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Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport
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Accord partiel élargi sur le sport



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Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS)



in co-operation with

the Youth Department of the Council of Europe and
the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Combating Hate Speech in Sport

A workshop bringing together youth and sport officials, researchers
and policy-makers to deepen the understanding of hate speech in
sport and identify appropriate responses

Hotel Europe
Vladislava Skarica 5
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
21-22 November 2017

DRAFT REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to the topical nature of the subject, a workshop was organised on hate speech in sport by the Council of Europe's Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) in co-operation with the Youth Department of the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 21-22 November 2018 in Sarajevo.

The workshop was attended by sport administrators, representatives of public authorities responsible for sport and athletes.

There was agreement among the participants of the workshop that:

- hate speech is an issue for sport.
- to promote the positive values in sport, it is important to tackle hate speech, particularly in football, as such misbehavior/ potentially criminal acts could be a catalyst for further (violent) incidents.
- technical assistance and capacity building such as awareness-raising activities, education/ training, sharing of know-how and good practices are considered as useful measures to combat hate speech in sport by involving relevant stakeholder organisations such as sports clubs, fan groups, youth and public authorities.

The feedback received after the workshop on combatting hate speech in sport was very positive, as it is a relevant issue both in the Balkan region and in Europe. Further follow-up initiatives in this regard were proposed, as follows:

- develop a more strategic approach on tackling hate speech in sport by setting up an action plan by involving and engaging EPAS bodies.
- Organise a follow-up meeting to keep the momentum going and support the implementation of the no hate speech campaign with an enhanced involvement from stakeholder organisations primarily from the football sector (eg. FAs, clubs and fan groups).
- Involve important sport organisations such as UEFA to start the planning of the no hate speech campaign in sport/ football.
- Continue to organise awareness-raising activities on combatting hate speech in sport.

2. OPENING OF THE SEMINAR

Menno Ettema, Council of Europe, Youth Department, opened the workshop on combatting hate speech in sport by welcoming the speakers and participants. He also introduced the objectives of the workshop which will focus on developing a better understanding of hate speech in sport and on identifying measures to prevent, counter, report and remedy hate speech.

Ambassador Drahoslav Stefanek, Head of Office of the Council of Europe in Sarajevo, briefly informed about the four sport priorities of the Council of Europe:

- Fight against doping
- Promotion of safety and security at sport events
- Preventing match-fixing of sport competitions and
- Promote diversity and the positive values in and through sport via the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS).

With regards to hate speech in sport, the ambassador deplored recent incidents which occurred in Europe including the Balkan region. He hopes that this workshop will help to eradicate hate speech in sport.

The speech delivered by Mr Stefanek can be accessed here:

<https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/6xtXffbItVVYvKC>

Nezir Pivić, Deputy Minister of Justice, Bosnia and Herzegovina, welcomed the participants and thanked the Council of Europe for the organisation of this workshop on this topical issue in Sarajevo. The summary of the speech delivered by Mr Pivić can be accessed here:

<https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/J9Yjyug9KQToGKw>

Sabahudin Topalbecirevic, former sport journalist and now advisor for sports of Minister of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina, highlighted the importance of this topic particularly for the Balkan region.

The summary of the speech delivered by Mr Topalbecirevic can be accessed here:

<https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/dtjuCcpUdEespKI>

Michael Trinker, Council of Europe, Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport, briefly introduced the programme of the two day workshop and informed about logistical/ practical matters.

The programme of the workshop can be found in the appendix 1.

3. SEMINAR'S OBJECTIVES, EXPECTED RESULTS AND METHODOLOGY

Laszlo Földi, Consultant, reminded the participants on the objectives of the workshop and presented its methodology.

He facilitated the discussions on the expectations of the participants. In different buzz groups people had to identify one common and realistic outcome, they would expect from the workshop (learning outcome or result).

