

Strasbourg, 15 May 2015

EPAS (2015) 39

**Overview of the key stakeholders in
International and European sports policy in 2014**

May 2015

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1. Foreword

For the sixth time, the Council of Europe's Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) is providing its members and partner organisations with an overview of international co-operation relating to sport policy.

Governmental experts and representatives of sports organisations appreciate the overview and the trend analysis, which allow them to take into account the on-going activities carried out by other organisations and to enhance synergies. The report makes no claims to be comprehensive and it may contain inaccuracies, as it is only a general summary; some information was obtained through on-line research and has not been corroborated by direct or official sources. The collection of information on the sports movement's activities was supported by active participation of the EPAS Consultative Committee member organisations, which provided an update on their recent activities and present priorities.

It is not intended for publication, but for use as a working document within the framework of EPAS, while considering its priorities and upcoming activities.

As an actor involved in intergovernmental co-operation on sports policies, EPAS does not have a neutral point of view. The screening of activities and the analysis is therefore commissioned to an external consultant, who has an external viewpoint and can enrich it with other information not necessarily known by the EPAS stakeholders. After Ms Marina Ducazau (2009), Ms Ioana Hudita (2010), Ms Evelyne Ternes (2011), Mr Jonas Burgheim (2013) and Mr Mathieu Fontenau (2014), we had the pleasure this year to work with Mr Kevin Carpenter, a well-known sports lawyer involved in LawInSport, an international sports law digital media business.

I hope that this report will inspire the work of EPAS and will be a useful reference for its members and partner organisations.

Stanislas Frossard
Executive Secretary of EPAS

2. Introduction

This paper provides an overview of the key stakeholders and organisations that have played an active role in sport policy from 1 January to 31 December 2014. The research undertaken for this has been a combination of answers to a questionnaire sent to EPAS Consultative Committee members and online research.

The organisations researched are grouped into the following areas in Section 4 of this paper:

- a) EPAS Consultative Committee members
- b) Governmental organisations (**GOs**)
 - i. Europe
 - ii. Rest of the world
- c) Non-governmental organisations (**NGOs**) – includes members of the sporting movement who do not fall within category a)

For each of the above organisations only the key policy decisions/trends from 2014 have been included in Section 4, not all activity is listed. These are distilled and analysed in Section 3.

3. Analysis

- 3.1. Sport is one of the preeminent sectors in both global and European society and impacts upon a diverse group of stakeholders including in respect to health, the economy and public confidence. Indeed this is reflected by a recent United Nations General Assembly resolution 'Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace'.
- 3.2. International and European sports policy is without a doubt a broad and complex topic which is characterised by ever increasing co-operation between GOs and NGOs. Historically sport and the sport movement has been left to its own devices and given its own autonomy. However, the issues sport now faces and must address reflect concerns across a number of sports and beyond national and indeed regional borders. Sport does not operate in a vacuum and must respond to ever changing conditions in both society and the economic environment.
- 3.3. This has undoubtedly led to a geographical power shift in global sports policy from the so-called 'West' (North America and Europe) to the Middle East and Asia but this has not been without its own challenges. The West is often quick to condemn customs and practices from those regions due to a lack of understanding and tolerance, although some of the allegations made in 2014, if proven, can never be condemned.
- 3.4. The policies in 2014 from GOs and NGOs, both in Europe and the rest of the world, which are either new or continuing, can be grouped into the following principal strands:

- 3.4.1. Match-fixing
- 3.4.2. Governance reform
- 3.4.3. Participant welfare and equality

3.5. *Match-fixing*

- 3.5.1. Match-fixing has dominated European and international sports policy more than any other area during 2014. It has taken a long time for both GOs and NGOs to fully grasp the seriousness and extent the threat match-fixing and its associated ills pose to sport but also to society more widely.
- 3.5.2. The policy development that made the most headlines around the world was undoubtedly the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions which was adopted in July and then opened for signature in September. The Convention is the culmination of a two-year drafting and negotiating process coordinated and led by EPAS. However it has been stressed that it is not a Europe-only instrument and is open for signature to all countries around the world. The Convention is the first instrument of its kind in the field of match manipulation and betting integrity and attempts to harmonise a number of important areas in the fight against match-fixing including: prevention, co-operation, exchanging information, criminal sanctions, jurisdiction and sanctions.
- 3.5.3. The International Olympic Committee (**IOC**), who have the necessary sporting, social and political influence to drive the agenda in this field, have also been active during 2014, particularly as regards further co-operation with the global police organisation INTERPOL, whereby a memorandum of understanding was signed between the organisations at a Sports Integrity Workshop held in Lausanne.
- 3.5.4. Cross-GO and NGO co-operation in 2014 in match-fixing has also been evident in the continuation of INTERPOL-FIFA ten-year programme which is now moving into its second phase focusing on two separate training programmes: one for Integrity Officers within football associations and another for law enforcement. In 2014, there was also the launch of a joint FIFA, FIFPro and INTERPOL global campaign to fight match manipulation and to raise awareness of the dangers of match manipulation, to provide positive role models for players and to educate them.
- 3.5.5. Also in football, there was a memorandum of understanding signed between UEFA and Europol (the European Union's law enforcement agency) the scope of which includes the mutual provision of expertise and constant consultation in the areas of match-fixing in football and related organised crime, as well as the exchange of information and know-how related to those areas.
- 3.5.6. A number of projects in the field of match-fixing, many funded by the EU, were concluded this year with final reports being published:

- 3.5.6.1. “Protecting the Integrity of Sport Competition. The Last Bet for Modern Sport.”, Sorbonne-ICSS Research Programme on Ethics and Sport Integrity
- 3.5.6.2. “Don’t Fix It” Player’s Questionnaire Report and Analysis, FIFPro
- 3.5.6.3. “Staying on Side”, Transparency International, German Football League and the Association of European Football Leagues

These are very important as there is a paucity of qualitative and quantitative research in this field, particularly when a comparison is made to doping, the other major integrity threat in sport.

3.5.7. Education of all stakeholders in sport about the threat from match-fixing has also featured heavily in 2014 including the "Strengthening the national networks in the fight against match-fixing" seminars organised in the framework of a project lead by the Institute of International and Strategic Relations (**IRIS**), of which the European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation (**ENGSO**) is a partner.

3.5.8. To treat the match-fixing pandemic sport faces, the most appropriate framework appears to come from INTERPOL who have adopted five ‘pillars’:

- 3.5.8.1. Proactivity – strong leadership to create anticipatory policies and strategies.
- 3.5.8.2. Prevention - awareness raising, education, sporting regulations and national laws.
- 3.5.8.3. Partnerships – cross-sector approach at all levels between all stakeholders in sport.
- 3.5.8.4. Co-ordination – stakeholders operating in a co-ordinated and unified manner to prevent resources being wasted and mutual goals being achieved in the fight against match-fixing.
- 3.5.8.5. Information – sharing information for a variety of reasons between all stakeholders.

3.6. Governance reform

“The less people believe in the future the more they want to know about the future. This means for us that they want to know more about the sustainability of Olympic Games and all our actions; that they want to know better about our governance and finances; that they want to know how we are living up to our values and our social responsibility. This modern world demands more transparency, more participation, higher standards of integrity.”

(Speech by IOC President Thomas Bach on the occasion of the Opening Ceremony, 127th IOC Session, Monaco, 7 December 2014)

3.6.1. Governance is the process of decision-making and how those decisions are implemented. In essence it is the system of oversight and the approach used to achieve specific goals. In this regard sport should be treated no different than any other sector and the aforementioned autonomy of sport organisations should not prevent compliance with the good governance principles of transparency, accountability, neutrality, co-operation, prevention and pro-activity. Without

complying with these principles sport organisations cannot gain the trust of stakeholders and will not have the authority to govern.

