



Overview of national policies and practice in six Member States related to alcohol, young people, marketing and sport

Deliverable D5.1 - Report summarizing findings from a review of laws and regulations and an ad hoc survey

Working Package 5



FYFA – Focus on Youth, Football and Alcohol

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For more information and the electronic version of the document, see: <https://www.fyfaproject.eu/>



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European Alcohol Policy Alliance



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ABSTRACT

FYFA – Focus on Youth Football and Alcohol - is a European project (EC, 3rd Health Programme, HP-PJ-2016) involving research institutions from six European countries: Belgium, Finland, Italy, Poland, Slovenia and the United Kingdom. The Istituto Superiore di Sanità - ISS, Rome, Italy was the project leader of Work Package 5 “*Review of national policies and practice in six Member States related to alcohol, young people, sport, marketing and football*”. The aim of the WP5 was to determine the status quo of the policies and practices to reduce heavy episodic drinking related to under age people, alcohol and sport at national level.

This report will present the findings from the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of experts from sport settings across the countries, and from the health prevention area on alcohol consumption and alcohol related harms and sports and youth. This also provides insights on the perceived obstacles to promote strategies aimed at reducing alcohol related harm with a special focus on youth drinking.

This has been useful in providing a description of laws and regulations and attitudes for managing alcohol-related harms to young people in sports setting. Furthermore, it has helped to identify areas that require development. It also highlights examples of good practice and, at the country level between different stakeholders particularly on prevention of alcohol related harms within sporting settings.

The main results from FYFA WP5 activities are the following:

- The prevention of alcohol-related harm to youth is an important matter within sport settings.
- Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies.
- Sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol to youth) for all FYFA countries.
- The 4 most influential target audiences in sports settings for initiatives to be activated to prevent alcohol harms to youth are players, coaches/training staff, spectators/fans and bar staff.
- The sporting setting itself has added value to promote healthy lifestyles, including activities to prevent alcohol-related harms to the most vulnerable population target: young people.
- Despite the presence of laws and regulations to protect young people from alcohol harms, there is an overall low level of knowledge and enforcement, at national level and in sports settings.
- There is the need of cooperation across organisations to implement alcohol policies for youth.
- With reference to sports settings, more efforts and resources are needed to overcome the main obstacles for effective implementation of alcohol policy, that are the lack of:



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- ✓ regulations on alcohol advertising and sponsorship linked to youth and sports in the sporting bodies
- ✓ bar staff training on responsible serving of alcohol
- ✓ alcohol consumption policies for young players within sport
- ✓ knowledge on alcohol related-harms and on laws and regulations on alcohol and young people including sports professionals
- ✓ monitoring controls of sporting bodies by the government.

The following are the research needs identified:

- To implement/support/enforce communication and information strategy on the health and social impact of alcohol in sports settings;
- To implement/support/enforce alcohol prevention initiatives and training programmes on alcohol-related harm for different target audience in sports settings;
- To encourage and support a dialogue between sporting and prevention settings;
- To support the adaptation and availability of training materials on alcohol and alcohol-related harm for sports settings and for different target audiences within sports, to prevent alcohol related harm and encourage collaboration between sporting clubs;
- To extend the FYFA survey to other European countries.

1. INTRODUCTION

For over twenty years young people have been a target of European strategies to combat the risk and harms caused by alcohol. They are the most vulnerable population in society and expert panels and councils have recognized the importance of constant efforts to reduce alcohol-related harm.

In 2011, to respond to this need, the European Commission launched a reflection process together with the Committee on National Alcohol Policy and Action (CNAPA) to determine future strategic priorities. In October 2013, the Commission proposed to CNAPA the idea of an Action Plan to strengthen work in some specific areas of harmful alcohol consumption. The many discussions developed by the Commission's proposal on issues such as young people and binge drinking, led to the decision of identifying the consumption of alcohol in young people and the excessive episodic consumption (binge drinking) as the two main objectives. Subsequently, the CNAPA published the *“Action Plan on Youth Drinking and on Heavy Episodic Drinking (Binge Drinking) 2012-2020”*.

This Action Plan focuses on six specific areas and aims to activate further concrete actions within the EU strategy and address challenges

(https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/alcohol/docs/alcohol_key-doc_cnapa_ap_2014.pdf).

The Action Plan is supported by Member States and DG SANCO as a joint commitment to a common problem, aimed at sharing common actions to help those vulnerable, enabling communication, awareness-raising and developing prevention initiatives away from alcohol-related harm. Prevention seeks to involve young people in healthy activities, and to raise awareness of the negative impact of alcohol on the development and maturation of cognitive and brain orientation skills in individuals less than 25 years old.

An important result of this process has been *the Joint Action RARHA*, launched in January 2014, which aimed to develop a set of complementary tools to support both the development of evidence and Member States' policies - and potentially a greater grouping of strategies to deal with alcohol-related harm. Some of the conclusions linked with the FYFA activities were the followings:

- The need for cooperation, between relevant actors, for an integrated alcohol policy for young people (in a decreasing order of agreement: the city or municipality council, local health authorities, schools, youth centres, leisure time offers, sports and music clubs, alcohol retailers, e.g. liquor stores,



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supermarkets, kiosks, petrol stations, bar owners / hospitality association, social welfare and youth welfare offices, and the press and festival organizers).

- The importance of legislation and to enforce an 18-year minimum age for all alcoholic beverages across all European countries (taking care that the minimum age limits differ for purchasing, consumption and possession, and according to the location where alcoholic beverages are purchased or consumed, i.e. between on-premise and off-premise, or public and private areas).

A widely shared view among the RARHA experts was that for promoting awareness and enforcement of age limits, an integrated alcohol policy with a combination of structural and individual prevention measures is needed, rather than isolated actions. An integrated approach has considered particularly important at the local level, as well as a strong focus on parent's key role and in leisure time activities in reducing alcohol-related harm for the youngsters.

The "Focus on Youth Football and Alcohol – FYFA project, financed by the European Commission with different partner organizations from six European countries, is born under this frame, aiming to determine the status quo of the policies to reduce heavy episodic drinking related to under aged people, alcohol and sport at national level. FYFA has reviewed policies related to young people, sport, marketing and alcohol with particular focus on football on international, national and local levels. Relevant stakeholders and decision makers have been interviewed at different levels. At least one local youth sports club in six Member States was identified, where young people, aged 13-15 participate in regular sporting activities and football club management interviewed to find out: attitudes, strategies to reduce drinking and harms for young people. Furthermore, FYFA will organise an international conference on Alcohol, Marketing, Sport and Youth – launching the project findings and recommendations.

Findings from the activities of FYFA WP4, at the international level, suggested that there is still a strong and unquestioning link between sport and alcohol; of the 36 sports federations reviewed only 2 sports federations have banned sponsorship from alcohol industry. It concluded that it is time that alcohol advertising in sports ends to prevent exposure to young people.

This report is part of the Italian contribution to Work Package 5 (WP5) "Overview policies and practices related to young people, sport, marketing and alcohol at national level" of the FYFA project. It was written by the National Observatory on Alcohol, WHO collaborating center on Alcohol of the *Istituto Superiore di Sanità* (ISS), Rome on behalf of the WP5 FYFA working team.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

As common objectives of all the FYFA Work Packages, the main tasks of FYFA WP5 were:

1. To identify policies and practices related to young people, alcohol, marketing and sport at national level
2. To interview relevant stakeholders at national levels
3. To exchange knowledge and good practice regarding alcohol-related harm in the context of youth and sports.

The data has gathered by conducting interviews and collecting data with relevant national experts within each country.

The main objective of Task 1, the review of policies, laws and regulations, was to determine the status quo of the policies to reduce alcohol consumption and harms to young people at national level and in the sport setting into the FYFA collaborating countries (Italy, Poland, Belgium, Finland, Slovenia, United Kingdom).

The objectives of Task 2 were the following:

- To explore the attitudes, feasibility and acceptability of prevention programmes aimed at reducing alcohol related harm to youth in the sport setting (and perceived obstacles)
- To share information and good practice of prevention programmes/strategies for youth in sport setting between countries
- To identify future research needs for reducing alcohol-related harms to youth in sports settings
- To influence policy and practice to support preventing alcohol-related harm to youth in sports settings.

3. METHODOLOGY

The review of policies and practices has an active collaboration with all FYFA participating countries. Contributors collected laws and regulations at national level concerning sports, alcohol, young people and marketing, building on WP4 medline and integrating the opinions of stakeholders interviewed at national level.

Our starting point was the results from the activities of FYFA WP4, at international level. The final report highlights the strong and unquestioning link between sport and alcohol for financial gains. Alcohol marketing is reliant on industry self-regulation, whereby even where bans are currently in place, those are often circumvented.

Messages from International Sporting Bodies about alcohol harm to young people are unclear and inconsistent, whereby there are many programmes funded to support young people (particularly those who may be disadvantaged and marginalised) to be educated about alcohol harms and/or diverted away from these, and yet at the same time there are strong partnerships between sports clubs and the alcohol industry. The partnerships established are for financial gains, but these are called into question, considering the long term damage alcohol can cause. The potential for sports settings to have a positive influence is great, but this is undetermined by the influence of the alcohol industry. The report looks to the example of the Scottish Women's Football Club who do not allow alcohol marketing and have taken this decision because they feel 'clean' sports is the future, and these short term losses will lead to long term gains.

For further details, see at: <https://www.fyfaproject.eu/media/l2W4J3K7P8/docs/wp4final061218.pdf>

In the WP 5, the data collection, common for all FYFA WPs, referred to 3 main areas:

- **Policies** (summaries of strategical documents and experts' opinions) particularly related to football contexts. Some consideration for other team sport contexts has been included, especially when it was difficult to identify a sport equally represented among genders (taking even into account that the popularity of specific sports varies between countries) (Gratton et al, 2011).
- **Active practices (level of implementation)** for the identification of barriers and what facilitates the implementation of interventions within countries.

- **Prevention strategies** (e.g. interventions and programmes, good practice schemes, etc.) exploring what measures are in place for preventing alcohol-related harm in the sports environment (particularly football) with a focus on young people.

Considering linguistic differences in definitions among countries, in the context of the project, policy is understood as *“the general principles by which a government or an organisation is guided in its management of affairs on a particular matter. This includes legally binding measures (regulatory interventions/ hard law) such as directives, acts and regulations, and self-regulatory instruments such as associations policies and programmes”*.

The WP5 data for the above 3 areas was collected by a survey using a semi-structured questionnaire with relevant stakeholders. This set out to explore the extent of which reducing alcohol related harm to youth is a priority of national sporting bodies and to identify policies and programs, if available, effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth within national sports settings across the FYFA participating countries.

Participating FYFA countries

Belgium, Finland, Italy, Poland, Slovenia, United Kingdom.

FYFA partners



	European Alcohol Policy Alliance, Belgium
	International Youth Health Organization (YHO), Slovenia
	Fundatia Romtens (Romtens), Romania
	Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems (SHAAP) - Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
	Polish State Agency for Prevention of Alcohol-related Problems (PARPA), Poland
	Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS), Italy
	Ehkäisevä päihdetyö (EHYT), Finland
	Vereniging voor Alcohol en andere Drugproblemen vzw (VAD), Belgium

The development of the FYFA WP5 questionnaire

The FYFA WP5 questionnaire was designed by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità:

- to measure the extent to which reducing alcohol related harm to youth is a priority of national sporting bodies, and
- to identify policies and programs effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth within national sports settings across the FYFA participating countries.

The activities for the development of the questionnaire led by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità started on September 12th, 2018. The first draft was presented to the FYFA research team during a FYFA skype conference, and provided by email the same day: partners were asked to read the draft, examine each item in terms of its apparent relevance and comprehensibility, and to provide their views and/or feedback on the overall content and organisation of the questionnaire. A fruitful and interesting discussion concerning the questionnaire was followed up by various email contacts between the FYFA partners, the WP5 leader and coordinator. The final version of the semi-structured questionnaire was distributed among partners and approved on October 15th, 2018 (Annex 1).

The description of the FYFA questionnaire

The core version of the FYFA questionnaire built on what merged from WP4 and it has been supplemented with sections for document references on laws, regulations and programmes at national level regarding alcohol, sports, marketing, young people to integrate the information of Task 1.

The questionnaire contained 25 questions analysing different dimensions in 3 key sections which includes the following topics:

- a) Prevention of alcohol related harm at national level to youth in sports settings (8 questions)
- b) Implementation of alcohol policies to youth in sport settings at the national level (9 questions)
- c) Intervention strategies (example of good practices) effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings (8 questions)



Sporting bodies were defined as non-governmental organizations that have a governing responsibility for a specific sport. They are responsible for regulating the sport, promoting the sport, dealing with any rule violations, and organizing national and international competitions (Forster J, 2006).

Sport settings were considered places (e.g. arenas, stadiums, grounds, complexes or ovals) where an organized sporting event or activity takes place either at a professional (elite) or non-professional (amateur/community) level, including competition games, training sessions or other club or team events) (Kingsland M et al, 2016).

In some cases (Italy, Slovenia and Poland) it has been judged appropriate to translate into the native language of the partner (Annexes 2-4).

As agreed, the questionnaire could be divided into separate sections to be completed by different key informants according to their different expertise, if considered appropriate. Furthermore, the questionnaire could also be completed by organizations at *ad hoc* meetings with at least ten key informants at national level. The name and the affiliation of stakeholders who gave their consensus to be cited in the FYFA document are provided and acknowledged in the document.

All information gathered was summarized into one report and checked for national validity by each FYFA partner.

The identification of key informants

Key informants (at least 10 in each FYFA participating countries) were selected based on their expertise in:

1. addressing alcohol prevention and
2. the sports field (including football)

governmental and non-governmental (such as, for example, Ministry of sports, Ministry of health, Ministry of education, Sports Medicine Federation, National Olympic Committee, National Sports Federations, Associated National Sports Disciplines, Sports promotion bodies, National Committee for Sports Against Drugs).

The reason for selecting at country level at least 10 key informants for the specific task activities is that the within the same country the knowledge of the different information was expected to be different mainly for the questions for which the validity of answers relied on analysing these personal opinions.

A short summary of the different approaches and of national adaptations will be given in each country report.

Anonymity of key informants has been guaranteed if requested.

Data collection and analysis

In order to complete data collection and subsequent analysis, the following sequence was agreed:

- to approve the questionnaire
- to translate the questionnaire into the national language if this was considered appropriate
- to send the questionnaire by email to selected key informants or to complete it through the organization of ad hoc meetings with individual key informants (even in collaboration with scientific societies)
- to divide the questionnaire (if necessary) into separate sections to be completed by different key informants according to their expertise
- to include sections for document references of laws, regulations and programmes (if available) at national level regarding alcohol, sports (including football), marketing, young people (and a summary in english)
- to collect the information of key informants into only one final report at country level
- to provide the name and the affiliation of the key informants (after receiving their consensus to be cited)

Furthermore, an online survey has been proposed and adopted by Belgium, Slovenia and Finland.

A preliminary analysis and overview of the collected data was carried out during the months of March and April 2019. The first draft was circulated on the 19th of April 2019 and the final report completed on July 2019 after 10 months of activities.

4. FINDINGS

This chapter synthesizes the main findings of the FYFA WP5 on the status quo of the policies and practices to reduce heavy episodic drinking related to under aged people, alcohol and sport at national level arising from the 6 FYFA European countries: Belgium, Finland, Italy, Poland, Slovenia and the United Kingdom.

The first preliminar summary has been presented in Warsaw on May 21 and 22th 2019 (FYFA management and expert meetings).

As FYFA countries face different challenges in relation to different aspects related to alcohol, young people, marketing and sport, individual FYFA country reports will be also presented in a specific chapter.

Within the 6 European FYFA countries, a total of 82 experts were interviewed:

- Belgium 10
- Finland 13
- Italy 13
- Poland 13
- Slovenia 19
- United Kingdom 14

Adaptations to the methodological approach at country level are reported by each FYFA country seperately.

Caution is recommended in the use of the following information for official purposes, since it reflects the personal experts' opinion but it still valuable to given insights into these issues.

For 17 questions, a Likert scale (from 0 to 10) has been used.

In interpreting ratings, the following are the definitions adopted:

- strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10 (the darker blue in the figures and maps)
- an intermediate level of agreement for a score from 4 to 7

- strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3 (the lighter blue)

The modal interval is shown for each country in the maps.

