

Strasbourg, 25 October 2022

EPAS(2022)32rev

Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS)

# Activity Report 2021



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## Introduction

The Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) aims to promote the development of sport whose benefits are wide-reaching. It develops policies and standards, monitors them and helps with capacity-building and the exchange of good practices. It provides a platform for intergovernmental sports co-operation between the public authorities of its member States, by also encouraging dialogue between those public authorities, sports federations and NGOs. This contributes to better governance, with the aim of making sport more ethical, more inclusive and safer.

This annual activity report is submitted to the Committee of Ministers by the EPAS Governing Board in application of Article 3.3 of the EPAS Statute<sup>1</sup> and Rule 12 of the EPAS Governing Board's Rules of Procedure.<sup>2</sup>

### EPAS membership

Ukraine became the 40th member State to join EPAS<sup>3</sup> on 29 January 2021.

During 2021, EPAS welcomed four additional organisations to its Consultative Committee: the International Federation of Sport Officials (IFSO), the Alice Milliat Foundation, the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) and Panathlon International (PI).

### Secretariat

The secretariat of EPAS, based in Strasbourg, continued to function with a core team of six staff members (one A4, one A3 (80%), one B5 (60%), one B4 (90%), one B3 and one B2). The secretariat of the Child Safeguarding in Sport (CSiS) project<sup>4</sup> (one B5 and one B3) also worked under the responsibility of the EPAS Executive Secretary.

In addition, temporary support was sought for short periods to help co-ordinate the Start to Talk initiative and the communication aspects of the EPAS diversity conference and other events and activities.

In December 2021, a new Executive Secretary, Sophie Kwasny, was appointed to replace the long-standing outgoing Executive Secretary, Stanislas Frossard. Sophie Kwasny became the Head of the Council of Europe's new Sport Division, responsible for the management of both EPAS and the [Sport Conventions](#), therefore leading to even stronger connections between all sectors working in the sports field, and reinforcing the Council of Europe's position in this area through combined impact.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result\\_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805ce320#P7\\_209](https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805ce320#P7_209)

<sup>2</sup> "The Governing Board shall adopt an annual report outlining its activities and forward it to the Committee of Ministers." <https://rm.coe.int/rules-of-procedure-of-the-epas-governing-board/1680903496>

<sup>3</sup> For more information on EPAS membership: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/sport/member-states>

<sup>4</sup> European Union and Council of Europe joint project: <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/pss/home>

## **2021: planning of activities during the pandemic**

Due to the ongoing situation and impact of the Coronavirus Covid-19 outbreak in the Council of Europe's host country France and in neighbouring and many other countries, the Secretary General took the decision either to cancel or postpone the physical holding of meetings or events in France where external participants were expected, as well as all events outside of France which involved international participants and Council of Europe staff from France or to encourage the holding of meetings in a hybrid format – with some speakers attending in person and others joining remotely.

This decision was aimed at protecting the health and safety of experts, invited guests and speakers, other participants and the Secretariat, as well as preventing the further propagation of the virus, as recommended by the competent health authorities and the World Health Organization.

These exceptional circumstances of course impacted the running of EPAS activities. As a consequence, the Executive Secretary took steps to rearrange activities and seek alternative working methods in order to keep in contact with experts, often by opting for a hybrid format for meetings and conferences or making them entirely online.

### **1. Statutory meetings**

#### **Governing Board**

Eight Bureau meetings of the Governing Board were held remotely throughout the year using the BlueJeans platform. These were short one-hour meetings and allowed the Bureau to stay in regular contact with the Secretariat.

Due to the evolving situation of the Coronavirus Covid-19 outbreak, it was also decided that the 15th Joint Meeting of the EPAS Governing Board and the Consultative Committee would be held online on 15-16 June 2021.

At the 15th Meeting of the EPAS Governing Board on 15-16 June 2021, the Governing Board elected Alexandre Husting (Luxembourg) to the position of Chair and Andrea Carletti (Italy) to the position of Vice-Chair, both for a two-year mandate. The Governing Board and the Consultative Committee discussed key issues including the IPACS benchmark on good governance, draft 4 of the revised European Sports Charter (ESC) and the impact of Covid-19 on sport. A number of issues were submitted to the Governing Board for written approval after the plenary, including the activity report and a number of budgetary decisions.