3.6.2. Poor governance in sport arises as a result of a combination of three factors: personal greed, a breakdown in or inadequate systems of control and a lack of an ethical and moral culture within the organisation. Therefore the policies formulated must counter these weaknesses that arise in the governance of a significant proportion of sports.

3.6.3. Addressing the challenges of governance has become a policy priority for a number of different GOs and NGOs. Having taken a lead on match-fixing, the Council of Europe has now turned its attention to this topic having adopted a resolution “on the issue of corruption in the governance of sport” at the Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport in September.

3.6.4. The other leading organisation to have signalled its intention to take a new approach to governance is the IOC in its Agenda 2020 reforms and strategic roadmap for the future of the Olympic Movement, which were unanimously approved by its members in December. Recommendations 27 to 32 of the Agenda address matters of good governance:

- 3.6.4.1. Comply with the Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Movement
- 3.6.4.2. Support autonomy
- 3.6.4.3. Increase transparency
- 3.6.4.4. Strengthen the IOC Ethics Commission’s independence
- 3.6.4.5. Ensure compliance
- 3.6.4.6. Strengthen ethics

3.6.5. One of the greatest sporting scandals of modern times was the revelation of the US Postal Team/Lance Armstrong’s systematic doping program in cycling. Serious allegations of failures in the governance of the governing body, Union Cycliste Internationale (**UCI**), were made at the time of the revelations. In response, in 2014 the UCI Management Committee approved the regulations under which the Cycling Independent Reform Commission (**CIRC**) would operate. The regulations, effective for a year from 1 February 2014, cover all aspects of the CIRC's work including, “whether and to what extent the UCI and/or UCI officials directly contributed to the development of a culture of doping in cycling”.

3.6.6. Other notable work in the field of governance was ENGSO and its member organisation, the NOC of Albania, hosting a seminar "Strengthening Sport through Good Governance" in Tirana including the launch of a toolkit "your key to good governance", which is an outcome of the Sport 4 Good Governance project by the EOC EU Office.

3.6.7. The Council of Europe resolution in 3.6.3 above specifically mentions, “the requirement of complying international standards in the terms of reference for host

cities and countries bidding for or organising major sports events". The bidding for and awarding of major sporting events continued to dominate particularly the media agenda in 2014 when it came to sport governance.

3.6.8. There was widespread condemnation in November 2014 by various stakeholders in sport, not just football, upon the publication of FIFA's 'Summary of the report of the enquiry into the 2018/2022 FIFA World Cup Bidding Process', to Russia and Qatar respectively, which was established in response to wide ranging allegations of corruption. Only a few hours after the publication, the investigator and author of the full report Mr Michael Garcia came out publicly and disowned the summary saying it contained "numerous materially incomplete and erroneous representations." In addition to allegations of corruption the two upcoming hosts face pressure from international NGOs in relation to the treatment of workers, racism and homophobia.

3.6.9. Human rights in all aspects of sports governance and major sporting events is coming under increased scrutiny by both GOs and NGOs especially with countries such as Azerbaijan and Qatar being part of the new power bases for sport, with not only the World Cup in 2022 but the 2015 European Games, 2020 European Football Championships and Formula 1 Grand Prix either being confirmed or touted as hosts in one or both of the countries, both of whom have poor human rights records.

3.7. Participant welfare and equality

3.7.1. Greater attention is being given to the rights and wellbeing of athletes, be it their physical and mental health, their right to participate and/or protection from discrimination. There is greater recognition, and rightly so, that the lifeblood of sport at all levels is its participants, of whatever age, gender and race, and therefore more must be done to provide opportunities to participate and compete, encourage all people to take part and look after their welfare when they take the decision to do so. The policies to achieve this must acknowledge sport as a holistic pursuit with significant benefits to an individual's health and skills.

3.7.2. Given the holistic nature of sport it is understandable that GOs took a number of steps in relation to welfare and equality:

- 3.7.2.1. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (**UNESCO**) funded 29 new projects to fund the elimination of doping in sport;
- 3.7.2.2. Cartoon Network Latin America joined the United Nations Children Fund (**UNICEF**) initiative 'Vamos Jugar' to promote the right to safe and inclusive sport and play of children in Latin America and the Caribbean; and
- 3.7.2.3. Feasibility Study on possible future mobility measures for sport in the European Union.

3.7.3. As for NGOs, the Pro Safe Sport for Young Athletes (**PSS**) project began in Vienna, involving a number of EPAS Consultative Committee members, with the main aim of

the project to promote physical and moral integrity of young athletes by supporting the implementation of relevant safeguarding activities, procedures and processes.

3.7.4. The 2014 European Gay & Lesbian Sport Federation (**EGLSF**) Conference, Building Bridges 4 “Pride in Sport” in Ljubljana, Slovenia involved discussions with representatives of EU institutions, mainstream sport for all movement, academia and LGBTIQ sport on the remaining challenges on LGBTIQ inclusion in sport:

- 3.7.4.1. Sustainable co-operation between LGBTIQ and mainstream sport
- 3.7.4.2. Youth and education against homophobia in sport
- 3.7.4.3. Innovative campaigning against homophobia in the world of sport

3.7.5. The Fare network, which brings together individuals, informal groups and organisations driven to combat inequality in football and use the sport as a means for social change, was very active during 2014 having extended its observer scheme to monitor discriminatory incidents in European football, published the reports:

- 3.7.5.1. “Ethnic Minorities in Coaching in Elite Level Football” that found only 19 ethnic minority coaches are employed in 552 positions across 92 professional clubs; and
- 3.7.5.2. “Glass Ceiling in European Football” that found that 95.8% of all senior governance positions at elite level clubs, national leagues and UEFA are held by white men.

3.7.6. There was a high profile legal case successfully brought by FIFA, and upheld by the Court of Arbitration for Sport, against one of the most famous sports clubs in the world FC Barcelona, and the Real Federación Española de Fútbol (**RFEF/Spanish FA**), for the international transfers of minors in contravention of the applicable FIFA regulations.

3.7.7. A number of the IOC’s Agenda 2020 recommendations specifically addressed issues of participant welfare and equality:

- 3.7.7.1. Foster gender equality (Recommendation 11)
- 3.7.7.2. Including non-discrimination on sexual orientation in the 6th Fundamental Principle of Olympism (Recommendation 14)
- 3.7.7.3. Philosophy to protect clean athletes (Recommendations 15, 16, 17 and 18)

3.7.8. Other welfare and participation issues that have been addressed by NGOs such as FIFPro, International Sport and Culture Association (**ISCA**), International Sports Federations (**SportAccord**), Sport & Citizenship Think Tank, International Paralympic Committee (**IPC**) in their sport policies include:

- 3.7.8.1. Mental illness;
- 3.7.8.2. Contractual stability;
- 3.7.8.3. Failure to pay players on time;
- 3.7.8.4. Pilot initiatives for youth, ethnic minorities, immigrants, girls and women who experienced social disadvantage;

- 3.7.8.5. Launching a worldwide web-based platform aimed at minimising the risks of inadvertent doping;
- 3.7.8.6. Recommendations to improve the training of the coaching staff taking care of sportspeople with a disability;
- 3.7.8.7. New concussion procedures;
- 3.7.8.8. New Paralympic classification code; and
- 3.7.8.9. Providing education for athletes as an important foundation for success beyond the end of a sports career.