Participants were particularly interested in:

- Sharing experiences of organisers of sport events on hate speech
- Mapping the different stakeholders of the issue
- Finding potential partners for co-operation and networking
- Understanding what hate speech is and how it can be prevented and countered
- Comparing the situation of different countries/ regions
- Receiving information on the relevant initiatives of the Council of Europe
- Being more aware of the issue and the legal/ policy framework

- Sharing and learning about good practices of combatting hate speech in sport
- The role of the youth and migration in view of hate speech

In addition, statements were made that

- Football probably is the sport most affected with hate speech.
- Each match/ game could start with a campaign message.

4. HATE SPEECH: DEFINING THE SUBJECT OF THE WORKSHOP

This session focused on the following objectives:

- Understand hate speech and its relation to Human Rights and its Council of Europe definition
- Develop competences for analysing hate speech
- Discuss potential impacts and consequences of hate speech in sport

The participants were asked to form groups and to develop short and clear definitions of hate speech and present it to the plenary.

There was common agreement that it is difficult to define hate speech due to the broad nature hate speech can have. Additionally, hate can be communicated verbally and non-verbally. Hate speech can also be concealed in statements which at a first glance may seem to be rational or normal.

In a group exercise, participants had to rank examples of hate speech and justify the ranking of hate speech being most/ least damaging.

In the discussions, participants shared their views, why it was difficult to rank the various hate speech scenarios:

- It is difficult to rank harm.
- A particular situation can be experienced by different individuals differently e.g. very harmful, non-harmful.

In the discussions on the definition of hate speech, Menno Ettema referred to Recommendation No. 15 on Combatting Hate Speech of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) of the Council of Europe¹.

Hate speech for the purpose of the Recommendation entails the use of one or more particular forms of expression – namely, the advocacy, promotion or incitement of the denigration, hatred or vilification of a person or group of persons, as well any harassment, insult, negative stereotyping, stigmatization or threat of such person or persons and any justification of all these forms of expression - that is based on a non - exhaustive list of personal characteristics or status that includes “race”, colour, language, religion or belief, nationality or national or ethnic origin, as well as descent, age, disability, sex, gender, gender identity and sexual orientation.

He informed that there is case law affirming that concrete expressions constituting hate speech are not protected by Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the European Convention on the protection of Human Rights², if this right is aimed at the destruction of another right laid down in the Convention.³

¹ ECRI Recommendation No 15:

https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/gpr/en/recommendation_n15/REC-15-2016-015-ENG.pdf

² European Convention on Human Rights: http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf

³ European Court of Human Rights, Factsheet – Hate Speech:

http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/FS_Hate_speech_ENG.pdf

Free speech cannot protect hate speech, when hate is used to the detriment of another human right. Furthermore, combatting hate speech is not about telling people to be nice to each other and not to use bad words. Combatting hate speech rather means to promote a communication among people that is based on mutual respect and understanding despite a possible different (ethnic, religious, sexual etc.) background.

The opposite of hate speech is not “love speech”, but a respectful speech that allows the others to have their own dignity and the right to be different.

5. HATE SPEECH IN SPORT: CAUSES, FORMS, TARGETS AND CONSEQUENCES – AN ACADEMIC APPROACH

Aleksandra Mitrović Knežević, independent expert for international cooperation and youth policy, Serbia, held a presentation on the topic “hate speech in sport: causes forms, targets and consequences”. The presentation delivered by Ms Mitrović Knežević can be accessed here: <https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/1zSyHD44CMBVQk8>

6. HATE SPEECH IN SPORT - ROUND-TABLE:

Michael Trinker facilitated the round-table discussions with the following participants:

- Piara Powar, CEO, Fare network
- Ismar Brkić, Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Adis Osmanović, Ministry of civil affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Lana Grgić, Olympic Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Dario Marić, HNK Zrinjski

The participants first discussed their personal experiences in hate speech in sport. The question was raised whether it might be more difficult to promote the No Hate Speech Campaign (NHSC) in sport due to its specific, competitive and emotional nature. The participants denied and were of the view that there is no place of hate speech in sport. Hate speech is in opposition to the positive values in sport such as respect/ tolerance, mutual understanding, fair play and friendship, which are also enshrined in the Olympic Charter. Ideally, there is a sport free of any hate speech. The participants discussed possible ways to achieve the ideal situation by raising awareness among children, youth, parents, coaches and fans as well as enforcing stricter sanctions.

