



# Security Report

2016 UEFA Euro Cup  
France

MS | RISK

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## Background

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### Country Description – France

France, officially known as the French Republic, is a unitary sovereign state including territory in Western Europe and several overseas regions and territories. France is a unitary semi-presidential republic. The capital city is Paris, which is also the country's largest city and main cultural and commercial centre.

The European part of France, which is known as metropolitan France, extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean. Overseas, French territories include: French Guiana – northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Brazil and Suriname; Guadeloupe – Caribbean, islands that are located between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Puerto Rico; Martinique – Caribbean, island located between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago; Mayotte – Southern Indian Ocean, island in the Mozambique Channel, about halfway between northern Madagascar and northern Mozambique; Reunion – Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar.

- **Population:** 62,814,233 (Metropolitan France); Total for France and five overseas regions is 66,553,766.
- **Capital:** Paris
- **Area:** Total – 643,801 sq km; 551,500 sq km (metropolitan France)
- **Border Countries:**
- **Major Languages:** In metropolitan France, French is the official language (100%); rapidly declining regional dialects and languages (Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish); In overseas departments, French, Creole patois, Mahorian (a Swahili dialect).
- **Ethnic Groups:** Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, Basque minorities; In overseas departments, black, white, mulatto, East Indian, Chinese, Amerindian.

- **Major Religions:** Christian (overwhelmingly Roman Catholic 63 – 66%); Muslim (7 – 9 %); Jewish (0.5 – 0.75%); Buddhist (0.5 – 0.75%); other (0.5 – 1.0 %); none (23 – 28 %).

## Administrative Divisions of France

France is divided into eighteen administrative regions. Thirteen regions are located in metropolitan France, including the territorial collective of Corsica, and five are located overseas. The regions are further subdivided into 101 departments, which are listed mainly alphabetically. The 101 departments are subdivided into 335 arrondissements, which are, in turn, subdivided into 2,054 cantons. These cantons are then divided into 36,658 communes, which are municipalities with an elected municipal council. Three communes – Paris, Lyon and Marseille – are subdivided into 45 municipal arrondissements.

### *Thirteen Regions of Metropolitan France (January 2016)*

- Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine
- Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes
- Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes
- Bretagne
- Bourgogne Franche-Comté
- Central Val de Loire
- Corse
- Languedoc-Roussillon Midi-Pyrénées
- Normandie
- Nord-Pas-de-Calais Picardie
- Île-de-France
- Pays de la Loire
- Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur

In addition to the eighteen regions and 101 departments, the French Republic has five overseas collectives: French Polynesia, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon and Wallis and Futuna; one *sui generis*: New Caledonia; one overseas territory: French Southern and Antarctic Lands; and one island possession in the Pacific Ocean: Clipperton Island. While the overseas collectives and territories form a part of the French Republic, they are not a part of the European Union (EU) or its fiscal area, with the exception of St. Barthélemy, which seceded from Guadeloupe in 2007.

## Security Summary – France

### No travel restrictions



While there are currently no travel restrictions for France, a national state of emergency remains in place. This is due to the November 2015 terror attacks in Paris. MS Risk advises all travellers to exercise a high degree of caution throughout the country.

#### *Terrorism*

Risk Rating: High Risk

There is currently a high threat from terrorism across France. High profile terrorist attacks have occurred in Paris in 2015 and other smaller attacks have taken place across the country. On 7 January 2015, terrorists attacked the 'Charlie Hebdo' offices in Paris. On 9 January 2015, there were further attacks at a Jewish supermarket in Port de Vincennes, Paris and a police officer was shot dead in Montrouge. On 21 August 2015, there was a terrorist attack on the Amsterdam to Paris high speed Thalys train service. On 13 November 2015, terrorist attacks killed 130 and injured hundreds more at multiple sites across Paris. In the wake of that attack, France has been under a national state of emergency.

Due to ongoing threats to France by Islamist terrorist groups, and recent French military intervention against the so-called Islamic State (IS) group, the French government has warned the public to remain extra vigilant and has reinforced its own domestic and overseas security measures.

The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) has also warned football fans travelling to France to be on their guard against terrorists at all times. In updated advice, the FCO highlights stadiums, fan zones venues broadcasting games and transports hubs as potential targets for attacks.

MS Risk advises all travellers to the country to remain vigilant in public places and to follow the advise of local French authorities. Attacks could be indiscriminate.

#### *Civil Unrest*

Risk Rating: High Risk

Protests in France occur routinely, particularly in Paris and other major cities. These protests range in cause from work conditions/wages to the environment. While protests are generally non-violent, there have been incidents of property damage and minor injuries. Large demonstrations generally result in traffic congestion and may cause serious transportation disruptions. MS Risk advises all travellers to avoid demonstrations, as even peaceful demonstrations may turn violent with little notice.

In recent weeks, protests have occurred across France in regards to labour law changes. A hardline French union has announced that it is planning to disrupt public transport and emergency services around the upcoming Euro Cup football matches. In late May, the union indicated that the sectors that will be affected during the football tournament will include heavy goods traffic, public transportation, ambulances and bin collectors. Unions have also called for a day of industrial action on 10 June if President Francois Hollande does not return to the negotiation table. The ongoing strikes have also affected petrol stations across the country. Officials have reported that as many as 12,000 petrol stations across France were either reported closed or running low on fuel.

