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PRO SAFE SPORT +

Put an end to sexual harassment and abuse against children in sport (PSS+)

2nd Workshop

26-27 June 2017

Brussels, European Commission
PLB3 - Philippe Le Bon Building, room 2/20

Report

Opening session

The meeting was opened by Yves Le Lostecque, Head of the Sport Unit at the European Commission, and Elda Moreno, Head of Children's Rights and Sport Values Department of the Council of Europe, who welcomed the participants to the 2nd Pro Safe Sport + workshop. Yves Le Lostecque pointed out the good cooperation built between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of sport and expressed his satisfaction that this 2nd meeting takes place at the European Commission.

The participants were invited to introduce themselves (see the list of participants in Annex 1).

Update on the "Pro Safe Sport +" project

Presentation by Clotilde Talleu, Project manager, Council of Europe – Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport

Content of the presentation:

The presentation can be downloaded from the Pro Safe Sport website.

Opening her presentation, Clotilde Talleu (CT) recalled the main objectives of the EU-COE joint project "Pro Safe Sport + (PSS+)", as new partners and experts have recently jointed this initiative. PSS+ is aimed at increasing the commitment of both governmental and non-governmental organisations (Ministries and government departments related to sport and children's rights, sport organisations, NGOs, etc.) towards sexual violence against children in sport. To achieve this, existing awareness raising and capacity building resources will be gathered and new ones will be created to provide support to stakeholder organisations when developing protective and preventive measures.
The objective of the 2nd workshop is to go a step further on the development of the main expected deliverables, namely the video-clip for increasing the awareness, the Pool of European Experts on Sexual Violence in Sport (PEESVS), the set of concrete advice and suggestions of actions to help public authorities and sport organisations comply more closely with the existing standards and norms, and the online resource centre.
She added that, for practical reasons and in the interest of clarity, the progress made since the 1st workshop will be detailed at the beginning of each working session.

Comments / floor discussion

It was noted in the floor discussion following the presentation that the target groups of the project are not only public authorities and sport organisations at national levels, but also the general public given the tools that will be developed, and in particular the video-clip. Therefore, it would be more relevant to talk about "those who have a role to play in the field of sport", including policy-makers, sport leaders, coaches, parents, young athletes, children, etc.

Using communication to stop sexual violence against children in sport

Objectives:
Clarifying the awareness raising tools to be developed during the course of the project's lifetime (messaging, targets, scope, creative concepts, communication products / tools, etc.), and the way they will be disseminated

Following the 1st workshop, a brief for the development of awareness raising tools on sexual violence towards minors in sport (including a video-clip) was drafted, taken into account the outcomes of the

discussions and subsequent contributions made by the PSS+ experts interested in this activity. It was sent to Pieter Hemels, CEO of the Communication Agency Hemels Van der Haart.

Exchange of views with Pieter Hemels, CEO, Communication Agency Hemels Van der Haart, the Netherlands

Pieter Hemels (PH) made a general introduction to social marketing communications and presented the *ars poetica* of his company: relevance, impact on tomorrow, cultural development, empowerment and motivation. Then, 3 examples of successful awareness raising video-clips were showed, and the PSS+ experts and partners were invited to identify the key elements that can explain their excellent results and impact.

- Always #LikeAGirl
  - Emotional
  - Storytelling (that creates inspiration)
  - Real people
  - Shareable
  - Low budget
- High Time to End Violence Against Children (UN sustainable development goals)
  - Concrete message / clear goal
  - Emotional
  - Call for action
  - UN endorsement
  - Inspiration created by the children's peace prize winners
  - Adjustable to local and national situations
- The Access to medicine index (which independently ranks pharmaceutical companies' efforts to improve access to medicine in developing countries)
  - Transparency
  - Indecency and objectivity
  - Media coverage
  - Frequency
  - Support / financial markets
  - Endorsement

As a 2nd stage, attendees worked on a strategic approach to write the story of the Pro Safe Sport + project, using the Carl Jung's psychology rules as a basis. They were invited to respond to a set of questions in small groups: What is our objective? How do we say this? Why do we do that? Which effect do we realise?

