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Organisation
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Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
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联合国教育、
科学及文化组织



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**FOLLOW-UP MEETING
OF THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS
RESPONSIBLE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT
(MINEPS V)**

**INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS MEETING ON THE FIGHT
AGAINST THE MANIPULATION OF SPORTS COMPETITIONS**

Doha, Qatar, 16 and 17 September 2015

Final report

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Acknowledgements

UNESCO would first like to thank the International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS), which organized and financially supported this meeting. The professionalism of the individuals involved in preparing this event, and the excellent working conditions, have considerably facilitated the meeting and contributed to its positive outcomes.

UNESCO would also like to thank His Excellency Salah bin Ghanem bin Nasser Al Ali, Qatar's Minister of Sports, for his participation and the Qatari Government for its support of this event.

We should also like to express our gratitude to the speakers and experts attending the meeting. The interest that they showed throughout both days of the meeting, together with their expert opinions, fuelled the discussion and highlighted various key measures in the fight against manipulation of sports competitions.

Background

1. The first follow-up meeting of the Fifth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS V) on manipulation of sports competitions was held in Doha (Qatar) on 16 and 17 September 2015. It came within the scope of Commission III “Preserving the Integrity of Sport” under the Declaration of Berlin.
2. This international experts meeting followed on from the discussions that took place in 2013. The Ministers for Sport met at the Fifth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport organized by UNESCO from 28 to 30 May 2013 ([MINEPS V](#)) and attended by 591 participants, with 121 Member States represented by over 50 ministers, and more than 150 representatives of intergovernmental and civil society organizations specialized in the fields of sport and physical education. The [Declaration of Berlin](#), the Conference’s outcome document, was developed by a collective preparatory process involving one hundred or so renowned experts as well as academic institutions.
3. At its 37th session (5-20 November 2013), the General Conference of UNESCO discussed the follow-up to MINEPS V with reference to an information document prepared by the Secretariat ([37 C/INF.16](#)). The General Conference encouraged the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) to support the follow-up process for the Declaration of Berlin and the monitoring of its implementation. The General Conference of UNESCO also made recommendations for follow-up to the Declaration of Berlin, particularly for combating manipulation of sports competitions through unregulated betting, organized crime and corruption. At the 2014 ordinary session of CIGEPS, the International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS) expressed an interest in playing a leading role in the fight against manipulation of sports competitions. In this respect, the ICSS “was particularly committed to supporting the follow-up activities relating to Topic 9 ‘Fight against the manipulation of sports competitions brought on by unregulated betting, organized crime and corruption’ ”.¹
4. UNESCO’s increasing involvement in combating attempts to undermine the integrity of sport was recently confirmed when the Executive Board endorsed the revised International Charter of Physical Education and Sport in April 2015. The new version of the Charter will be submitted at the 38th session of the General Conference of UNESCO in November 2015 for discussion and adoption.² Accordingly, the revised International Charter of Physical Education and Sport contains an article (Article 10) whose title states that “*protection and promotion of the integrity and ethical values of physical education, physical activity and sport must be a constant concern for all*”. It further states that “*effective measures must be taken to foster national and international cooperation against the manipulation of sport competitions, as well as a coordinated global response in line with the relevant international instruments*”.³ Thus, various measures provided for in the Charter have been recommended so that UNESCO’s Member States may set up mechanisms to preserve the integrity of sports competitions and combat all forms of manipulation.
5. Accordingly, discussions took place at the meeting in Doha. All the experts acknowledged the importance of adopting a comprehensive strategy through joint action to combat rigging of sports competitions more effectively.
6. This international meeting was held with four main objectives:
 - (i) to take stock of measures taken by UNESCO’s Member States to combat manipulation of sports competitions since the Declaration of Berlin;

¹ CIGEPS, Plenary Session and Joint Meeting with the Permanent Consultative Council (PCC), UNESCO, 6-7 March 2014, [Final Report](#), para. 53, p. 14.

² See [document 38 C/47](#) of the General Conference of UNESCO.

³ Article 10.3.

- (ii) to propose concrete actions that could be carried out in the short or medium term, in particular to facilitate the involvement of UNESCO's Member States, especially those outside Europe;
- (iii) to make countries aware of the issues linked to manipulation of sports competitions as well as their impact on all stakeholders, particularly public authorities, public and private regulators and representatives of the sports movement, as well as public and private operators, athletes and players;
- (iv) to help public authorities act on the basis of existing minimum standards to combat manipulation of sports competitions.