#### *Crime*

Risk Rating: Medium Risk

France is generally a safe destination for tourists, students, business travellers and others, however MS Risk advises all travellers to the country to take sensible precautions against street and car crime. We advise all travellers to not keep passports, credit cards and other valuables in the same place.

Throughout France, tourists are frequently pick-pocketed, robbed or are the victims of a variety of scams. Pickpockets however are by far the most significant problem, with wallets, passports, smart phones and small electronic devices particularly targeted. Pickpockets can work in gangs in which one will distract the victim while the other one goes into his or her bag. MS Risk advises that visitors keep belongings close at all times, particularly in restaurants and bars. We further advise that vigilance around tourist attractions and cash points.

#### *Environmental Hazards*

Flooding is currently affecting road and rail travel, particularly in the Île-de-France area, which includes Paris. The A10 motorway has been closed to all traffic in certain areas. Some areas have been, or will be temporarily evacuated. MS Risk advises visitors in affected areas to follow the instructions of the local authorities.

## Emergency Services

- Any Emergency Response Number: Dial 112
- Medical Emergency: Dial 15
- Police: Dial 17
- Fire Brigade: Dial 18

## Travel Tips

1. *Be Prepared:* Check [www.msrisk.com](http://www.msrisk.com) for regular updates throughout the games.
2. *Accommodation:* Make sure to book somewhere to stay before you arrive in France. Hundreds of thousands of fans are expected to travel to the country and the demand for accommodation will be high.
3. *Game Tickets:* Purchase your tickets from a credible source. Selling tickets outside the stadiums is illegal in France.
4. *European Health Insurance Card (EHIC):* Make sure that you have an EHIC and that it is not expired.
5. *Insurance:* Take out appropriate travel insurance and ensure that it covers you for all the activities that you plan on doing.
6. *Passport:* Make sure that your passport is always in a safe place when travelling.
7. *Driving:* Ensure that you've looked over the rules for driving in France.
8. *Timing:* There are likely to be long queues to access public transport, stadiums and Fanzones, so make sure to arrive early. Follow the advice and instructions of local authorities.

## 2016 UEFA Euro Cup – Hosting Cities

The 2016 UEFA European Championship is scheduled to be held in France from 10 June to 10 July 2016. The matches will be played in ten stadia across ten cities: Bordeaux, Lens, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Nice, Paris, Saint-Étienne and Toulouse.

On 1 March 2016, reports emerged that the European football's governing body UEFA is drawing up anti-terror contingency plans for the event in France, adding that Euro 2016 matches could be played behind closed doors in the event of a terror alert at this summer's finals. Sources have disclosed that moving matches to different venues is another option that is being considered. The move follows the November 2015 Paris attacks, which included attempts to detonate explosives at the Stade de France during a friendly match between France and Germany. The Stade de France will host the opening game of the tournament between France and Romania on 10 June, as well as the final and other matches.





## Security Summary – Bordeaux



### City Description

Bordeaux is a port city located on the Garonne River in the Gironde department of southwestern France. The municipality (commune) of Bordeaux is ranked the fifth largest in France. Bordeaux is the capital of the Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes region, as well as the prefecture of the Gironde department.

### Security

Bordeaux is considered to be a fairly safe city with low crime levels. MS Risk advises all travellers to Bordeaux during the Euro Cup to be wary of pickpockets and other crime aimed at tourists, particularly near public transportation, stadiums, and bars and pubs where the games will be shown. Stolen purses, ID cards and passports left in cars are common, particularly around renowned landmarks.

### Transportation

#### *International Airport*

Bordeaux is served by an international airport, Aéroport de Bordeaux Mérignac, which is located 8 kilometres (5 miles) from the city centre in the suburban city of Mérignac.

### *Roads*

Bordeaux is an important road and motorway junction. The city is connected to Paris by the A10 motorway, with Lyon by the A89, Toulouse by the A62 and with Spain by the A63. Around Bordeaux, there is a 45 kilometre (28 mile) ring road, known as the “Rocade” that encircles the city.

### *Railways*

The main railway station, Gare de Bordeaux Saint-Jean, is located near the centre of the city. It is a major hub for regional trains (TER) to Arcachon, Limoges, Agen Périgieux, Pau, Le Médoc, Angoulême and Bayonne. It is served by the French national (SNCF) railway’s high-speed train, the TGV, which links Paris in three hours. There are also connections to other major European cities, including Lille, Brussels, Amsterdam, Cologne, Geneva and London. The TGV also serves Toulouse and Irun from Bordeaux. There are regular train services to Nantes, Nice, Marseille and Lyon.

