

11.1	<p>Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions. Competition manipulation remains a global concern, with threats to the rule of law presented by organized criminal syndicates (ECCJ 16.4). The stakeholder nature of this phenomenon requires close international cooperation. Its scope reaches a range of participants, including athletes and their support personnel, referees and other officials (ECCJ 16.5). It is necessary to pursue these stakeholders through specific legislative and law enforcement measures, and by building partnerships between public authorities, sports organisations and betting operators.</p>	<p>Art. 3.7, Art. 3.9, Art. 3.10, Art. 3.12, Art. 3.18, Art. 3.26, Art. 3.28, Art. 3.32, Art. 3.37, Art. 3.41</p>	<p>Art. 6.3, Art. 10.3, Art. 10.5</p>	<p>Target 16.5, Target 16.6</p>	<p>Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (2014); United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNDOC, 2004); ILO Universal Standards on sport betting integrity; Olympic Movement Code of Ethics; Code of Ethics of the International Association of Athletics Federations; IAAF World Athletics Integrity Unit; IAAF World Athletics</p>	<p>Integrity; Council of Europe; UNDOC; FIFA; IOC; World Rugby; Tennis Integrity Unit; IAAF World Athletics</p>	<p>HEPA, EPFL, CDP, EUCPOL, IAF World Athletics affairs</p>	<p>Olympic Movement Code of Ethics; Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions; Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Governments on Protecting the Integrity of Sport; SOCROME; ICCB Guiding Principles for Protecting the Integrity of Sports Competitions; UNDOC; IOC Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Investigation of Match-Fixing; COE Race Crime Out of Sport (2008); INTERPOL/IOC Global Integrity in Sport Capacity Building Programme</p>	<p>Australian Athletes' Alliance Integrity Policy; ICCO's project; Match Roadmap</p>	<p>Implementation of the OM Code on the Prevention of the manipulation of competition; Signatory, ratification and implementation of the COE Convention on the manipulation of competition; Adoption and application of specific criminal law legislation in relation to competition manipulation; Implementation of educational and capacity building programmes; Adherence to the IOC Integrity Betting Intestance System (IBIS)</p>	<p>Handbook on protecting sport from competition manipulation (Integrity IOC, 2016); IOC Integrity Betting Intestance System (IBIS)</p>	<p>Garthoff, S. (2014). Evaluation of the Creation of Global Sports Anti-corruption Body. Bonn & EU Conference, Cologne, June 26-27; Masters, A. (2015). Corruption in sport: From the playing field to the ball of policy. Policy and Society, 34(2), 111-128; Garthoff, S., Parry, J., & Robinson, S. (2016). Integrity and the corruption debate in sport: where is the integrity? European Sport Management Quarterly, 1-18; Ikonou, L. (2015). The economics of corruption in professional sport. Economics, Management, and Financial Markets, 2(2), 109-134; IOC. (2016). Integrity. Handbooks, UNDOC booklet for</p>
11.2	<p>Strengthen measures against doping. Doping continues to be a serious threat to the integrity of sport and the well-being of athletes at grassroots, competitive and elite levels. It most certainly is in contravention of the rule of law (SDG 16.6). Due to its diversity and global nature, a range of measures is necessary to combat doping, including education, prevention, detection, deterrence, and research. Countries are increasingly adopting and enforcing relevant legislations in accordance with the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport in accordance with the Code of the World Anti-Doping Agency.</p>	<p>Art. 3.1, Art. 3.4, Art. 3.5, Art. 3.19, Art. 3.21, Art. 3.24, Art. 3.10, Art. 3.26, Art. 3.33, Art. 3.34, Art. 3.36, Art. 3.38, Art. 3.38, Art. 3.40, Art. 3.42, Art. 3.44, Art. 3.46</p>	<p>Art. 6.3, Art. 9.2, Art. 10.1, Art. 10.2, Art. 10.5, Art. 11.1</p>	<p>Goal 3; Target 3.5; Vision 9</p>	<p>Anti-Doping Convention (Council of Europe, 1989); Copenhagen Declaration against Doping in Sport (2003); International Convention against Doping in Sport (UNESCO, 2005); 2015 World Anti-Doping Code (WADC); FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations; Federation Equine Internationale (FEI) Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations (2016); COE "Ensuring the independence of hearing panels (doctors and protecting whistleblowers)", COE "Information Sharing between Public Agencies and Anti-Doping Organisations in the Fight against Doping"</p>	<p>UNESCO, WADA, Council of Europe, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE); OIE/WHO/FAO/WHOISPE/CIFF/IPC/IOC/IAAF World Athletics</p>	<p>Council of Europe, COE; CONCACAF, CONEPE, African Union, Regional Anti-Doping Organisations (RADAO) and Continental Olympic Associations in Africa (ANOCA), Oceania (ONOC), Americas (PASO), Asia (OCA), Europe American Endurance Role Conferences, IAAF World Athletics affairs</p>	<p>Guidelines for Major Events (WADA, February 2016); A Guide to the British Horseracing Authority's Equine Anti-Doping Rules (March 2015); Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Governments on Protecting the Integrity of Sport; World Anti-Doping Code; International Laboratories (Prohibited List, Testing and Investigations); Evidentiary; Protection of Privacy and Personal Information; WADA Code on Education; 1) Information, 2) Guidance seeks for Anti-Doping, 3) Information, 4) Fairness and Fairness of Anti-Doping Policy</p>	<p>WADA Model Rules for 1) International Federations (IFs), 2) National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs), 3) National Olympic Committees (NOCs), 4) Major Event Organizations (MEOs); WADA Guidelines for 1) World Anti-Doping Program, 2) Laboratories, 3) Abuse Biological Passport, 4) Science and Medicine, 5) Education and Information, Raising the Standard of Testing and Enforcement (2014); Jockey Club (UK); Australian Athletes' Alliance Integrity Policy; IAAF World Athletics – Statement of Concern on the Effectiveness and Fairness of Anti-Doping Policy</p>	<p>Data from the Technical Document for Sport Specific compliance survey; Data from the Anti-Doping Administration and Management Systems (ADAMS); WADA's compliance questionnaire on compliance data from WADA ADO Research Package; Data from implementation of tools and resources in school curricula; Data from the reports of the UNESCO Voluntary Centres; Data from projects funded through WADA's Social Science Research Programme</p>	<p>WADA Annual Reports on 1) Anti-Doping Testing Figures 2) Anti-Doping Rule Violations; COE survey on anti-doping policies which is compiled on an annual basis (publication of the results 2013-2014-2015); COE National evaluation reports</p>	<p>WADA Scientific Research Grant Program, Social Science Research Grant Program and Target Research Program; Athlete Health and Performance (AHP), World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) International Convention against Doping in Sport, UNESCO Voluntary Centres; Olympic Summit 2016 update from London to Rio, Stockholm, 8(21), 2565-2579; Dvorak, J., Stucky, M., & Padellaro, T. F. (2014). Challenges and threats to implementing the fight against doping in sport. British journal of sports medicine, 48(7), 807-809; Longoni, A. (2014). The fight against doping is a fight for the protection of the clean athlete, the health of the athlete and the integrity of sport. British journal of sports medicine, 48(10), 799-799.</p>

*** For more research references please also see MINEPS VI Literature reviews and the MINEPS VI Summary of discussions.