7. In response to these objectives, an agenda was drawn up for four working sessions in which experts were invited to propose and identify solutions in the following fields:

- Dialogue and cooperation;
- Exchange of information;
- Models for resource mobilization;
- Prevention.

8. These four working sessions were preceded by an assessment of national and international legislation to provide an overview of existing legal mechanisms regarding manipulation of sports competitions as well as a brief survey of stakeholders' expectations.

9. Before the discussion began, there were messages from the Head of the Sports Affairs Department in the Qatari Ministry of Youth and Sports, Mr Abdulrahman Mosallam Al-Dosari, the ICSS President, Mr Mohammed Hanzab, and the Director of the UNESCO Division of Ethics, Youth and Sport, Ms Angela Melo, who all expressed their satisfaction at attending this international experts' meeting. They emphasized the importance of identifying and implementing specific measures to combat manipulation of sports competitions nationally, regionally and internationally. Although the speakers mentioned that States had already taken action, the fact remained that new measures needed to be introduced in order to combat such manipulation more effectively. Mr Mohammed Hanzab and Ms Angela Melo also expressed a wish to pursue cooperation in this field.

General debate: Key themes

10. **In the opening session**, on legislation, participants heard a number of presentations reviewing national legislation since publication of the Declaration of Berlin in 2013. The session opened with a presentation by **Professor Laurent Vidal from the University of Paris I-Sorbonne, Director of the ICSS-Sorbonne Research Programme on Ethics and Sport Integrity**. He emphasized the action that had been taken by UNESCO's Member States but also the work that remained to be done. He also highlighted the risks associated with manipulation of sports competitions, such as addiction, fraud and money-laundering, providing an insight into the extent of the danger. In his presentation he classified legislation using seven criteria and divided the policy of UNESCO's Member States into three groups: firstly, States that already had advanced regulations on combating manipulation of sport competitions; secondly, States that were currently in the process of improving their models or considering how to improve them by introducing enforcement mechanisms; and thirdly, States that had no legislation for combating manipulation effectively.

The experts also tackled the question of international regulation thanks to a contribution from **Mr Dimitri Vlassis, Chief of the UNODC Corruption and Economic Crime Branch**. He referred to the two 2004 United Nations conventions – against corruption and against transnational

organized crime – and explained how their provisions applied to acts of bribery in sport. He also stressed that there must be close cooperation between UNESCO and UNODC in order to combat manipulation of sports competitions. Roles should be apportioned according to each institution's remit: UNODC acted subsequent to manipulation of sports competitions under the Conventions' "enforcement" component, while UNESCO acted prior to manipulation by developing preventive instruments.

This first session also gave the experts an insight, through practical examples, into the measures introduced in some Member States. First, **Mr Kannan Gnanasihamani, Senior Deputy Public Prosecutor, Singapore**, stressed that match-fixing should be included in the concept of organized crime. He also explained Singapore's strategy for combating manipulation of sports competitions. Action to combat manipulation had been a priority since 2013. Singapore had developed a significant statutory framework: a broad definition of corruption, criminalization of both public and private persons, broadening of the Criminal Code to punish manipulation of sports competitions, and extraterritoriality. He made a number of proposals for improving national systems. By way of example, he suggested identifying risks before the beginning of tournaments, profiling of high-risk players and introducing procedures for suspect transactions related to betting.

Mr Michael Woodside, policy manager at Sport New Zealand, emphasized the importance of sport in New Zealand, with the government investing 12.2 billion dollars a year. He explained the legislative deficiencies and the measures being introduced by the new system: establishment of an independent unit for integrity of sports competitions, creation of a group to consider bribery-related risks and those associated with manipulation of sports competitions, to include match-fixing under criminal bribery and introduction of a reporting procedure. However, the effectiveness of this new legislation remained to be seen.

The first session closed with a presentation by **Mr Ralf Mutschke, FIFA Director of Security**, to brief experts on the expectations of the sports movement. He emphasized the need for the entire movement to adopt a concerted approach and punish manipulation of sports competitions more severely.