### *Public Transportation*

Bordeaux has an important public transport system known as Tram et Bus de la CUB (TBC). The network consists of:

- 3 tram lines (A, B and C)
- 75 bus routes, all connected to the tramway network (from 1 to 96)
- 13 night bus routes (from 1 to 16)
- An electric bus shuttle in the city centre
- A boat shuttle on the Garonne river

## Security Summary - Lens

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### City Description

Lens is a commune located in the Pas-de-Calais department in northern France. It is one of France's large *Picardie* cities, along with Lille, Valenciennes, Amiens, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Arras and Douai.

### Security

MS Risk advises all travellers to Lens during the Euro Cup to be wary of pickpockets and other crime aimed at tourists, particularly near public transportation, stadiums, and bars and pubs where the games will be shown. Stolen purses, ID cards and passports left in cars are common, particularly around renowned landmarks.

### Transportation

#### *High Speed Rail*

Lens is connected to the TGV network, with high-speed trains to Paris.

## Security Summary - Lille

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### City Description

The city of Lille is located in the north of France and is the principal city of the Lille Métropole. Lille is situated in French Flanders, on the Deûle River, near France's border with Belgium. It is the capital of the Hauts-de-France region (officially still Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie) and the prefecture of the Nord department.

### Security

MS Risk advises all travellers to Lille during the Euro Cup to be wary of pickpockets and other crime aimed at tourists, particularly near public transportation, stadiums, and bars and pubs where the games will be shown. Stolen purses, ID cards and passports left in cars are common, particularly around renowned landmarks.

### Transportation

#### *International Airport*

Lille Lesquin International Airport is located 11 kilometres (6 miles) from the city centre. The airport mostly connects other French and European cities, some with low cost companies, as well as Mediterranean destinations.

### *Railways*

Lille is an important crossroads in the European high-speed rail network. There are two railway stations, which stand next door to one another: Lille Europe station (*Gare de Lille-Europe*), which primarily serves high-speed trains and international services (Eurostar); and Lille-Flandres station (*Gare de Lille-Flandres*), which primarily serves lower speed regional trains as well as regional Belgian trains.

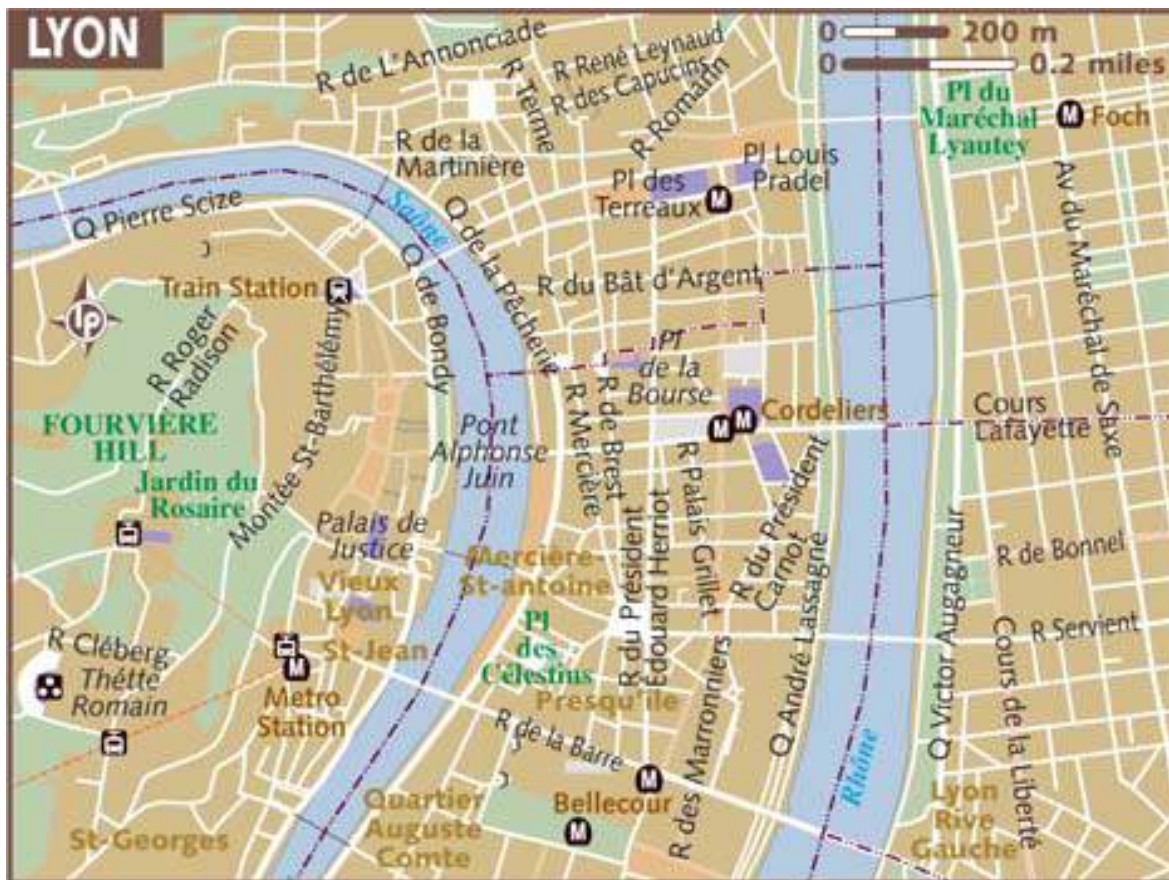
The city lies on the Eurostar line to London, which is a 1:20 hour journey. The French TGV network also puts the city 1 hour from Paris and 38 minutes from Brussels and connects it to other major cities in France, including Marseille, Lyon and Toulouse.