7. REALITIES OF HATE SPEECH IN SPORT IN THE PARTICIPANTS’ CONTEXT

The facilitator split the plenary into working groups to share and discuss realities of hate speech, challenges and practices in sport. The discussions were based on the questions below.

<p>What examples of hate speech in sport are you experiencing today in the countries represented in the group?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfortunately, hate speech in sport is experienced by the participants of the workshop both at professional and personal level. • Hate speech and violent incidents prevent families from taking their children to the stadium, as sometimes war-like situations/ language can develop/ is being used. However, an improvement of the situation in the stadia is observed as less physical violence seems to occur in comparison to the past.
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Which of the two types of hate speech they consider priority: hate speech among sports persons or hate speech by spectators (fans)	Any type of hate speech is considered harmful.
What are the challenges of addressing such hate speech issues? And why should we still counter this phenomenon?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hate speech is in opposition to the positive values of sport such as respect, tolerance and fairplay. • There is a strong connection between club and fan. Unfortunately, clubs are less involved in combatting hate speech in sport. In contrast, the Football Association (FA) might be active against hate speech, but is less effective than clubs, as there is no direct link between the FA and fans (fan groups). • Hate speech is considered to be worse in the lower leagues. • Hate speech is considered to be primarily a problem of football than of other sports.
What practices of preventing, countering hate speech in sport do you plan/know in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce video clips with athletes, coaches other role models offering a counter-narrative to hate speech. • Implement a fan-based project and confront the target groups with their stereo-types • Implement the No Hate Speech Campaign within sport organisations
What conditions are required for improving the impact of these practices?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness on hate speech in sport and their consequences • Tackle hate speech in sport by using a two-pronged strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bottom up approach: Educate children/ pupils already in school how to be a good fan ○ Top down approach: Plan and implement relevant policies, legal frameworks and regulations • Promote the positive values of sport in primary and secondary schools, as education is a very important tool to change the mindset of people • Train also adults/ parents, as children are copying adult behavior. • Train physical education teachers and sport coaches on hate speech as they are important multipliers. • Mainstream the fight against hate speech in sport • Higher punitive sanctions as they are very effective • Involve clubs more in the fight against hate speech in sport • Improve communication among stakeholder organisations such as police and sport organisations • Public authorities should support and inform victims of their rights and encourage to report incidents.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant public authorities should sanction hate speech in sport. • Promote self-regulation of relevant stakeholder organisations.
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In the discussions, participants did not differentiate between hate speech and violent incidents.

8. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS TO COMBAT HATE SPEECH AND PROVIDE REDRESS FOR TARGETS OF HATE SPEECH

Predrag Raosavljevic, Member of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) of the Council of Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina, gave an overview of the wider European context, where a rise of intolerance is detected due to a number of factors such as the economic crisis, increase in migration and advance of populist (right-wing) parties.

Hate speech is a phenomenon being present in other European countries, not only Bosnia and Herzegovina. The expert outlined the general policy recommendations 12 and 15 on combatting hate speech, racism and discrimination in the field of sport.⁴ These policy recommendations are directed at governments and cover all sports. The sport specific recommendation was considered necessary due to the tendency of trivialization of hate incidents in sports. The document puts a strong emphasis on engaging all relevant actors: local communities, sport clubs, associations and individuals, coaches and sponsors.

The expert provided information on the ECRI report on Bosnia in 2016 which lists several sport incidents, where matches had to be interrupted. The report demanded from the government a clearer response to combat racist political discourse in sport. States should support and inform victims of their rights and encourage them to report incidents. The report also highlighted the responsibility of the media in this regard and demanded for instance codes of conduct obliging them to refrain from inciting violence and using hate speech.