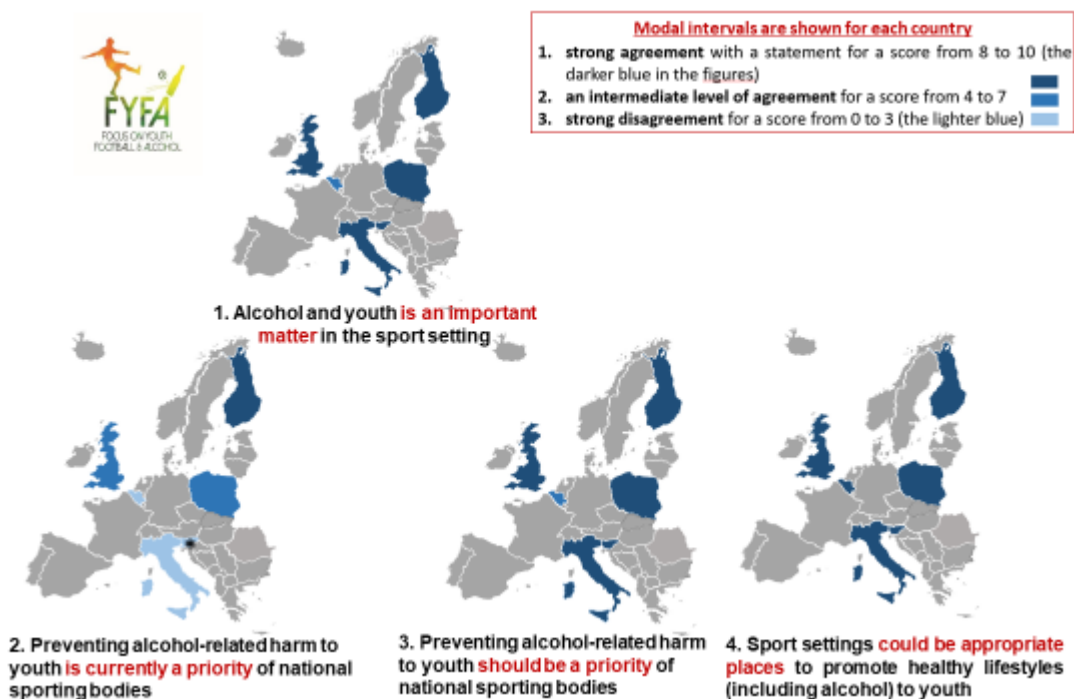
The distribution of the three level of agreements up to 100% in the figures.

First part of the interview

Prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings

The first part of the interview explores to what extent the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth is an important matter in sport settings, and if sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth.

Participants were asked to provide their opinion on this issue, on a scale from 0 to 10 to rate the degree to which they agreed or disagreed with specific statements related to the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings (Figure 1).



* In Slovenia, the modal intervals are both 0-3 and 4-7

Figure 1. Prevention of alcohol-related harm to youth in sport settings

Figure 1 shows the modal intervals for each country on the main questions of the first part of the interview which focused on the prevention of alcohol-related harm to youth in sport settings.

In general, experts from the prevention and sport fields answered differently; this is particularly evident in the FYFA countries where there was more of an even split between different types of experts who took part (Italy, Poland and Slovenia).

According to the expert’s opinion, **the prevention of alcohol-related harm to youth people in sport settings is an important matter** for all FYFA countries (to a lesser extent in Belgium) (Figure 2).

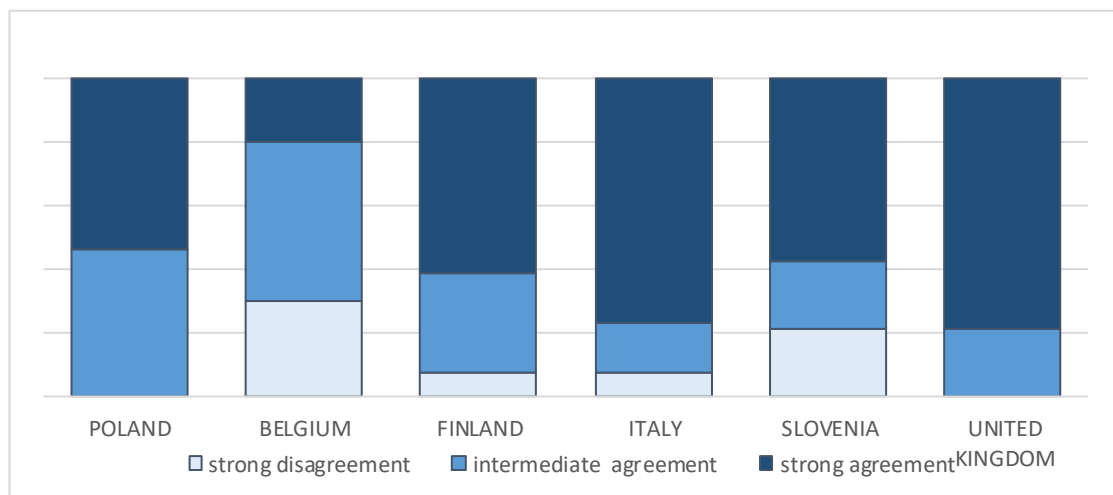


Figure 2. Alcohol and Youth is an important matter in the sport setting?

Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies (but not for Belgium) even if currently it is not (Figures 3-4).

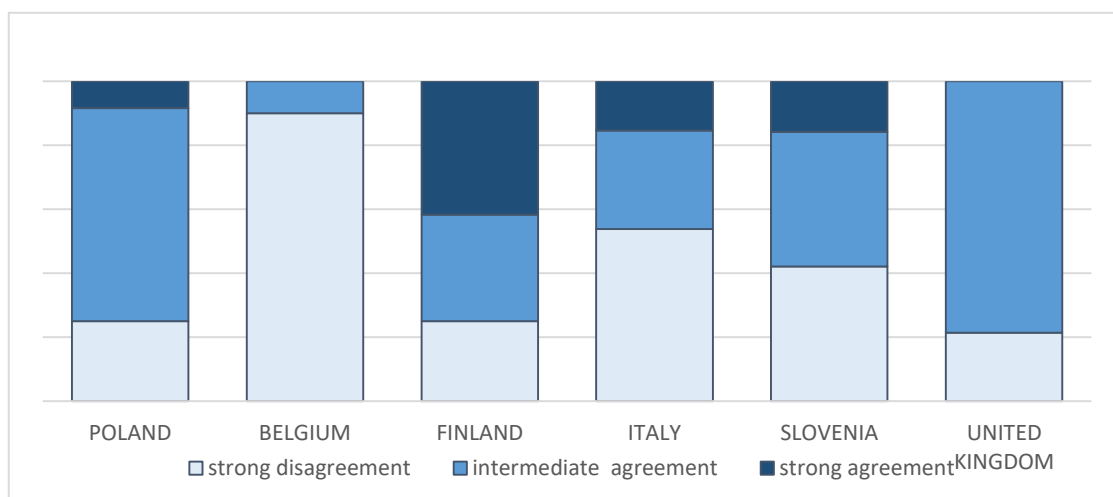


Figure 3. Preventing alcohol related harm to youth is currently a priority of national sporting bodies?

With regard to this, as mentioned before, this is one of the questions for which a different opinion has been given by experts from the prevention and sporting fields: in Italy, for almost half of participants (seven out of thirteen) according to experts from the alcohol prevention field, the prevention of alcohol-related harm to young people is not currently a priority for national sports organizations, however, on the contrary, for two experts from the sports field, they contend it is currently a priority.

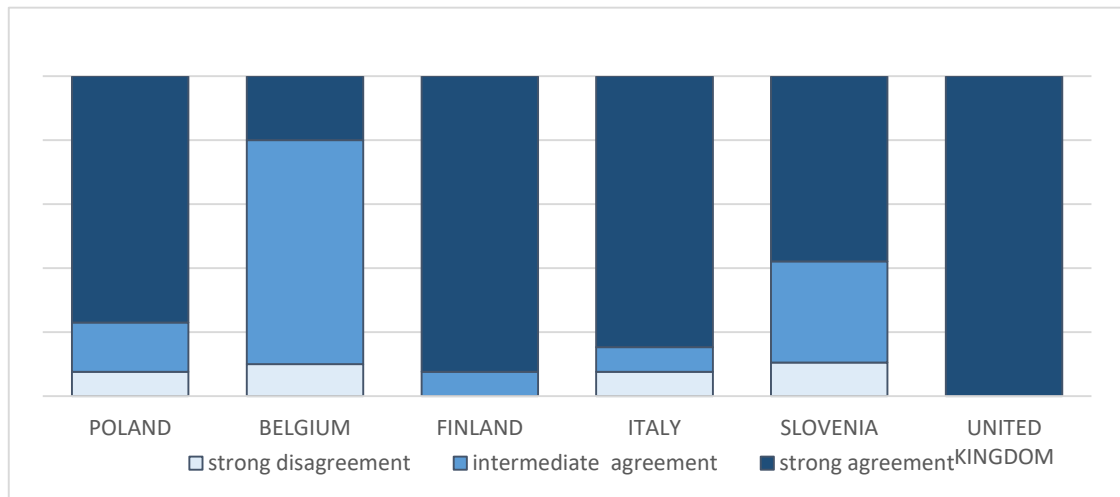


Figure 4. Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies?

Sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol to youth) for all FYFA countries (Figure 5).

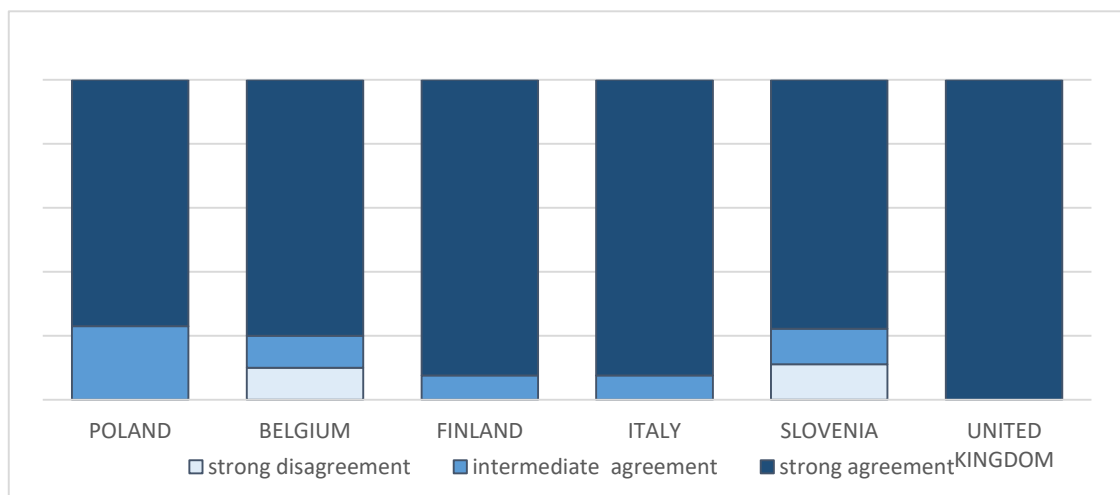


Figure 5. Sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy life styles (including alcohol) to youth?

In addition, according to the opinion of some FYFA experts (particularly from Slovenia and the United Kingdom) the promotion of healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) should be part of a more comprehensive strategy.

A common agreement between experts from different fields has been reached on the importance to activate initiatives for preventing alcohol-related harm to youths directed to different sportpeople (particularly evident in Italy and Poland) (data not shown).

The 4 most frequent **target audiences** in the sport settings indicated by FYFA experts for initiatives to be activated to prevent alcohol harms to youth are players, coaches/training staff, spectators/fans and bar staff, while the lowest agreement has been for referees (Table 1).

COUNTRY	The 4 most frequent target audience indicated by the experts*		
Belgium	Coaches/training staff	Players	Bar staff
Finland	Parents to youth players	Players	Coaches/training staff
Italy	Spectators /fans	Players	Coaches/training staff
Poland	Spectators/fans	Players	Bar staff
Slovenia	Coaches/training staff	Spectators /fans Committee members/administrators of sporting bodies	Parents to young players Bar staff
United Kingdom	Players Bar staff	Spectators /fans	Coaches/training staff

Table 1. Target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings

*in order of importance from the left to the right

According to the opinion of experts from the preventing field in Slovenia, alcohol prevention initiatives should be directed at different segments of the population and also adjusted for each target group.

Second part of the interview

Implementation of alcohol policies to youth in sport settings

a. Alcohol laws and regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption

In general, alcohol policies are not well known in sporting settings.

With reference to the implementation of laws and regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption, taking into account only the opinion of experts that know the existence of laws and regulations, a strong agreement on the effectiveness and on the implementation of alcohol policies for young people at national level has been reached only in Finland (Figures 6-7).

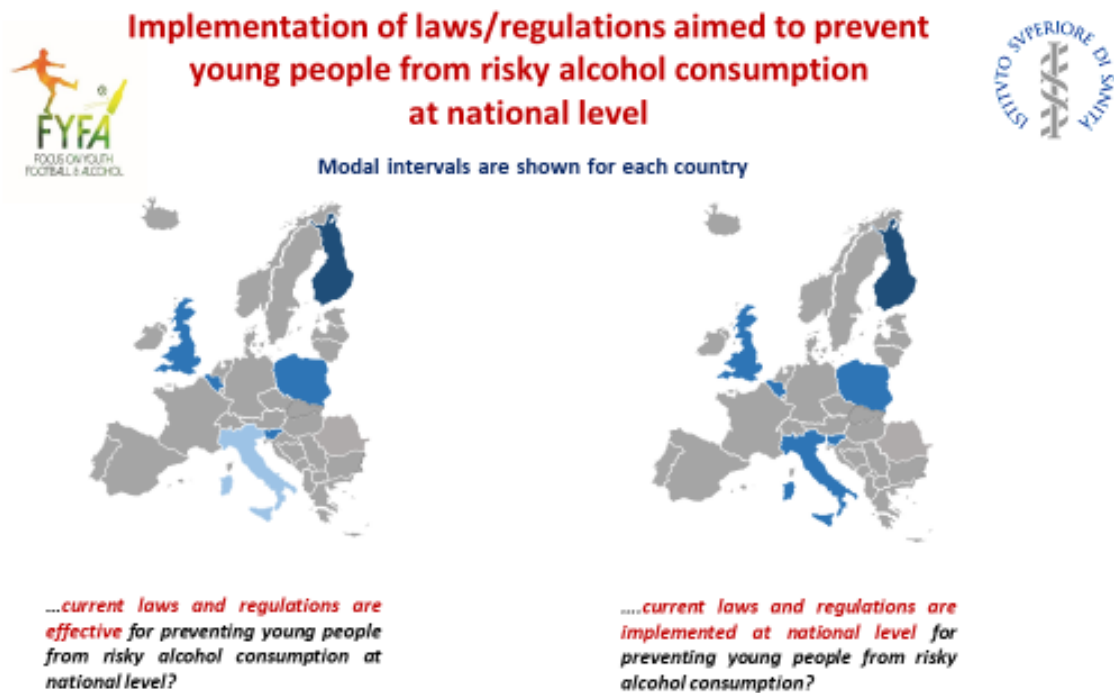


Figure 6. Implementation of laws/regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level

For all the rest of FYFA countries an intermediate level of agreement was reached either on effectiveness and on implementation, with the lowest agreement for Italy particularly for the effectiveness of laws and regulations for preventing young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level (Figures 6-7).

b. Alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations

With reference to alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations, a review of alcohol advertising regulations is needed, as well as national sponsorships regulations.

These laws and regulations sometimes are not well known in sporting settings and very often the level of enforcement is very low.