### *Highways*

There are five *autoroutes* that pass by Lille:

- *Autoroute A27*: Lille – Tournai- Brussels/Liège – Germany
- *Autoroute A23*: Lille – Valenciennes
- *Autoroute A1*: Lille – Arras – Paris/Reims – Lyon/Orléans / Le Havre
- *Autoroute A25*: Lille – Dunkirk – Calais – England/North Belgium
- *Autoroute A22*: Lille – Antwerp – Netherlands

## Security Summary – Lyon



### City Description

Lyon is a city located in east-central France, in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region. It is situated between Paris and Marseille. The municipality of Lyon has population of 500,715 (2013) and is France's third-largest city, after Paris and Marseille. Lyon is the seat of the metropolis of Lyon and is the capital of both the department of Rhône and the region of Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes.

### Security

While levels of violent crime in Lyon are low, the city does have a fair amount of petty crime and vandalism. Late-night weekend rowdiness is common, particularly in the centre of the city and in areas with nightclubs. The number of stolen passports and personal items in the main district remains relatively low and attacks are rare. Police response to infrequent armed robberies and violence is generally immediate. The city's public transportation system is safe.

MS Risk advises all travellers to Lyon during the Euro Cup to be wary of pickpockets and other crime aimed at tourists, particularly near public transportation, stadiums, and bars and pubs where the games will be shown. Stolen purses, ID cards and passports left in cars are common, particularly around renowned landmarks.

## Transportation

### *International Airport*

Lyon-Saint Exupéry Airport is located east of Lyon and serves as a base for both domestic and international flights.

The Rhôneexpress tramway links the TGV railway station of Lyon Part-Dieu with the Gare de Lyon Saint-Exupéry in less than 30 minutes. Elit Voyages has also started a coach shuttle service to Place Bellecour. Coach links connect the airport with the centre of Lyon and with other towns in the area, including Grenoble and Chambéry.

### *Railways*

There are two major railway stations in Lyon: Lyon Part-Dieu, which was built in order to accommodate the TGV and which is the principal railway station for extra-regional trains; and Lyon Perrache, which is an older station that now primarily serves regional rail services. Lyon is connected to the north (Lille, Paris, Brussels and Rennes) and the south (Marseille, Montpellier) by the TGV. There is also a direct TGV connection from Frankfurt via Strasbourg and Lyon to Marseille.

Smaller railway stations include Gorge-de-Loup, Vaise, Vénissieux, Saint-Paul and Jean Macé.

### *Highways*

Lyon is located at the heart of a dense road network and is located at the meeting point of several highways: A6 (to Paris); A7 (to Marseille); A42 (to Geneva); and A43 (to Grenoble). The city is also bypassed by the A46. A double motorway tunnel passes under Fourvière, connecting the A6 and the A7 autoroutes, both forming the “Autoroute du Soleil.”

### *Public Transportation*

The TCL (*Transports en Commun Lyonnais*) is Lyon’s all-four public transit system and consists of metro, tramways and buses. It serves 62 communes of the Lyon agglomeration.

The Metro network has 4 lines (A, B, C and D) that serve 42 stations.

There are five Lyon Tram lines (T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5):

1. *T1*: Runs from *Debourg* in the south to *IUT-Feyssine* in the north
2. *T2*: Runs from *Perrache* railway station in the southwest to *Saint-Priest* in the southeast
3. *T3*: Runs from *Part-Dieu* to *Meyzieu*
4. *T4*: Runs from *Hôpital Feyzin Venissieux* to *Gaston Berger*
5. *T5*: Runs from *Garange Blanche* in the southeast to *Eurexpo* in the South-East

The Lyon bus network consists of the Lyon trolleybus system, motorbuses and coaches for areas located outside the centre.

## Security Summary - Marseille

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### City Description

Marseille is located on France's southern coast and is the second largest city in the country, after Paris. It is the capital of its department of Bouches-du-Rhône and region of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur.

### Security

MS Risk advises all travellers to Marseille during the Euro Cup to be wary of pickpockets and other crime aimed at tourists, particularly near public transportation, stadiums, and bars and pubs where the games will be shown. Stolen purses, ID cards and passports left in cars are common, particularly around renowned landmarks.

### Transportation

#### *International Airport*

Marseille is served by an international airport, Marseille Provence Airport, which is located in Marignane, 27 kilometres (17 miles) northwest of Marseille.



### *Motorways*

An extensive network of motorways connects Marseille to the north and west (A7); Aix-en-Provence in the north (A51); Toulon (A50) and the French Riviera (A8) to the east.

### *Public Transportation*

Marseille is connected by the Marseille Métro train system, which is operated by the *Régie des transports de Marseille* (RTM).