The expert considers that tensions still exist among the different groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and these tensions are reflected in sport. Sometimes players are seen as traitors in their communities, if they play for the national team. He is of the view that there is a need for more open discussion and awareness on hate speech in sport to overcome the climate of intolerance and achieve diversity in sport.

9. THE NO HATE SPEECH MOVEMENT CAMPAIGN

Menno Ettema, Youth department, Council of Europe, introduced the No Hate Speech Campaign. The presentation delivered by Mr Ettema can be accessed here:
<https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/oUA00qVmfu1M1Tn>

⁴ List of ECRI policy recommendations:

https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/GeneralThemes_en.asp

ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 15 on combating hate speech:

https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/GPR/EN/Recommendation_N15/REC-15-2016-015-ENG.pdf

ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 12 combating racism and racial discrimination in the field of sport

https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/GPR/EN/Recommendation_N12/e-RPG%2012%20-%20A4.pdf

10. VALUES IN SPORT AND INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES TO COMBAT HATE SPEECH IN SPORT

Ana Žnidarec Čučković, Researcher, Croatia, emphasized in her presentation on “values-based physical education teaching and sport training” on the importance of education.

The presentation delivered by Ms Zdinarec can be accessed here:

<https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/RQgAfM0WcaG6cCZ>

Michael Trinker, Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport, Council of Europe, introduced the diversity programme of EPAS.

The presentation delivered by Mr Trinker can be accessed here:

<https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/YIkK00u0901A2RQ>

11. INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS TO COMBAT HATE SPEECH IN SPORT⁵

Three experts presented good practice examples to tackle hate speech in various contexts such as youth, racism and gender.

Darko Repenšek, Ministry of education, science and sport, Development of sport and sport infrastructure, Slovenia, stressed the importance to focus also on the positive sides of sport and not only the negative ones. The involvement of the youth and co-operation among NGOs, public authorities and other civil society organisation is crucial for eradicating hate speech in sport. He proposed to change the school curricula to work with the youth on hate speech more intensively.

In the framework of the Slovenian sport project targeting the youth, physical education teachers and sport coaches were trained to raise awareness on hate speech and how to prevent it. Several meetings were organised where a very fruitful and productive dialogue was initiated to develop new ideas and approaches to tackle hate speech in sport. The expert underlined also the importance of the media in this regard which carry a great responsibility in avoiding to provoke any incidents.

Despite a sound legal framework on hate speech, it is often not respected and sanctioned unfortunately. The presentation of Mr Repenšek can be accessed here:

<https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/0JvIx6jY4jwSKt2>

Piara Powar, Executive Director, Fare network, UK, presented the football people action week which focused on combatting hate speech and promoting inclusion in sport. The project was implemented at a global level. In the Balkans alone, 167 activities in eight countries were organised. The activities focused on LGBT rights, Roma inclusion, nationalism and gender empowerment and involved 36 NGOs.

The presentation of Mr Powar can be accessed here:

<https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/Cdqnojb7k3lGsxy>

Ivana Parčina, University Union Nikola Tesla, Serbia, informed about gender equality in sport in Serbia and the efforts to overcome gender stereo-types.

The presentation of Ms Parčina can be accessed here:

<https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/zVT1aAJWkTiUIva>

⁵ Zoran Avramovic, Crevna Zvezda Marketing Executive and Advisor of the European Volleyball Confederation (CEV), Serbia, was not able to hold his presentation during the workshop. His presentation as well as the video clips on hate speech in sport can be found here:

<https://mycloud.coe.int/index.php/s/ScSmAfcgcHvRJvt>

12. DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO COMBAT HATE SPEECH IN SPORT

The participants were split up into four working groups to draft proposals for practical approaches to combat hate speech in sport. The specific objectives of this exercise were to

- identify measures to prevent, counter, report and remedy hate speech, notably through the No Hate Speech Movement campaign, the Gender Equality Strategy of the Council of Europe, the programme of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport and other relevant instruments
- make proposals on policy and capacity building towards the Council of Europe, governmental authorities (local, regional, national) and sport organisations in the region

The working groups developed recommendations for

- the Council of Europe (monitoring, support, steering, recommendations...)
- sport organisations (strategies, systems, training ...)
- sport education (universities, coach training, teacher training...)
- governmental authorities (policies, law, strategies, monitoring, research...)