The main ideas raised were the following:

- Children have the right to practise sport in a safe environment;
- Preventing sexual abuse and protecting minors are the key objectives;
- It is crucial to raise the awareness and to inform athletes, coaches and parents on what is acceptable / what is not acceptable;
- Awareness raising tools, capacity building materials and legislation are important means to achieve these goals, as well as guidelines on how to deal with this issue for member States and stakeholder organisations;
- Everybody is responsible and has to be committed to put an end to all forms of sexual violence against children in the field of sport.

At the end of his input, PH presented 5 first creative concepts for the communication visuals and motto of the PSS+ project:

- "Draw the line – No sexual violence against children"
- "Game over"
- "Time out"
- "Beat violence, beat for sport"
- "Heroes against violence"

Participants voted for the most and the least relevant. "Game over" was the least popular and "draw the line" the most popular.

A Pool of European Experts on Sexual Violence in Sport (PEESVS) to foster exchanges of information and to offer support services

Objectives:

- Finalising the grid to collect experts' profiles
- Organising the restricted call for experts
- Preparing of the 1st PEESVS meeting

A presentation was given by the PSS+ Secretariat on the purpose, functioning, members of the PEESVS, as well as the selection process to be implemented (the presentation can be downloaded from the Pro Safe Sport website). Several suggestions were made on these different aspects; and an open discussion was arranged.

Main outcomes

Some participants were sceptical, even reluctant regarding the "external dimension" of the PEESVS, namely offering an expertise on demand to those who need information, advice or support when developing measures or policies tackling sexual violence against children in sport (peer-support).

The floor discussion concurred that this approach requires resources and further improvements before being launched. The provided services must be clarified and the fields of expertise and interests of the selected experts precisely detailed. "Terms of use" have to be drafted and each member should clearly state to what extent she/he is able and ready to provide a consultancy work, on what conditions, etc.

Anyway, the PEESVS should be multidisciplinary to gather diversified expertise and experience in the field of sexual harassment and abuse in sport. It could be composed of:

- Policy development experts
- Victims / survivors
- Lawyers
- Victim support specialists
- Researchers
- Practitioners
- Etc.

Participants also stressed that relevant experience and qualification are required to join the PEESVS.

Next steps

- A reviewed version of the purpose, functioning and role of the experts will be drafted by the PSS+ Secretariat and sent to the partners and experts
- Participants are invited to submit names by the end of summer
- A restricted call for experts will be published, directed to potential members identified by the group.

A practical tool to help public authorities and sport organisations comply more closely with the existing standards and norms

Objectives:

- Reaching an agreement upon "areas of action" based on the existing International and European standards and norms
- Drawing up suggestions of actions / advice to implement them

Following the 1st meeting held in Strasbourg, the decision was taken to replace the design of recommendations / guidelines for the development of policies and strategic actions addressing sexual violence against minors in sport (that already exist) by a more practical tool. In this context, a consultancy work was asked to Tine Vertommen in order to:

- Analyse the existing International and European (normative) framework
- Identify "areas of action" and practical steps to develop policies and measures

Presentation by Tine Vertommen, Criminologist, Thomas More University, Belgium

Content of the presentation:
The presentation can be downloaded from the Pro Safe Sport website.

Tine Vertommen (TV) presented the main results of her analysis, noting that the existing norms and guiding principles are dedicated to many target groups and organisations (national public authorities, (inter-) national sport federations, grassroots clubs, athletes, sport health practitioners, sport science researchers and the European Commission), with the exception of coaches. She identified 8 practical areas where action is needed in order to prevent and combat sexual violence of children in the field of sport:

- Developing and implementing a child protection policy / strategy
- Raising awareness
- Delivering educational programmes
- Promoting / supporting research and knowledge growth
- Promoting code of conduct / code of ethics
- Assessing risk and checking criminal history
- Creating support systems
- Building partnerships

Each area was detailed and some issues were raised with a view to go further toward concrete actions and practical advice. TV also mentioned missing – or not developed enough – aspects. More attention should be given to the specific situation of vulnerable subgroups (young elite athletes, LGBT, ethnic minorities, disabled people, etc.), bystanders, peer-to-peer violence, the overlap with

other types of abuse, disciplinary laws and sanctions, the re-integration of convicted / sanctioned perpetrators, etc.
It was noted in the floor discussion following the presentation that "case management" should be integrated to the 7th area of action: "Creating support systems".