#### **Consultative Committee**

The Consultative Committee met for its annual plenary meeting online on 14 June 2021 in the afternoon. All members of the committee who attended did so via remote connection. The meeting opened with presentations from a number of members on their organisation's work, in particular in relation to the work of the Council of Europe and EPAS. The Consultative Committee discussed the agenda items for the joint meeting, in particular the revised European Sports Charter as well as the CC webinars, including the most recent one which had taken place on 3 June 2021 on "Checking criminal records as a tool to protect children in sport".

## Statutory Committee

At its meeting on 26 November 2021, the Statutory Committee approved the financial accounts for 2020 and determined the budget and member States' financial contributions for 2022. At the end of the Committee meeting the work of EPAS in the area of child safeguarding was highlighted and three speakers were invited to present their work in these areas: the Portuguese co-ordinator for the Child Safeguarding in Sport (CSiS) joint project and two representatives from FIFA working in the area of child safeguarding.

## 2. Consultative and evaluation visits

North Macedonia hosted, by remote connection, the first part of the evaluation visit on the revised European Sports Charter in 2021. In November 2021, three online meetings were organised with North Macedonian sport stakeholders. The evaluation team included the Chair of the EPAS Governing Board, Mr Alexandre Husting (Luxembourg), Ms Satu Heikkinen (Finland), Mr Janez Sodrznik (TAFISA) and a member of the Secretariat. Further to this, a report with preliminary findings will be distributed in 2022 prior to the organisation of an onsite workshop also in 2022. Preparations to organise an evaluation meeting in Albania in 2022 commenced in the second half of 2021.

## 3. Highlights

### 16th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport

The 16th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport had an impact on the EPAS Programme of Activities in 2020 and 2021. The two main themes of the conference were:

- Theme 1: A European approach to sport policies: the revision of the European Sports Charter;
- Theme 2: Human rights in sport.

Due to the impact of the Covid-19 health crisis and the subsequent decision in May 2020 by Slovenia to withdraw its offer as host, the Ministry of Culture and Sports of Greece offered to welcome the conference on 5 November 2020, under the auspices of the Greek Presidency of the Council of Europe. The conference was to be part of a package of high-level meetings scheduled in Athens during the same week, including the 130th Ministerial Session of the Committee of Ministers and a celebration of the 70th anniversary of the signing of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Due to the continuation of the Covid-19 pandemic, these events were eventually held remotely, and the conference was organised using the KUDO platform. It consisted of five sessions spread out over a period of several weeks. Two of the five sessions were held in 2021:

- Ministerial Round Table: Friday, 15 January 2021 (9 am – 12.30 pm/2 pm – 4.30 pm)
- Closing session: Thursday, 11 February 2021 (10 am – 10.30 am).

The programme, list of participants and adopted resolutions are set out in Appendices 1 to 3 of the conference's [Report by the Secretary General](#).

The sessions were attended by around 170 individual delegates from 45 countries, including 31 individual participants at the level of Minister, Vice-Minister or Secretary of State; 50 delegates from 30 partner institutions and organisations, and 15 guest speakers. The closing session was open to the public and reached an overall audience of 205 followers.

Two Resolutions were adopted pursuant to the 16th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport:

- Resolution No.1 – A European approach to Sport policies: the revision of the European Sports Charter;
- Resolution No. 2 – Human Rights in Sport.

### **Adoption of the revised European Sports Charter**

The revised European Sports Charter was adopted on 13 October 2021 by the Committee of Ministers, with the adoption of [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2021\)5 of the Committee of Ministers to member States](#).

Since the adoption of the European Sports Charter (ESC) in 1992 and its revision in 2001, sport has changed dramatically. The challenges that have arisen include bad governance, lack of equality, discrimination, commercialisation, need for professionalisation, evolving policy standards (e.g. human rights, sustainable development goals), decrease in participation, etc. A mandate was given to EPAS in 2018 by the 15th Conference of Ministers to consider reviewing the ESC. This was further strengthened by Resolution No. 1 from the 16th Conference of Ministers, which stipulated that the European Sports Charter should be revised and that in its revised form it should promote values-based sport, most particularly in the areas of integrity, ethics, human rights and sustainability.

The European Sports Charter is a brand-new Council of Europe standard, setting forth the basic principles for national sports policies, allowing governments to provide their citizens with opportunities to practise sport under well-defined conditions. It continues and further inspires policy makers and provides guidance to member States on how to enhance their existing sport legislation or other policies and to develop a comprehensive framework for sport. It continues to promote "Sport for All" (the right to sport for all individuals); it has a broad definition of sport, namely "all forms of physical activity, which help maintain or improve physical fitness or mental well-being which help to form social relationships or to obtain results in competitions at different levels."