11. **The second session** related to dialogue and cooperation. It began with a presentation by **Mr Javier Rodríguez Ten, representing the National Sports Council of Spain**, who outlined the Council's position on the need to introduce measures to protect the integrity of sports competitions. He underlined the key role of dialogue and cooperation in policy coordination and effectiveness. He also described the Spanish system for combating manipulation of sports competitions and recalled the pioneering role played in this regard by Spain, which had introduced penalties for acts of bribery in sport.

Mr Peter Naessens, legal director of the Belgian Gaming Commission, described Belgium's arrangements for combating online gaming manipulation. He explained the system's drawbacks in order to demonstrate the need for genuine dialogue and cooperation between all stakeholders. At present there was cooperation between the Belgian Gaming Commission, the online operators and the law enforcement authorities through warning procedures, for example. Mr Naessens also mentioned the future signing of an agreement among the Benelux countries that would introduce a procedure for sharing of information between gaming regulators and operators as well as a procedure for sharing information considered subject to professional secrecy.

The last presentation of this second session shed light on the role of the media in combating manipulation of sports competitions. **Mr Andrew Moger, Executive Director of News Media Coalition** explained the media's part in dialogue and cooperation and their importance in identifying cheating through their coverage of sporting events. They also had a public information role and could be used as an intermediary for investigations. The independence of the media must be recognized, since they played an important part in such investigations.

12. The second session continued with a discussion during which the experts raised the need to improve dialogue and cooperation between all stakeholders. Accordingly various measures were identified, including:

- Setting up a database with details of experts and institutions responsible for issues relating to manipulation of sports competitions;
- Establishing regional expert groups to develop cooperation at the regional level;
- Creating regional working groups.

13. **The third session**, on exchange of information, opened with a presentation by **Mr Stanislas Frossard, EPAS Executive Secretary, Council of Europe**. Mr Frossard presented the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions and highlighted its provisions relating to exchange of information. The Convention contained measures for the creation of a national platform for collecting information from public and private authorities. He stressed the importance of information-sharing for effective action to combat manipulation of sports competitions as well as the need for States both inside and outside Europe to ratify this convention in order to have a coordinated approach in this field. Mr Frossard further referred to the impending publication of a handbook on sharing of information, edited by the University of Paris I-Sorbonne, funded by the ICSS and supported by UNESCO. The purpose of the handbook was to identify various existing information-sharing mechanisms and propose ways of making them more efficient.

Mr Dale Sheehan, Interpol's Director of Capacity Building, raised the problem of sharing information when it was personal data. He described the impediments encountered by the authorities during investigations, and he showed how Interpol had played an important part in combating manipulation of sports competitions by establishing a secure global information-exchange network. He added that Interpol was the point of contact for 190 countries, which made communication easier. A shared database had been created in order to reduce legal obstacles and facilitate law enforcement within these countries.

This third session closed with a presentation by **Mr Nick Tofiluk, Executive Director at the United Kingdom Gambling Commission**. He explained the UK system, in which the Sports Betting Intelligence Unit was responsible for detecting manipulation relating to sports betting. Mr Tofiluk told the experts that some data were not personal and could be exchanged freely among authorities. He also emphasized the importance of signing cooperation agreements in this field and promoting dialogue between public and private authorities.

14. During the discussion, the experts raised the need to improve mechanisms for information exchange between public and private authorities. Accordingly various measures were identified, including:

- Information-gathering on best practices and existing national tools;
- Drafting of a standard document for exchange of information between public authorities;
- Drafting of a document listing information that could be shared.

15. **Mr Stuart Page, ICSS Director of Coordination and Public Policy**, ended the first day of the meeting by recalling the key themes raised by the various speakers and experts. He stressed the experts' determination to work together to propose practical solutions for improving dialogue, cooperation and sharing of information between all stakeholders.

16. The second day of the meeting began with the opening of the **fourth session** on models for the mobilization of resources to combat the manipulation of sports competitions. **Mr Thierry Pujol, Director of Risk Management and Security at La Française des Jeux** (France's national lottery operator) explained the model established by French law on opening online gambling to competition. He said that the French system had introduced a charge corresponding to 1% of the