3.7.9. A final notable development as regards participants in 2014 the establishment of UNI World Athletes, a global trade union that brings together over 85,000 athletes across the world's major professional sports, with six objectives that show the breadth of what participant welfare can entail:

- 3.7.9.1. The good governance of world sport
- 3.7.9.2. The development of effective and proportionate measures to protect the integrity of sport from threats such as doping and match manipulation
- 3.7.9.3. Athlete health and safety
- 3.7.9.4. Athlete development and wellbeing, including preparing athletes for life beyond a career which is dangerous, short-term and precarious
- 3.7.9.5. The protection of the intellectual property rights of athletes
- 3.7.9.6. Organising athletes throughout the world, to ensure that athletes are intimately involved in the decision-making of their sports.

3.8. Other key policies

3.8.1. Erasmus+

- 3.8.1.1. Although it does not fall within one of the three key policy trends identified for 2014, the new EU programme for education, training, youth and sport for 2014-2020 Erasmus+ merits a special mention.
- 3.8.1.2. The Erasmus+ programme aims to boost skills and employability, as well as modernising Education, Training, and Youth work. The seven year programme will have a budget of €14.7 billion; a 40% increase compared to current spending levels, reflecting the EU's commitment to investing in these areas.
- 3.8.1.3. Erasmus+ brings together seven existing EU programmes in the fields of Education, Training, and Youth and it will for the first time provide support for Sport.
- 3.8.1.4. In the field of Sport, there will be support for grassroots projects and cross-border challenges such as combating match-fixing, doping, violence and racism.
- 3.8.1.5. In addition all kinds of intolerance and discrimination will be tackled, good governance in sport and dual careers of athletes will be promoted as well as voluntary activities in sport, together with social inclusion, equal opportunities and awareness of the importance of health-enhancing physical activity, through increased participation in, and equal access to sport for all.

4. Initiatives implemented by the key stakeholders in international and European sports policy in 2014

4.1. EPAS Consultative Committee members

4.1.1. European Athlete Student Network (EAS)

- 4.1.1.1. Kick-off meeting of the Pro Safe Sport for Young Athletes (**PSS**) project was held in Vienna with the main aim of the project to promote physical and moral integrity of young athletes by supporting the implementation of relevant safeguarding activities, procedures and processes. [28 and 29 January]
- 4.1.1.2. University of Rome Foro Italico hosted the 11th annual Conference and the General Assembly of the EAS network "Dual Career Ambassadors for an Innovation Society" [11 and 12 September]
 - 4.1.1.2.1. Emphasised the need for the implementation of Dual Career programmes in higher education institutions to help Olympic athletes combining their study and elite sport, which will ensure their future transition to labour market.
 - 4.1.1.2.2. Dual Career is getting an increasing importance at European sport policy and national levels. Stakeholders from education and sport systems are working on the implementation of the European Guidelines launched in September 2012.

4.1.2. European Elite Athletes Association (EU Athletes)

- 4.1.2.1. The PROtect Integrity Project co-financed by the European Commission, the EGBA, The RGA and ESSA helped EU Athletes members to develop the Suggested Reporting Protocol (SRP) for player associations with standard basics principles to be respected when they are dealing with players and potential match fixing cases.
- 4.1.2.2. "Supporting test phase of the ESSDC in European Sport Sector", co-financed by the European Commission, helps EU Athletes, in partnership with UNI Europa, to bring together people who are setting up a new player association in Europe.
- 4.1.2.3. Establishment of UNI World Athletes, a global trade union that brings together over 85,000 athletes across the world's major professional sports, at the inaugural world assembly in Cape Town. [December] UNI World Athletes has dedicated itself to advancing six immediate goals:
 - 4.1.2.3.1. The good governance of world sport;

- 4.1.2.3.2. The development of effective and proportionate measures to protect the integrity of sport from threats such as doping and match manipulation;
- 4.1.2.3.3. Athlete health and safety;
- 4.1.2.3.4. Athlete development and wellbeing, including preparing athletes for life beyond a career which is dangerous, short-term and precarious;
- 4.1.2.3.5. The protection of the intellectual property rights of athletes; and
- 4.1.2.3.6. Organising athletes throughout the world, to ensure that athletes are intimately involved in the decision-making of their sports.

4.1.3. European Fair Play Movement (**EFPM**)

- 4.1.3.1. 20th European Fair Play Congress took place in Riga, Latvia under the patronage of the European Olympic Committees (**EOC**) and the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (**ICSSPE**) [8-11 October]:
 - 4.1.3.1.1. Topic of the Congress was “Fair Play Values – the bridging between sports and culture in Europe without discriminations”.
 - 4.1.3.1.2. This framework topic included four subtopics: Fairness in Environment and sports infrastructure; Fair Treatment of sportsmen with disabilities; Fair communication in sports; and Fairness in the sport labour market.

4.1.4. European Gay & Lesbian Sport Federation (**EGLSF**)

- 4.1.4.1. 2014 EGLSF Conference, Building Bridges 4 “Pride in Sport” in Ljubljana, Slovenia – discussions with representatives of EU institutions, mainstream sport for all movement, academia and LGBTIQ sport on the remaining challenges on LGBTIQ inclusion in sport including [7 March]:
 - 4.1.4.1.1. Sustainable co-operation between LGBTIQ and mainstream sport.
 - 4.1.4.1.2. Youth and education against homophobia in sport.
 - 4.1.4.1.3. Innovative campaigning against homophobia in the world of sport.

4.1.5. European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation (**ENGSO**)

- 4.1.5.1. ENGSO and its member organisation, the NOC of Albania, hosted a seminar "Strengthening Sport through Good Governance" in Tirana which included the launch of a toolkit "Your key to good governance", an outcome of the Sport 4 Good Governance project by the EOC EU Office, which was presented to the public during a training session. [January]
- 4.1.5.2. Further editions of the seminar "Strengthening the national networks in the fight against match-fixing", organised in the framework of a project lead by the Institute of International and Strategic Relations (**IRIS**), of which ENGSO is a partner, took place in Brussels [January], Munich [March] and Helsinki [April]

- 4.1.5.3. ENGSO signed a co-operation agreement with the European University Sports Association (**EUSA**). [April]
- 4.1.5.4. ENGSO EU Seminar, within the framework of the 22nd ENGSO General Assembly in Nice, informed participants about the recent developments at the European level. Topics covered included: Erasmus+ Programme, the European Week of Sport, the EU Council Work Plan 2014-2017, match-fixing, gender equality and childhood obesity. [May]
- 4.1.5.5. IRIS presented the conclusions of its European project "What national networks to fight against match-fixing?" The project was sponsored by the European Commission, co-financed by the European State Lotteries and Toto Association, and conducted in partnership with SportAccord, Sport & Citizenship, the University of Salford and ENGSO. [June]
- 4.1.5.6. 17th ENGSO Forum took place in Stockholm with a focus on physical education and activities in schools. [October]
- 4.1.5.7. "Strengthening Coaching with the Objective to Raise Equality", or simply SCORE, is the title of the new ENGSO project which has now been selected for funding from the Erasmus+ Sport Programme. The SCORE project focuses on increasing the number of employed and volunteer female coaches at all levels of sport as well as enhancing knowledge on gender equality in coach education.