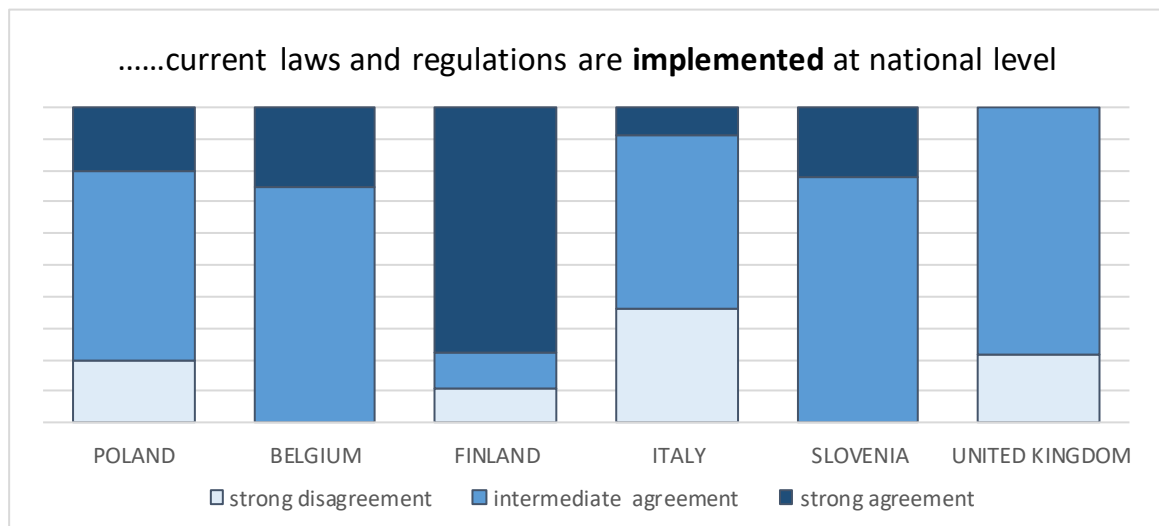
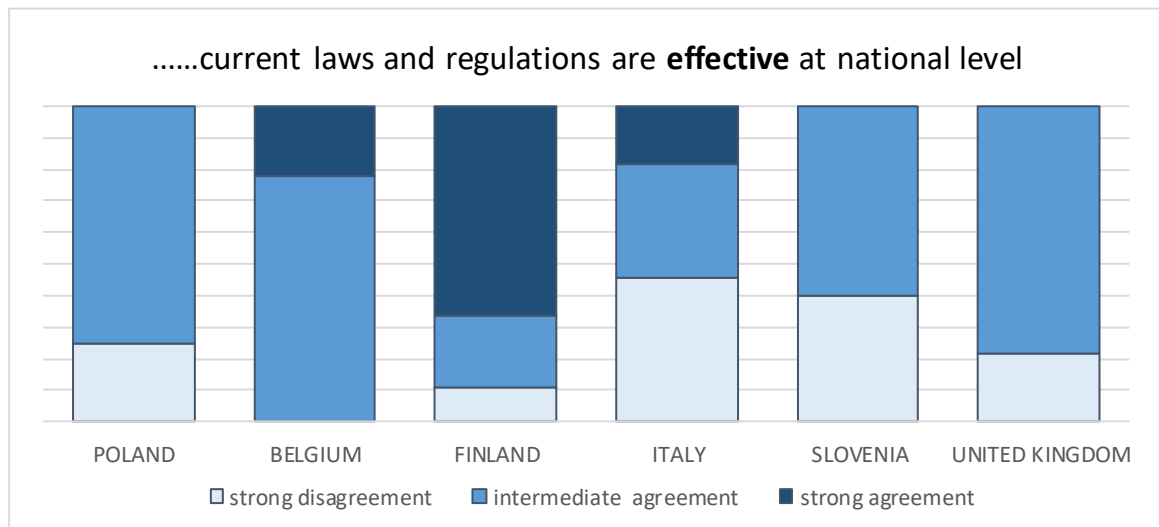


Figure 7. Effectiveness and implementation of laws/regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level

We found out that different Regions of the same country could have different (but similar) regulations as well as many regulations (statutory and not statutory) present in the same country. Furthermore, the ban on advertising in some countries is present for all alcoholic beverages while in others only for specific products.

According to the WHO report of the Regional Office for Europe on “*alcohol consumption, harm and policy response fact sheets for 30 European countries*”, with reference to the FYFA countries, it was notable that there was:

- No ban on sponsorship of sport events and of sponsorship of youth events for Belgium, Italy, Slovenia and UK.
- A ban on sponsorship of sport events and of sponsorship of youth events only for spirits for Finland and Poland.

Further details on sponsorship can be found in the following paragraph collected under the framework provided by WP5 for each country:

<p>Italy</p>	<p>In Italy at least six different regulations (statutory and non statutory) exist, no specific regulations on sport sponsorship and alcoholic beverages have been identified.</p> <p>Sport clubs can freely decide the kind of sponsorship, leaving room for possible self-regulation codes of conduct.</p> <p>The sale of alcoholic beverages during sport events, even if an alcoholic brand is the main sponsor, is evaluated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the presumed level of trouble caused by the club’s supporters and social disturbance. It is in the major’s power to take the decision of limiting alcohol availability and access.</p> <p>Sport sponsorship seems to be a quite common promotional practice in Italy. A study carried out in Italy in 2010 showed that within fifty premier league sports club websites (of football, volley, rugby, water polo and basket), one out of two clubs were sponsored by an alcohol producer and/or by an alcohol distributor. They were sponsored not only by big multinational brands, but also by regional and even local small producers. Some clubs had more than one alcohol sponsor and two national federations (football and rugby) were also sponsored by alcohol brands.</p>
<p>Slovenia Belgium</p>	<p>No limitations on sport sponsorship and alcoholic beverages are applied.</p>
<p>Poland</p>	<p>It is prohibited to inform about the sponsoring of sports events, music concerts and other mass events by manufacturers and distributors whose core business activity consists in production or sale of alcoholic beverages with alcohol content between 8% and 18% in any other form than by placing the names of the manufacturers or distributors and their trademarks inside daily newspapers or magazines, on invitations, tickets, posters, products or information boards connected with particular event.</p> <p>Information about sponsorship may be distributed via radio and television, provided that it will be limited to providing the name of a manufacturer or distributor of alcoholic beverages containing up to 18% of alcohol, and provided that this information shall not be presented on television by an individual or in a way that employs an image of an individual. It is prohibited for manufacturers and distributors whose core business activity consists in producing or selling alcoholic beverages with alcohol content between 8% and 18% to inform about other forms of sponsoring than those specified in paragraph 5, as well as to inform about sponsorship provided by manufacturers and distributors of alcoholic beverages with alcohol content over 18%.</p>
<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Advertising is regulated by the self-and co-regulatory Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) system. The Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) issued guidance in 2017 about Media Placement restrictions to protect children and young people (CAP, 2017). The</p>

	<p>principle is that ‘Marketing communications for alcoholic drinks should not be targeted at people under 18 and should not imply, condone or encourage immoderate, irresponsible or anti-social drinking.’ The UK Advertising Codes (CAP, 2017b) also apply and Rule 18.14 states that: Marketing communications must not be likely to appeal particularly to people under 18, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture. They should not feature or portray real or fictitious characters who are likely to appeal particularly to people under 18 in a way that might encourage the young to drink. People shown drinking or playing a significant role (see rule 18.16) should not be shown behaving in an adolescent or juvenile manner.</p>
<p>Finland</p>	<p>Logos of a mild alcoholic beverage may be displayed at sports events, e.g. in programme leaflets, in the event area, in competitors’ outfits and on equipment. Such emblems must not be displayed on the outfits of underage competitors, nor anywhere at sports events where most participants or spectators are minors. Using a sports team and its logo for marketing an alcoholic beverage cannot in itself be regarded as inappropriate.</p>

c. Sport settings safety and security regulations

Questions for this section derived in part from the International FIFA regulations. The document “*Fédération Internationale de Football Association-FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations*” are available online at: https://www.fifa.com/mm/document/tournament/competition/51/53/98/safety_regulations_e.pdf and are in accordance with the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches.

Selected questions on safety and security regulations in the sport settings were the following:

- “*stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground*”
- “*security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)*”.

The agreement of FYFA experts at this regard has been the following (Figure 8):

- Almost fully implemented in Finland;
- Implemented in UK and Slovenia (in Slovenia with a less extent for security checks);
- Not implemented in Belgium and Poland;
- An intermediate level of agreement in Italy.

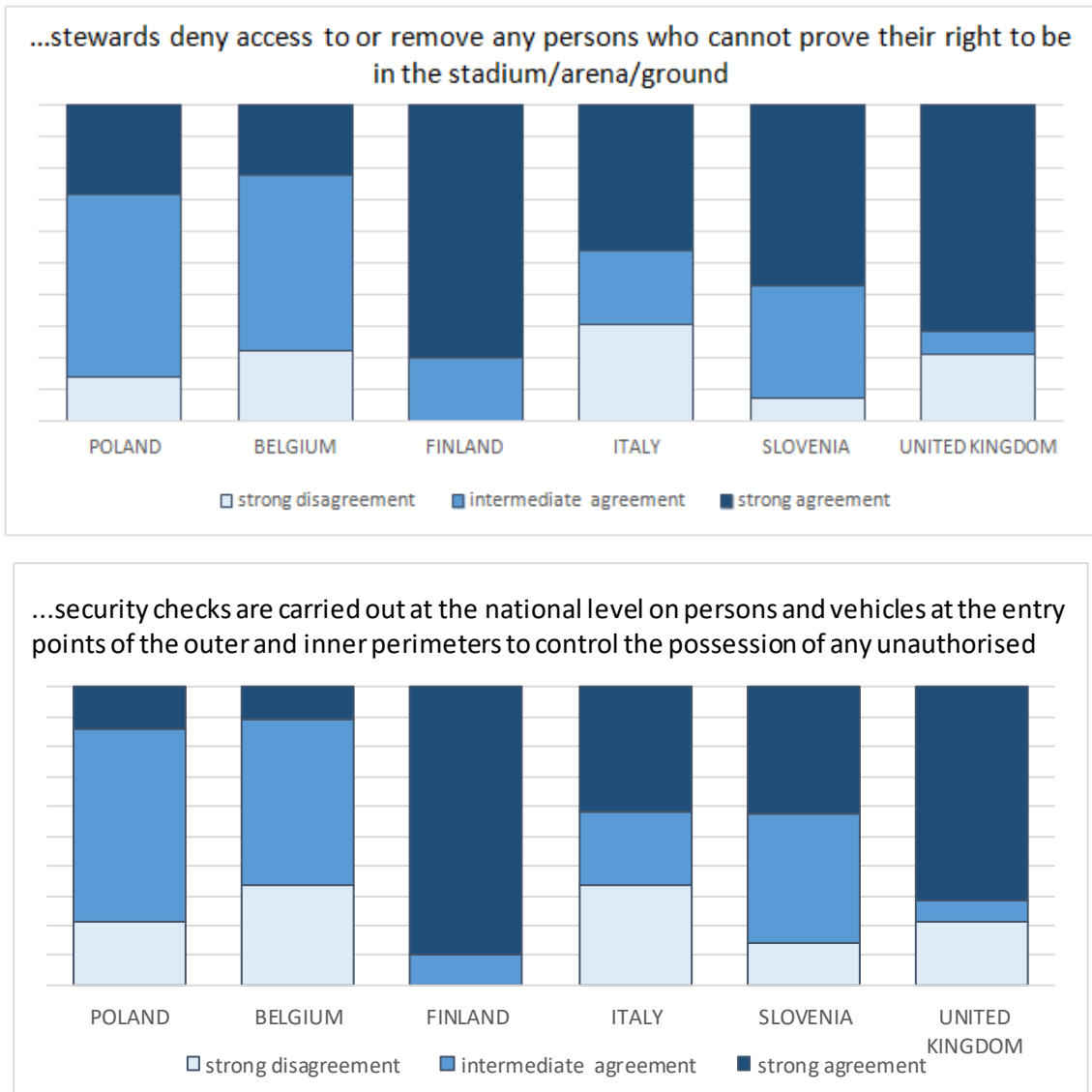


Figure 8. Effectiveness and implementation of sport settings safety and security laws/regulations

Further details on sport settings safety and security regulations can be found in the following paragraph:

Italy	<p>According to the Olympic stadium rules and regulations, in the sports venue and in the designated area outside the stadium spectators are NOT allowed to introduce or sell alcoholic beverages with an alcoholic content higher than 5°, except for specific authorised cases as well as enter in the stadium when drunk or under the influence of drugs or psychoactive substances.</p> <p>Interventions are introduced at municipal level for safety and security in general, according to the L.D. n.125/2008 "Pacchetto sicurezza Maroni".</p> <p>According to the art. 689 of the penal code, it is forbidden "Serving alcoholic beverages to minors or individual with manifest mental/psichiatric disorders".</p> <p>For the art. 14 ter, frame law on alcohol 125/201 "Introduction of the ban of selling alcohol to minors", it is forbidden to sell alcohol to minors 18 years old.</p> <p>1. Restriction of hours of sales (selling after 2 a.m. in the night is forbidden for all alcoholic</p>
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	<p>beverages); 2. Restriction of selling at specific events (e.g. football games) for all alcoholic beverages; ·3. Restriction to intoxicated person for all alcoholic beverages.</p>
Slovenia	<p>In sports facilities and in sports complexes, the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages containing more than 15% of alcohol is prohibited one hour before the start of and during the public sports event.</p> <p>For the protection of order, public order, safety of property or persons, the organiser may decide not to sell alcoholic beverages 1 hour before or during a public sports event with medium or high risk, where serious violations of order, public order or threats to the safety of persons or property may be expected from the participants of the public sports event. In the case of a public sports event with a high risk, for which the organiser must acquire a license, the competent authority may prohibit the organiser from selling or offering alcoholic beverages referred to in the preceding paragraph. The competent authority may prohibit the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages at a public event where the police, ex officio, maintain public order, or where the conditions are met for police assistance in maintaining public order or preventing threats to public order at a public event in accordance with the Act regulating public assembly. The measure shall be proposed by the police on the basis of an evaluation of the threat, prepared for the public event in accordance with rules governing public assembly. An organiser that has decided not to sell or offer alcoholic beverages at a public sports event with medium or high risk for which a license must be acquired, shall inform the competent authority at the time the application for the license is filed.</p> <p>The sale or offer of alcoholic beverages referred to in paragraph two of this Article shall be permitted only in an open paper, plastic or metal package for single use.</p> <p>The organiser shall, in the case of a public sports event, for which authorisation from a competent authority is required in accordance with the regulations governing public assembly, determine and visibly label the spaces and the area in the sports facility and pertaining land where the sale or offer and consumption of alcoholic beverages referred to in paragraph two of this Article are permitted. The organiser shall ensure supervision over the entry of alcoholic beverages into spaces and in areas where consumption is not permitted. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, Article 12).</p> <p>The sale or offer of alcoholic beverages in a facility and pertaining land may only be provided by the organizer of the public event. If the organizer is not registered to provide hospitality services, the sale or offer at the public event may on the basis of a contract with the organizer in his name and on his behalf be provided by another legal person or sole trader who fulfills the conditions pursuant to the Act regulating hospitality service. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12a).</p> <p>Skiers, other persons and persons working for the ski area operator shall not engage in skiing or any other sports activity or event in a ski area when under the influence of alcohol, illicit drugs, psychoactive medicines or other psychoactive substances. A person shall be deemed to be under the influence of alcohol if, while skiing or engaging in other sports activities or events in a ski area, they are found to have in their body more than 0,50 grammes of alcohol per kilogramme of blood or more than 0,24 milligrammes of alcohol per litre of breath. (Ski area Safety Act, article 24)</p>
Poland	<p>Legal regulations regarding issues related to alcohol, sport and preventive activities addressed to young people are included in the following documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act of 26th October 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 2137, as amended) 2. Act of 20th March 2009 on the safety of mass events (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1870, as amended).

	<p>3. Chapter XXVI of the Criminal Code - article 208 Act of 20th March 2009 on the safety of mass events (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1870, as amended).</p> <p>8a. [Sale, serving and consumption of alcoholic beverages]</p> <p>1. At a mass event, with the exception of a high-risk mass event, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages containing no more than 3.5% of alcohol is allowed.</p> <p>2. The sale, serving and consumption of alcoholic beverages may only take place in designated places.</p> <p>3. The sale and serving of alcoholic beverages may only be carried out by entities holding the licence referred to in art. 181 par. 1 of the Act of October 26, 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 487, of 2017, items 2245 and 2439, and of 2018 items 310, 650 and 1669).</p> <p>4. Selling alcoholic beverages in hard packaging is forbidden, in particular glass, metal or plastics, which, if misused, may pose a threat to human life or health.</p> <p>5. The organizer shall attach the information on the location of the places and time at which alcohol beverages are sold, served or consumed to the application for a permit for organizing a mass event.</p> <p>Art. 22. 1. The security services are obliged to: 1) refuse admission to a mass event: e) a person under the apparent influence of alcohol, intoxicants, psychotropic drugs or other substances having a similar effect</p>
<p>Belgium</p>	<p>Applicable policy. HEALTHY AND ETHICAL SPORTS –Flemish Decree Of 20 December 2013</p> <p>The decree of 20 December 2013 on healthy and ethical sports offers the current legal basis for the ethical sports policy.</p> <p>Ethical sports are described as sporting in accordance with positive values and norms and related measures that everyone must respect for the preservation and promotion of individual or personal integrity (physical, psychological and sexual), fair play and social integrity (solidarity, diversity and inclusion).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual integrity is about the 'intact condition' of an individual, both physically, psychologically (emotionally) and sexually. • Fair play (game integrity, fair game (s)) is the morally correct practice of sports, expressed in keeping to the written (formal fair play) and unwritten rules (informal fair play), good mutual interaction and the pursuit towards equity. • Social integrity is an umbrella term for the concepts of diversity, inclusion and solidarity. It is about respect in the broad sense between individuals and groups (players, trainers, management, clubs, club-federation-sports department ...), where each individual, to which social group he / she also belongs, is given the opportunity to fully participate in sports. <p>To emphasize the importance of the child in the stimulating and responsabilizing vision of the decree, a horizontal clause was included. This clause stresses the social mission of sports organizations to contribute to a sports climate that takes into account the age, capacity, needs and opportunities of the under aged athlete by promoting and supporting participatory structures for under aged sports club members.</p> <p>The focus of this decree is on good governance and integrity management, supporting knowledge sharing and exchange of good practices, the development of expertise, instruments and quality standards through learning networks, etc.</p> <p>Recognized sports federations can take up a focus of alcohol prevention in their policy plans. As such, they can support sports clubs to focus on alcohol, attach a certain score to that focus and based on a total score, the sports club is rewarded funding. However, the</p>

	<p>focus on alcohol is competing with other health and wellbeing domains, often found more pressing such as bullying or sexual integrity or social inclusion. Currently we have the Flemish Hockey league explicitly giving a focus on alcohol inside their youth sport policy plans; several hockey clubs now work on alcohol prevention.</p> <p>Also cities and municipalities are free to support sports clubs in preventing alcohol related harms. Support is fragmented and is offered as (1) communication from the municipality on alcohol prevention possibilities OR (2) funded prevention worker coaching the club for alcohol prevention policies and interventions OR (3) extra funding from municipality for sports clubs that actively engage in alcohol prevention policies.</p>
United Kingdom	<p>In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the Sporting Event (Control of Alcohol etc) Act 1985 created a number of offences relating to alcohol at football matches, namely that it is an offence to enter a ground in possession of alcohol, or to try to enter drunk. Alcohol can be bought within the stadium until the point of kick off and during half time, but alcohol cannot be taken into the seating area or in areas where the pitch can be seen. In Scotland, alcohol cannot be served because of spectator safety and security concerns. Since the lift of the UEFA ban on the selling of alcohol there has been some discussion in Scotland about lifting the ban that has been in place since 1980.</p>
Finland	<p>Alcohol must not be drunk at the public event, only at licenced areas. The organiser (stewards) and the police have the right to inspect the participants and to take the alcohol beverages from the carrier (Alcohol Act). The organizer must make a written notice to the police of the event in advance, have a safety plan and necessary number of persons qualified as stewards. Sporting bodies have safety regulations and guidelines for their members too.</p>

d. Alcohol consumption regulations during sporting events

FIFA recognises that the regulation of alcohol consumption during sporting events is critical.