amount of bets received by the gambling operator, which was paid to the sports federations to help them to fund mechanisms for ensuring the integrity and transparency of sport betting operations. Part of the amount redistributed could fund the national platform requested by the Council of Europe. He extended his reasoning to the funding of an international platform by explaining that the amount charged on all online sport betting could fund both national platforms and an international platform. **Mr Antonio Costanzo, Director of Integrity and Bwin Interactive Entertainment AG and representative of the European Gaming and Betting Association (EGBA), the European Sports Security Association (ESSA) and the Remote Gambling Association (RGA)** said that \$20 million was spent each year on protecting the integrity of sports. However combating the manipulation of sports competitions should be based on active contribution by all stakeholders and should not focus only on gambling operators. Sponsors were the primary beneficiaries of the revenue generated by sports competitions. The fourth session closed with a presentation by **Mr Gilles Klein of the World Sports Alliance (WSA)**, who stressed that combating the manipulation of sports competitions should be funded through public-private partnerships (PPP). He drew an analogy between PPP established in the fields of energy and biodiversity and those relating to sports activities.

17. During the discussions, the experts considered the various methods for mobilizing resources to fight against the manipulation of sports competitions. Various actions were identified, such as:

- drafting a standard document on mobilizing resources for national platforms and international cooperation;
- an assessment of existing funding models in OECD countries;
- an assessment of existing funding models in the field of sports integrity;
- preparing an information sheet including the facts, figures and infographics relating to match fixing, aimed at mobilizing partners.

18. **The fifth and final session** was devoted to the subject of prevention. During the session, three presentations were made. **Mr Michael Pedersen from Change the Game** demonstrated the link between prevention mechanisms and governance. Stakeholders must establish a specific policy taking into account the particularities of sport. He proposed the establishment of communications mechanisms for policies, regular training of athletes and the creation of an independent information platform. He raised a series of questions which should be answered as a matter of priority. **Professor Nicole Bryan of Rutgers University** explained that the prevention measures introduced could not be effective without an overall consideration of sport-related issues. The measures should not be compartmentalized depending on the damage to the integrity of sports competitions but brought together into a coherent context of the various dimensions of that integrity. **Mr Jun Kubota of the Japan Sport Council** explained the Japanese system for combating the manipulation of sports competitions and his Council's important role in that field. He explained the measures introduced by the Council with a view to facilitating international cooperation in sport. The Council had established specific programmes for the organization of the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo. In 2014, a unit for matters of sports integrity had been established in order to combat doping and harassment and ensure good governance in sport. The unit monitored the measures introduced to protect the integrity of sports.

19. During the discussions, the experts considered a wide range of preventive measures. A variety of actions were identified such as:

- production of training materials for athletes and their entourage;
- compilation of existing practices and tools for prevention;
- meetings with representatives of the sports movement on the protection of whistle-blowers.

20. The day of discussions was followed by a special session to prioritize actions among those identified during the two-day meeting in the four areas of action: dialogue and cooperation, information sharing, resourcing models and prevention. However, given the significant number of actions identified and the complexity of the task, it was difficult to identify one or two priority actions. Therefore, it was agreed by the experts that a table summarizing all of the actions identified during the meeting would be sent to them after the meeting so that they could each prioritize the actions (see Annex 2).

Closure

21. The two-day meeting closed with two speeches. First, **Ms Melo** commended the quality of the statements and contributions. She emphasized the need to prioritize actions rapidly so that the matters discussed could be implemented. **Mr Arnaldo Rivero Fuxa, Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS)**, stressed that the contributions of the various experts were invaluable in monitoring the Declaration of Berlin on the fight against the manipulation of sports competitions. Various elements were highlighted during his concluding remarks. In terms of legislation, Mr Fuxa explained that States should build on existing legal texts such as UNESCO's 2005 International Convention against Doping in Sport and the 2014 Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions, in order to improve their mechanisms. Furthermore, in terms of prevention, Mr Fuxa pointed out that prevention was essential in the fight against the manipulation of sports competitions. In that regard, he advocated enhanced cooperation, particularly at the international level, between all institutions in charge of sport. Mr Fuxa also proposed several actions for combating the manipulation of sports competitions, such as the production of a multilingual manual on prevention, and the promotion of research in the area of prevention.