The [revised European Sports Charter](#) promotes the protection of human rights, good governance, the social and economic benefits of doing sport, and dual careers. Furthermore, it encourages the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders, including public authorities and transversal cooperation.

The revised European Sports Charter will be implemented and will underpin the ongoing work of EPAS, in particular from 2022 onwards.

### **Impact of Covid-19 on Sport**

As some sports began to start up again after the unprecedented lockdown situations in member States, many operational and organisational shifts had to occur to allow sport to be practised in the context of this pandemic. Sport has been badly impacted by Covid-19, and recovery takes time.

In collaboration with the Mulier Instituut, EPAS organised the first meeting in a series of three in the area of the mapping of sports facilities on 14 December 2021. The first thematic area was: "[Insights into changing patterns in facility use during the Covid-19 pandemic](#)".

## **4. Pillar 1: Ethical sport**

Over the last four decades, the Council of Europe has worked tirelessly to promote sport's positive values, to open up participation and to fight the threats sport faces at the local, national, regional and international levels.

This is in line with our mission to uphold democracy, human rights and – critically – the rule of law. It is clear that Europe has a role to play in helping to restore and uphold the integrity of sport. The Council of Europe is using its decades of experience in this field to bring countries together in pursuit of that end.

In 2021, despite the Covid-19 pandemic, EPAS made progress with concrete efforts to uphold the ethics of sport.

### **Forum on Sport and Human Rights**

The Forum on Sport and Human Rights was held by EPAS on 1 June 2021 to create a forum for exchanging ideas and generating stronger co-operation between human rights monitoring bodies and the sport world, in particular by presenting sport-related issues to the human rights monitoring bodies and introducing the existing monitoring mechanisms and remedies to the world of sport, with the ultimate goal of promoting the integration of human rights in sport issues into the existing human rights monitoring mechanisms.

The topics addressed at the forum included: right to a fair trial, data protection, media freedom in sport, young migrant athletes and human trafficking, the economic and social rights of athletes, with a focus on the right on health, combating racism and hate speech and countering other types of discrimination in sport, as well as promoting gender equality in sport. More information on the Forum on Sport and Human Rights can be accessed [here](#).

### **Conference on Integrity in Sport**

On 6-7 December 2021, EPAS and the Italian Department for Sport organised the [Conference on Integrity in Sport](#) within the framework of the Italian Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. The joint conference covered the important work carried out by the Council of Europe, in particular by EPAS and the Sport Conventions, in the areas of:



- preparing integrity guidelines;
- combating the manipulation of sports competitions;
- ensuring good governance in sport.

The aim of the conference on integrity in sport was to outline and plan the next steps to be pursued in these three areas in collaboration with international counterparts.

### **International Partnership Against Corruption in Sport (IPACS)**

The International Partnership Against Corruption in Sport ([IPACS](#)), a multi-stakeholder initiative set up in 2017 to strengthen efforts to eliminate corruption and promote a culture of good governance in the field of sport, held its Steering Committee meeting via virtual means on 8 November 2021. Around 150 participants from 38 governments (including 16 EPAS member States), 7 intergovernmental organisations and 24 sports organisations attended, clearly confirming their commitment to international co-operation for values-based sport, the eradication of corruption in sport and their readiness to work together in IPACS.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Steering Committee listened to [reports](#) on the recent activities of IPACS, including those carried out under the four Task Forces, reviewed the progress made towards the objectives set forth in their respective terms of reference and discussed the next steps, agreeing upon a [2020-2022 roadmap](#).

As co-ordinator of Task Force 3, the Council of Europe was particularly involved in the development of guidelines for the implementation of the [sports governance benchmark](#) and in the work of the Drafting Group, composed of four members of Task Force 3 representing public authorities in the field of sport (Brazil) and anti-corruption (France), the international sport movement (ASOIF) and intergovernmental organisations (Council of Europe). The guidelines for the first two dimensions of the Benchmark (Dimensions A on Transparency and B on Integrity) were also discussed and validated by the Task Force members in 2021.

The IPACS Bureau, established and elected for the first time at the end of 2020 for a term of two years, met regularly over the course of 2021 to co-ordinate the work of the Partnership and develop it further. The Council of Europe, as a founding member of IPACS, participated with interest in the meetings.