If the possession, sale, distribution or consumption of alcohol is to be permitted at a match, the event organiser must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the consumption of alcohol does not interfere with the spectators' safe enjoyment of the match.

With reference on the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level and in the sport settings, according to the expert's opinion in Italy it is not implemented on a regular basis either at national level and in the sport settings; in Poland it is implemented in some settings and on some occasions but not on a regular basis; in United Kingdom and in Finland it is fully implemented at national level and in the sport settings, while in Slovenia and in Belgium it is implemented but with less consensus between experts (Figure 9).

In addition, in Italy experts from the prevention and sport settings did not differ, while in Poland experts from the sport settings consider the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol better implemented. Finally, in Belgium the opinion of experts is that the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol is better implemented at national level than in sports settings.

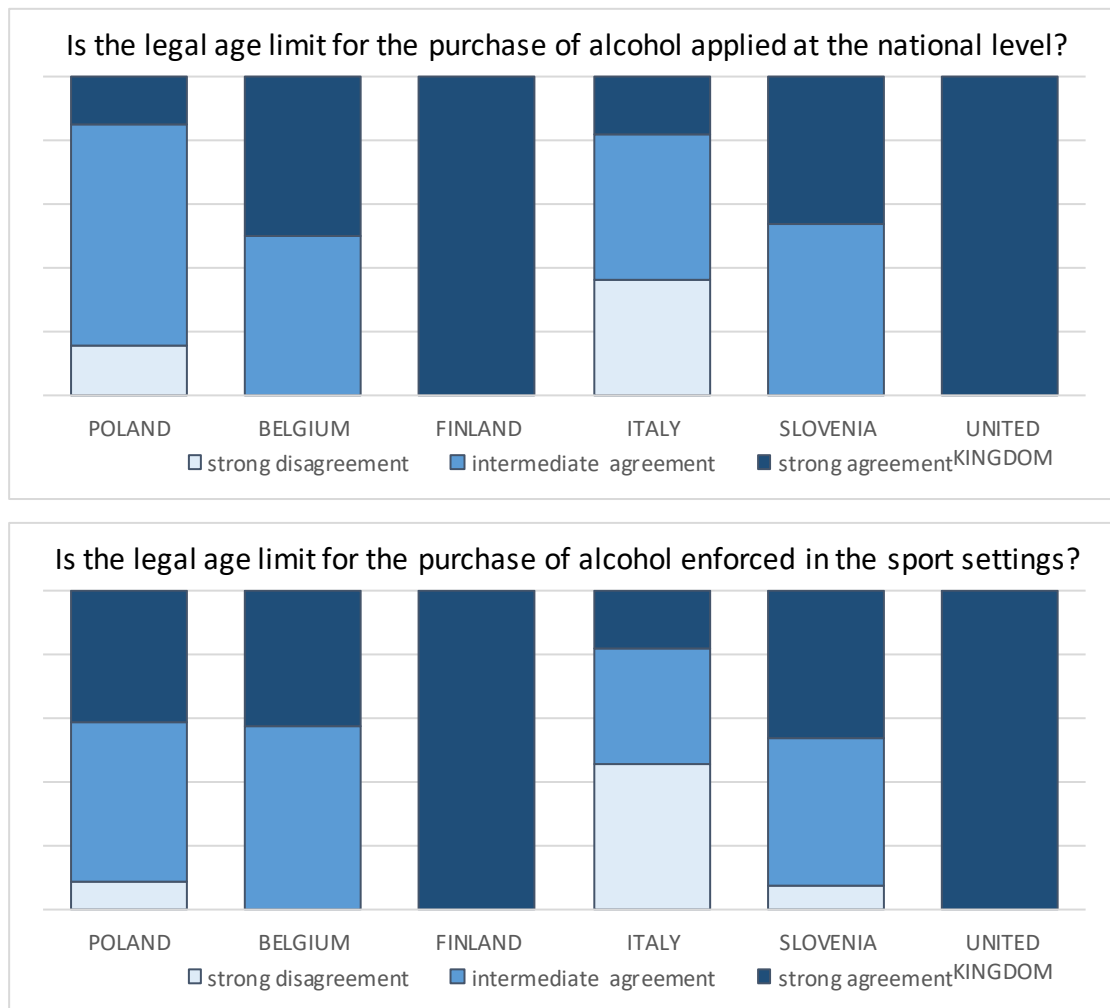


Figure 9. Effectiveness and implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level and in the sport settings

Unless otherwise regulated by the law of the country where the international FIFA event takes place, some measures (Figures 10.1 and 10.2) on alcohol consumption during sporting events shall be applied.

The measures are the following:

- “restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”
- “prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals”
- “prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”
- “prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”

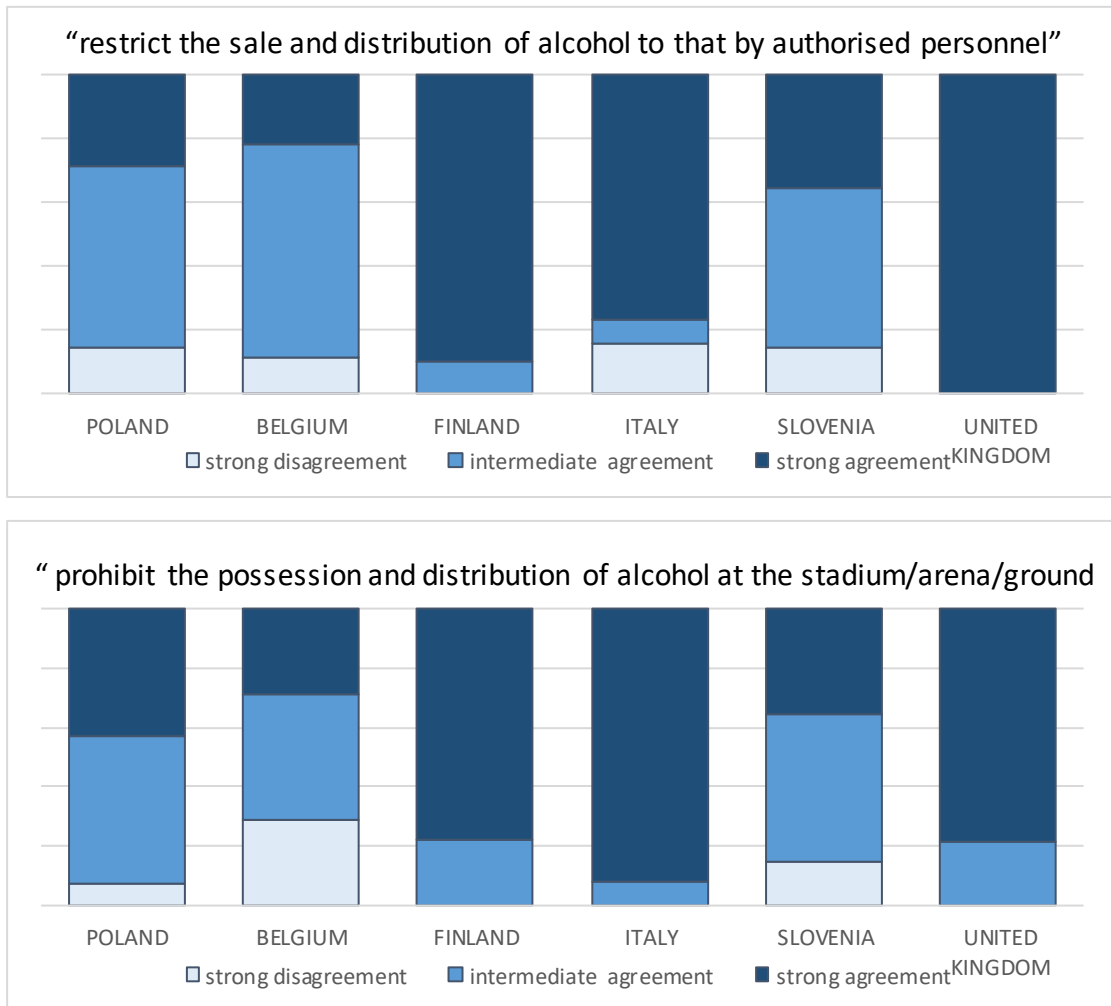


Figure 10.1. Effectiveness and implementation of FIFA measures on alcohol consumption during sporting events

There is a general agreement, with some exceptions, that these measures proposed by FIFA regulations are applied at country level in the FYFA country. The exceptions concern Belgium, Poland and Slovenia where an intermediate level of agreement has been reached on the implementation of FIFA regulations.

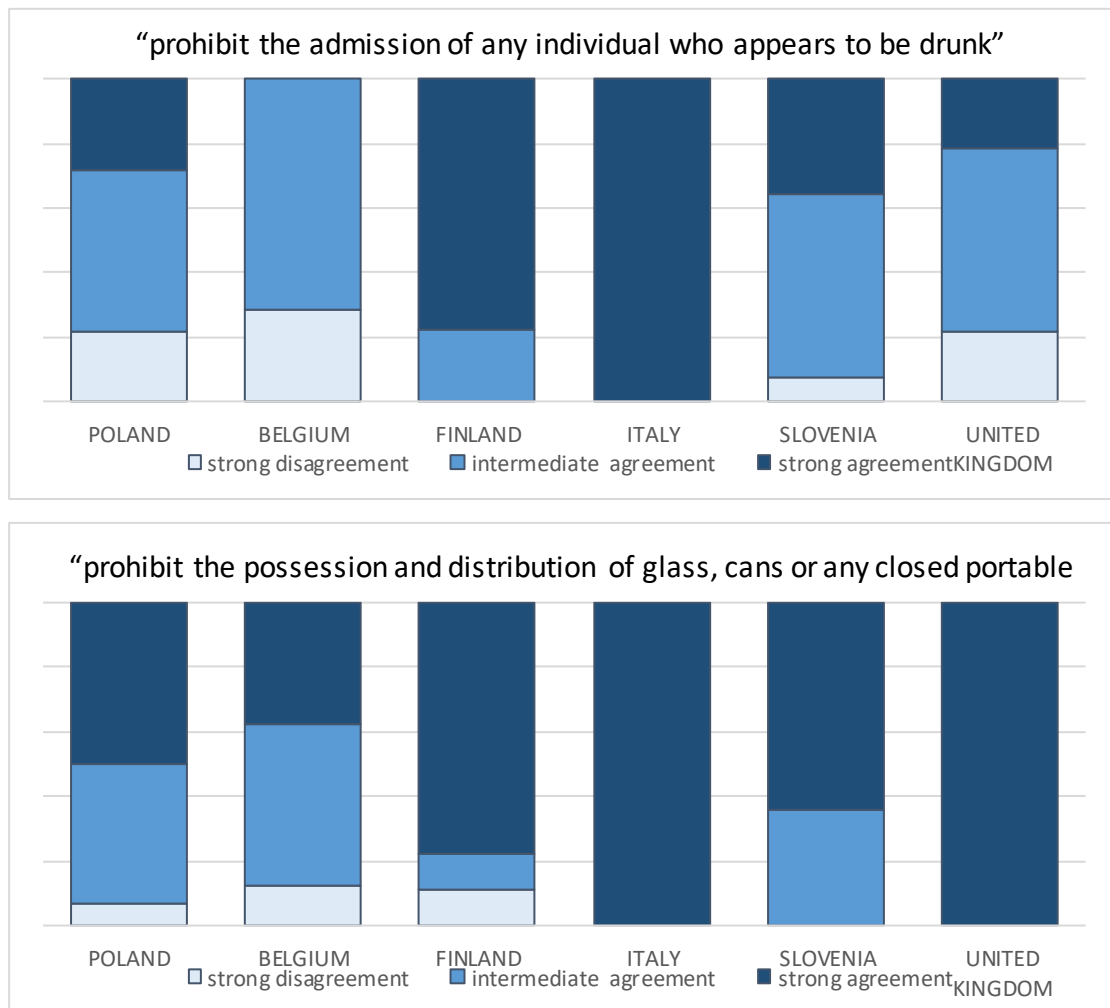


Figure 10.2. Effectiveness and implementation of FIFA measures on alcohol consumption during sporting events

Further details on restriction on alcohol consumption in sports settings can be found in the following paragraph:

Italy	<p>In general, there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level (18 years).</p> <p>With reference to the sport settings, the international FIFA regulations such as prohibiting the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”, “prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”, “prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals” and, with a relatively lowest level of agreement, “restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”.</p> <p>Restrictions on alcohol consumption during sporting events, leisure events (such as concerts) are self-regulated at municipal levels.</p>
Slovenia	<p>In sports facilities and in sports complexes the sale or the supply of alcoholic beverages containing more than 15% of alcohol is prohibited one hour before the start of and during</p>

the public sport's event.

For the protection of order, public order, safety of property or persons, the organiser may decide not to sell alcoholic beverages one hour before or during a public sports event with medium or high risk, where serious violations of order, public order or threats to the safety of persons or property may be expected from the participants of the public sports event. In the case of a public sports event with a high risk, for which the organiser must acquire a license, the competent authority may as an additional measure for improved safety of persons and property and for the maintenance of order, prohibit the organiser from selling or offering alcoholic beverages referred to in the preceding paragraph. The competent authority may prohibit the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages at a public event where the police, ex officio, maintain public order, or where the conditions are met for police assistance in maintaining public order or preventing threats to public order at a public event in accordance with the Act regulating public assembly. The measure shall be proposed by the police on the basis of an evaluation of the threat, prepared for the public event in accordance with rules governing public assembly. An organiser that has decided not to sell or offer alcoholic beverages at a public sports event with medium or high risk for which a license must be acquired, shall inform the competent authority at the time the application for the license is filed.

The sale or offer of alcoholic beverages referred to in paragraph two of this Article shall be permitted only in an open paper, plastic or metal package for single use.

The organiser shall, in the case of a public sports event, for which authorisation from a competent authority is required in accordance with the regulations governing public assembly, determine and visibly label the spaces and the area in the sports facility and pertaining land where the sale or offer and consumption of alcoholic beverages referred to in paragraph two of this Article are permitted. The organiser shall ensure supervision over the entry of alcoholic beverages into spaces and in areas where consumption is not permitted. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, Article 12).

The sale or offer of alcoholic beverages in a facility and pertaining land may only be provided by the organizer of the public event. If the organizer is not registered to provide hospitality services, the sale or offer at the public event may on the basis of a contract with the organizer in his name and on his behalf be provided by another legal person or sole trader who fulfills the conditions pursuant to the Act regulating hospitality services. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12a)

For the sale or offer of alcoholic drinks at public events, the organizer shall acquire a licence issued by the administrative unit. The licence shall be issued to the organiser that applied for it. During a period of revocation of a licence the organiser may not apply for a new licence. The application for a licence shall be filed by the organiser with the administrative unit. The application shall contain the name of the legal person or personal name of the natural person, personal identification number of the natural person (EMŠO), registered office and business address or place of residence of the natural person, the responsible person of the legal person, contact information and information on the maximum number of participants of the public event or public events organised during the period of validity of the licence. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12b)

Skiers, other persons and persons working for the ski area operator shall not engage in skiing or any other sports activity or event in a ski area when under the influence of alcohol, illicit drugs, psychoactive medicines or other psychoactive substances. A person shall be deemed to be under the influence of alcohol if, while skiing or engaging in other sports activities or events in a ski area, they are found to have in their body more than 0,50

	grammes of alcohol per kilogramme of blood or more than 0,24 milligrammes of alcohol per litre of breath. (Ski area Safety Act, article 24).
Poland	It is prohibited to bring any alcoholic beverages into stadiums and other places where mass sport and entertainment events take place.
Belgium	No general restriction
United Kingdom	In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the Sporting Event (Control of Alcohol etc) Act 1985 created a number of offences relating to alcohol at football matches, namely that it is an offence to enter a ground in possession of alcohol, or to try to enter drunk. Alcohol can be bought within the stadium until the point of kick off and during half time, but alcohol cannot be taken into the seating area or in areas where the pitch can be seen. In Scotland, alcohol cannot be served because of spectator safety and security concerns. Since the lift of the UEFA ban on the selling of alcohol there has been some discussion in Scotland about lifting the ban that has been in place since 1980.
Finland	Alcohol must not be drunk at the public event, only at licenced areas. Public spectator stand of sport event cannot be a licensed area. Anyhow according to the new alcohol act (§ 18) in sports happenings it is allowed to separate a part of the spectator stand for a licensed area. These licensed areas the area is prohibited from minors.