ANNEX 1

AGENDA

Wednesday 16 September 2015

8.30 a.m. Welcome

9.00 a.m. Opening Speeches

9.30 – 10.30 a.m.: EVENT No. 1: LEGISLATION.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 9.30 – 9.45 a.m. | Presentation on national legislation since MINEPS V. What is the current state of affairs? <i>Laurent Vidal, Chair Sorbonne-ICSS Research Programme on Sports Ethics and Integrity, France</i> |
| 9.45 – 10.00 a.m. | Case study: Progress in the fight against match-fixing – The perspective of countries, the example of New Zealand, <i>Michael Woodside, Manager Policy, Public Affairs, Sport New Zealand</i> |
| 10.00 – 10.15 a.m. | Singapore's efforts in tackling match-fixing – Successes & Challenges, <i>Gnanasihamani Kannan, Senior Deputy Public Prosecutor, Attorney General's Chamber, Singapore</i> |
| 10.15 – 10.30 a.m. | Legislative measures required by law enforcement, <i>Dmitri Vlassis, Chief of Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, UNODC</i> |
| 10.30 – 10.45 a.m. | Case study: Progress in the fight against the manipulation of sports competitions – the perspective of the sport movement, <i>Ralf Mutschke, Director of Security, FIFA</i> |

10.45 – 11.00 a.m. Coffee break

11.00 a.m. – 1.15 p.m. EVENT No. 2: DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION

Introductory presentations:

- 11.00 – 11.15 a.m.** The position of the *Consejo Superior de Deportes* about the need to create measures to preserve the sport competitions from match fixing, *Javier Rodriguez-Ten, Adviser to Miguel Cardenal, President of Spain's High Council for Sport*
- 11.15 – 11.30 a.m.** Example of a European MOU, *Peter Naessens, Head of the Secretariat, Belgian Gaming Commission*
- 11.30 – 11.45 a.m.** The role of the media in the fight against “match-fixing”, *Andrew Moger, Executive Director, News Media Coalition*
- 11.45 a.m. – 1.15 p.m.** Plenary Discussion: How should national platforms be implemented at country-level: specificities and communalities

1.30 p.m. – 3.00 p.m. Lunch

3.00 p.m. – 5 p.m.: EVENT No. 3: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Introductory presentations:

- 3.00 p.m. – 3.15 p.m.** Presentation of the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions, *Stanislas Frossard, Executive Secretary of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS), Council of Europe*
- 3.15 – 3.30 p.m.** Difficulties linked to data exchange during an investigation/prosecution, *Dale Sheehan, Director of Capacity Building and Training, Interpol*
- 3.30 – 3.45 p.m.** Case study: “Be careful what you wish for: if the information is exchanged, recipients need to be equipped to deal with it”, *Nick Tofiluk, Executive Director, Regulatory Operations, Gambling Commission, UK.*
- 3.45 – 5.00 p.m.** Plenary Discussion: What are the most pragmatic solutions for information exchange at national and international levels?

5.00 – 5.30 p.m. Conclusions of the day

7.30 p.m. Gala Dinner

“I gambled my career and lost everything”: Tony Kelly, former professional footballer, will be talking to us about his path through gambling addiction.

Thursday 17 September 2015

9.00 – 10.45 a.m. EVENT No. 4: RESOURCING MODELS

Introductory presentations:

- 9.00 – 9.15 a.m.** Necessity and possibility of financing the platforms, *Thierry Pujol, Director of Risk Management and Security, La Française des Jeux*
- 9.15 – 9.30 a.m.** Position of the three trade bodies of the private sports betting industry, *Antonio Costanzo EGBA, RGA and ESSA*
- 9.30 – 9.45 a.m.** A global initiative for a sustainable financing of youth sport: To build bridges, *Gilles Klein, World Sport Alliance*
- 9.45 – 10.45 a.m.** **Plenary** Discussion: how can the different stakeholders in the fight against match-fixing be resourced effectively?

10.45 – 11.00 a.m. Coffee break

11.00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. EVENT No. 5: PREVENTION

Introductory presentations:

- 11.00 – 11.15 a.m.** Handling the prevention of “match-fixing” as a sport governance issue, *Michael Pedersen, Change the Game*
- 11.15 – 11.30 a.m.** Comprehensive Sport Integrity Education Program, *Prof Nicole Bryan, Rutgers University*
- 11.30 – 11.45 a.m.** National Platforms: inception, successes and challenges, *Mr Jun Kubota, Japan Sport Council*
- 11.45 a.m. – 12.45 p.m.** Plenary Discussion: How can the impact of prevention initiatives be enhanced?

12.45 – 1.45 p.m. Lunch

1.45 – 3.00 p.m. PRIORITIZING ACTIONS

Which actions are most important at the international level? What are commitments by participants with respect to the identified actions?