### **Kazan Action Plan**

In 2017, Unesco's MINEPS VI conference produced the [Kazan Action Plan](#), which lays out concrete actions to link sport policy development to the [2030 Agenda of the United Nations](#), as well as support to an overarching sport policy follow-up framework and five priority areas for international and national multi-stakeholder co-operation. The Council of Europe through EPAS was privileged to co-ordinate Action 3 of the Kazan Action Plan: the preparation of guidelines on integrity in sport.

For the first time, the abundance of initiatives aimed at preserving the integrity of sports competitions, of people and of sports organisations are brought together in one single, holistic approach to the integrity of sport, and the Working Group set up to deliver the guidelines under Action 3 identified those cross-cutting principles which should be observed in all relevant policies of the industry. The "[Sports Integrity Guidelines](#)" are a source of inspiration and a useful point of

reference for the Ministries responsible for sport, which are being asked to pay ever-increasing attention to these issues, which make up the darker side of sport.

The guidelines were [presented](#) at the CIGEPS meeting (28 September 2020), which supported the wide dissemination among member States of tools and methodologies developed in the framework of Actions 1, 2 and 3 of the Kazan Action Plan, concerning, in particular, the sport integrity guidelines, with a view to their application, adaptation, further development and endorsement by MINEPS VII. Owing to the postponement of the Unesco meeting on MINEPS in 2021, the start of discussions about the implementation of the guidelines commenced at the above-mentioned Rome Integrity Conference.

## **E-sport**

On 13 December 2021, a round table on e-sport was held with a number of EPAS member State representatives to address the status of e-sport and its correlation with the revised European Sports Charter and traditional sport.

## **5. Pillar 2: Inclusive sport**

### **Diversity conference**

The 2021 EPAS [Diversity Conference](#) was held in a hybrid format (Paris/online) on 20 September 2021 and covered the field of sexual orientation and gender identity, addressing the issue of the protection and promotion of the human rights of intersex and transgender athletes in sports competitions.

The conference brought together athletes from the LGBTI community, sports journalists, human rights and gender experts, representatives from the medical world, speakers from sports bodies such as FIFA and the IOC, representatives from sports federations, clubs and associations, academics and other professionals from the sport community working towards greater inclusion. The event also provided an opportunity to hear testimonies from several athletes, including Annet Negesa (Uganda), Chris Mosier (United States) and Natalie Washington (United Kingdom) and discover examples of good practice.

### **Promoting gender equality in sport**

As a side event to the UN's 65th session of its Committee on the Status of Women (CSW65), EPAS hosted an online round table discussion on 16 March 2021, to highlight the current situation in sport, explore the main gender gaps in different strategic fields, from sports participation to institutional representation, and discuss how public authorities and sports organisations can adopt strategies to redress inequalities.

The main findings of a vast data collection campaign run by the 2019 European-focused joint project (Council of Europe and the European Union) ALL IN, and the Council's intention to launch a more widespread, global, data collection campaign every four years – next one to start in 2023 – in order to challenge States and sports organisations to forge ahead on gender equality in sport, were presented. The readiness of EPAS to share its tools and its experience with States and sports organisations beyond the European continent was also reiterated.

## 6. Pillar 3: Safe sport

### Child Safeguarding in Sport (CSiS): joint project between the European Union and the Council of Europe

“[Child Safeguarding in Sport](#)” (CSiS) is a European Union (EU) and Council of Europe (COE) joint project. Its implementation started on 1 March 2020 and was scheduled to continue until 31 October 2021; however, it was extended until June 2022 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The main aims of the CSiS project are to guide and accompany partner countries towards developing effective child safeguarding policies to ensure safe, positive and empowering sport environments for all children. This is achieved through the provision of national tailor-made roadmaps for the development and implementation of child safeguarding policies. Central to the roadmap is the establishment of the Child Safeguarding Officers (CSOs) who will be key players in the delivery of effective policies.

Six partner countries in the project (Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Israel, Norway and Portugal) were supported by country experts/consultants and good practice examples from European countries as well as expert consultants from Safe Sport International (SSI) while developing their tailor-made roadmaps.