Third part of the interview

Intervention strategies (examples of good practices) effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm to youth in sports settings

a. Main barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings

The main barriers identified by most of the FYFA experts (Figure 11), but not in Finland, in order of importance, are the lack of the following:

- regulations on alcohol advertising and sponsorship linked to youth and sports in the sporting bodies
- bar staff training on responsible serving of alcohol
- alcohol consumption policies for young players within the sport setting
- knowledge on alcohol related-harm and on laws and regulations on alcohol and youth of sport professionals
- monitoring controls in the sporting bodies by the government.

On the other hand, most of participants don't consider the lack of national laws and regulations as well as the lack of financial incentives as barriers (but not for UK and in part for Belgium).

Figure 11 illustrates the main four barriers in each FYFA countries in order of importance from the left to the right. Different colours are used to indicate how each barrier recurred and are ordered in the FYFA countries.

Italy	Alcohol consumption policies for young players within the sport settings	Training of bar staff on responsible serving of alcohol	Monitoring controls in the sporting bodies by the government	Knowledge on alcohol laws and regulations of sport professionals
Slovenia	Training of bar staff on responsible serving of alcohol	Knowledge on alcohol laws and regulations of sport professionals	Monitoring controls in the sporting bodies by the government	Alcohol consumption policies for young players within the sport settings
Poland	Training of bar staff on responsible serving of alcohol	Alcohol consumption policies for young players within the sport settings	Knowledge on alcohol laws and regulations of sport professionals	Regulations on alcohol sponsorship (and advertising) linked to youth and sports in the sporting bodies
Belgium	Regulations on alcohol sponsorship linked to youth and sports in the sporting bodies	Regulation on direct/indirect alcohol advertising in the sport setting addressed to young people	Training of bar staff on responsible serving of alcohol	Financial incentives
UK	Financial incentives	Regulation on direct/indirect alcohol advertising in the sport setting addressed to young people	Regulations on alcohol sponsorship linked to youth and sports in the sporting bodies	
Finland	<i>"The experts couldn't find many barriers. On the other hand this doesn't mean that situation is ideal when it comes to the alcohol and youth in sport setting, but it is hard to find any specific reason because there are so many actions taken place in Finland both in society (laws and regulation) and in sports associations and clubs"</i>			

Figure 11. Barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings (ordered by the number of the votes from the left (more votes) to the right (less votes))

In Finland, with reference to the main barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings, respondents felt that laws and regulations exist, and they are implemented quite well in Finland. The experts couldn't find many barriers. On the other hand, this doesn't mean that situation is ideal when it comes to the alcohol and youth in sport setting, but rather it is hard to find any specific reason because there are so many actions taking place, in Finland, both in society (laws and regulations) and in sports associations and clubs. Some respondents felt that there are even too many laws in Finland; another one expressed appreciation on the new more "liberal" alcohol policy (like extending alcohol licensing to the age-controlled stands in stadiums). One responder pointed out that there are a lot of temporary staff in licensed bar services at stadiums and many of them come from foreign countries, and don't know Finnish laws and regulations.

b. Intervention strategies (examples of good practices) effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm to youth in sport settings

Only a few participants gave example of good practice supporting the national laws and regulations concerning alcohol and youth in the sport settings.

In most of the cases respondents did not give concrete examples of good practices, but only related to what exists as national legislation even if more or less, not fully implemented. On this topic, the opinion of the participants focused mainly on:



FYFA – Focus on Youth, Football and Alcohol

- The implementation/support/enforcement communication and information strategy on the health and social alcohol impact in sports settings
- To implement/support/enforce alcohol prevention initiatives and training programmes on alcohol-related harm for different target audience in sports settings
- To encourage and support a dialogue between sporting and prevention settings
- To support the adaptation and the availability of training materials on alcohol and alcohol-related harm for the sport settings and for different targets within the sport settings aimed at ensuring the prevention of alcohol related harm and networking of skills between sporting clubs

5. CONCLUSIONS

The prevention of alcohol-related harm to youth is an important matter within sports settings.

Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies.

Sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol to youth) for all FYFA countries.

The 4 most popular target audiences in sports settings felt for initiatives to be activated to prevent alcohol harms to youth are:

- Players
- Coaches/training staff
- Spectators/fans
- Bar staff.

The sporting setting itself is an added value to promote healthy lifestyles, including activities for preventing alcohol-related harms to the most vulnerable target population: young people.

Despite the presence of laws and regulations to protect youth from the alcohol harm, there is an overall low level of knowledge and enforcement, either at national level and in the sport settings.

There is the need of a cooperation between different settings, including sport, for the implementation of alcohol policies for youth.

With reference to sports settings, more efforts and resources are needed to overcome the main obstacles for the implementation of alcohol policy, there are the lack of:

- regulations on alcohol advertising and sponsorship linked to youth and sports in the sporting bodies
- bar staff training on responsible serving of alcohol
- alcohol consumption policies for young players within the sport setting
- knowledge on alcohol related-harm and on laws and regulations on alcohol and youth of sport professionals
- monitoring controls in the sporting bodies by the government.

6. SUGGESTIONS AND RESEARCH NEEDS. INFLUENCE POLICY DIALOGUE

- To implement/support/enforce communication and an information strategy on the health and social alcohol impact in sports settings.
- To implement/support/enforce alcohol prevention initiatives and training programmes on alcohol-related harm for different target audiences in sports settings.
- To encourage and support a dialogue between sporting and prevention settings.
- To support the adaptation and the availability of training materials on alcohol and alcohol-related harm for sports settings and for different target audiences within sports settings to ensure the prevention of alcohol related harm and for sporting clubs to work together.
- To extend the FYFA survey to other European countries.

7. FYFA COUNTRY REPORTS

As FYFA countries face different challenges in relation to alcohol, young people, marketing and sport, individual FYFA country reports will be also presented, to support countries in choosing the most effective implementation strategies and implications that will help address country-specific needs.

Each FYFA country report is credited to the named authors and includes two main parts:

- Legislations and policies on alcohol, sports and young people;
- Analysis of survey responses.

A quick-to-read alcohol policy summary at national level is also included in the country reports.

The information provided is the responsibility of each country leader.

ITALY

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Legislation and Policies in Italy on Alcohol, Sport and Young People

The frame law on alcohol related problems (n.125, 30 March 2001)

In Italy a “frame” law on alcohol and alcohol - related problems was adopted in 2001 (n.125, 30 March 2001).

In 2001, the Ministry of Health, in line with the European Charter on Alcohol (December 1995), set up a National Committee “*Consulta Nazionale Alcol*” to promote and develop an action programme based on the WHO European Alcohol Action Plan -EAAP strategies (composed by representatives from different Ministries, i.e. Social Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Justice, Labour, Finance, Industry, Education, Transport, as well as experts and officers of the Ministry of Health).

All over Europe, the 2001 n. 125 Italian law is the only example of a full endorsement of the WHO European Alcohol Action Plan and of the European Charter on Alcohol principles. The aims of Article 2 are set out below :

Art. 2 – Aims

- a. **Ensures all people’s rights, especially children and adolescents, to a family, community and working life protected from the consequences of alcoholic beverages abuse;**
- b. Fosters access to health and social treatment services for heavy drinkers and their families;
- c. Promote information and education on the negative consequences of alcohol consumption and abuse;
- d. Promote research and ensure adequate standards of ongoing training for professionals dealing with alcohol related problems;
- e. Support non-profit non-governmental and voluntary organisations whose aim is to prevent or reduce alcohol-related problems.

From then onwards, a strong consensus was achieved on the need to not implement isolated preventive interventions limited to the Primary Health settings, but to also provide the community with a wider range of actions. This would involve different stakeholders and professionals working collaboratively to ensure maximum impact to improve health and create healthier contexts and lifestyles.

Law 125 is an evidence based approach to reducing alcohol-related harm at the population level, setting out:

- Price and taxes
- Regulating physical availability of alcohol
- Modifying the drinking environment
- Advertising, promotion and sponsorship
- Information, training and public awareness
- Drinking and driving
- Managing alcohol related harm: help and care

National Alcohol and Health Plan, National Prevention Plan, Regional Prevention Plans

In Italy, a national health strategy on alcohol is available, the National Alcohol and Health Plan, *Piano Nazionale Alcol e Salute* (PNAS). It was formally adopted in 2007 and implemented by the Ministry of Health. The plan is a formal agreement between the State and the Regions - *Conferenza Stato - Regioni*. It comprises a comprehensive national alcohol strategy, a set of policy measures and an action plan. The national strategy is multisectoral and comprises health, education, social, employment justice, road safety and law enforcement sectors. The health and social affairs sectors have the overall responsibility for the development and monitoring of the national alcohol policy. The central coordinating entity for the implementation of the PNAS is the Centre for Diseases Control (CCM) at the Ministry of Health.

The strategic areas on targeted approaches included in the PNAS are the following:

1. Information and education;
2. Drinking and driving;
3. Alcohol and work;
4. Treatment of harmful/hazardous alcohol consumption and alcohol dependence;
5. Production and distribution's responsibility;
6. Social network to address risk factors that are alcohol related;
7. Strengthening NGOs, voluntary organizations, self-help and mutual aid groups;
8. Monitoring harm done by alcohol and strengthening alcohol policy.

The National Prevention Plan (PNP) renews the actions for alcohol prevention of PNAS as well as the Regional Prevention Plans, and focuses on the need to implement actions and strategies, with specific reference to young people according to the following objectives:

- to sustain changes in alcohol-related behaviors raising awareness on the risk of alcohol perception;
- to implement preventive actions and policies on drinking risk in different age population groups, particularly in the elderly, youth and women;
- to strengthen preventive actions and policies on alcohol in the workplace, drink-driving, alcohol and pregnancy and alcohol dependence;
- to promote early identification and brief intervention for the prevention of alcohol related problems in primary health care and in the workplace;
- to increase availability and care access of alcohol services for harmful drinkers and alcohol dependence; to guarantee continuity of care to be provided by a network of diverse healthcare and social services; efficacy's evaluation of the interventions;
- to support monitoring and surveillance of alcohol consumption, of the health and social's impact of harmful drinking, with respect to ongoing alcohol policies.

Ministero della Salute, Piano Nazionale Alcol e Salute, available at: http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_623_allegato.pdf

Ministero della Salute, Piano Nazionale della Prevenzione 2014-2018 (valid for 2019), available at: http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_2285_allegato.pdf

The Regional prevention Plan are available on the website of each Italian Regions.

Summary of laws and regulations

National alcohol laws and regulations will be presented following the order of *“the ten areas for delivering change for actions to reduce alcohol-related harm”* of the WHO (WHO Regional Office for Europe, Handbook for action to reduce alcohol related harm, 2009); the areas focus directly or indirectly to youth and sport will be discussed.

1. Affordability (Alcohol pricing and taxation)

- **Minimum prices** are not applied at national level.
- **Price measures:**
 - Alcoholic beverages are taxed nationally (**excise duty tax** for all alcoholic beverages, but not for wine; Value Added Tax- VAT of 20%). The excise duty tax is calculated by alcohol volume / weight and by beverage type. Excise duties for wine are zero. The level of the excise duty tax for alcoholic beverages is adjusted for inflation. Over the past five years the price of alcoholic beverages compared to the percent change in the GDP increased for all alcoholic beverages.
 - Bans for **selling alcoholic beverages below cost** are not applied.

- Other than taxation, **no other price measures** at national level (e.g. by regulation of the price of non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages, such as having a non-alcoholic beverage cheaper than an alcoholic beverage; special taxes for alcoholic beverages especially attractive to young consumers such as alcopops).

AFFORDABILITY (price measures)	
a. Excise duty tax	Yes, for all a.b., but not for wine; Value Added Tax- VAT of 20%. The excise duty tax is calculated by alcohol volume / weight and by beverage type. The level of the excise duty tax for alcoholic beverages is adjusted for inflation.
b. Bans for selling alcoholic beverages (a.b.) below cost	Not applied
c. Regulating the price of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (non alcoholic cheaper than alcoholic)	Not applied
d. Special taxes for a.b. attractive for youth (alcopops)	Not applied
e. Minimum price	Not applied

2. Availability (Sale and licensing)

With reference to the control for alcohol production and sale at national level:

- No **monopoly** of any kind is present
- **Licensing** is required for all alcoholic beverages for production, on-premise (serving) and off-premise (selling).

The **on-premise sales (serving)** restrictions on alcoholic beverages at national level are the following:

- hours of sales (by law after 2 a.m. in the night is forbidden for all alcoholic beverages),
- at specific events (e.g. football games) for all alcoholic beverages,
- to intoxicated person for all alcoholic beverages.

The **off-premise sales (selling)** restrictions on alcoholic beverages at national level are the following:

- at specific events (e.g. football games),
- on highways / petrol stations (forbidden from 22.00 and 6 a.m. by the frame law 125, 2001, art. 14).

Particularly, the following are the Italian laws and regulations at national level:

- According to **art. 689 of the penal code**, "*Serving alcoholic beverages to minors or individual with manifest mental/psychiatric disorders*" is forbidden; it is punished by a prison sentence for up to one year; the same penalty for vending machines that do not allow data collection of user records through optical document reading systems. Other than the penalty, the suspension of the exercise.

- **Art. 690 of the penal code "Determination in others of drunkenness"**: anyone, in a public place or open to the public, if they cause the drunkenness of others, by administering alcoholic beverages, is punished with a sentence up to 6 months and a penalty (excluding circles, private parties, homes).
- **Art 691 of the penal code "Serving a.b. to an intoxicated individual"**: anyone who administers alcoholic beverages to a person in a state of obvious drunkenness is punished with a prison sentence for three months to one year and a penalty other than the suspension from the exercise.
- According to the **art.14, frame law on alcohol 125/2001 "Selling and serving a.b. on highways" and art.53 of the law n.120/2010, the new traffic code**, 1. it is forbidden to sell "takeaway" alcohol beverages exceeding 21% alcohol content (spirits) between 22.00 and 6 a.m. in the cafes located in the rest areas along the motorways; 2. it is forbidden to serve spirits from 2.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.
- According to **art. 14 bis, frame law on alcohol 125/2001 "Selling and serving a.b. in public domains"**: between 24.00 and 6.00 a.m., even for vending machines.
- For **art. 14 ter, frame law on alcohol 125/201 "Introduction of the ban of selling alcohol to minors"**, it is forbidden to sell alcohol to minors 18 years old.

Other than the national level, different **municipal ordinances** are applied for restricting the days and hours of sale and serving alcohol. For example, in Rome, it is forbidden every day of the week for all alcoholic beverages within the following conditions:

- From 22.00 to 7.00 am: the consumption of alcoholic beverages in glass containers in public streets or open to public transit.
- From 22.00 to 7.00 am: the sale of alcoholic beverages by anyone authorized and/or legitimized to retail food and beverages, as well as through vending machines and in private circles.
- From 2.00 am to 7.00 am: serving alcoholic beverages, by anyone authorized to administer food and beverages, even in the outdoor equipped areas belonging to the restaurant, vending machines and in private circles.
- With reference to **restrictions on alcohol consumption in public domains**, a total ban is present only for educational buildings, and recently for public transport; governmental offices, parks, streets, **sporting events**, leisure events (such as concerts) and workplaces are self-regulated at municipal levels (**frame law on alcohol n.125/2001**).
- The **minimum legal drinking age** is 18 years and thus on-premise sales (serving) and off-premise sales (selling) to young people below 18 years old is forbidden for all alcoholic beverages (to serve and sell alcohol) (**Law n.189/2012**); this was raised recently from 16 .

- Anyone who sells alcoholic beverages has the obligation (by the **art 14-ter, law 125, 2001**) to ask the buyer, at the time of purchase, to show an **identity document**, except in cases where the age of the purchaser is manifest. Other than a penalty, if the fact is committed more than once it will be applied a suspension of the activity for three months".

