously held by professional and/or non-professional organizers with a specific purpose, time and place/place, with a large number of participants planned or actually attended. For example, demonstrations, exhibitions, concerts, festivals, conferences, sports events" (Boda, 2019).

The question then arises: what is a crowd? The majority of practitioners of the police profession will surely associate them with demonstrations in their response and will refer to groups of more than 10 people as crowds,⁷ which, however, is only to be interpreted for the purposes of the Police Act. In contrast to the statutory definition, in the more precise and broader definition of the Law Enforcement Science Lexicon, a crowd is defined as "an indefinable group of people summoned for a specific purpose and place in the sense of team service, or occasionally gathered without a purpose, interacting

⁷ Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police, Section 97(1)(e)

directly with each other, the size of which can influence its behavior, expected consequences and effects" (Boda, 2019).

Thanks to the research of scientists and law enforcement experts who explored the theory of crowd management, it is now clear that crowd management activities are widespread in connection with a mass event. All this can be summarized in Ferenc Less's interpretation as follows: crowd management is "an activity in which authorized organizations analyse and evaluate the risks arising therefrom before, during and after a significant number of individuals gather at the same time and place; supervise and control the conduct of the persons involved, facilitate their lawful activities, take action against those who engage in unlawful conduct in the event of unlawful acts, and restore broken public order, even by coercive means" (Less, 2016). The tasks of the police are very diverse, besides their generally known main task of law enforcement and law enforcement, the provision of organized events is also of particular importance. In addition to carrying out crime prevention and detection activities, the police, as a central state administration body, take measures to maintain public order and security, but also have tasks that are closely related to mass events. All these tasks are, of course, regulated by a thoroughly elaborated legal background (Kőrösi & Gál 2022).

With regard to the police insurance of events attracting large crowds, it can therefore be stated that the concept of crowd management as described above also includes the event insurance activities of the police. After all, Decree No 11/1998 (IV.23.) According to Section 209 of the ORFK Instruction on the Issuance of the Troop Service Regulations of the Police of the Republic of Hungary (hereinafter: Team Service Regulations), the purpose of event insurance is to create the conditions necessary for the lawful and smooth conduct of an event attracting large crowds, and to maintain personal, property and traffic safety at the event and its surroundings.

The command staff of police insurance consists of officers and senior officers who have in-depth personal and local knowledge related to the Hungaroring and Formula 1 in particular, and who have significant experience as former executives. The assigned police personnel perform the tasks of insurance in accordance with Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Service Regulations of the Police, No. 30/2011 (IX.22.) BM decree, in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Troop Service Regulations, in team strength.

The team force takes part in maintaining the order of the event at the request of the organizers. The Troop Service Regulations define it as the obligation of the commander of police insurance to establish prior contact with event organizers and facility operators. You must be informed about the measures planned by the organisers to maintain security and order, agree on the form of

cooperation and communication between the police and the organisers, and take part in a preliminary tour of the premises and facilities.

In general, the following information is most important for preparing for and executing an insurance task:

- place and date of the event;
- duration of the event;
- program of the event;
- the number and composition of participants;
- vehicle selection for those attending the event;
- the route of access to the event by vehicles;
- the possibility of locating vehicles.

The preparation of police insurance for the Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix is also carried out in accordance with these standard criteria. However, upon closer examination of some of its details, it becomes clear that behind them lie a great deal of important facts, data and information, which determine further decisions and measures - essentially the security of the event.

However, from the side of police insurance, the location, the accessibility of the venue, the time and the number of spectators gain a different assessment. The travel of crowds arriving for sports or other major events involving increased risks and the main routes used by them must be controlled in order to maintain order and ensure traffic safety. However, all this alone is not sufficient means at the time of the race on the M0, M3 and M31 motorways, main and secondary roads in the vicinity of the Hungaroring, and in public transport. Intervention and the establishment of a temporary traffic order are needed. The main reason for this is that the majority of participants arrive at the race track by cars and buses, and the traffic load of the metropolitan agglomeration is significant even during normal everyday operation, because it is Budapest centre of the country from the point of view of the labour market. More than 1 million people work in the capital, which represents almost 25% of the country's workforce. The emerging trend shows that the proportion of commuters coming from outside Budapest is constantly increasing. This was 43% in 2016 (Koltai & Varró, 2020). Secondly, the summer holidays begin in the days around the Formula 1 race weekend. Thousands of tourists and guest workers set out. Budapest and the road network and public transport of the Hungaroring environment - including the aforementioned large number of participants travelling to the races - there is a dynamic increase in traffic.

When the usual regulatory instruments are no longer sufficient to keep traffic safe in the temporary traffic regime, special measures are needed. This is traffic management, which is therefore an intervention in abnormal traffic (Major, 2019). The task of the police is actually to introduce vehicle traffic