The metro consists of two lines:

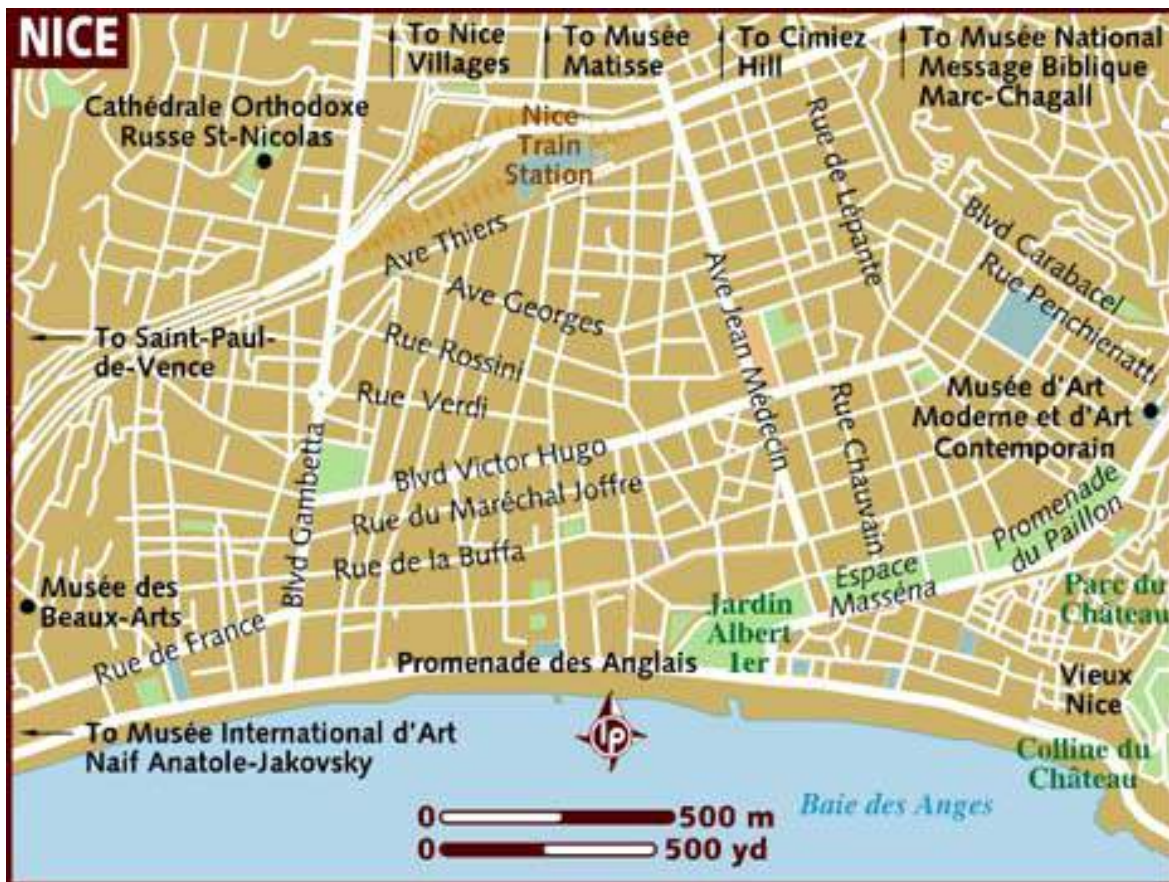
- Line 1 (blue): Runs between Castellane and La Rose
- Line 2 (Red): Runs between Sainte-Marguerite-Dromel and Bougainville

An extensive bus network serves the city and suburbs of Marseille, with 104 lines and 633 buses.

### *Railway*

Gare de Marseille Saint-Charles is the city's main railway station and it operates direct regional services to Aix-en-Provence, Briançon, Toulon, Avignon, Nice, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nantes, etc. Gare Saint-Charles is also one of the main terminal stations for the TGV in the south of France, making Marseille reachable in three hours from Paris. There are also direct TGV lines to Lille, Brussels, Nantes, Genève and Strasbourg as well as Eurostar services to London.

## Security Summary – Nice



### City Description

Nice, which is the capital of the Alpes Maritimes department, is the fifth most populous city in France, after Paris, Marseille, Lyon and Toulouse. It is located in the Côte d'Azur area on the south-east coast of France on the Mediterranean and is the second largest French city on the Mediterranean coast and the second-largest city in the Provence-Alpes- Côte d'Azur region after Marseille. Nice is located about 13 kilometres (8 miles) from the principality of Monaco.

### Security

MS Risk advises all travellers to Nice during the Euro Cup to be wary of pickpockets and other crime aimed at tourists, particularly near public transportation, stadiums, and bars and pubs where the games will be shown. Stolen purses, ID cards and passports left in cars are common, particularly around renowned landmarks.

### Transportation

#### *International Airport*

Nice is served by the Cote d'Azur airport, which is located 6 kilometres (3 miles) southwest of Nice on the Promenade des Anglais, near l'Arénas. The airport has two terminals. Due to the airport's proximity to the Principality of Monaco, it also serves as the city-state's airport, with

helicopter service linking the principality and airport.