AVAILABILITY	
a. Monopoly	No, for all a.b.
b. Licensing	Yes, for all a.b. for production, on premise and off premise sales (serving and selling respectively) (art. 687 of the penal code)
c. Restriction on premise sales (serving) and on off premise sales (selling)	<p>According to the art. 689 of the penal code, "Serving alcoholic beverages to minors or individual with manifest mental/psychiatric disorders" is forbidden; it is punished with a prison sentence up a year; the same penalty for vending machines that do not allow data collection of user records through optical document reading systems. Art. 690 of the penal code "Determination in others of drunkenness": anyone, in a public place or open to the public, it causes the drunkenness of others, administering alcoholic beverages, is punished with a prison sentence up to 6 months and a penalty (excluding circles, private parties, homes); art 691 of the penal code "Serving a.b. to an intoxicated individual": anyone who administers alcoholic beverages to a person in a state of obvious drunkenness is punished with a sentence for three months to one year and a penalty other than the suspension from the exercise.</p> <p>According to art.14, frame law on alcohol 125/2001 "Selling and serving a.b. on highways", 1. it is forbidden to sell "takeaway" alcohol beverages exceeding 21% alcohol content (spirits) between 22.00 and 6 a.m. in the cafes located in the rest areas along the motorways; 2. it is forbidden to serve spirits from 2.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. According to art. 14 bis, frame law on alcohol 125/2001 "Selling and serving a.b. in public domains": between 24.00 and 7.00 a.m., even for vending machines.</p> <p>For the art. 14 ter, frame law on alcohol 125/201 "Introduction of the ban of selling alcohol to minors", it is forbidden to sell alcohol to under 18 years old.</p> <p>1. Restriction of hours of sales (selling after 2 a.m. in the night is forbidden for all alcoholic beverages); 2. Restriction of selling at specific events (e.g. football games) for all alcoholic beverages; 3. Restriction to intoxicated person for all alcoholic beverages.</p>
d. Restriction on alcohol consumption in public domains	<p>1. A total ban only for educational buildings and public transport at national level; 2. Governmental offices, parks, streets, sporting events, leisure events (such as concerts) and workplaces are self-regulated at municipal levels. According to art. 688 of the penal code "Drunkenness", anyone, in a public place or open to the public, is caught in a state of manifest drunkenness is punished with a pecuniary administrative sanction ranging from € 51 to € 309. The penalty is increased if drunkenness is usual.</p>
e. Restriction on alcohol consumption in the sport settings	<p>In general, there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level (18 years). With reference to sports settings, the international FIFA regulations such as prohibiting the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk", "prohibitting the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury", "prohibitting the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security</p>

	<p>perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals” and, with a relatively lowest level of agreement, “restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”.</p> <p>Restrictions on alcohol consumption during sporting events, leisure events (such as concerts) are self-regulated at municipal levels.</p>
f. Time related restrictions (opening hours)	Yes, the frame law on alcohol 125/2001: art. 14: in the highways (forbidden from 22.00 to 6.00 a.m. "takeaway" and serving a.b. from 2.00 to 6.00 a.m.); art.14 bis: (from 24.00 to 7.00 a.m. in public domains even for vending machines)
g. Minimum legal age drinking	Yes, 18 years. Thus, it is forbidden on-premise sales (serving) and off-premise sales (selling) to young people below 18 years (G.U. n. 263, 2012, law n.189/2012) raised recently from 16 to 18 either for selling than for serving alcohol for all categories of alcoholic beverages.
h. Obligation for anyone who sells a.b. to ask the buyer to show an identity document	Yes, according to art 14-ter, frame law on alcohol 125, 2001 and the law n.189/2012, except in cases where the age of the purchaser is manifest. Unless the fact constitutes a crime, a penalty from 250 to 1000 euros is applied to anyone who sells alcoholic beverages to <18. If the fact is committed more than once the penalty from 500 to 2000 euros is applied with the suspension of the activity for three months ”.

3. Marketing (Advertising, Labelling and Sponsorship)

Advertising

In Italy at least six different regulations (statutory and non statutory) exist that specifically refer to alcohol marketing and advertising.

The frame law on alcohol 125, 2001, the Ratification of the European convention on Television without Frontiers” (1991), the “Self-regulation code on TV and minors” (2002), and the “Regulations for the implementation of the art. 13,15,16 of the European Directive 3 October 1989 (89/552 CEE) regarding television advertising of alcoholic beverages and tobacco and the protection of minors” (1991) are statutory codes.

The “Advertising self-regulation code” (1966) and the “Ethical code issued by national public radio – TV network (*Rai*)” (1954) are non-statutory codes.

TV

- Ban on alcohol advertising in certain situations (e.g. during children programmes) (Article 13 (2) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001).
- Ban on advertising for spirits between 4 and 7 pm (article 13 (4) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001).

- Youth protection policy (Article 13 (2, 3, 5) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001; article 15 ratification and implementation of the European convention on television without frontiers - law n. 327/1991; article 4 (2, 4) self-regulation code on television and minors; article 2 (regulations for the implementation of art. 13,15,16 of the European directive 89/552 cee regarding television advertising of tobacco and alcoholic beverages and the protection of minors ministerial decree n. 425/1991).
- Content restrictions (Article 15 ratification and implementation of the European convention on television without frontiers - law n. 327/1991; article 2 regulations for the implementation of art. 13,15,16 of the European directive 89/552 cee regarding television advertising of tobacco and alcoholic beverages and the protection of minors' ministerial decree n. 425/1991).

Radio

- Ban on alcohol advertising in certain situations (e.g. children programmes) (article 13 (2) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001).
- Ban on advertising for spirits between 4 and 7 pm (article 13 (4) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001).
- Youth protection policy (article 13 (2, 3, 5) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001; article 4 (2, 4) self-regulation code on television and minors).

Printed media and cinema

- Ban on alcohol advertising in certain situations (e.g. children programmes) (article 13 (2) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001).
- Youth protection policy (article 13 (2, 3, 5) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001).

Internet, digital media

None

Labelling

- Pictograms aimed at preventing drunk driving and drinking while pregnant, self-regulation, since 2012.
- At national level **health warning labels** are not legally required on alcohol advertisements and on the bottles of alcoholic beverages, but they are introduced on a voluntary basis.

For further information on all alcohol marketing regulations in Italy, see the document of the European Centre for Monitoring Alcohol Marketing (EUCAM), available at:
<https://eucam.info/regulations-on-alcohol-marketing/italy/?fbclid=IwAR1vpG2VVwBtreG3IM60XLPzt04wtmz1H7XPxJkT7KjSas9TbttdaDyuzvc>

4. Sports sponsorship

- In general, no specific regulations on sport sponsorship and alcoholic beverages have been identified or are in effect.
- Sport clubs can freely decide the kind of sponsorship, leaving room for possible self-regulation codes of conduct.
- Unlike other European countries, in Italy the sale of alcoholic beverages during sport events, even if an alcoholic brand is the main sponsor, is evaluated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the presumed level of trouble caused by the club’s supporters and social disturbance. It is in the major’s power to take the decision of limiting alcohol availability and access.

Sport sponsorship seems to be a quite common promotional practice in Italy. A study carried out in Italy in 2010 showed that within fifty premier league sports club websites (of football, volley, rugby, water polo and basket), almost one out of two clubs were sponsored by an alcohol producer and/or by an alcohol distributor. They were sponsored not only by big multinational brands, but also by regional and even local small producers. Some clubs had more than one alcohol sponsor and two national federations (football and rugby) were also sponsored by alcohol brands.

- In Italy, having considered the massive exposure of young people to alcohol promotion a clear set of regulations referring to sport sponsorship would be appropriate.

For further information on alcohol related sport sponsorship in Italy, see the document of the Alcohol Marketing Monitoring in Europe available at:
http://eucam.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/italy_sports-report.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2wa1zH2vhYtOMQ9X_QBIJFXAdGA8tL6_VCqXXE54H4cyUbfAzdN4Fyqr8

COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION	(advertising, labelling, sponsorship)
a. Advertising on tv	In Italy at least six different regulations (statutory and non statutory) exist that specifically refer to alcohol marketing and advertising. The frame law on alcohol 125, 2001, the Ratification of the European convention on Television without Frontiers” (1991), the “Self-regulation code on TV and minors” (2002), and the “Regulations for the

	<p>implementation of the art. 13,15,16 of the European Directive 3 October 1989 (89/552 CEE) regarding television advertising of alcoholic beverages and tobacco and the protection of minors” (1991) are statutory codes. The “Advertising self-regulation code” (1966) and the “Ethical code issued by national public radio – TV network (Rai)” (1954) are non-statutory codes. Art. 13 of the frame law on alcohol 125/2001 "Alcohol advertising": (...) 2. Alcohol advertising (for alcohol beverages and spirits) is forbidden in the following situations: a. in programmes specifically devoted to children and adolescents, and during the 15 minutes before and after the programmes themselves; b. in case the message suggests that alcohol has therapeutic properties which are not officially recognised by the Ministry of Health; c. where advertising shows children and adolescents consuming alcohol or representing alcohol intake as a positive attitude; 3. Direct or indirect advertisement of alcohol beverages is forbidden in those environments mainly attended by underage people (18 years old); 4. Radio and television advertisement of spirits is forbidden between 4 and 7 p.m.; 5. All kind of spirits advertisement is also forbidden: a. in daily and periodical press targeting children and adolescents; b. in movie theatres when movies for children and adolescents are shown.</p>
b. Advertising in printed media	<p>Ban on alcohol advertising in certain situations (e.g. children programmes) (article 13 (2) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001); Youth protection policy (article 13 (2, 3, 5) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001)</p>
c./d. Advertising in cinema/billboards	<p>As for printed media</p>
e. Advertising in Internet	<p>None</p>
f./g. Advertising through social media/Product placement	<p>Self-regulated</p>
h. Sponsorship	<p>No specific regulations on sport sponsorship and alcoholic beverages have been identified. The sale of alcoholic beverages during sport events, even if an alcoholic brand is the main sponsor, is evaluated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the presumed level of trouble caused by the club’s supporters and social disturbance. It is in the major’s power to take the decision of limiting alcohol availability and access.</p>
i. Labelling	<p>Pictograms aimed at preventing drunk driving and drinking while pregnant, self-regulation, since 2012. Health warning labels are not legally required on alcohol advertisements and on the bottles of alcoholic beverages, but they are introduced on a voluntary basis.</p>

5. Drink driving legislation

- Drink driving laws are present at national level (**Law n.120/2010 “the new traffic code - Disposizioni in materia di sicurezza stradale”**)
- The maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle is 0.5% for general population, 0 for young (up to 21 years), new drivers and professional drivers.

The main methods to measure the BAC is breath analysis and blood or urine analysis. However, the level of enforcement at the national level of the existing maximum legal BAC when driving a vehicle is only partially enforced (statistical information at this regard are available). The enforcement of legal BAC is made by random breath testing (RBT) at roadside stationary police checkpoints especially during the weekend out of the discos, breath testing of all crash-involved drivers once there is an accident, blood testing of all crash-involved drivers once there is an accident. The percentages of all motorized vehicles stopped each year for roadside stationary RBT at police checkpoints is 1.4%.

Penalties for drink driving depend on blood alcohol concentration, and are as follows (law 285, 1992, art.186 and law 120, 2010):

- **0,00 to 0,50 g/l (for young up to 21 years, new drivers and professional drivers)**

Penalty of 155 up to 624 euro; cut off 5 scores-point from drive license.

- **0,50 to 0,80 g/l**

Penalty of 500 up to 2.000 euro (1/3 more for young up to 21 years, new drivers and professional drivers); Suspension of license from 3 to 6 months; cut off of 10 scores-point from driving license.

- **0,80 to 1,50 g/l**

Penalty of 800 up to 3.200 euro (1/2 more for young up to 21 years, new drivers and professional drivers); Suspension of license from 6 to 12 months; 10 scores-point from driving license; arrest up to 6 months.

- **1,50 g/l**

Penalty of 1.500 up to 6.000 euro (1/2 more for young up to 21 years, new drivers and professional drivers); Suspension of license from 12 to 24 months; 10 scores-point from driving license; arrest from 6 months to one year; Revocation of driving license if just stopped for the same reason. Forfeiture of the vehicle.

There is a mandatory driver education/treatment program for repeated/habitual offenders.

For further information on drinking driving regulations in Italy, see the law n.120/2010 "*Disposizioni in materia di sicurezza stradale*" available at:
<http://www.trovanorme.salute.gov.it/norme/dettaglioAtto?aggiornamenti=&attoCompleto=si&id=34791&page=&anno=null> (only Italian)

DRIVING LEGISLATION	
	New traffic code Law n.120/2010 " <i>Disposizioni in materia di sicurezza stradale</i> "; the maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle is 0.5% for general population, 0 for young (up to 21 years), new drivers and professional drivers.

6. Drinking environments (bar, pub, night club policies)

- Guidelines and standards for serving staff are not designed.
- Training programmes for serving staff on the legal responsibility and on practices that reduce the risk of harm in drinking environments are implemented only on a voluntary basis.

As written before, the **servicing restrictions on alcoholic beverages** at national level are the following:

- hours of sales (by law after 2 a.m. in the night is forbidden for all alcoholic beverages)
 - at specific events (e.g. football games) for all alcoholic beverages
 - to intoxicated person for all alcoholic beverages.
- According to art 14-ter, law 125, 2001 for selling or serving alcoholic beverages of any kind, there is the obligation to ask the buyer, at the time of purchase, to show an **identity document**, except in cases where the age of the purchaser is manifest (more than 18 years old).

DRINKING ENVIRONMENTS	(bar, pub, night club policies)
	1. Guidelines and standards for serving staff are not designed; 2. Training programmes for serving staff on the legal responsibility and on practices that reduce the risk of harm in drinking environments are implemented only on a voluntary basis. The servicing restrictions on alcoholic beverages at national level are the following: a) hours of sales (by law after 2 a.m. in the night is forbidden for all alcoholic beverages); b) at specific events (e.g. football games) for all alcoholic beverages; c) to intoxicated person for all alcoholic beverages.

7. Awareness raising activities

- Different nation-wide awareness-raising activities are implemented (young people’s drinking, drink-driving, alcohol’s impact on health, social harms to other than the drinker, alcohol and pregnancy and alcohol at work) and reported by law on the annual report to the Parliament for the implementation of the frame law on alcohol n.125/2001.
- Since 1998 the National Observatory on Alcohol (ONA) of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità is the formal and official national reference for research, prevention and training in the field of alcohol and alcohol-related problems. The ONA, as WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Health Promotion on Alcohol and Alcohol-related Health Problem, is the independent technical and scientific advisory body for the Ministries, the first Minister Office, the European Commission and the WHO.

- **Consumer information on alcohol's impact on health** are present on points of sale (supermarkets, pubs/bars etc) (see the consumer information by law at: https://www.epicentro.iss.it/alcol/pdf/tabella_colori.pdf).
- **Educational programmes** involving teachers, school children and/or their parents as part of school curriculum are not implemented nationwide.
- **Alcohol industry** efforts to fund or conduct educational programmes are discouraged.

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES	
a. Consumer information on alcohol's impact on health	Yes, consumer information (a table) on points of sales by law (supermarket, pub, bar, disco): penalty if the table is not present inside and closed to the exit door according to the art.6, comm2-quarter L.D. n.117/2007 converted into law n.160/2007
b. Educational programmes	Involving teachers, school children and/or their parents as part of school curriculum are not implemented nation-wide.
c. Funding or conduction educational programmes from the Alcohol industry	Discouraged

SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE SPORT SETTINGS	
	According to the Olympic stadium rules and regulations, in the sports venue and in the designated area outside the stadium spectators are NOT allowed to introduce or sell alcoholic beverages with an alcoholic content higher than 5°, except for specific authorised cases as well as enter in the stadium when drunk or under the influence of drugs or psychoactive substances (http://www.sslazio.it/images/documents/stadio_regolamento/regolamento_di_accesso_ed_uso_dello_stadio.pdf) Interventions at municipal level for safety and security in general, according to the L.D. n.125/2008 "Pacchetto sicurezza Maroni"

For further information, the last report is available (only in Italian) at: http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_2724_allegato.pdf
 The materials for awareness-raising campaign (posters, leaflets, booklets, brochures for different settings and different targets) are available at national level and systematically updated every year for the Alcohol Prevention Day organized by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità in Rome. See online at: <https://www.epicentro.iss.it/alcol/materialiComunicazione>

Analysis of the survey

Key informants were selected from two main settings:

1. the sport setting: Italian National Olympic Committee-CONI, Italian football federation-FIGC, Italian volley federation-FIPAV, Italian athletics federation-FIDAL;
2. the preventive area: Italian Society of Alcoholology.

Interviews with key informants were conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire. The English questionnaire was translated into Italian (Annex 2). To facilitate the procedure of the interviews, the questionnaire was sent to the experts via email prior to the interview to let them have an opportunity to get an idea of the extent and matter of the interview. Some of the key informants provided information even by phone following the questionnaire, specifically for the areas of their field of interests.

Overall 13 experts were interviewed between December 2018 and January 2019: 6 from the Italian Society of Alcoholology scientific committee; 2 from the National Olympic Committee, the rest from the sport federations (football, volley and athletics).