The following recommendations were put forward by the working groups:

13. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE/ EPAS

To promote the NHSC in sport the Council of Europe/ EPAS should implement the following recommendations. (This working group was facilitated by Menno Ettema):

- provide technical assistance in developing national legislation on hate speech, violence and discrimination
- support capacity building by sharing good practice examples to implement legislation
- facilitate the exchange of experiences between sport sectors affected and not-affected with hate speech/ violent incidents
- Enhance co-operation between national authorities and CoE sectors working on hate speech in particular education, sport, youth and anti-discrimination
- Explore the impact of sport cultures on the issue of hate speech and reflect on the role of coaches and parents to change such cultures
- Enhance co-operation with important stakeholder organisations such as fan groups, media and journalists
- Enhance communication with national authorities to promote relevant CoE products
- Enhance communication among relevant stakeholders such as public authorities (police), sport organisations, clubs and fan clubs
- Involve more sport organisations and sport NGOs in the NHSC
- Analyse specificities of a region/ country and develop tailor-made examples and solutions (for e.g. extreme hooliganism, organised crime, fan clubs)
- Co-operate with the media and develop standards in view of reporting on sport and violent incidents in sport by providing good practices not covering violence and hate speech in sport
- Develop tools for the new media/ social media how to report and comment on sport respectfully.
- Develop a manual on hate speech in sport including examples of good practices
- Promote human rights education of coaches and educators

Recommendations for the EU:

- Define hate speech as a funding priority for the Erasmus+ programme in particular youth and sport

14. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPORT ORGANISATIONS

To promote the NHSC in sport, sport organisations should implement the following recommendations. (This working group was facilitated by Ana Žnidarec Čučković):

- Enhance co-operation among sport organisations on the issue of hate speech
- Introduce contractual requirements that sportsman/women should receive training on combatting/ countering hate speech
- Make available awards/ funds to implement relevant projects
- Mainstream positive values of sport to eradicate hate speech in sport organisations
- Encourage spectators, parents and young players to openly talk about the issues
- Enhance cooperation of sport organizations with other stakeholder organisations such as fans/ relevant NGOs
- Promote women in stadia
- Increase visibility of sport organisations in schools on this topic
- Engage and promote co-operation with rival clubs in workshops including youth and children
- Increase awareness on one's own responsibility to prevent, stop, eradicate hate speech in sport
- Implement preventive measures before the event

15. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPORT EDUCATION

To promote the NHSC in sport education the following recommendations were discussed. . (This working group was facilitated by Laszlo Földi):

- Upgrade the existing educational curricula of primary and secondary schools by
 - including education on values and attitudes regarding an inclusive sport culture
 - teaching children to be a “good” fan and offering the possibility to meet well-known athletes and to reflect on the role of sport and the challenges of sport from a personal point of view, and the possibility of visiting a sport match in order to reflect on how to be or not to be a fan.
- Produce more educational material on methodologies, strategies, exercises and tools for developing social competencies in and through sport⁶
- Involve and work with parents in supporting children towards an inclusive and respectful sport environment.
- Foster and improve the cooperation of sport organisations (local, national) with schools (primary, secondary) as well as with universities of sport and physical education in order to work together on a more inclusive and respectful sport culture, involving sport persons and young people.
- Involve primary schools in running campaigns combatting hate speech and promoting an inclusive and respectful sport and fan culture.
- Train physical education teachers and sport coaches on values and attitudes regarding an inclusive and respectful sporting environment and fun culture enabling them to adequately react to and address discriminative, oppressive or violent situations.