4.1.6. European Olympic Committees (**EOC**)

- 4.1.6.1. EOC set up eight new commissions for the 2014-2017 quadrennial:
 - 4.1.6.1.1. the Olympic Games
 - 4.1.6.1.2. Marketing
 - 4.1.6.1.3. European Youth Olympic Festival
 - 4.1.6.1.4. European Union
 - 4.1.6.1.5. Sport for All
 - 4.1.6.1.6. Olympic Culture and Legacy
 - 4.1.6.1.7. Medical and Anti-Doping
 - 4.1.6.1.8. Gender Equality in Sport
- 4.1.6.2. Inaugural meeting of the European Athletes' Commission in Brussels. [April]
- 4.1.6.3. 35th EOC Seminar in Nicosia – matters discussed included Baku 2015 European Games, good governance and autonomy and a WADA update. [May]

4.1.7. European Physical Education Association (**EUPEA**)

- 4.1.7.1. EUPEA Seminar on "Quality in PE" in cooperation with UNESCO. [April]

4.1.8. Rugby Europe (formerly European Rugby Association) (**FIRA-AER**)

- 4.1.8.1. During the European Under-19 Championships and Under-18 Qualification tournament in Lisbon, all 11 teams attended Anti-Doping and Anti-Corruption training delivered by Rugby Europe and World Rugby (the world governing body). [11 to 14 April]

4.1.9. FARE network

- 4.1.9.1. A seminar of Fare members from Eastern Europe and the Balkans was held in Budapest, Hungary. The meeting came as the focus on football and anti-discrimination in the region has grown with the hosting of the UEFA European Championships in Poland and Ukraine in 2012, and the awarding of the FIFA World Cup to Russia for 2018. Amongst the issues discussed was the re-emergence of the far-right in football, the situation of Roma and other ethnic minorities in the area, sport and intolerance in Russia following the Sochi Winter Olympics and a clampdown by the Russian government on the work of NGOs. [May]
- 4.1.9.2. Fare extended its observer scheme to monitor discriminatory incidents in European football in the 2014-15 football season.
- 4.1.9.3. Fare released a report into incidents of discrimination inside stadiums during the FIFA World Cup Brazil 2014.
- 4.1.9.4. 13 organisations across 12 European countries were funded to run anti-discrimination events during the Football People weeks in October. The projects were funded through Fare Event Grants, with support of UEFA, and activities included: film festivals, theatre performances and launches of educational materials as well as conferences and round tables in countries including Bulgaria, England, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Portugal, Romania Scotland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.
- 4.1.9.5. The report, "Ethnic Minorities in Coaching in Elite Level Football", published by the Fare network in conjunction with the Sports People's Think Tank (**SPTT**), found that only 19 ethnic minority coaches are employed in 552 positions across 92 professional clubs, which is just 3.4% of the roles available.
- 4.1.9.6. The "Glass Ceiling in European Football" report published by Fare, found that 95.8% of all senior governance positions at elite level clubs, national leagues and UEFA are held by white men. Only 0.6% of all Presidents, vice-Presidents and Executive Committee members are from ethnic minorities and 3.7% are women.

4.1.10. International Centre for Sport Security (**ICSS**)

- 4.1.10.1. ICSS and DFL Deutsche FußballLiga announced a partnership in the areas of international cooperation and education across safety and security planning in sport [January]
- 4.1.10.2. ICSS and the Center for International Development (CID) at Harvard University major research collaboration. [March]

- 4.1.10.3. The Sorbonne-ICSS Research Programme on Ethics and Sport Integrity published a final report entitled “Fighting against the Manipulation of Sports Competitions”. [May]
- 4.1.10.4. ICSS delivered the first in a series of match-fixing education and prevention workshops to young players in Tanzania, Africa. [July]
- 4.1.10.5. ‘Securing Sport 2014’ was held in London under the conference theme of ‘Sport under threat: The Game is Ours to Win’. High-level speakers debated a range of topics related to sport integrity and security including: organised crime, mega-event safety and security, match-fixing, governance and transparency, as well as child welfare issues in sport. [October]

4.1.11. International Council of Sports Science and Physical Education (**ICSSPE**)

- 4.1.11.1. ICSSPE hosted the 7th edition of the interactive seminar “Communities and Crisis – Inclusive Development through Sport.” [22 to 28 October]
- 4.1.11.2. Ongoing revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport
- 4.1.11.3. Publication of a handbook “Moving Together: Promoting psychosocial well-being through sport and physical activity” with other stakeholders including the International Red Cross Red Crescent Society, Technical University Munich, Swiss Academy for Development; Light for the World.

4.1.12. International Federation of Professional Footballer Associations (**FIFPro**)

- 4.1.12.1. FIFPro announced the results of an international study revealing the extent of Mental Illness in Professional Football. [April]
- 4.1.12.2. “Don't Fix It” promotional and education project that was supported financially by the European Commission closing conference on match-fixing held in Ljubljana, Slovenia [3 and 4 June]:
 - 4.1.12.2.1. Final report published.
 - 4.1.12.2.2. Good Practice Guide designed to challenge the scourge of match-fixing in football presented.
- 4.1.12.3. Contractual stability, sanctions against clubs that fail to pay players on time, the implementation of a worldwide third-party ownership (TPO) ban, and a resolution unanimously adopted to continue the fight to fundamentally reform football's failing transfer system, were among the most important topics raised during the FIFPro General Assembly in Tokyo, Japan. [November]
- 4.1.12.4. At the General Assembly a joint FIFA, FIFPro and INTERPOL global campaign to fight match manipulation was launched. The three organisations distributed a DVD produced by INTERPOL, providing players with the key tools they need to help fight match-fixing and ensure that they understand and trust that the information submitted via the respective reporting mechanisms will be treated as strictly confidential.

4.1.13. International School Sports Federation (**ISF**)

- 4.1.13.1. Participating in the Pro Safe Sport for Young Athletes (**PSS**) EU funded Erasmus+ project

4.1.14. International Sport and Culture Association (**ISCA**)

- 4.1.14.1. The Move Project came to an end which had seen 15 partners from 13 countries develop pilot initiatives for youth, ethnic minorities, immigrants, girls and women who experienced social disadvantage, a good practice collection featured on the MOVE web platform and a handbook for their peers. [February]
- 4.1.14.2. Published a manifesto on Sport in Europe which focussed on turning European citizens into Moving People and Make the future European dimension of sport ambitious and broad-reaching. [March]
- 4.1.14.3. Active Network project came to an end. For 18 months, the ACTIVE Network's project partners focused on facilitating one of the most valuable partnerships in grassroots sport – the partnership between sport organisations and local authorities. [June]

4.1.15. International Sports Federations (**SportAccord**)

- 4.1.15.1. SportAccord announced the launch of its Global Unified Athletes Research Database (GUARD). This worldwide web-based platform aims at minimising the risks of inadvertent doping by offering all Athletes, regardless of their country or sport, a research tool on whether or not a medication that is legally marketed contains a prohibited substance on the World Anti-Doping Agency List of Prohibited Substances and Method in force. [April]
- 4.1.15.2. SportAccord significantly reinforced its involvement in the work of EPAS by chairing the Consultative Committee. [July]
- 4.1.15.3. The Integrity Unit of SportAccord has been developing solutions to tackle challenges to integrity in sports and a team of masters students at AISTS-Mastering Sport delivered the final findings of their report on the relationship between sports organisations and the betting industry. [September]
- 4.1.15.4. Memorandum of Understanding signed with International Fair Play Committee for promotion of best practices in sports and integrity at all levels [November]

4.1.16. International University Sports Federation (**FISU**)

- 4.1.16.1. The FISU Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the Development Committee, selected 9 projects submitted by their members which will be supported by FISU in 2014. [May]

4.1.17. Peace and Sport

- 4.1.17.1. International Day of Sport for Development and Peace on 6th April was preceded by a web platform to promote initiatives for the day.
- 4.1.17.2. Supported the organisation of the 5th edition of the African Great Lakes Friendship Games in Gihanga, Burundi. [15 to 17 August]

4.1.18. Play the Game

- 4.1.18.1. Published a number of articles on the topics of democracy, transparency and freedom of expression in sport including the trade of minors in football following the case brought successfully by FIFA against FC Barcelona.
- 4.1.18.2. Continues to support Argentine Volleyball Federation (**FAV**)/Mario Goijman in their dispute with the International Volleyball Federation. (**FIVB**)
- 4.1.18.3. International director at Play the Game, Jens Sejer Andersen, was invited to give a speech when European ministers were gathered in Magglingen, Switzerland to discuss corruption in sport and to sign a convention against match-fixing. [September 2014]

4.1.19. Sport & Citizenship Think Tank

- 4.1.19.1. Partner of the European project “What national networks in the EU to fight against match-fixing?” which was concluded in June 2014.
- 4.1.19.2. The Sport and Citizenship’s ongoing Sport and Disabilities Network provides the European and national institutions with concrete recommendations to improve the training of the coaching staff taking care of sportspeople with a disability.
- 4.1.19.3. The Sport and Citizenship’s ongoing Sport and Health European Network provides the European and national institutions with concrete recommendations to improve physical activity.