The main outcomes of the CSiS project are:

1. The country-specific roadmaps for child safeguarding in sport policies.

The roadmaps have been designed in a collaborative way, involving all the stakeholders that (can) have a role in protecting victims and preventing children from being harmed and abused in sport. The CSiS project designed a methodology for the roadmap development as an inclusive process that begins with desk research to undertake a needs and gaps assessment, followed by recommendations, mapping of stakeholders, discussions of expectations, a self-assessment by national stakeholders of the current state of play, and identification of measures to be taken in relation to five of the nine building blocks included in the “International Safeguards for Children in Sport”. Once the actions are identified they are integrated into the roadmap.

In 2021, eight round tables were organised (Austria, Belgium, Croatia x2, Israel, Norway x2, and Portugal) and all partner countries prepared and presented their draft roadmaps.

In order to share good practices, in January and February 2021, the Council of Europe organised five webinars to showcase five successfully implemented systems of child safeguarding officers.

2. The Pool of International Experts on Safe Sport

[The Pool of International Experts on Safe Sport](#) is the single-entry point to a unique source of multi-disciplinary expertise covering all forms of violence and abuse against children in sport. It brings together policymakers, researchers and academics, specialists supporting people with lived experiences, (child) safeguarding officers, trainers/consultants and agents of change (including advocates and people with lived experiences of violence and abuse in the world of sport).

A call was launched in October 2021 and a total number of 96 applications were received. (The Pool was set up in 2022.)

### 3. The Online Resource Centre on Child Safeguarding in Sport

The Online Resource Centre on Child Safeguarding in Sport compiles in a single-entry point relevant practices and resources for everyone involved in protecting children from violence and abuse in sport. The practices and resources provide information to support organisations wherever they are on their safeguarding journey. This includes inspiration to get started, ideas for developing an awareness campaign or options for implementing a case management system. Resources and practices are divided into eight categories: strategy and policy frameworks, educational programmes and materials, awareness-raising initiatives, codes of conduct and codes of ethics, risk minimisation measures, support systems and case management, studies, research and reports, and systems of child safeguarding officer roles (CSO).

In April 2021, a call for collecting and updating practices and resources was launched, and about 90 practices were retained for the online resource centre.

#### Start to Talk

The “Start to Talk” project is aimed at providing technical support and safe sport materials to public authorities responsible for sport, sports organisations, and their stakeholder organisations to raise awareness of child abuse and to implement more effective child safeguarding policies for better prevention of violence against children in sport (sexual, physical, emotional/psychological, etc.). The expected impact is ensuring a safe, positive and empowering sport environment for all children.

Start to Talk is run by EPAS. It provides technical support to its stakeholders through its consultancy services and its [tools on safe sport](#) that are available at the Start to Talk [webpage](#).

In 2021, Start to Talk developed roadmaps for the implementation of child safeguarding policies in sport in Greece and Cyprus. The Start to Talk Secretariat also started planning a roadmap for Bulgaria, which included the preparation of desk research on the situation of the country in the field of safe sport for children.

The Start to Talk Secretariat has also disseminated and translated the Start to Talk awareness and education materials. By the end of 2021, the [video clip](#) had been produced in 25 different language versions, either dubbed or subtitled, and the [training kit](#) existed in English, French, Portuguese and Greek. The [action page](#) on the Human Rights Channel of the Council of Europe was available in 13 languages.

Start to Talk was launched internationally on 5 April 2018, and since then, nine countries have launched a national campaign. As the most recent example, on 14 January 2021, the Ministry of Culture and Sport of Greece organised a conference to launch its national Start to Talk Campaign against child abuse and harassment in sport. Lefteris Avgenakis, Deputy Minister of Sports of Greece, presented the launching of the national campaign. The event also gathered representatives of the Greek Ministries of Justice, Education and Health, the Council of Europe, the Greek Parliament, the Greek police, national Olympic Committees and NGOs, as well as national and international experts on child protection in sports, and athletes. The Greek launch event was very successful and drew national and international media coverage, starting a nationwide discussion on sexual abuse and harassment not only in sport but also in other areas.

A report on “Safeguarding self-assessment tool” was produced in 2021. The report presents a comprehensive safeguarding self-assessment tool for national sport organisations that will replace

the existing self-assessment tool created in 2017 within the European Union (EU)-CoE project, “Pro Safe Sport +” joint project.

### **Webinar on checking criminal records as a tool to protect children in sport**

Child sexual abuse in sport is a serious issue of continuing concern. Authorities and sports organisations are becoming more aware of the need to put necessary measures in place to provide a safe environment for young athletes and their parents. One of the questions they need to respond to is how to implement safer recruitment processes that ensure the suitability of people who work with children. Checking criminal records of potential coaches (and others in regular contact with children in the context of sport) – not just during the recruitment process but on a continual basis – is an example already used in some sports.