The full list of interviewing key stakeholders that gave their consent (or instructed us to share their personal information with third parties) is included in Annex 1.

The criteria adopted for the inclusion of the professionals in the FYFA study considered the relevance of their contribution, experience and reputation to the alcohol research prevention area and on sports.

The criteria used for selecting, as sporting disciplines, volley and athletics other than football, took into consideration the diffusion of the sport phenomenon at the national level.

A yearly report “I numeri dello sport 2017” - *The numbers of sports 2017* has been published since 2007, edited by Italian National Olympic Committee-CONI, the Study Center and Statistical Observatories for the Sport - Centro studi e osservatori statistici per lo sport for the 44 National Sports Federations and the 19 Associate Sports Disciplines recognized by CONI for 2017. (December 2018, at: https://www.coni.it/images/numeri_dello_sport/Rapporto_FSN_DSA_2017.pdf).

The report shows that the largest number of female athletes is concentrated in the Italian Volley Federation - FIPAV, with more than 250 thousand volleyball players (equal to 19% of all athletes registered), and for the male athletes, the Italian Federation of Football - FIGC with over 1 million players (equal to 31% of all athletes, 98% male athletes and only the remaining 2% of women registered) while the Italian Federation of Athletics - FIDAL is diffused for both male and women.

With reference to the Italian football system, the most common sports within the federal world in Italy, a condensed version in English of the complete *ReportCalcio* published in Italian is available from 2011 by the FIGC.

(2017, Donna Niccolò: <https://www.pwc.com/it/en/publications/assets/docs/reportcalcio-2017.pdf>).

Prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among sport associations

The first part of the interview explores the extent to which prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among national sport associations / federations is an important matter in the sport settings. Also, if sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth.

Participants were asked to provide their opinion on this issue, on a scale from 0 to 10 to rate the degree to which they agreed or disagreed with specific statements related to the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings (Table 1).

Caution is recommended in the use of this information for official purposes, since it reflects a consensus opinion given the difficulty to measure the question with objective data. Nevertheless, it is helpful to give insights into this issue.

In interpreting ratings, the following are the definitions adopted:

- strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10;
- strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3;
- an intermediate level of agreement for a score from 4 to 7.

Main results are presented next:

There seems to be a strong agreement between experts on the fact that alcohol and youth is an important matter in sports settings, as ten out of thirteen participants gave a score of 9 or 10, while only one participant, gave strong disagreement (a score of 3) (Table 1).

For almost half of participants (seven out of thirteen) the prevention of alcohol-related harm to young people is not currently a priority for national sports organizations (score values from 0 to 3): this is the opinion mainly of the experts from the alcohol prevention field. Two experts, both from the sports field, agree that the prevention of alcohol-related matter to youth is currently a priority of national sporting bodies (Table 1).

There is a strong agreement between participants on the fact that preventing alcohol related harm to youth is not currently but it should be a priority of national sporting bodies (all scored with values from 8 to 10, but not one, an expert from the sport setting) (Table 1).

Less consensus has been obtained looking at sport settings as appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth: nearly half of participants consider sports environments as appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles for young people (seven out of thirteen scored the

affirmation with the value from 8 to 10, four of which from the preventing fields); four out of thirteen disagree on the fact that sports environments are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles for young people (two from the preventing and two from the sport fields), the remaining two participants scored the affirmation with an intermediate value of 6 (Table 1).

The highest level of agreement between experts was achieved in response to asking if sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth, (all but not one scored with a value of 10) (Table 1).

Table 1. Expert opinion on the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among national sport associations / federations.

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10* would you say that:

PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL RELATED HARM TO YOUTH AMONG NATIONAL SPORT ASSOCIATIONS / FEDERATIONS	Alcohol and youth is an important matter in the sport setting	Preventing alcohol related harm to youth is currently a priority of national sporting bodies	Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies	Sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth	Sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth
ITALY	10	2	10	10	10
	9	2	9	10	10
	5	6	8	6	10
	10	0	10	0	10
	10	10	10	8	8
	10	10	10	8	10
	10	1	10	2	10
	10	5	10	8	10
	3	3	3	6	6
	7	6	6	3	9
	10	4	8	8	8
	10	0	10	2	10
	10	0	10	10	10
8-10					
4-7					
0-3					

* The question is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue): strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10; strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3; an intermediate level of agreement from 4 to 7.

Within the participants, only experts from the prevention fields work with alcohol related problems, almost daily: three deal directly or indirectly with adult and young athletes, five with supporters/fans, and only one with the sporting organization board.

Participants were asked to give their opinion about the target audiences of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings in a scale from 0 to 10 (Table 2).

Table 2. Target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings. The question for each target group is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue)

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that specific initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be given to the following?

TARGET AUDIENCE OF ALCOHOL PREVENTION INITIATIVES	Players	Spectators / Fans	Coaches / training staff	Parents to youth players	Committee members / administrators of sporting bodies	Referee	Bar staff of sporting settings
ITALY	10	10	9	10	6	6	10
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	8	8	8	6	10	9	7
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	10	10	10	8	10	8	10
	10	10	10	10	10	10	5
		8					
	8	9	8	9	5	6	8
					8		
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
8-10							
0-7							
Missing							

Most participants strongly agree on the importance to activate initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth directed to different target audience including players, spectators, coaches and training staff, parents to youth players, committee members and administrators of sporting bodies, referee and finally bar staff of sporting settings

Implementation of alcohol policies to youth in sport settings

a. ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Laws and/ or regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption are available and summarized above. However, according to participants, the effectiveness and the implementation of these laws are considered quite low (only two participants consider laws and regulations effective and implemented at national level with a score of 8 and 10) (Table 3).

Table 3. Effectiveness and implementation of laws /regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

LAWS / REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AT NATIONAL LEVEL	are effective at national level	are implemented at nationale level
	ITALY	6
1		3
3		7
10		1
3		4
8		10
6		6
3		1
7		6
4		4
2	2	
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		

b. ALCOHOL ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP REGULATIONS

Alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations in relation to youth and major sporting events are present at national level, but only five out of thirteen participants were aware of these. Furthermore, there is a consensus (where this information is available) that advertising and sponsorship regulations, even if present, are not implemented in the sport fields.

c. SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS

Questions for this section derived in part from the International FIFA regulations. The document “*Fédération Internationale de Football Association-FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations*” in accordance with the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches, is available online at:

https://www.fifa.com/mm/document/tournament/competition/51/53/98/safetyregulations_e.pdf and

Selected questions on safety and security regulations in the sport settings were the following:

- “stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground”
- “security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)”.

Nearly one third of participants disagreed on the implementation of these FIFA regulations on safety and security (mainly from the prevention settings), while for another one third it was the opposite (mainly from the sport settings) (Table 4).

Table 4. Expert opinion on the implementation of the FIFA regulations for the safety and security regulations during a sporting event

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS	<i>...stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground</i>	<i>...security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)</i>
ITALY	6	5
	5	8
	9	4
	1	1
	10	10
	10	10
	5	3
	10	10
	10	10
	3	2
	0	0
	10	5
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		
Missing		

d. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS

In Italy there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level (18 years), and nearly all participants, except for 3 (all from the sport settings), were aware that this limit exists. However, according to participants’ opinions these regulations are not applied (Table 5) at national level as well as in the sport settings without differences between experts from the prevention and the sport settings.

FIFA recognises that the regulation of alcohol consumption during sporting events is critical. If the possession, sale, distribution or consumption of alcohol is to be permitted at a match, the event organiser must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the consumption of alcohol does not interfere with the spectators’ safe enjoyment of the match.

Table 5. Expert’s opinion on the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level and in the sport settings

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol applied at the <u>national level</u>?</i>	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol enforced in the <u>sport settings</u>?</i>
ITALY	4	2
	6	6
	9	9
	1	1
	4	4
	5	3
	7	8
	1	4
	10	4
	3	1
	1	1
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		
Missing		

Unless otherwise regulated by the law of the country where the international FIFA event takes place, some measures shall be applied (Table 6).

According to experts’ opinions, all measures proposed by FIFA regulations are applied at national level, such as:

- “prohibiting the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”,
- “prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”,
- “prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals” and, with a relatively low level of agreement,
- “restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”.

Table 6. Expert’s opinion on the implementaton oft he international FIFA regulations during a sporting event

To what extent on a scale 0-10 would you say that the following measures are applied at national level:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>“restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals”</i>	<i>“prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”</i>
ITALY	9	10	10	10
	10	10	10	10
	6	5	9	10
	10	10	10	10
	10	10	10	10
	10	10	10	10
	2	10	10	10
	10	10	10	8
	10	10	10	10
	10	10	9	10
	10	10	10	10
	10	10	10	10
	0	10	10	10
8-10				
4-7				
0-3				

Intervention strategies (example of good practices) effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth within national sporting associations / federations

a. MAIN BARRIERS FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR YOUTH IN SPORT SETTINGS

The participants pointed out that the four main barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings are the lack of:

- alcohol consumption policies for young players within the sport settings
- monitoring controls in the sporting bodies by the government
- training of bar staff on responsible serving of alcohol and
- regulations on alcohol consumption for youth in the sporting bodies.

In contrast, most participants don’t consider the lack of national laws and regulations and the lack of financial incentives as barriers (Table 7).

Table 7. Barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings

National laws & regulations	Monitoring controls in the sporting bodies by the government	Knowledge on alcohol laws and regulations of sport professionals	Regulations on alcohol consumption for youth in the sporting bodies	Regulations on direct/indirect alcohol advertising in the sport settings to youth	Regulations on alcohol sponsorship linked to youth and sports in the sporting bodies	Financial incentives	Alcohol policies for young players within the sporting settings	Training of bar staff on responsible serving of alcohol

b. INTERVENTIONS / EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE

Only a few participants gave interventions /examples of good practice supporting the national laws and regulations concerning alcohol and youth in the sport settings (Tables 8).

Table 8. Referred interventions / example of good practice at national level

INTERVENTIONS / EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE SUPPORTING....	REFERENCE	SUMMARIES
The prohibition of the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals	https://www.juventus.com/media/native/allegati-generici/1-Regolamento%20d'uso%20impianto_agg%202018_19%20rev%2003_09.pdf	It is forbidden to introducing selling alcoholic beverages > than 5°, except for specific authorizations in particular areas by the Juventus team at the stadium during the sporting events
Settings safety and security regulations	https://www.osservatoriosport.interno.gov.it/web/?uamfiletype=attachment&uamgetfile=https://www.osservatoriosport.interno.gov.it/web/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/onms-14-del-17-marzo-2010.pdf	Guidelines for access to football stadiums and / or a sports facility of the National Observatory on Sports Events “Osservatorio Nazionale sulle Manifestazioni Sportive” (act number 14/2010 of 17.03.2010) ... which define

		<p>the ban "...to introduce or serving alcoholic beverages higher than 5°, unless authorized in derogation for particular areas, issued by the competent authority subject to the favorable opinion of the Quaestor "</p>
<p>Settings safety and security regulations</p>	<p>https://www.coni.it/images/1-Primo-piano-2017/Protocollo_d_Intesa_Il_rilancio_della_gestione_4_agosto_2017.pdf</p>	<p>New security protocol in the stadiums by the Ministry of the Interior, the Presidency of the Council - Minister for the Sport, Italian National Olympic Committee, Football Italian Federation, National League Professional A and B Series, Italian Professional Football League, Italian Amateur Football Association, Italian Association of Football Coaches, Italian Association of Football Referees. The adoption by the Football Italian Federation of rules that empower and professionalize central figures such as the steward and the supporter liaison officer, and the adaptation to European standards of the infrastructural criteria in the professional championships (within 3 years).</p>
<p>The prohibition of the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://informa.comune.bologna.it/iperbole/media/files/ordinanza_pg_291374_2017.pdf • https://amministrazionetrasparente.comune.lecce.it/docs/default-source/amministrazione-trasparente/ordinanza-n-1433_2018.pdf • https://www.comune.cremona.it/sites/default/files/allegati/2018/08/Ord-stato-zini-alcolici-2018-2019.pdf • http://www.comune.sassari.it/comune/sindaco/ordinanze/2018/86_2018.pdf • http://www.comunecatanzaro.it/files/Ordinanze/2018/Ottobre/16%20ottobre/Ordinanza%2022%20Catanzaro%20Juve%20Stabia%20del%2016-10-2018.pdf • https://www.comune.re.it/retecivica/urp/HomePage.nsf/PESIdDoc/B3188A9217083B54C12582FA003EC203/\$file/Ordinanza%20P.G.%20n.%20106416_2018.pdf 	<p>Some municipal ordinances ban the sale of alcoholic beverages inside and near the stadiums (6 hours before and 2 hours later up to 2 hours before and 1 hour later), within a radius of nearly 200 meters, sometimes more, or detailed (names of streets and shops where sales are prohibited); beverages of a higher alcohol content of 5 degrees (but also of 7.7 in Genoa) except for serving together with meals at the table. Sometimes it is allowed in plastic glasses (S. Paolo, Naples)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.quilivorno.it/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/ordi1.pdf • http://www.prefettura.it/FILES/AllegatiPag/1178/Decreto-stagione-calcistica-2018-2019-bis.pdf • https://pesaro.trasparenza-valutazione-merito.it/web/trasparenza/papcag?p_p_id=jcitygovalbopubblicazioni_WAR_jcitygovalbiportlet&p_p_lifecycle=2&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_resource_id=downloadAllegato&p_p_cacheability=cacheLevelPage&p_p_col_id=column-1&p_p_col_count=1&jcitygovalbopubblicazioni_WAR_jcitygovalbiportlet_downloadSigned=true&jcitygovalbopubblicazioni_WAR_jcitygovalbiportlet_id=2168091&jcitygovalbopubblicazioni_WAR_jcitygovalbiportlet_action=mostraDettaglio&jcitygovalbopubblicazioni_WAR_jcitygovalbiportlet_fromAction=recuperaDettaglio 	
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ITALY. Key messages

The prevention of alcohol related harm to youth is an important matter within sports settings. Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies (but currently it is not) and sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol to youth). Italian experts consider it important to activate initiatives to prevent alcohol harm to youth and different target groups, including players, fans, training staff, parents, youth players, committee members of the sporting bodies, referees and bar staff within the sporting settings.

Laws and regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level are available and experts from the sport and the prevention settings are aware of these, but the laws and regulations are considered not effective and/or implemented.

Alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations are present at national level, but the existence of the regulations is not always known. According to experts' opinion, these regulations are not fully implemented in the sports field.

Regarding **safety and security regulations in the sport settings**, one third of participants considered these regulations to not be implemented (mainly from the prevention settings), while another one third (mainly from the sport settings) considered safety and security regulations applied in the sporting settings at national level.

Alcohol consumption regulations during sporting events: In Italy there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level (18 years), and this limit is well known, but the regulation is not applied. All proposed international FIFA regulations are applied at national level such as the prohibition of the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk", "prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury", "prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals" and, with relatively low level of agreement, "restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel".

ITALY. Conclusion and implications

In conclusion, despite the legal age limits and many laws and regulations to protect children and adolescents from the consequences of alcohol consumption, alcoholic beverages are still easily



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available in general as well as in sports settings. This suggests a lack of compliance with the legal age limits and an overall low level of enforcement of the existing regulations.

The challenge for the future is to be able to guarantee the resources for the maintenance and full implementation of the experience acquired at national level, with adequate funding provided, aimed at allowing the periodic updating of the indicators, the evaluation of the implementation and impact of policies, and to put emphasis on the importance of alcohol as a public health priority.