4.1.20. Union of European Football Associations (**UEFA**)

- 4.1.20.1. UEFA and its sister governing body in Africa, CAF, signed a memorandum of understanding in Cairo which provides for strengthened relations and mutual cooperation. The objectives set out are the strengthening of collaboration between the two confederations and the establishment of a framework for exchange and dialogue. This will be achieved through the sharing of information and experience, as well as joint technical development programmes in various fields such as coaching, refereeing, youth football, women's football, competition organisation, administration, marketing, media and social responsibilities. [February]
- 4.1.20.2. The Professional Football Strategy Council, comprising representatives of the member associations (UEFA), the clubs (European Club Association), the leagues (European Professional Football Leagues) and the players (FIFPro Division Europe), discussed various transfer matters. The body condemned

the percentage of agent commissions on transfers and called for it to be regulated. [March]

- 4.1.20.3. The issue of disabled football fans access to matches, and how to improve facilities and the matchday experience for disabled supporters, has been given priority status by UEFA, which is working in tandem with its associated partner the Centre for Access to Football in Europe. UEFA also nurtures partnerships with a carefully selected number of organisations, particularly through its Football for all Abilities portfolio, which fosters the use of football as a tool for broadening the inclusion of players of all abilities as well as marginalised or excluded groups. [March]
- 4.1.20.4. UEFA's 54 member associations have adopted an 11-point resolution entitled 'European football united for the integrity of the game' aimed at tackling match-fixing and corruption. [March]
- 4.1.20.5. UEFA President Michel Platini reflected on "another very positive step" for financial fair play (**FFP**) after talks with Joaquín Almunia, Vice-President of the European Commission. [April]
- 4.1.20.6. UEFA signed a memorandum of understanding with its sister continental confederation, the Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football (**CONCACAF**), which provides for mutual cooperation towards the development of the game. The memorandum will reinforce a mutual commitment to development in the Caribbean region, while providing for administrative and operational cooperation between the two confederations. The agreement is a framework to provide CONCACAF with technical assistance and support, while fostering cooperation and dialogue for the purpose of building a strong legacy with sporting, social, cultural and educational benefits. [April]
- 4.1.20.7. The Club Financial Control Body Investigatory Chamber announced that the nine clubs for which investigations were opened following non-compliance with the FFP regulations have individually agreed to settlement agreements. Such agreements are aimed at ensuring each club achieves break-even compliance with minimal delay. (May)
- 4.1.20.8. UEFA and the European law enforcement agency, Europol, have signed a memorandum of understanding which strengthens the campaign to combat match-fixing. The scope of the memorandum includes the mutual provision of expertise and constant consultation in the areas of match-fixing in football and related organised crime, as well as the exchange of information and know-how related to those areas. [May]
- 4.1.20.9. The UEFA Executive Committee approved a new code of conduct which aims to promote the highest standards of conduct in the organisation, playing and officiating of the game. [September]
- 4.1.20.10. Following approval by the Executive Committee, UEFA immediately introduced a new concussion procedure for all of its competitions as it underlined its commitment to player welfare. [September]
- 4.1.20.11. UEFA and the European Commission signed a historic agreement between the two organisations, marking a momentous milestone in relations between

the European bodies. It cements the organisations' joint commitment to structured cooperation in key policy areas and underlines UEFA's strong desire to continue working with the Commission and other national and European public bodies. [October]

- 4.1.20.12. The UEFA Executive Committee followed a recommendation by the UEFA Medical Committee and approved the introduction of what is known as the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) within the European body's anti-doping programme. [October]
- 4.1.20.13. UEFA is introducing new measures designed to prevent match-fixing in football – an Integrity App, an Integrity Reporting Platform and freephone number, and e-Learning opportunities. [November]

4.2. Governmental Organisations – Europe

4.2.1. Council of Europe (CoE) and the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS)

- 4.2.1.1. EPAS and experts from all over Europe are implementing the EU funded initiative "Pro Safe Sport for Young Athletes (**PSS**)" aiming at the promotion of the physical and mental well-being of young athletes. Since the kick-off meeting in Vienna, Austria, they regularly meet in workshops to discuss strategies to promote these topics.
- 4.2.1.2. In co-operation with the Ministry of Sport, Tourism and Youth Policy of the Russian Federation, EPAS organised a short, informal meeting, prior to the opening of the Sochi Winter Olympic Games. The aim was for the Ministers of Sport to hold an informal exchange of views on pan-European co-operation regarding major sports events and on how such events can create a positive legacy. [February]
- 4.2.1.3. EPAS co-organised a Pan-European Conference entitled "Sport and Prison" with the French National Olympic and Sports Committee, in co-operation with the French Ministry of Women's rights, City, Youth and Sport and the French Ministry of Justice. The conference focused on two main issues. On the one hand, the results of the survey on the management of various prisons in member States of the Council of Europe was presented. The objective of this consultancy was to provide Council of Europe member States with a handbook containing a set of criteria which would allow them to evaluate, assess and plan specific (existing or future) "sport in prison" projects. On the other hand, the conference gave to member States the opportunity to present good practice examples in order to show how the benefits of sport in a prison environment can be capitalised upon. [June]
- 4.2.1.4. The Ministers' Deputies adopted a Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions. The purpose of this Convention is to prevent, detect, punish and discipline the manipulation of sports competitions, as well as to enhance the exchange of information, and national and international co-operation, between the public authorities concerned, and with sports organisations and sports betting operators. [July]

4.2.1.5. 13th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport took place with the main topics being “Corruption in the Governance of Sport” as well as “Current Political Issues of Pan-European Sports Co-operation” – the adopted resolutions were [September]:

4.2.1.5.1. Corruption in sport;

4.2.1.5.2. Co-operation between the Council of Europe and the European Union;

4.2.1.5.3. Revising the 1985 European Convention on Spectator Violence; and

4.2.1.5.4. Role of Governments in implementation of 2015 World Anti-Doping Code.

The Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions was also opened for signature.

4.2.1.6. EPAS organised a seminar on Sports betting monitoring and fraud detection systems and the role they play in the fight against the manipulation of sports competitions. This seminar was organised in co-operation with the ASSER Institute and its European Sports Law Centre (AISLC) in the Hague, Netherlands. The new Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions makes several references to these detection systems, however, the sport and betting regulation authorities are not necessarily aware of the specific features, assets and the shortcomings of these systems run by the sports movement and by private companies. [December]

4.2.2. European Union (EU) and its institutions

4.2.2.1. The European Commission adopted its Report on the implementation of the first EU Work Plan for Sport (2011-2014). The Report draws a positive picture of achieved work outcomes, includes ideas for future priorities regarding EU cooperation on sport and makes proposals for adapted working methods. [January]

4.2.2.2. A group of experts adopted an ambitious and innovative report in the field of gender equality and sport. The proposals made, draw on the conclusions of the EU Conference on Gender Equality in Sport of December 2013. They address all stakeholders in the field of sport as well as national governments and the European Commission.