Group working session

To draw up concrete suggestions of actions and / or advice for field, participants were invited to exchange views on the following topics and guiding questions, in small groups:

- Developing and implementing a child protection policy / strategy
    - What is your personal experience with policy work to combat / prevent sexual harassment and abuse of children in sport?
    - According to you, what are the key elements in developing an effective policy?
    - According to you, what are the crucial steps in developing an effective policy?
    - What can the external stimuli for a sport organisation be to start working on this topic (e.g., bonus system, cuts in funding)?

- Raising awareness
    - What does "raising awareness" mean for you?
    - What are the main topics / messages to spread, and what to avoid (content / format)?
    - What kind of tools and channels are most suitable?

- Delivering educational programs
    - What is your personal experience in developing or participating in a training programme on this topic? (e.g., what was the content? who were the participants? was it compulsory? how do you evaluate it?)
    - What are the key target groups?
    - What is the preferred content and format?

- Promoting / supporting research and knowledge growth
    - What kind of knowledge / data do we lack at the moment?
    - Which / who should commission the research?
    - In what way can researchers assist your practice or your policy-making process?

- Promoting code of conduct/ code of ethics
    - In your experience, are codes of conduct / codes of ethics effective instruments in the prevention of sexual violence against children?
    - What are the key elements and actors in the drafting process of a code?
    - What are the main target groups of a code of conduct?
    - What is the most effective way to implement and to monitor a code of conduct in sport organisations?

- Assessing risk and checking criminal history
    - Do you have experience with screening / assessment tools in sport organisations?
    - Who should be targeted?
    - What kind of instruments, besides criminal history checks, could be used?
    - What could be the frequency of the checks?

- Creating support systems
    - What is your experience with creating support systems?
    - In your opinion, what kind of support should be given, and to whom?
    - Is it the national sport authorities / (inter-)national sport federations' responsibility to provide this (to be connected with partnerships)?

- Building partnerships
    - What is your experience with building partnerships in this area?
    - Who are the key stakeholders of a partnership (e.g., parents, child protection agencies, welfare institutions, etc.)?
    - How do you establish a partnership?

Outcomes

DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING A CHILD PROTECTION POLICY / STRATEGY

Advice and suggestions of actions:

- Inter-agency approach (given the fact that this area crosses different policy domains). Building partnerships
- Increase the awareness of sport federations / break the taboo in order to develop a cross sectorial approach
- IOC guidelines and toolkit is a tool that can produce a shift in motivation (they are mandatory for National Olympic Committees, International Federations)
- Funding may be a lever: including safeguarding measures (prevention programmes, child protection system) to be applicable for funding. Funding can also be related to safe infrastructure for children
  In this context, the following question was raised: using funding for implementing a policy or as an incentive? Noting that not all instruments cost a lot of money
- Developing policies require money, time, expertise, capacity of sport agencies, etc.
- Sport federations should be targeted

Comments / floor discussion:
In the floor discussion, it was stressed the importance of clarifying the role of each stakeholder organisation, and of developing collaborations / partnerships between sport organisations and other stakeholders. Increasing the motivation of public authorities and sport organisations to work together was also pointed out, as well as measuring the effectiveness of the policies in place.