16. RECOMMENDATIONS TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AT LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

To promote the NHSC in sport, public authorities at local, regional and national levels should implement the following recommendations. (This working group was facilitated by Michael Trinker):

⁶ Example of such a training manual: <http://www.moveandlearn.org>

Local authorities	Regional authorities	National authorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial and/ or moral support to relevant projects combatting hate speech in sport • Provide also financial support to adapt national strategies/ action plans to local level/ to local needs regarding youth policies etc. • Develop local mechanisms/methodology for fighting hate speech (campaigns, volunteers, education, committees for monitoring sport events) • Organise inclusive sport events • Follow-up the activities implemented and evaluate them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance cooperation of stakeholders – especially the police forces – of the different regions in the Balkans to exchange information on hooligans, fan clubs etc. • Focus on specificities in the respective region • Follow-up the activities and evaluate them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a national strategy/ policy including an action plan • Develop a relevant normative framework (laws, acts etc) to combat hate speech • Enforce the normative framework • Intersectional co-operation and coordination on HS • Report on the implementation of this act to the public (E.g. x acts on HS in sport were committed.) • Involve national media as a strong tool to combat hate speech and promote open discussions • Introduce the office of an ombudsmann on human rights who will be also responsible for hate speech issues • Use holistic/ systemic approach to combat HS across the various levels • Improve curricula/ text books developed by the ministry of education in view of HS • Create database of risk fans and enhance the exchange of information • Follow-up the activities and evaluate them

17. LESSONS LEARNED DURING THE WORKSHOP

- There is different activities/ strategies available to combat hate speech
- Awareness and education is crucial to combat hate speech. Ideally, curricula for children in relation to physical education and civic education are adapted accordingly.
- The need for better media campaigns involving/ targeted to sport organisations and sport events.
- The importance of identifying and using synergies among different stakeholders.
- Relevant educational programmes for all actors in sport, including physical education teachers, sport managers and coaches should be designed and implemented.
- It is important to exchange experience, share know-how and good practices.
- There is an understanding on the definition of hate speech, what hate speech is and what it is not.

- There is a need to have more events like this on hate speech in sport.
- We are all responsible for the public space around us.
- The role and responsibility of media in combating hate speech cannot be overemphasized.
- It is important to involve young people in the discourse and in combating hate speech.
- There is an understanding of the role of Council of Europe, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, and EPAS in this proactive work to combat hate speech in sport.
- The opposite of hate speech is respectful speech.

18. EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

The evaluation of the workshop has given the following results

	Agree	Ok	disagree	Comments
Scope and input of hate speech in sport is very clear to me.	x			
One of my expectations was to build a network of partners.	x			Contact details as well as the presentations will be shared.
The workshop developed concrete proposals which can be followed-up in my line of work.	x			
The methodology used was dynamic and engaging.		x		The workshop was considered to be interactive; however participants thought it could be even more interactive.
The group contributed to my own learning.	x			
Facilities here met my needs.	x			
None of my expectations were met.			x	
All my expectations were met.		x		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workshop was a kick-off activity. Many things were discussed. It would be important to have a follow-up meeting and use the momentum created. • The involvement of athletes and the football association of B&H was recommended.

19. SUMMING UP AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE DAY

The feedback received on the workshop on combatting hate speech in sport was very positive, as it is a topical issue both in the Balkan region and in Europe. Further initiatives in this regard were proposed:

- Organise a follow-up meeting to keep the momentum going and support the implementation of the no hate speech campaign by an enhanced involvement of stakeholder organisations (FA, clubs and fan groups).
- Involve important sport organisations such as UEFA to start the implementation of the no hate speech campaign in sport.
- Continue awareness raising activities on combatting hate speech in sport

20. CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

Mr Suvad Dzafic and Menno Ettema thanked the participants for their active participation and closed the workshop.