4.2.2.3. Study on sports organisers' rights in the EU was published. The study was launched in January 2013 and was financed by the Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports' 2012. It was carried out by a consortium composed of TMC ASSER Instituut and IVIR (University of Amsterdam).

4.2.2.4. Feasibility Study on possible future mobility measures for sport in EU published. The study was launched in March 2013 and was financed by the Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports' 2012. It was carried out by a consortium composed of the Olympic Chair in Management of Sports Organisations from the Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL) acting as applicant, and two partners which are the European Observatoire of Sport and Employment (EOSE) and Sport and Citizenship (S&C).

- 4.2.2.5. The EU Council approved the second EU Work Plan for Sport for 2014-2017. [May]
- 4.2.2.6. In Brussels the European Commission and UEFA signed a cooperation agreement covering the next three years. In the presence of José Manuel Barroso, the President of the European Commission, Andrroulla Vassiliou, Commissioner responsible for sport, and Michel Platini, President of UEFA, signed the partnership agreement which will commit the two institutions to working together regularly in a tangible and constructive way on matters of shared interest: the integrity of sport, respect for human rights and dignity, non-discrimination and solidarity. The agreement is intended to strengthen the positive image of sport, in particular football, and to fully exploit its potential in all areas of economic and social life. [October]
- 4.2.2.7. Commissioner Navracsics set out the EU's priorities at the EU Sport Forum in Milan (December) including the details of Erasmus+ in the field of Sport:
 - 4.2.2.7.1. Seven-year period (2014-2020)
 - 4.2.2.7.2. €265.9m over 7 years
 - 4.2.2.7.3. Grassroots sport
 - 4.2.2.7.4. Tackle cross-border threats to the integrity of sport, such as doping, match-fixing and violence, as well as all kinds of intolerance and discrimination
 - 4.2.2.7.5. Promote and support good governance in sport and dual careers of athletes
 - 4.2.2.7.6. Promote voluntary activities in sport, together with social inclusion, equal opportunities and awareness of the importance of health-enhancing physical activity, through increased participation in, and equal access to sport for all

4.3. Governmental Organisations – Rest of the world

4.3.1. United Nations (UN)

- 4.3.1.1. Global sports stars joined diplomats and international officials at the United Nations in New York to highlight how sport can empower youth and advance global health and development. [February]
- 4.3.1.2. The UN General Assembly adopted by consensus the latest resolution on sport entitled "Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace". The Resolution reaffirms the power of sport to bring about social change and encourages the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development, strengthen education, prevent disease, empower girls and women, promote the inclusion and well-being of persons with disabilities, and support conflict prevention and peacebuilding. [October]

4.3.2. United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP)

- 4.3.2.1. With the second Youth Leadership Programme (YLP) of 2014, the UNOSDP hosted their 9th successful event along with co-organisers Right To Play and funding partners the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development at Germany's largest Olympic training centre. This event focused on the education of young community sport role models and brought together some of the world's top development sport organisations to teach them transferable life skills. With thematic topics such as gender equality, sport for those with a disability, community development through sport, peace and conflict resolution being covered by the trained development facilitators. [March]
- 4.3.2.2. In August 2013, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution proclaiming 6 April as the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace. The objective of the proclamation is to promote the use of sport and physical activity as a tool for development and peace. The General Assembly invited all States, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to co-operate, observe and raise awareness of the Day.
- 4.3.2.3. UN and the International Olympic Committee (**IOC**) signed a formal agreement on role of sport in development and peace. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and Olympic Committee chief Thomas Bach today signed an agreement that brings the two organizations closer in the ongoing challenge to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. [April]
- 4.3.2.4. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon visited the International Basketball Federation (**FIBA**) to re-establish their partnership in order to use sport to promote peace and development. [June]
- 4.3.2.5. In Geneva, the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group raised the topic, 'Harnessing the Power of Sport to Address Gender-Based Violence'. Leading experts from around the world gathered to discuss and lead the movement to ensure participants safe participation in sport and in society. [June]

4.3.3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (**UNESCO**)

- 4.3.3.1. The Sorbonne University and the International Centre for Sport Security (**ICSS**), with the support of UNESCO and the Council of Europe, held a Sport Integrity Forum to present the report "Protecting the Integrity of Sport Competition. The Last Bet for Modern Sport." The report presents the results of a two-year research programme on the scope of sport corruption, sport betting and the related manipulation of sport competitions. [May]
- 4.3.3.2. 14 new project proposals, totalling more than US\$330,000, were approved by the Approval Committee for the UNESCO Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport in a meeting that was held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. These 14 projects will bring the total number of national and international projects, supported by the Fund since its establishment in 2008, to 134 initiatives worth more than US\$ 2.4 million. [May]

- 4.3.3.3. Legendary players of Juventus and Real Madrid went head-to-head in the first-ever UNESCO Cup in Turin. All proceeds from the match went towards the support of child soldiers affected by conflicts in Mali and the Central African Republic, and to also fund a global research program on the problem of racism and discrimination in sports. [June]
- 4.3.3.4. During a meeting at UNESCO's Headquarters, the Approval Committee of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport approved 15 new project proposals, totalling more than US\$300,000. [October]
- 4.3.3.5. Following three days of thorough exchanges and debates, the 1st Global Forum on Youth Policies, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, concluded with the launch of the Baku Commitment on Youth Policies. [October] In the aftermath of the Forum, UNESCO also committed to collaborate closely with co-conveners and all interested parties in order to operationalize a Global Initiative on Youth Policies and to provide national governments and youth stakeholders with a concrete mechanism and tool for policy advice and support. [November]

4.3.4. UN Global Compact (**UNGC**)

- 4.3.4.1. Sporting events have become popular platforms for companies to enhance their visibility and connect with fans, and sport sponsorship can help companies enter new markets, shape branding and corporate image, and establish emotional connections to their products and services. The Global Compact Anti-corruption Working Group released Fighting Corruption in Sport Sponsorship and Hospitality in December 2013 to provide guidance on how to enhance transparency in sport sponsorship and hospitality. The webinar aims to provide an overview of this guide as well as discuss some of the main challenges, risks and opportunities in this area. [October]

4.3.5. United Nations Children Fund (**UNICEF**)

- 4.3.5.1. Cartoon Network Latin America joined the UNICEF initiative 'Vamos Jugar' to promote the right to safe and inclusive sport and play of children in Latin America and the Caribbean. [June]

4.4. *Non-Governmental Organisations*

4.4.1. Fédération Internationale de Football Association (**FIFA**)

- 4.4.1.1. Worldwide extension of sanctions imposed on a number of individuals for match-fixing from Lebanon, England, Slovakia, El Salvador, Moldova, Ghana, Malta and Estonia.
- 4.4.1.2. The establishment of a FIFA Women's Club World Cup and the implementation of the ten key development principles for women's football

were among the key points on the agenda for the FIFA Task Force for Women's Football. [February]

- 4.4.1.3. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee sanctioned the Real Federación Española de Fútbol (RFEF) and Spanish club FC Barcelona for breaches relating to the international transfer and registration of players under the age of 18.
- 4.4.1.4. The ten-year initiative established between FIFA and INTERPOL in May 2011 to develop and implement a training, education and prevention programme with respect to enhance awareness of match-fixing and corruption in football continued.
- 4.4.1.5. A strategic plan for Indian football presented by FIFA Secretary General Jérôme Valcke and Praful Patel, President of the Indian Football Association (**AIFF**) which establishes how the AIFF should work towards the development of football. "India is the priority country for FIFA in Asia in terms of football development". [October]
- 4.4.1.6. A joint FIFA, FIFPro and INTERPOL global campaign to fight match manipulation was launched at the FIFPro Congress in Tokyo. The aim of the campaign is to raise awareness of the dangers of match manipulation, to provide positive role models for players, and to educate them - and all other members of the football family - on how to recognise, resist and report any attempts to manipulate matches. [October]
- 4.4.1.7. Chairman of the adjudicatory chamber of the independent Ethics Committee, Hans-Joachim Eckert, released a statement relating to the investigatory chamber's report on the inquiry into the bidding process for the 2018 and 2022 FIFA World Cups.
- 4.4.1.8. FIFA Task Force Against Racism and Discrimination, chaired by FIFA Vice-President and CONCACAF President Jeffrey Webb, met at the Home of FIFA in Zurich. The Task Force presented a concrete action plan to strengthen monitoring and evidence-finding mechanisms to tackle discriminatory incidents in football under FIFA's jurisdiction, including the appointment and training of anti-discrimination officers for the 2018 FIFA World Cup™ qualifiers. [December]