Buses go between the airport and the Gare de Nice-Ville railway station (route 99) and Nice-Riquier railway station (route 98.) The Nice-Saint-Augustin train station is located near the airport (15 minutes by foot).

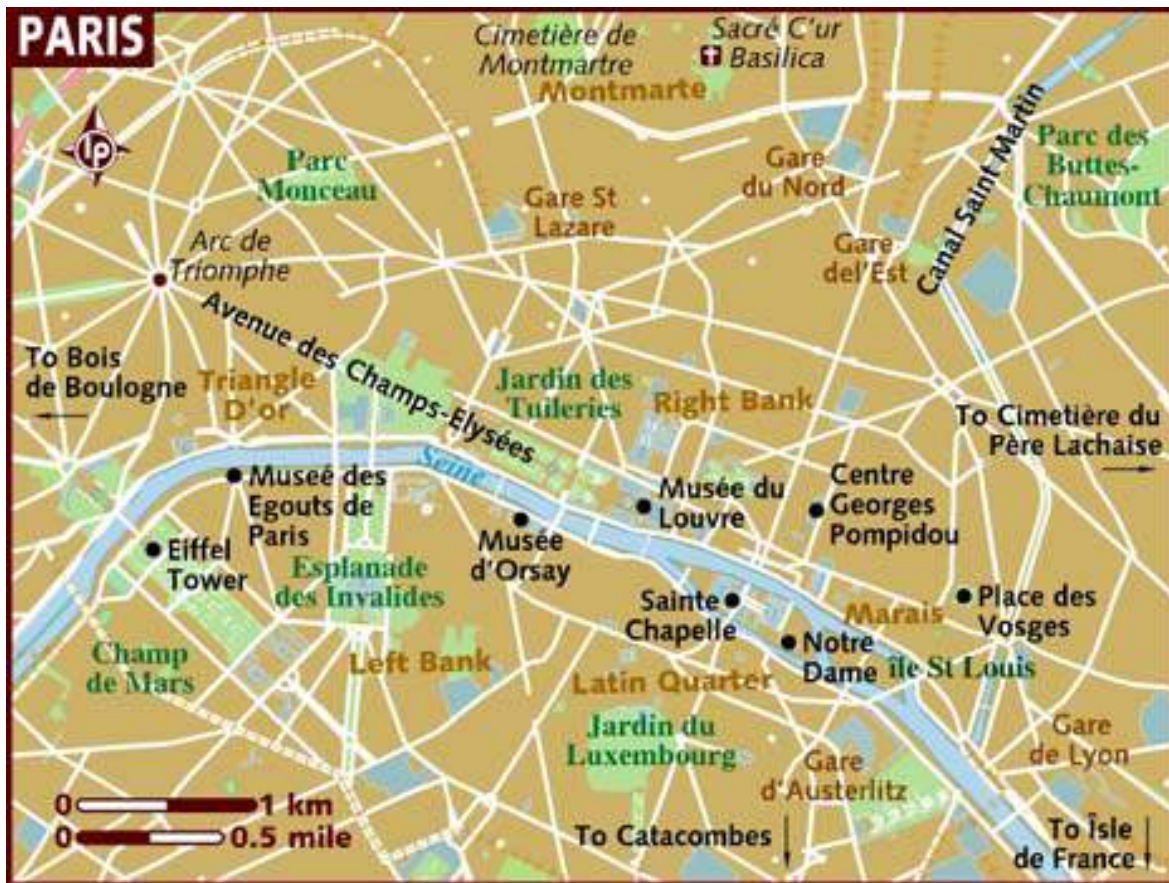
#### *Motorways*

The A8 autoroute and the Route nationale 7 pass through the Nice agglomeration, linking Marseille with Italy.

#### *Railway*

The main railway station in Nice is Nice-Ville. It is served both by high-speed TGV trains, connecting Paris and Nice in less than 6 hours, and by local commuter TER services. Marseille can be reached in 2.5 hours. Nice also has international connections to Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Russia.

## Security Summary – Paris



### City Description

Paris is the capital of France and is the most populous city in the country. The city is situated on the river Seine in the north of the country and it is located in the centre of the Île-de-France

### Security

Paris is generally a safe destination for tourists, students, business travellers and others. Violent crime in the city is relatively uncommon, however street crime is a concern, particularly in areas that are frequented by tourists.

While tourists in Paris are frequently robbed or victimised in a variety of scams, pickpockets are by far the most significant problem. Wallets, passports, smart phones and small electronic devices are particularly targeted. Pickpockets can work in gangs in which one will distract the victim while the other one goes into his or her bag. In Paris, thieves and pickpockets are known to operate on the Paris underground, RER lines and at mainline stations, such as the Gare du Nord. In addition, passengers on the Metro line 1, which traverses the city centre from east to west and serves many major tourist sites, are often targeted. Thieves often time their pickpocket attempts to coincide with the closing of the automatic doors on the Metro, leaving the victim on the departing train. MS Risk advises

visitors to keep their belongings close to at all times, particularly in restaurants and bars. We further advise that you not be distracted around tourist attractions and cash points.