RAISING AWARENESS

Meaning

- Discuss with all concerned
- Collective responsibility
- Tackle an issue / solve a problem:
    - Breaking taboos
    - Sharing knowledge
    - Building understanding
    - Changing attitudes / behaviour
    - Prompting to action

Advice and suggestions of actions:

Main topics

- Complexity of violence (nature, prevalence, impact). Paying attention to the fact that sexual violence does not happen in a vacuum
- Services and support in place
- Legal obligations / responsibilities

Tools and channels

- Training and education programmes dedicated to coaches, sport leaders, volunteers, children, elite athletes, etc.
- Seminars, information sessions (online, face-to-face)
- Social media

Messages

- Violence concerns us all / all is responsible / all can help to stop it
- No violence is justified (play by the rules)
- It is not the victim's fault
- Keep sport safe / preserve sport values
- Sport can help to protect children

Avoiding:

- Negative messages
- Judgemental messages
- Putting the burden on the child
- Cultural connotations
- Stereotypes

DELIVERING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Advice and suggestions of actions:

Key targets

- Sport leaders (from federations, sport clubs, etc.)
- Coaches
- Sport practitioners / volunteers
- Athletes

Content

Including the following content:

- Violence: what is it? What are the impacts?
- Social norms
- Legal framework
- Prevention
- Protection
- Reporting / Referral system

Methodology

- Interactive approach
- Results-oriented
- Targeted (child-friendly)

Format

- Webinars
- Compulsory online training / compulsory education
- Live tutorial (online)
- Apps

Comments / floor discussion:

- Some participants expressed that parents should also be involved (parents should know that sexual violence exists in the sport world)
- Suggestions were made about the development of national standards
- Cooperation with the youth sector may be considered (for instance, to use methods coming from non-formal education for developing trainings)
- Questions were raised on how to make sure that some content on preventing sexual violence of children in sport is included in the educational programmes. It seems to be easier in the field of physical education (PE) or for elite coaches rather than for grassroots coaches.
- As sexual harassment and abuse is a sensitive topic, face-to-face information for children should be preferred.
- Having a system of accreditation of clubs (indicating for instance those which have some personnel (employed coaches or volunteers) trained on preventing sexual abuse in sport) was also mentioned.

PROMOTING / SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE GROWTH

Advice and suggestions of actions:

- Having prevalence data at national level (anonymous). Noting that true comparisons are not possible as long as there is no consensus on the definitions
- Assessing existing prevention tools, measures and policies (effectiveness, implementation, key lessons, etc.) / Making connection between research, practice and policy
- Concerning data, taking stock of what is there (existing data), then compare to what should be there and bridge the gap. National authorities (sport ministries?) may be involved
- The need of data and research vary from one country to another. In some cases, qualitative research on victim narrative should be developed
- How can we stimulate authorities to commission research and studies? By explaining their added value for policy making and practice (assessment, evidence-based practices and policies, etc.), by pushing this issue within the Lanzarote committee or the EPAS meetings
- Further research is needed on: elite sport, LGBT, disabled people, minorities, bystanders, peer-to-peer abuse, other types of abuse / violence (closely linked to sexual abuse), grooming, law and sanctions, etc.

PROMOTING CODE OF CONDUCT/ CODE OF ETHICS

Advice and suggestions of actions:

1. A code (of ethics / of conduct) should be alive (realistic and clear. Not written for the paper but for implementation) and should be part of an operational policy (referred to / monitored / integrated / evaluated)
2. It should be dedicated to those who work on behalf of sport organisations
3. Relevant stakeholders should be involved, in particular those which will take part in its implementation
4. It should refer to child protection aspects (children's rights)
5. It should be the result of a clear decision and be monitored (ownership at all levels)
6. It should include minimum procedures that are meaningful, applicable and simple
7. It should explain what kind of behaviour is not acceptable
8. It should indicate clear points on privacy, integrity, safety and respect

ASSESSING RISK AND CHECKING CRIMINAL HISTORY

Advice and suggestions of actions:

- Criminal record checks must be easy (not time consuming)
- Criminal record check has limits. Other means of internal procedures are essential and advised (e.g. having a specific licence, conditions for employment, etc.)
- Provisions in national legislations
- Harmonisation / exchange between countries

CREATING SUPPORT SYSTEMS, MANAGING CASES AND BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS

Advice and suggestions of actions:

- Sport and statutory agencies – information sharing. Legislation backing is a long process. "Position of trust": referral obligation. Obviously when there are legal obligations placed upon individuals and organisations it provides a greater enforcement tool
- Standards framework. Within the UK, the NSPCC & CPSU operate the Safeguarding Standards in Sport whereby organisations must evidence that they are compliant with legislation and best practice, ensuring that the welfare of children is the paramount consideration in their operation
- Relationship management (capacity links). Building effective relationships with statutory bodies has been essential to assist us in protecting children and elite athletes with the sharing of information
- Partnership structure: UK Sport – CPSU Systems – multi-agency development. Organisations identify and respond → Non-governmental body / lead organisation
- Support capacity building for safeguarding:
    - Entrenching throughout the organisation
    - Coach education (child centred approach)
    - CSO (Civil society organisations) specific training
    - Responsibility to cascade: ensure that the safeguarding message is delivered from the top down so that all involved with an organisation/movement are aware of their duty and responsibility to safeguard participants
- Cases act as a catalyst. Unfortunately, it often takes revelations or a particularly terrible case for action to be taken
- Governance framework. In order to ensure that safeguarding and athlete welfare become entrenched within an organisation, it is paramount that there are effective policies, practices and procedures to support this
- Task groups, support groups, CPSU lead officers. It is felt that sharing information and best practice provides a useful platform for support and development of new initiatives
- Serious case reviews. Noting the necessity for a proactive rather than reactive response to concerns and the danger of information not being shared amongst essential organisations and personnel
- Examples of policies, webinars, codes of conduct, etc. Having a platform with shared resources could be useful for organisations and/or individuals to implement a safeguarding framework
- Youth councils / athletes. In developing and delivering a culture whereby safety and welfare is paramount, the feedback and engagement of young people and those to whom your policies and practices apply to is essential
- International organisations. For many sports bodies, the buy-in and support of their international federations will be necessary to deliver safeguarding measures

Elements for success:

- Accreditation/ Minimum standards: having a framework in place whereby organisations have to comply with a framework

- Accountability: ensuring that all are aware of their responsibilities and the consequences of failure to exercise
- Linked to funding: if organisations had to comply with a framework to access elements of funding, perhaps it would be more enforceable
- Independent scrutiny/Auditing, maintaining, embedding: ensuring that organisations are transparent in the procedures with independent audits
- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): number of referrals and concerns will increase when there are clear policies and practices in place
- Involving young people is essential
- Support with implementation

An online resource centre – one-stop-shop for the development of preventive and protective measures

Objectives:

- Discussing about the content of the online resource centre
- Identifying good practice examples and making some suggestions for their layout

One of the main objectives of the Pro Safe Sport + project is to set up an online resource centre, one stop-shop for the development of preventive and protective measures addressing sexual violence against children in sport. This online resource centre dedicated to public authorities (Ministries and government departments related to sport and children's rights) and sport organisations (mainly national sport federations, national sport confederations, NOCs, etc.) will gather existing resources as well as the new ones created during the course of the project's lifetime.

Presentation by Tine Vertommen, Criminologist, Thomas More University, Belgium

Content of the presentation:

The presentation, as well as the selection of practices to prevent sexual harassment and abuse of children in sport can be downloaded from the Pro Safe Sport website.

Tine Vertommen (TV) presented the good practices identified in the gender-based violence in sport study commissioned by the European Commission in 2016. She detailed how they were assessed, the indicators used to select them (effectiveness, transferability, resilience, visibility of actions, informed design) and some limitations. A non-exhaustive list of 12 best practices and 5 promising ones on preventing sexual harassment and abuse of children in sport (according to the 8 "areas of action") was suggested to be published in the online resource centre.

Group working session

Participants were invited, in small groups, to have a look at the proposed practices, to suggest further ones and to exchange views on how to structure them in a user-friendly format.

Outcomes

AWARENESS RAISING PRACTICES

1. Allowed to care, allowed to intervene guide, Finnish Sport Federation

A good initiative with lots of relevance and fit for shared practice. The guide is created by and for sport people. It has a preventive focus and it is based on the fundamental values of sport. It also includes a good case management tool and practical advice. This tool is easy to understand and was built according to a multi-agency approach with a cross sectorial cooperation. It also involves well known people.