APPENDIX 1 – PROGRAMME

Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS)



in co-operation with

the Youth Department of the Council of Europe and
the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Combating Hate Speech in Sport

A workshop bringing together youth and sport officials, researchers
and policy-makers to deepen the understanding of hate speech in
sport and identify appropriate responses

Hotel Europe
Vladislava Skarica 5
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
21-22 November 2017

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF THE WORKSHOP

The Workshop is facilitated by Laszlo Földi



Objectives of the workshop

- To develop a better understanding of the causes, extent, forms, different targets and consequences of hate speech in sport online and offline, especially on young people.
- To identify measures to prevent, counter, report and remedy hate speech, notably through the No Hate Speech Movement campaign, the Gender Equality Strategy of the Council of Europe, programme of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport and other relevant instruments
- To promote the implementation of the Council of Europe's standards and identify gaps to fully address hate speech in sport in Europe
- To raise awareness on manipulation/ misuse of supporters/ fans for political purposes.

Monday, 20 November

Arrival of participants 19:00

Dinner

Informal welcome activities

Tuesday, 21 November

09:00 Welcome and introductions

09:10 **Opening of the seminar**

Ambassador Drahoslav Stefanek, Head of Office of the Council of Europe in Sarajevo

Nezir Pivić, Deputy Minister of justice, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sabahudin Topalbecirevic, Advisor for sports of Minister of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina

09:30 **Getting to know each other**

Introduction to the seminar's objectives, expected results and methodology

10:30 *Coffee Break*

11:00 **Hate Speech: Defining the subject of the workshop**

Hate Speech in sport: causes, forms, targets and consequences – an academic approach

Aleksandra Mitrović Knežević, independent expert for international cooperation and youth policy, Serbia

12:15 **Discussions**

13:00 *Lunch*

14:30 **Hate Speech in sport - round-table with:**

Athletes

Representative of fan clubs



Representative of sport clubs
 Representatives of public authorities
 Persons targeted by Hate Speech in sports
 Politicians

16:00 *Coffee Break*

16:30 **Realities of Hate Speech in sport in the participants' context**
 - in working groups

18:15 **Summing up and conclusions of the day**

19:30 *Dinner*

Wednesday, 22 November

09:00 Opening and programme of the day

09:10 **Feedback from the working groups on realities of Hate Speech in sport**

09:30 **Legal and policy frameworks to combating Hate Speech and provide redress for targets of Hate Speech**

Predrag Raosavljevic, Member of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) of the Council of Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The No Hate Speech Movement Campaign

Menno Ettema, Youth department, Council of Europe

10:00 **Values in sport and institutional initiatives to combat Hate Speech in sport**

Values-based physical education teaching and sport training, an educational approach
Ana Žnidarec Čučković, Researcher, Croatia

Diversity programme of EPAS

Michael Trinker, Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport, Council of Europe

10:30 *Coffee break*

11:00 **Initiatives and projects to combat Hate Speech in sport** - Examples of the work of civil society in the field of LGBT, gender, values-based physical education teaching, No Hate Speech campaign

Zoran Avramovic, Crvena Zvezda Marketing Executive, and Advisor of the European Volleyball Confederation (CEV), Serbia

Piara Powar, Executive Director, Fare network

Ivana Parčina, University Union Nikola Tesla, Serbia

Darko Repenšek, Ministry of education, science and sport, Development of sport and sport infrastructure, Slovenia



12:00 Discussions

12:30 ***Lunch***

14:00 **Wrap up of the discussions of initiatives - lessons learned**

14:30 **Draft proposals for practical approaches to combat Hate Speech in sport**

- Policy measures
- Capacity building

Break included in the Open Space

16:00 **Presentation of draft practical approaches**

17:00 **Summing up and conclusions of the day**

17:30 **Closing of the workshop**

Departure of participants

**APPENDIX 2 – FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****ALBANIA**

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