A webinar on “Checking criminal records as a tool to protect children in sport”, jointly organised by the EPAS Consultative Committee and the EPAS Secretariat as a part of the “Start to Talk” campaign, was held on 3 June 2021. The webinar addressed the criminal record check as a tool to ensure safer recruitment decisions in the area of sport.

Panellists, representing a wide range of backgrounds – including academic, law enforcement, European institutions, sports federations, and safeguarding amongst others – presented the legal frameworks in place in their countries and gave examples of how police record checks were used by sport organisations and police authorities, and how collaboration procedures can be established at national and international level. They also reflected on ongoing and new challenges pertaining to the protection of children in the field of sport.

### **Extreme martial arts**

In March 2021, the Committee of Ministers’ [Recommendation on Extreme Martial Arts and Combat Activities](#) was adopted. A number of EPAS member States and Consultative Committee bodies studied the issue of concussion in sporting activities as part of follow-on work to the recommendation.

## **7. Communication and visibility**

### **Social media**

The joint Twitter account of EPAS and the Sport Conventions, named @sport\_coe, was updated constantly throughout the year. By the end of 2021, the account had gained 352 new followers for a total follower count of 1,413 and made 518,400 impressions on Twitter (more than double compared to 2020).

### **Website**

During the course of 2021, the website constantly evolved with web stories on the work of EPAS and the three Sport Conventions, including projects, activities and events. The website had 68,670 hits over the entire year.

## Videos

The Council of Europe, together with its partners, continues to raise awareness on the importance of sport and its values through the production of videos. In 2021, a new video was produced presenting the work of EPAS. On the occasion of the Conference on Integrity in Sport, which was held in Rome (Italy) on 6-7 December, an additional video on Integrity in Sport was produced in English, French and Italian. On the same occasion, the introductory video on EPAS was translated into Italian for the Italian-speaking audience present at the conference, both on-site and following online.

## 8. Budget

The EPAS budget for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021 (approved by the Statutory Committee at the end of 2020) amounted to **€1, 078, 500**. The breakdown of member States' compulsory contributions to this 2021 budget can be seen in the corresponding table.

**CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES OF THE BUDGET OF THE PARTIAL AGREEMENT ON SPORT –  
"EPAS" for the financial year 2021**

MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE	% contribution	AMOUNT PAYABLE IN €
ALBANIA	0.7013	7 563.52
ANDORRA	0.7013	7 563.52
ARMENIA	0.7013	7 563.52
AUSTRIA	2.8667	30 917.36
AZERBAIJAN	0.7013	7 563.52
BELGIUM	3.4423	37 125.21
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0.7013	7 563.52
BULGARIA	0.7013	7 563.52
CROATIA	0.7013	7 563.52
CYPRUS	0.7013	7 563.52
ESTONIA	0.7013	7 563.52
FINLAND	1.7469	18 840.32
FRANCE	15.0251	162 045.70
GEORGIA	0.7013	7 563.52
GREECE	1.5674	16 904.41
HUNGARY	1.1376	12 269.02
ICELAND	0.7013	7 563.52
ITALY	15.0251	162 045.70
LATVIA	0.7013	7 563.52
LIECHTENSTEIN	0.7013	7 563.52
LITHUANIA	0.7013	7 563.52
LUXEMBOURG	0.7013	7 563.52
MALTA	0.7013	7 563.52
MONACO	0.7013	7 563.52
MONTENEGRO	0.7013	7 563.52
NETHERLANDS	5.7105	61 587.74
NORTH MACEDONIA	0.7013	7 563.52
NORWAY	2.6541	28 624.47
POLAND	4.2985	46 359.32
PORTUGAL	1.6067	17 328.26
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	15.0251	162 045.71
SAN MARINO	0.7013	7 563.52
SERBIA	0.7013	7 563.52
SLOVENIA	0.7013	7 563.52
SWITZERLAND	4.5083	48 622.02
TURKEY	7.2978	78 706.77
<b>NON-MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE</b>		
BELARUS	0.7013	7 563.52
ISRAEL	1.1672	12 588.25
MOROCCO	0.7908	8 528.78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>1 078 500.00</b>

In addition, Ukraine, which became a member on 29 January 2021, paid a pro rata contribution of **€17,557.34** at a percentage ratio of 1.7632% in 2021.