Other types of crimes involve residential break-ins, bicycle theft and other forms of theft with minimal violence. Criminals routinely operate at tourist sites, including museums, monuments and parks, and the public transportation system. Robberies involving physical assault do occur in Paris. There have been several victims of serious assault on the RER line B, which serves Paris Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports and Paris Gare du Nord Eurostar terminus. There have also been serious assaults that have been reported on the RER line D, which serves the Stade de France.

## Transportation

### *International Airport*

Paris is a major international air transport hub and is served by three commercial international airports:

#### Paris-Charles de Gaulle

This is the largest international airport in France. The airport is located within portions of several communes, 25 kilometres (16 miles) to the northeast of Paris.

There are a number of transportations to get to the airport.

- *CDGVAL* – This is a free automatic shuttle rail service that links the three airport terminals, RER and TGV stations and main car parks within 8 minutes.
- *RER* – The airport is connected to Paris by the RER B suburban route.
- *TGV* – Terminal 2 includes a TGV station on the LGV Interconnexion Est high-speed line. There are direct TGV services to several French stations for Charles de Gaulle, including Lille, Strasbourg, Dijon, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nantes, Poitiers, Rennes and Toulon. There are also services to Brussels in Belgium.
- *Buses and Coaches* – EasyBus offers a direct, non-stop service to Paris centre, stopping at Le Palais Royal/Louvre area. Roissybus departs from terminals 1 and 2 and goes non-stop to Paris, terminating behind the Palais Garnier. Air France operates “Les Cars Air France” to several destinations: line 2 to Place de l’Etoile and Port Maillot; line 3 to Paris Orly and line 4 to Gare Montparnasse and Gare de Lyon. There is also a bus and coach station in Roissy-pôle, which is located next to the RER B station. By car, Charles de Gaulle Airport is directly connected to Autoroute A1, which connects Paris and Lille.

#### Paris-Orly

Paris Orly Airport is an international airport located partially in Orly and partially in Villeneuve-le Roi, 13 kilometres (8 miles) south of Paris.

There are a number of transportations to get to the airport.

- *Train* – Orly airport is connected to the RER B train line at Antony train station by the Orlyval automatic shuttle. Tramway T7 connects the south terminal to Villejuif – Louis Aragon on Paris Metro Line 7. A shuttle connects Orly Airport to the RER C train at Pont de Rungis - Aeroport d’Orly
- *Buses and Coaches* – The airport is connected to Paris by the RATP buses and the Air France coaches

- *Car* – Orly Airport is connected to the A106 autoroute

### Beauvais-Tillé

Beauvais-Tillé Airport is located near the city of Beauvais in the commune of Tillé in France. It is located 85 kilometres (53 miles) north-northwest of Paris.

There are a number of transportations to get to the airport.

- *Road* – The airport is serviced by a shuttle to the city centre and railway station
- *Rail* – The Beauvais train station is located almost 4 kilometres (2.5 miles) away, with connections to Paris Gare du Nord

### *Motorways*

Paris is the most important hub of France's motorway network and is surrounded by three orbital freeways: the Périphérique, which follows the approximate path of 19<sup>th</sup>-century fortifications around Paris; the A86 motorway in the inner suburbs, and the Francilienne motorway in the outer suburbs. Paris also has an extensive road network with over 2,000 kilometres (1,243 miles) of highways and motorways.

### *Railway*

Paris is a central hub of the national rail network and has six major railway stations (Gare du Nord, Gare de l'Est, Gare de Lyon, Gare d'Austerlitz, Gare Montparnasse, Gare Saint-Lazare) and a minor one (Gare de Bercy), which are connected to three networks: The TGV serving four high-speed rail lines, the normal speed Corail trains and the suburban rails (Transilien).

Train Stations in Paris:

- *Gare d'Austerlitz*
  - Trains to central France, Toulouse and the Pyrenees
  - Stop of RER C
  - Lunéa night Trains
- *Gare de Bercy*
  - Trains auto-couchettes (TAC)
  - Trains to Italy (Artesia)
  - TER Burgundy
- *Gare de l'Est*
  - Trains to eastern France and Germany
  - Trains to eastern suburbs
  - Served by the Magenta of RER E
- *Gare de Lyon*
  - Trains to southeastern France and Languedoc-Roussillon
  - TGV Sud-Est, Rhône-Alpes and Méditerranée, to Spain, Switzerland (TGV Lyria) and Italy (Thello)
  - Trains to southeastern suburbs
  - Stop of RER A and D
- *Gare Montparnasse*
  - Trains to western and southwestern France
  - TGV Ouest and LGV Atlantique
  - Trains to western suburbs

- *Gare du Nord*
  - Trains to northern France
  - LGV Nord to Lille
  - Thalys to Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany
  - Eurostar to London
  - Trains to northern suburbs
  - Stop on RER B and D and served by the Magenta of RER E
- *Gare Sain-Lazare*
  - Trains to Normandy
  - Trains to west and southwestern suburbs
  - Served by Huassman – Saint-Lazare of RER E

### *Public Transportation*

The Paris Métro subway network has become the city's most widely used local transport, with 16 lines, 303 stations (385 stops) and 220 kilometres (136.7 miles) of rails.