3.00 – 3.30 p.m. Closing Remarks. *Arnaldo Rivero Fuxá, Chair of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport of UNESCO (CIGEPS).*

3.30 – 4.00 p.m. Closing Speeches

4.00 p.m. End of Meeting

ANNEX 2

**FOLLOW-UP MEETING
OF THE
FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS
RESPONSIBLE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT
(MINEPS V)**

**INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS MEETING ON THE FIGHT AGAINST THE MANIPULATION OF SPORTS COMPETITIONS
Doha, Qatar, 16 and 17 September 2015**

PRIORITIZING ACTIONS

<u>ACTION POINT</u>	<u>PRIORITY LEVEL</u> 1.non-priority 2.low priority 3.medium priority 4.high priority	<u>COMMENTS</u>
1. LEGISLATION		
1.1. Model legislative provisions (UNODC-IOC 2016)	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
1.2. Guidance notes on how to apply the model legislative provisions	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
1.3. Study on appropriate use of Conventions addressing corruption and transnational organized crime as models for harmonized national legislation and tools for transnational cooperation	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
1.4. Develop tool allowing States to identify legislative gaps and solutions with respect to the CoE Convention.	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
1.5. Best practices for the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
1.6. Compendium on specific criminal sanctions used for match fixing	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3	

	<input type="radio"/> 4	
1.7. Promote the Council of Europe Convention beyond Europe: twinning between “mature countries and newcomers” for sharing experience	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
1.8. Assess technical and political obstacles for non-EU countries/newcomers	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
2. DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION		
2.1. Establish database of expert contacts and leading institutions	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
2.2. Establish regional expert groups for regional collaboration	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
2.3. Establish regional Working Groups	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
2.4. Virtual community: Create a global platform for information exchange	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
2.5. Paper on model bilateral agreements / models of clearly structured cooperation agreements	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	

<p>2.6. Inventory of the different mechanisms/ good practices for dialogue and cooperation (who dialogues with whom about what? how?)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>2.7. Proposition paper on the possibility of incorporating manipulation of sports competitions within other existing integrity frameworks</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>2.8. Paper on quantifying the risks for each stakeholder</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>2.9. Feasibility study on the creation of national and international platforms (costs, scope, mandate)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>2.10. Facts and figures sheet raising awareness about the nature and the scope of the issue among key audiences (journalists, public authorities, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>2.11. Research on gambling addictions of athletes and the increase in vulnerability to match-fixing</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>3. INFORMATION EXCHANGE</p>		
<p>3.1. Good practices collection of practical procedural rules</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	

<p>3.2. Paper on the structure of information exchange (bilateral / multilateral)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>3.3. Develop models for information exchange between legislation, execution, jurisdiction</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>3.4. Paper on the centralization of all national betting data</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>4. RESOURCING MODELS</p>		
<p>4.1. Proposition paper for funding national and international platforms through taxation/commercial contributions (including capacity-building)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>4.2. Compendium of national resourcing approaches in OECD countries</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>4.3. Paper on financing models (who gives money, who manages it, how to distribute it, how to prioritize it?)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	
<p>5. PREVENTION</p>		
<p>5.1. Paper on understanding the path to match-fixing: who got involved and why?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3</p>	

	<input type="radio"/> 4	
5.2. Report on modalities of reporting on suspicious betting	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
5.3. Compilation of best practices of prevention initiatives and materials	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
5.4. Develop training material for sport officials, entourage and athletes	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
5.5. Development of a research fund	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
5.6. Meeting with athlete representatives on prevention, whistle-blowing	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
5.7. Research on lessons learnt from fight against anti-doping-homophobia-racism (behavior change)	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
5.8. Develop a prevention manual that can be published in several languages	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
5.9. Conceive audiovisual on the subject	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3	

	<input type="radio"/> 4	
5.10. Develop educational programmes and promote research on this subject	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
5.11. Use social networks for preventive and educational messages	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
5.12. Invite universities and institutions that train teachers of physical education and sports to include contents of this subject in their curricula	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
6. OTHER TOOLS		
6.1. Typology and risks matrix of sports bets	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
6.2. Create an international database with cases of match-fixing	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	
6.3. Coordinate meetings at international level with sports federations to promote joint actions with the IOC, ANOC and the International Sports Federations	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	