directed to the Hungaroring, park it, and then bring it back to the roads at the end of the race. The plans of the temporary traffic order are prepared after detailed consultation between those managing external police insurance, representatives of authorities and organizations representing certain transport sectors, road managers, representatives of public transport service providers, organizers of sports events, organizers and representatives of local governments. One of the central elements of the design work is that participants arriving at the Hungaroring are informed about the routes of the approach in time, and that traffic should not be concentrated on one route - the main entrance of the Hungaroring - and that congestion and traffic jams should not occur, and the risks of accidents should be reduced. State road operators ensure this by placing directional and information signs and designating temporary traffic lanes. In order to establish a safe and undisturbed traffic order, the constructive and efficient cooperation of the municipalities of two settlements, Mogyoród and Szilasliget, is necessary. It is essential for them to use all the legal means provided for in support of the work of the police to maintain law and order during the race weekend. Another important aspect of the planning work is that the available services should be available to the residents of the two settlements, even if with certain restrictions, and that transport should be ensured for those living in streets affected by a significant increase in traffic. Therefore, local governments temporarily change traffic patterns on roads managed by them for the duration of the Hungarian Grand Prix, prohibiting stopping and waiting by car on routes leading to car parks. In 1996, the first sports law did not regulate the organization of sporting events, the ⁸ breakthrough came with the new law that came into force in 2000, as the conduct of sporting events⁹ was regulated. The 2004 Act, which is still in force today, was accompanied by a ¹⁰ series of implementing decrees, thus Government Decree 54/2004 (III.31.) on the safety of sporting events was born. The Sports Act mentions that, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Government Decree on the Safety of Sports Events and international conventions related to spectator violence, the Federation participates in the prevention and elimination of spectator violence and in maintaining the safety of sporting events in its sport. For a long time, the concept of a sporting event was not defined in the Sports Act, only the venue of the sporting event, the public place or a specific part of the public space where the sporting event is held and where spectators can stay. The Sports Act currently in force already defines the concept of a sporting event in the course of its interpretative provisions: competitions or matches held by a sports organization or sports

⁸ Act LXIV of 1996 on Sport (in force until 01 January 2001)

⁹ Act CXLV of 2000 on Sport (in force until 13 March 2004)

¹⁰ Act I of 2004 on Sport

federation in or outside a competition system for the purpose of carrying out sporting activities. A sporting event qualifies as a sporting event (Tóth, 2023). The risk of a Formula 1 race is therefore in the size and composition of the crowd, whose members are constantly interacting. The resulting behaviour, its consequences and effects are sometimes unpredictable, which is even more significant in the area of the sports facility - especially on the day of the Sunday race - and the role of police internal insurance becomes more important as a result. Police patrols and patrol teams also play a key role in ensuring internal security. The use of a reinforced patrol group may also be justified by demonstrative control of the priority site, enhanced control, event insurance with surveillance service or other service tasks (Papp, 2020). The internal security of the nearly 73-hectare area of the Hungaroring is carried out by the police using GIS tools and patrol services. The security control of the seats in the stands - more than forty thousand seats in addition to the mobile stands - is supported by a network of cameras of sufficient density. The area outside the stands can be occupied by spectators with standing room tickets, which is more than half the capacity of the facility. The check shall be carried out there, divided into sections, using patrol services. The distances are still large, and as the size of the mass increases, its transparency decreases. Overcoming these obstacles is excellently supported by the segway, already well known from urban transport. Segway provides efficient and safe mobility, responsiveness, transparency in the crowd. Ensuring a large-scale event over such a large area can be effectively supported by the use of drones. The police have the right equipment, but in order to support the Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix, it is justified to develop a flight order and to prepare operators specifically for this task. During the race weekend, air traffic is intense in the airspace of the Hungaroring and on the heliport established there. In order to ensure the safe performance of flights and the safety of sporting events, the aviation authority shall, upon request, designate ad hoc airspace. Ad hoc airspace is airspace established on an ad hoc basis for a specified period of time by means of an administrative procedure. The basic provisions for requesting and using ad hoc airspace are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 4/1998 on the use of Hungarian airspace. (I. 16.) Government decree. Based on the request of the ad hoc airspace applicant, the State Aviation Department of the Ministry of Defence shall designate the ad hoc airspace by an official decision, provided that the conditions for the designation of ad hoc airspace specified by law are met. It is clear from all this that the use of these tools for event insurance and crowd management requires not only internal professional cooperation between the police, but also effective cooperation between the various authorities for general security purposes.

Summation

Formula 1 is arguably the highest, most popular category in motor racing, one of the most popular sports in the world. Year after year, the top class of post-racing is able to offer something new to motorsport fans, which can also be considered an exclusive club. It has significant sporting and economic value, but also carries significant safety risks. The Hungaroring is one of those exceptional race venues that has been part of the World Championship racing programme for several decades without interruption. The popularity of the Hungarian Grand Prix is unbroken, thousands of participants come to the race from all over the world, and the most diverse cultures meet at the track in Mogyoród.

All these characteristics form the basis for the preparation and implementation of event insurance. The organizational framework and practice of preparation were developed on the basis of several years of work experience. The police play a leading role in this task, but it is ineffective without the cooperation of organizers, organizers, municipalities, various authorities, service providers and road managers. The legal tools, human resources and law enforcement equipment at its disposal provide an adequate basis for effective work, but it is also obvious that the changing environment and needs require the application of all innovative tools and methods - legal, technical, technological and law enforcement - in order to ensure the highest level of security.

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Online links in this article

URL1: The Hungarian Grand Prix was the most watched race of 2020!
<https://hungaroring.hu/site/hu/hirek/a-magyar-nagydi-j-volt-2020-legnezettebb-futama>

Applicable legislation

XXXIV of 1994 on the Police,
Act LXXXI of 1996 on Corporation Tax and Dividend Tax
Act LXIV of 1996 on Sport (in force until 01 January 2001)
Act CXLV of 2000 on Sport (in force until 13 March 2004)
Government Decree No. 175/2003 (X.28.) on devices particularly dangerous to public security
30/2011 of 22 December 2011 BM Decree on the Service Regulations of the Police
11/1998 of 23 December 1998 ORFK Instruction on the Issuance of the Troop Service Regulations of the Police of the Republic of Hungary