4.4.2. International Paralympic Committee (**IPC**)

- 4.4.2.1. First draft of revised IPC Classification Code released and Classification Committee met.
- 4.4.2.2. New IPC Anti-Doping Code published to come into force on 1 January 2015
- 4.4.2.3. The Agitos Foundation and the IPC Academy held their first set of workshops for 13 NPCs to improve their overall capacity to develop and support para-athletes

4.4.3. International Olympic Committee (**IOC**)

- 4.4.3.1. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) bolstered its defence of the integrity of sport with two important initiatives: the signing of a

- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with INTERPOL and the establishment of a new intelligence system linking all stakeholders involved in sports betting. [January]
- 4.4.3.2. The IOC World Conference on Prevention of Injury and Illness in Sport held at the Grimaldi Forum in Monte Carlo, Monaco. Brought together team physicians and medical science and sports experts from across the world. The Conference explored risk factors, mechanisms and effective prevention strategies to ensure that athletes remain fit and healthy in and out of competition. [April]
- 4.4.3.3. IOC President Thomas Bach got into the spirit of Olympic Day, addressing over 1,000 runners in a 5.2 km run before hosting Olympic Day celebrations at the IOC headquarters, where he called on people around the world to get physically active and enjoy the benefits of leading healthy lifestyles.
- 4.4.3.4. IOC President Thomas Bach welcomed International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) President Peter Maurer to the IOC headquarters in Lausanne for a one-hour meeting to explore areas in which the two organisations can cooperate in the future. The two leaders are looking to reinvigorate the Memorandum of Understanding the organisations signed in June 2003. The MoU called for collaboration on projects placing sport as a tool for values-based education and development, in particular in areas affected by natural disaster, disease, and armed conflict. The IOC and ICRC also work together to promote shared humanitarian values such as gender equality, volunteerism, tolerance and peace. [May 2014]
- 4.4.3.5. Rugby World Cup-winning coach Sir Clive Woodward and former world number one tennis player Kim Clijsters were featured as guests during the first-ever live event on the IOC's recently launched free online education platform, the IOC Athlete MOOC (Massive Open Online Course). Believing that education is an important foundation for success beyond the end of a sports career, the IOC has developed the IOC Athlete MOOC – Massive Open Online Course – to deliver free high-quality, engaging, educational content to a worldwide athlete audience. Content is both formal and informal, and includes courses providing athletes and their entourage with a general background on topics such as sport and education, sports science, coaching and management.
- 4.4.3.6. The protection of athletes' health and preventing injuries and illnesses in sport are top priorities for the IOC and its Medical Commission. The IOC therefore partners with selected research centres around the world and supports research in the field of sports medicine. This has enabled the IOC to develop an international network of expert scientists and clinicians in sports injury and disease prevention research. Since 2009, and through the annual awarding of four-year grants, the IOC has supported research centres that have demonstrated clinical, educational and research expertise in elite sport. The IOC is now called for applications in regard to the selection as partners of four research centres for the period 2015-2018, starting 1 January 2015. [May]

- 4.4.3.7. Key stakeholders of the Olympic Movement met at the IOC headquarters in Lausanne specifically to discuss autonomy and good governance in sport. The meeting was a follow up to the 2nd Olympic Movement Coordination Meeting in November 2013. [May]
- 4.4.3.8. A report by the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) acknowledges the important contribution of sport and the Olympic ideal, as well as the work undertaken by the IOC, to promoting and strengthening universal respect for human rights for all, and to development and peace more generally. [October]
- 4.4.3.9. At a dedicated IOC Sports Integrity Workshop, the IOC together with INTERPOL and both the Summer and Winter Olympic International Federations (IFs), looked into how best to protect sport from competition manipulation. Defending and protecting clean athletes is a top priority of the IOC and features in the Olympic Agenda 2020, the strategic roadmap for the future of the Olympic Movement, initiated by IOC President Thomas Bach. [November]
- 4.4.3.10. IOC President Thomas Bach's 40 proposals that make up Olympic Agenda 2020 were unanimously approved by the full IOC membership at the 127th IOC Session in Monaco. The focus now turns from decision to implementation. [December]

4.4.4. Transparency International (TI)

- 4.4.4.1. "Staying on Side" report published in August 2014:
 - 4.4.4.1.1. TI joined the German Football League (DFL) and the Association of European Football Leagues (EPFL) for Staying on Side, a project that aimed at preventing match-fixing through education and prevention measures.
 - 4.4.4.1.2. The project, supported by the European Commission, targeted different groups such as young players, professionals and match officials with the aim to raise awareness about the dangers of match-fixing and pilot educational materials on how to prevent it.
 - 4.4.4.1.3. The project partnered EPFL football leagues in Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom with Transparency International's chapters in those countries. In Lithuania, the TI Chapter cooperated with football and basketball federations. Representatives from leagues in Norway, Poland, France and Russia also participated.
 - 4.4.4.1.4. There were 46 events in the project countries. More than 1,085 football players, coaches, referees or sports officials received training about match-fixing, and we trained more than 200 people on how to give such sessions in the future.
- 4.4.4.2. Working paper on Corruption and Sport: Building Integrity to Prevent Abuses published. [September 2014]

4.4.5. World Anti-Doping Agency (**WADA**)

- 4.4.5.1. The 2014 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods took effect on 1st January.
- 4.4.5.2. As part of its ongoing efforts to support athletes and doping-free sport, WADA announced that its free ADAMS app for smartphones is now available on Android devices to more than 25,000 athletes worldwide.
- 4.4.5.3. WADA's Athlete Outreach team brought its clean sport message to Chile for the 10th South American Games.
- 4.4.5.4. WADA performed its dual Athlete awareness-Independent Observer role at the XX Commonwealth Games. As was the case at previous Commonwealth Games in Manchester in 2002, Melbourne in 2006 and Delhi in 2010, WADA operated an Athlete Outreach Center in the Athlete Village, at which anti-doping educators including leading members of its Athlete Committee promoted the clean sport message to competing athletes and their entourages throughout the 12-day sporting spectacle. As part of its major multi-sport event mandate, WADA will also have a small Independent Observer (IO) team in place to monitor the anti-doping program run by the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) with assistance from UK Anti-Doping. [July and August]
- 4.4.5.5. WADA launched its new website as part of its continued drive to make information more accessible to its stakeholders and the wider anti-doping community. [August]
- 4.4.5.6. WADA is pleased to launch its very first social media campaign, Ask the Athlete, through which WADA is provided supporters of clean sport worldwide the chance to pose their questions to members of the WADA Athlete Committee who met in Incheon, Korea during the XVII Asian Games. [September]
- 4.4.5.7. Publication of the Athlete Reference Guide to the 2015 World Anti-Doping Code. [September]
- 4.4.5.8. After reviewing the full case file, the Union Cycliste Internationale (**UCI**), joined by (WADA), decided to appeal the Czech Olympic Committee panel's decision to acquit Roman Kreuziger following anomalies that were found in the rider's Athlete Biological Passport (ABP). Having carefully considered the decision, the UCI and WADA are filing an appeal with the Court of Arbitration for Sport (**CAS**) with the request that consideration be given to a sanction for Kreuziger that is fully compliant with the rules of the World Anti-Doping Code. [October]
- 4.4.5.9. Announced the signing of a long-term global agreement with Pfizer Inc. that will allow Pfizer to share information on pipeline products that have a potential for athletic performance misuse, and in parallel allow WADA to

exchange information with Pfizer on substances that are being abused by athletes. [December]