Superimposed on this is a 'regional express network,' known as the RER, whose five lines (A, B, C, D and E) connect Paris to more distant parts of the urban area. The RER has 257 stops and 587 kilometres (365 miles) of rails.

The region of Paris is also served by a light rail network of nine lines. The tramway:

- *Line T1*: Runs from Asnières-Gennevilliers to Noisy-le-Sec
- *Line T2*: Runs from Pont de Bezons to Porte de Versailles
- *Line T3a*: Runs from Pont du Garigliano to Porte de Vincennes
- *Line T3b*: Runs from Porte de Vincennes to Porte de la Chapelle
- *Line T5*: Runs from Saint-Denis to Garges-Sarcelles
- *Line T6*: Runs from Châtillon to Velizy
- *Line T7*: Runs from Villejuif to Athis-Mons
- *Line T8*: Runs from Saint-Denis to Épinay-sur-Seine and Villetaneuse

## Security Summary – Saint-Étienne

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### City Description

Saint-Étienne is a city located in eastern-central France and is the capital of the Loire department. It is located in the Massif Central, 50 kilometres (31 miles) southwest of Lyon in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region.

### Security

MS Risk advises all travellers to Saint-Étienne during the Euro Cup to be wary of pickpockets and other crime aimed at tourists, particularly near public transportation, stadiums, and bars and pubs where the games will be shown. Stolen purses, ID cards and passports left in cars are common, particularly around renowned landmarks.

### Transportation

#### *International Airport*

Saint-Étienne-Bouthéon Airport is an international airport that serves the city of Saint-Étienne. It is located in Andrézieux-Bouthéon, 12 kilometres north-northwest of Saint-Étienne, within the department of Loire in the Rhône-Alpes region.

#### *Railway*

The main railway station is Gare de Saint-Étienne-Chateaucieux, which offers high-speed services to Paris and Lyon as well as several regional lines.



## Security Summary – Toulouse



### City Description

Toulouse is the capital city of the southwestern department of Haute-Garonne, as well as the Midi-Pyrénées region. The Toulouse metropolitan area is the fourth-largest in France, after Paris, Lyon and Marseille.

### Security

MS Risk advises all travellers to Toulouse during the Euro Cup to be wary of pickpockets and other crime aimed at tourists, particularly near public transportation, stadiums, and bars and pubs where the games will be shown. Stolen purses, ID cards and passports left in cars are common, particularly around renowned landmarks.

### Transportation

#### Airports

Toulouse has two airports:

- *Toulouse Blagnac*: This is the principal local airport, which is located 6.7 kilometres (4.1 miles) west-northwest of Toulouse and partially in Blagnac, both communes of

the Haute-Garonne department in the Midi-Pyrénées

- *Toulouse-Lasbordes Airport:* This is a small non-commercial airport in the commune of Blama, situated 4 kilometres (2 miles) east of the city centre of Toulouse

#### *Public Transportation*

In addition to an extensive bus system, the Toulouse Metro is a system that is made up of driverless (automatic) rubber-tired trains. It is known as VAL.

- *Line A:* Runs for 12.5 kilometres (7.8 miles) from Balma-Gramont in the north-east to Basso Cambo in the south west
- *Line B:* Serves 20 stations north to south and intersects Line A at Jaurès
- *Line C:* This line has existed since Line A was completed. Line C is not VAL but an urban railway line that is operated by SNCF. It connects to Line A at Arènes
- *Line D:* Similarly to Line C, Line D runs south from Toulouse Matabiau to Muret.

#### *Railway*

The main railway station in Toulouse is the Toulouse-Matabiau, which offers both regional and national services.

## About MS Risk

MS Risk is a privately owned company domiciled in the Isle of Man. It is underwritten by a syndicate of Lloyd's of London for special risks case management in all jurisdictions. It also acts as retained advisers to syndicates in the Lloyd's of London specialty risk insurance markets: kidnap for ransom, extortion, hijack, illegal detention, malicious product tamper and in extremis evacuation.

MS Risk is always mindful and compliant to legislation and guidelines on the use of private security services including, but not limited to the US FCPA (1977), UK Bribery Act (2010), Canadian Bill C-48 (2007), ASX 8 Corporate Governance Principles, and the World Bank/IFC Voluntary Principles on Human Rights and Security. MS Risk is a signatory of the Swiss government's International Code of Conduct. It is transparent and compliant to market expectations on legal and ethical conduct in the performance of services.

MS Risk has a dedicated team of researchers, a 24/7 hotline service and a pool of trained and experienced consultants to support client needs in the field. MS Risk supports clients in a variety of business sectors with the following services:

- Security Consulting
  - Risk assessments and intelligence reporting
  - Planning and management
  - Due diligence and investigations.
- Project Management
  - Interim security
  - Training
  - Special assignments
- Crisis Management
  - Crisis response
  - Business continuity management
  - Hostile operations support to commercial interests
- Virtual Security Director service for clients lacking a full time security executive.

References are always available. More information is found at [www.msrisk.com](http://www.msrisk.com)

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