Limitations: No independent evaluation is planning. It is also a non-compulsory practice (optional).

Proposal: Less information and more concise should be published. It is also important to include a copy of the guide or a link to it.

2. French national awareness-raising campaign, French Ministry of Health, Youth and Sport, and French Olympic and Sport Committee

A very interesting and complex awareness raising campaign.

Proposal: There is very little information provided. A link to the Charter (in French and maybe in English too) and more information about the content, the rationale, the outcomes, the development of training programmes for the staff, the helpline, etc. should be added. The poster, leaflet, and brochure could be published and a link to the 4 videos with an explanation for facilitating the discussions about them included. Adding also contact details if possible.

3. Guide for the prevention of sexual harassment in sport in the Czech republic, Czech Olympic Committee

"Harassment" is used in a very broad sense and the different kinds of abuse are simplified. If, on the one hand, this guide may not be included as "recommended" practice example, it shows a very simple approach tailored to beginners. It also includes real life examples.

Limitations: This guide does not provide concrete advice on how to report cases. It is implemented with very limited resources and it lacks proper follow up.

4. Greyzone, borderline, clear – website, Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society

It is a good practice not only for sport. The website is very interesting, showing the "why" and the "how".

Proposal: The provided information is not sufficient. The presentation of this example is too simple and could be improved.

5. The IOC Sexual Harassment and Abuse (SHA) website

Fantastic tool. Stories are very easy to use for educational purposes and, in particular, for coaches. They are interactive, extensive, and available in 6 languages.

Limitations: It is based on Flash technology that is out-dated and limits accessibility. It is difficult to find the materials online. There is no monitoring on impact. No reference to children. The "what can you do" part is weak.

Proposal: In any case, it is worth sharing it as good practice.

6. Sport respects your rights, EU-funded project, 8 partners representing Austria, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland and UK

This project empowered young people to combat gender based violence. It is a good awareness raising tool but it does not give directions for concrete solutions.

Limitations: There is no impact assessment

Proposal: Good practice example to be shared.

Other practice examples that could be included:

- IOC Athletes safeguarding
- Council of Europe "One in five" campaign
- Barcelona football club anti-bullying campaign
- IOC Female athletes health programme
- Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic committee video-clips

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Some participants were sceptical about the relevance of publishing examples of educational programmes in the online resource centre. Collecting and disseminating existing materials on preventing sexual harassment and abuse of children is not sufficient. They are not easily applicable in other context, other organisations or in other countries. However, they can be used as a source of inspiration for developing similar ones.

It was suggested to complete the set of examples by some training templates drawn up for students in physical activities, sport leaders and coaches. The training templates may present the minimum requirements and give concrete solutions and advice on the following key questions:

- Who? (Who delivers the training programme?)
- How? (Which duration? Which format?etc.)
- What? (What would be the content?)

Regarding young athletes and children, information sessions should be preferred over educational programmes.
In addition, some attendees noted that sharing 3 examples of training programmes is not sufficient. Further examples must be found tailored to beginners as well as to experienced sport leaders and organisations.

RESEARCH / KNOWLEDGE

Voice, EU-funded project, 8 universities and 4 pan-European sport agencies

A very good project and an inspiring example of international on-going collaboration between researchers, sport organisations and victim support organisations (links between research, practice and policy).

Different aspects of the project are useful according to different angles (risk factors, dynamics, circumstances, etc.). A video-clip has also been produced to raise the awareness and to reach the general public. Providing the opportunity for people to speak-up is valuable.

SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND CASE MANAGEMENT

Call4girls / Call4boys helpline to support victims of gender-based violence in sport, Association for Sport and Fitness in Austria (ASKÖ)

This tool is more than a helpline; it provides support, develops capacity and increases the awareness. Originally

implemented in whole Austria, this support system example was reshaped and is currently only available in Vienna.