4.4.6. Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI)

- 4.4.6.1. At its first meeting of the year, held at the 65th World Championships in Hoogerheide, Netherlands, the UCI Management Committee approved the regulations under which the Cycling Independent Reform Commission (CIRC) will operate. The regulations, effective for a year from 1 February 2014, cover all aspects of the CIRC's work including the procedures in place to enable it to offer reduced sanctions to people admitting to past doping offences whilst assisting the CIRC in its investigation. This follows the announcement in January of the composition of CIRC, headed by Swiss politician Dick Marty.
- 4.4.6.2. The UCI will strengthen its anti-doping programme following an audit performed by the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations [iNADO]. The audit, which was commissioned by the UCI following the election of new UCI President Brian Cookson, assessed the current UCI Anti-Doping Programme, its on-going suitability and effectiveness and makes recommendations for its improvement.

4.4.7. INTERPOL

- 4.4.7.1. Raising awareness and understanding of the threat to football posed by match-fixing was the focus of an INTERPOL Integrity in Sport-FIFA conference co-hosted by the Oceania Football Confederation (OFC), the Fiji Football Association and the Fiji Police. The two-day meeting brought together nearly 100 regional football administrators, players' associations, football association presidents, Chief Executive Officers, government agencies and police officials from 11 countries across the region. [February]
- 4.4.7.2. An INTERPOL training workshop brought together football administrators, players, referees, government representatives and law enforcement officials from across West Africa to improve awareness and understanding of corruption in football. The two-day workshop held in partnership with FIFA and the West African Football Union, sought to identify ways of preventing match-fixing in the future by educating those involved of the potential risks. [April]
- 4.4.7.3. Preparing Integrity Officers tasked with establishing the facts and investigating reports of match-fixing and match-manipulation in football was the focus of the INTERPOL-FIFA Fact Finders Course hosted at the headquarters UEFA. The four-day comprehensive and innovative training course has been developed in response to the current issues faced by the football community when investigating an allegation of match-manipulation. [May]

- 4.4.7.4. INTERPOL and the Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football (**CONCACAF**) signed a formal cooperation agreement aimed at intensifying the ongoing work to combat match-fixing in football. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two organizations will enhance joint efforts to safeguard the integrity of the sport through the sharing of resources and experiences in relation to sports integrity initiatives.
- 4.4.7.5. As football fans around the world prepared to support their favourite teams during the 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil™, INTERPOL provided training to police officers as part of the world police body's ongoing contribution towards protecting the integrity of the event. In partnership with FIFA, INTERPOL's Integrity in Sport (IST) team developed a training programme to support Brazilian law enforcement agencies with a better understanding of the dangers of match-fixing and the modus operandi used by organized crime both nationally and internationally.
- 4.4.7.6. An INTERPOL-coordinated operation targeting illegal soccer gambling networks across Asia during the 2014 FIFA World Cup resulted in more than 1,400 arrests and the seizure of almost USD 12 million. During the six-week operation, law enforcement officers from China, Hong Kong (China), Macao (China), Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam carried out more than 1,000 raids on illegal gambling dens – many controlled by organized crime gangs – estimated to have handled around USD 2.2 billion worth of bets, the majority through illicit websites.
- 4.4.7.7. INTERPOL Secretary General Ronald K. Noble and IOC President Thomas Bach met at IOC headquarters as part of joint efforts by the two organizations to protect sports from corruption. With the threat of match-fixing, as well as illegal and irregular betting, on the agenda, discussions on protecting and promoting sports integrity included the need for action in governance, regulatory enforcement, training and awareness raising. The meeting follows the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding by Secretary General Noble and President Bach in January enhancing collaboration between the two organizations. Under the terms of the Memorandum, INTERPOL will work with the IOC to identify and address issues affecting the security and integrity of sports competitions – including doping, match-fixing, illegal or irregular betting, and attempted corruption of match officials and players – particularly during the Olympic and Youth Olympic Games.
- 4.4.7.8. A joint FIFA, FIFPro and INTERPOL global campaign to fight match manipulation was launched at the FIFPro Congress in Tokyo. The aim of the campaign is to raise awareness of the dangers of match manipulation, to provide positive role models for players, and to educate them – and all other members of the football family – on how to recognize, resist and report any attempts to manipulate matches. To kick off the joint campaign, the three organizations are distributing a DVD produced by INTERPOL, providing players with the key tools they need to help fight match-fixing and ensure that they understand and trust that the information submitted via the

respective reporting mechanisms will be treated as strictly confidential.
[December]

5. Anticipated trends in sport policies in 2015 and beyond

- 5.1. From the analysis of the initiatives implemented by the key stakeholders in international and European sports policy in 2014 it is possible to make informed predictions of what will dominate policy making in sport in 2015 and beyond. Above all else, both GOs and NGOs future policies will be driven by the need to make sport sustainable and this can only be achieved by further co-operation between the two groups.
- 5.2. The Council of Europe, through EPAS, has been one of the leaders in this regard. Moving into 2015, EPAS' agenda can be seen in the resolutions adopted at the 13th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport when they met at Macolin/Magglingen, Switzerland in September 2014:
 - 5.2.1. Corruption in sport – match-fixing and governance
 - 5.2.2. Co-operation between the CoE and the EU
 - 5.2.3. Revising the 1985 European Convention on Spectator Violence
 - 5.2.4. Role of Governments in implementation of 2015 World Anti-Doping Code
- 5.3. The sustainability of sport depends on both the protection of the sport itself and its participants. Sport needs to be protected from the various threats to its integrity. When it comes to match-fixing a key focus for the international community will be encouraging as many countries as possible, be they part of the CoE or not, to become signatories to the new Convention.
- 5.4. Also in the field of integrity, in 2015 the new version of the World Anti-Doping Code will come into force on 1st January, as mentioned in 5.2, which is the process of two years of Code review with consultation between GOs and NGOs. Key features of the new 2015 Code include: longer bans for those testing positive for the first time, the increasing importance of investigations and the use of intelligence, better reach to Athlete Support Personnel who are involved in doping and making the Code shorter overall and more clear.
- 5.5. On the theme of participant welfare and sustainability the issue of concussion, addressed by some major sports and organisation before and up to 2014, will continue to make headlines and will have to be addressed by sport policy makers. Such policies must protect participants short and long term health at all levels across a variety of sports including football, rugby and ice hockey. The focus on concussion has been prompted by high profile litigation brought in the United States and some fatalities in youth sport. Further funding must be provided by both GOs and NGOs to research as it is a complex medical issue.
- 5.6. Governance issues will also continue to dominate the global sporting agenda for 2015 and years to come with, for instance, the publication of the CIRC report into doping in cycling

and the practices of the governing body the UCI and the full (but redacted) version of Mr Michael Garcia's report into the bidding for the 2018/2022 football World Cups. It will also be interesting to see what countries future sporting events will be awarded to and the process for doing so. This may be shaped by more of the IOC's Agenda 2020 Recommendations including the possibility of joint bids for the Olympic Games, making the Host City Contract public, encouraging the use of existing facilities and the use of a Consultants Register to encourage maximum transparency.