Strengths : the awareness raising and capacity building impacts are substantial

Weaknesses:

- Maintaining the service provision was not possible for the whole region
- Not many details on the provided services
- Information on partnerships may be clearer

Proposal:
This practice may be presented in key points. A retrospective account should be proposed, given the fact that the project is not on-going at the moment.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Børneattest – Children's certificate, Ministry for children education and equality

The children certificate is based on a vetting and baring process. It was introduced after a public debate on paedophilia in sport.

Weaknesses:

- Ages 15-17 are not included in the certificate
- No annual re-submission
- A few people fill for this certificate every year
- Does not cover volunteers

Strengths:
The concept is good but more information is needed, in particular, on its effectiveness.

Proposal:
This example must be kept since it is the only one available at the moment. But we should look at other examples (see the existing practices in UK and Norway).

CODE OF ETHICS / CODE OF CONDUCT

The code of ethics and good practice for children's sport, Irish Sports Council and Sports Council for Northern Ireland
A very good example. This resource is more than a code of ethics. The App developed to communicate the content of the guide is interesting and should be featured on the website.

As far as the layout of the practices is concerned, publishing the following information would be optimal:

- Title
- Country, languages
- Target groups
- Objectives
- Stakeholders, partners
- Short description (with possibility of having more details by following a web link)
- Outcomes and impact

- Challenges and limitations (this item was not fully agreed by the group)
- Web links
- Contact details (if relevant)

The descriptions should not exceed one page per practice, with pictures, web links, etc.

Conclusion / next meeting

- The PSS+ Secretariat thanked all attendees for their active participation
- Noted that the 10th anniversary of the Lanzarote convention will take place on 24-25 October. The PSS+ partners and experts are invited to take part in the conference
- A 3rd PSS+ workshop may be held during the Lanzarote conference. Further information will be provided in the next few weeks

ANNEX 1
List of participants

Ms Sallie BARKER
European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation (ENGSO)
Surrey, United Kingdom

Ms Judit BODA-UJLAKY
Department of Psychology and Sport Psychology
University of Physical Education
Budapest, Hungary

Ms Kirsty BURROWS
Prevention of harassment and abuse in sport consultant
International Olympic Committee (IOC)
Lausanne, Switzerland

Ms An DE KOCK
Belgium Football Federation
Brussels, Belgium

Ms Mojca DOUPONA **TOPIĆ**
Lecturer
Faculty of Sport, University of Ljubljana
Ljubljana, Slovenia

Ms Laura EDDIE
National Awards Manager
SportsAid
London, United Kingdom

Mr Alexandre HUSTING
Adviser, Ministry of Sport, Permanent Representation of the Luxembourg to the European Union
Brussels, Belgium

Ms Siân JONES
Safeguarding & Player Welfare Manager
Football Association of Wales
Cardiff, United Kingdom

Ms Elena RAPTI
Member of Parliament
Thessaloniki, Greece

Mr George NIKOLAIDIS
Psychiatrist
Centre for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, Department of Mental Health and Social Welfare
Institute of Child Health
Athens, Greece

Mr Havard B. OVREGARD
Adviser
Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee
Confederation of Sports (NIF)
Oslo, Norway

Mr Stevan POPOVIC
Adviser
Serbian Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veterans and Social Issues (MLEVSI)
Belgrad, Serbia

Ms Anne TIIVAS
Director
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) – Child Protection in Sport Unit (CPSU)
London, United Kingdom

Ms Sílvia VERMELHO
Adviser
Office of the Secretary of State for Youth and Sport
Lisbon, Portugal

Ms Gloria VISERAS
Consultant
Madrid, Spain

Participant / Consultant

Ms Tine VERTOMMEN
Criminologist
Thomas More University
Antwerp, Belgium

Consultant

Mr Pieter HEMELS
CEO
Hemels van der Hart
Woudenberg, The Netherlands

Facilitator

Mr Laszlo FOLDI
Trainer and consultant
Online Community Manager
Budapest, Hungary

Council of Europe

Ms Elda MORENO
Head of the Children's Rights and Sport Values Department

Ms Clotilde TALLEU
Project Manager, Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) Division

European Commission

Mr Yves LE LOSTECQUE
Head of the Sport Unit

Ms Paola OTTONELLO
Policy Officer, Sport Unit