Alcohol policy summary	ITALY
AFFORDABILITY (price measures)	
a. Excise duty tax	Yes, for all a.b., but not for wine; Value Added Tax- VAT of 20%. The excise duty tax is calculated by alcohol volume / weight and by beverage type. The level of the excise duty tax for alcoholic beverages is adjusted for inflation.
b. Bans for selling alcoholic beverages (a.b.) below cost	Not applied
c. Regulating the price of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (non alcoholic cheaper than alcoholic)	Not applied
d. Special taxes for a.b. attractive for youths (alcopops)	Not applied
e. Minimum price	Not applied
AVAILABILITY	
a. Monopoly	No, for all a.b.
b. Licensing	Yes, for all a.b. for production, on premise and off premise sales (serving and selling respectively) (art. 687 of the penal code)
c. Restriction on premise sales (serving) and on off premise sales (selling)	<p>According to the art. 689 of the penal code, the following is forbidden: "<i>Serving alcoholic beverages to minors or individual with manifest mental/psychiatric disorders</i>"; it is punished with a prison sentence up to one year; the same penalty for vending machines that does not allow data collection of user records through optical document reading systems.</p> <p>Art. 690 of the penal code "<i>Determination in others of drunkenness</i>": anyone, in a public place or open to the public, it causes the drunkenness of others, administering alcoholic beverages, is punished with arrest and a penalty, and suspension from selling alcohol.</p> <p>Art 691 of the penal code "<i>Serving a.b. to an intoxicated individual</i>": anyone who administers alcoholic beverages to a person in a state of obvious drunkenness is punished with a sentence for three months to one year and suspension from selling alcohol.</p> <p>According to art.14, frame law on alcohol 125/2001 "<i>Selling and serving a.b. on highways</i>", 1. it is forbidden to sell "takeaway" alcohol beverages exceeding 21% alcohol content (spirits) between 22.00 and 6 a.m. in the cafes located in the rest areas along the motorways; 2. it is forbidden serving spirits from 2.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.</p> <p>According to art. 14 bis, frame law on alcohol 125/2001 "<i>Selling and serving a.b. in public domains</i>" : between 24.00 and 7.00 a.m., even for vending machines.</p>

	<p>For art. 14 ter, frame law on alcohol 125/201 "Introduction of the ban of selling alcohol to minors", it is forbidden to sell alcohol to minors 18 years old.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restriction of hours of sales (selling after 2 a.m. in the night is forbidden for all alcoholic beverages); 2. Restriction of selling at specific events (e.g. football games) for all alcoholic beverages; 3. Restriction to intoxicated person for all alcoholic beverages.
d. Restriction on alcohol consumption in public domains	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a total ban only for educational buildings and public transport at national level; 2. Governmental offices, parks, streets, sporting events, leisure events (such as concerts) and workplaces are self-regulated at municipal levels. <p>According to art. 688 of the penal code "Drunkness", anyone, in a public place or open to the public, caught in a state of manifest drunkenness are punished with a pecuniary administrative sanction increased if drunkenness is usual.</p>
e. Restriction on alcohol consumption in the sport settings	<p>In general, there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level (18 years).</p> <p>With reference to sports settings, the international FIFA regulations such as prohibiting the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk", "prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury", "prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals" and, with a relatively lowest level of agreement, "restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel". Restrictions on alcohol consumption during sporting events, leisure events (such as concerts) are self-regulated at municipal levels.</p>
f. Time related restrictions (opening hours)	<p>Yes, art. 14 of the frame law on alcohol 125/2001: in the highways (forbidden from 22.00 to 6.00 a.m. "takeaway" and serving a.b. from 2.00 to 6.00 a.m.); art.14 bis: (from 24.00 to 7.00 a.m. in public domains even for vending machines).</p>
g. Minimum legal drinking age	<p>Yes, 18 years. Thus, it is forbidden on-premise sales (serving) and off-premise sales (selling) to young people below 18 years (G.U. n. 263, 2012, law n.189/2012) raised recently from 16 to 18 either for selling than for serving alcohol for all categories of alcoholic beverages.</p>
g.1 Obligation for anyone who sells a.b. to ask the buyer to show an identity document	<p>Yes, art 14-ter, frame law on alcohol 125, 2001 and the law n.189/2012, except in cases where the age of the purchaser is manifest.</p> <p>Unless the fact constitutes a crime, a penalty ranging from 250 to 1000 euros is applied to anyone who sells alcoholic beverages to <18. If the fact is committed more</p>

	than once the penalty from 500 to 2000 euros is applied with the suspension of the activity for three months".
COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION (advertising, labelling, sponsorship)	
a. advertising on tv	<p>In Italy at least six different regulations (statutory and non statutory) exist that specifically refer to alcohol marketing and advertising. The frame law on alcohol 125, 2001, the Ratification of the European convention on Television without Frontiers" (1991), the "Self-regulation code on TV and minors" (2002), and the "Regulations for the implementation of the art. 13,15,16 of the European Directive 3 October 1989 (89/552 CEE) regarding television advertising of alcoholic beverages and tobacco and the protection of minors" (1991) are statutory codes. The "Advertising self-regulation code" (1966) and the "Ethical code issued by national public radio – TV network (Rai)" (1954) are non-statutory codes.</p> <p>Art. 13 of the frame law on alcohol 125/2001 "Alcohol advertising": (...) 2. Alcohol advertising (for alcohol beverages and spirits) is forbidden in the following situations: a. in programmes specifically devoted to children and adolescents, and during the 15 minutes before and after the programmes themselves; b. in case the message suggests that alcohol has therapeutic properties which are not officially recognised by the Ministry of Health; c. where advertising shows children and adolescents consuming alcohol or representing alcohol intake as a positive attitude;</p> <p>3. Direct or indirect advertisement of alcohol beverages is forbidden in those environments mainly attended by underage people (18 years old); 4. Radio and television advertisement of spirits is forbidden between 4 and 7 p.m.; 5. All kind of spirits advertisement is also forbidden: a. in daily and periodical press targeting children and adolescents; b. in movie theatres when movies for children and adolescents are shown. 6. Violations are punishable by fines from 2.500 to 10.000 Euros. Fines are doubled for any further violation. 7. Fines apply to the alcohol industries, TV networks, magazine and cinema owners.</p>
b. advertising in printed media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban on alcohol advertising in certain situations (e.g. children programmes) (art. 13 (2) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001); • Youth protection policy (article 13 (2, 3, 5) law on alcohol and alcohol related problems - art. 13 on alcohol advertising - law n. 125/2001).
c. advertising in cinema	As for printed media

d. advertising on billboards	As for printed media
e. Advertising in the Internet	None
f. Advertising through social media	Self-regulated
g. Product placement	Self-regulated
h. Sponsorship	No specific regulations on sport sponsorship and alcoholic beverages have been identified. The sale of alcoholic beverages during sports events, even if an alcoholic brand is the main sponsor, is evaluated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the presumed level of trouble caused by the club's supporters and social disturbance. It is in the major's power to take the decision of limiting alcohol availability and access.
i. Labelling	Pictograms aimed at preventing drunk driving and drinking while pregnant, self-regulation, since 2012. Health warning labels are not legally required on alcohol advertisements and on the bottles of alcoholic beverages, but they are introduced on a voluntary basis.
DRINK DRIVING LEGISLATION	
	New traffic code Law n.120/2010 "Disposizioni in materia di sicurezza stradale"); the maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle is 0.5% for general population, 0 for young (up to 21 years), new drivers and professional drivers.
DRINKING ENVIRONMENTS (bar, pub, night club policies)	
	1. Guidelines and standards for serving staff are not designed; 2. Training programmes for serving staff on the legal responsibility and on practices that reduce the risk of harm in drinking environments are implemented only on a voluntary basis. The serving restrictions on alcoholic beverages at national level are the following: a) hours of sales (by law after 2 a.m. in the night is forbidden for all alcoholic beverages); b) at specific events (e.g. football games) for all alcoholic beverages; c) to intoxicated person for all alcoholic beverages.
AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES	
a. Consumer information on alcohol's impact on health	Yes, consumer information (a table) on points of sales by law (supermarket, pub, bar, disco): penalty if the table is not present inside and closed to the exit door according to the art.6, comm2-quarter L.D. n.117/2007 converted into law n.160/2007
b. Educational programmes	Involving teachers, school children and/or their parents as part of school curriculum are not implemented nationwide.
c. Funding or conduction educational programmes from the Alcohol industry	Discouraged

SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE SPORT SETTINGS	
	<p>According to the Olympic stadium rules and regulations, in the sports venue and in the designated area outside the stadium spectators are NOT allowed to introduce or sell alcoholic beverages with an alcoholic content higher than 5°, except for specific authorised cases as well as enter in the stadium when drunk or under the influence of drugs or psychoactive substances (http://www.sslazio.it/images/documents/stadio_regolamento/regolamento_di_accesso_ed_uso_dello_stadio.pdf)</p> <p>Interventions at municipal level for safety and security in general, according to the L.D. n.125/2008 "Pacchetto sicurezza Maroni"</p>

SLOVENIA

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International Youth Health Organization

Legislation and Policies in Slovenia on Alcohol, Sport and Young People

Overview

This section will present the legislation and policies relating to the regulation, consumption and sale of alcohol to the general public and young people, including sporting contexts in different acts.

Road Traffic Rules Act

Drivers must not drive a vehicle in road traffic, nor start driving it, if they are under the influence of alcohol. A driving instructor may not train a learner driver and an accompanying person may not attend a driver if they are under the influence of alcohol. A driver, driving instructor or an accompanying person shall be deemed to be under the influence of alcohol, if they have a concentration of alcohol above that permitted, and if the driver who despite a lower concentration of alcohol exhibits behavioural disturbances resulting in erratic behaviour in road traffic. [...] (Article 104)

In road traffic, the following persons may not have any alcohol in their organism:

1. a driver of a motor vehicle or group of vehicles of categories C1, C, D1, D, BE, C1E, CE, D1E, DE;
2. a driver of a vehicle used for public transport of passengers or goods or passenger transport for own purposes;
3. a driver of a vehicle used for transport of hazardous goods;
4. a professional driver of a motor vehicle when performing their profession;
5. a driving instructor while training a learner driver;
6. a learner driver during motor vehicle driving training;
7. an accompanying person;
8. a novice driver;
9. a driver of a motor vehicle without a driving licence;
- 9.a. a driver of a motor vehicle without the category of motor vehicle they are driving entered in their driving licence;
10. a driver of a motor vehicle while banned from driving or when their driving licence has been confiscated;

11. a driver transporting a group of children. (Article 105, Paragraph 1).

Any other driver may have up to 0,50 grams of alcohol per 1 kilogram of blood or up to maximum 0,24 milligrams of alcohol in a liter of exhaled air, provided they are not demonstrating behavioural disturbances resulting in erratic behaviour in road traffic caused by even such lower concentration of alcohol.. (Article 105, Paragraph 2)

Drivers Act

A novice driver is a motor vehicle driver under the age of 21 and a motor vehicle driver in the two-year period following acquisition of their first driving licence regardless of whether it was obtained in the Republic of Slovenia or abroad. Novice drivers are also drivers of motor vehicles in the two-year period following the first acquisition of a driving licence for motor vehicles in categories A2, A or B, even though they may already possess a driving licence for motor vehicles in categories AM, A1, B1, F or G (Article 2, Paragraph 1, point 13).

Novice drivers with permanent or temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia, who in the Republic of Slovenia have passed a driving test and obtained a licence for motor vehicles in categories A2 or A and B, must complete the programme of additional training for novice drivers. [...] The additional training programme for novice drivers shall include safe driving lessons, as well as a group workshop on road traffic safety and psychosocial relations between road users. Novice drivers may attend the additional training programme at least six months after the issuance of their driving licence. The price of the additional training programme for novice drivers shall be paid for by the participants. (Article 51)

Rehabilitation program must be attended by a person whose driving license has been revoked and who incurred penalty points for driving under the influence of alcohol, illicit drugs, psychoactive medicines or other psychoactive substances, or due to a refusal to submit to a psychophysical test, and who are referred to the programme by the court after undergoing a follow-up medical check with regard to possible suspension of revocation of the driving licence, pursuant to the Act governing minor offences. [...] (Article 53)

From the age of 16 to 18 young drivers must be accompanied by an adult while driving. (Article 57)

A medical examination with counselling may once in two years be taken by drivers after their first final sanction for the offence of driving under the influence of alcohol. The medical examination with counselling shall be performed by a chosen personal physician. (Article 82, Paragraph 1)

If caught driving under the influence of alcohol or even causing an accident, the penalties depend on the blood alcohol concentration and the severity of the offence.

Mass Media Act

The provisions of Article 47 of this Act partially ceased to apply, since the advertising of alcoholic beverages is now regulated in the Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs. The provisions of the beforementioned Act also affect Article 2 of the Mass Media Act, therefore the fines mentioned in Article 130 apply only partially.

A fine of between EUR 1.050,00 and EUR 62.600,00 shall be imposed for a minor offence on a legal person or individual sole trader if: it advertises alcoholic beverages via mass media or media elements referred to in paragraph three of Article 2 of this Act, unless otherwise determined by an Act (paragraph four of Article 47)[...] (Article 130).

The term mass media does not cover bulletins, catalogues or other forms of publication of information intended exclusively for advertising, business communication, educational process or internal work of companies, institutions and foundations, societies, political parties, and church and other organisations, school gazettes, the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, the bulletins of local communities and other official releases, posters, pamphlets, brochures and transparencies, and video pages without moving pictures (unpaid announcements), unless stipulated otherwise by this Act. (Art 2, paragraph 3).

Audiovisual Media Services Act

There are specific restrictions: the Prohibition of audiovisual commercial communications and Prohibition of teleshopping articles in the Audiovisual Media Services Act, which dictate:

Audiovisual commercial communications for [...] alcoholic beverages shall be governed by separate special regulations [...] (article 22).

Teleshopping for tobacco and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited (article 30).

Legal persons shall be fined from EUR 3.000,00 to EUR 30.000,00 for offences, if they broadcast teleshopping for tobacco and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (article 43a).

Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act

Foods containing alcohol must have the alcohol content clearly indicated on the packaging and a warning that the food is not suitable for children. The warning must be in printed lettering, clearly visible, legible and clearly distinguishable from the background (article 6).

The sale and supply of alcoholic beverages and drinks to which alcohol is added are prohibited to persons under the age of 18 years (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, art. 7).

The sale of alcoholic beverages to persons who exhibit clear signs of alcohol intoxication is prohibited (article 7).

It is forbidden to sell a.b. and beverages to which alcoholic beverages have been added from automatic self-service machines (article 7).

The seller may ask any person, presumed to be under the age of 18, to prove their age in advance with a valid identification document. If a person refuses to do so, the alcoholic beverage cannot be sold or offered to them (article 8).

It is prohibited to sell or offer alcoholic beverages to persons for whom it may be reasonably assumed they will supply the a.b. to persons under the age of 18 (article 9).

The sale of alcoholic beverages between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. on the following day is prohibited, except in hospitality facilities (such as restaurants, bars and pubs) where alcohol can be sold until the end of their operational hours defined in accordance with an Act. The sale of spirit drinks is prohibited in hospitality facilities (such as restaurants, bars and pubs) from the start of their operational time until 10 a.m. in the morning (this rule is valid also for mixed drinks, to which spirits are added) (article 10).

The ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages and the time constraint for the sale of alcoholic beverages must be displayed in a prominent place in all places where alcoholic beverages are sold (article 11).

The sale or supply of alcoholic beverages is prohibited:

- in facilities and pertaining land directly intended for their regular use, where the activities of education and healthcare are performed;
- in facilities and pertaining land where a public event is conducted, having been organised in accordance with the regulations governing public assembly, during the public event, if the organizer of the public event does not have a licence referred to in Article 12b;
- during working hours at the workplace (article 12).

In sports facilities and in sports complexes the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages containing more than 15% alcohol by volume is prohibited an hour before the start of and during the public sports event. For the protection of order, public order, safety of property or persons, the organiser may decide not to sell alcoholic beverages an hour before or during a public sports event with medium or high risk, where serious violations of order, public order or threats to the safety of persons or property may be expected from the participants of the public sports event. In the case of having public sports events with high risks, the organiser must acquire a license. The competent authority may as an additional measure for

improved safety of persons and property and for the maintenance of order, prohibit the organiser from selling or offering alcoholic beverages referred to in the preceding paragraph. The competent authority may prohibit the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages at a public event where the police, ex officio, maintain public order, or where the conditions are met for police assistance in maintaining public order or preventing threats to public order at a public event in accordance with the Act regulating public assembly. The measure shall be proposed by the police on the basis of an evaluation of the threat, prepared for the public event in accordance with rules governing public assembly. An organiser that has decided not to sell or offer alcoholic beverages at a public sports event with medium or high risk for which a license must be acquired, shall inform the competent authority at the time the application for the license is filed (article 12).

The sale or offer of alcoholic beverages referred to in paragraph two of this Article shall be permitted only in an open paper, plastic or metal package for single use (article 12).

The organiser shall, in the case of a public sports event, for which authorisation from a competent authority is required in accordance with the regulations governing public assembly, determine and visibly label the spaces and the area in the sports facility and pertaining land where the sale or offer and consumption of alcoholic beverages referred to in paragraph two of this Article are permitted. The organiser shall ensure supervision over the entry of alcoholic beverages into spaces and in areas where consumption is not permitted (article 12).

In the spaces or in the areas referred to in the preceding paragraph, there shall be one of the following warnings displayed in a prominent place: "The Minister of Health warns: Alcohol consumption may be harmful to health!" or "The Minister of Health warns: Excessive alcohol consumption may be harmful to health!". The form and the surface of the warning referred to in the preceding sentence shall be prescribed by the minister responsible for health (article 12).

The sale or offer of alcoholic beverages in a facility and pertaining land may only be provided by the organizer of the public event. If the organizer is not registered to provide hospitality services, the sale or offer at the public event may on the basis of a contract with the organiser in his name and on his behalf be provided by another legal person or individual sole trader who fulfills the conditions pursuant to the Act regulating hospitality services (article 12a).

For the sale or offer of alcoholic drinks at public events, the organizer shall acquire a licence issued by the administrative unit. The licence shall be issued to the organiser that applied for it. During a period of revocation of a licence the organiser may not apply for a new licence. The application for a licence shall be filed by the organiser with the administrative unit. The application shall contain the name of the legal person or personal name of the natural person, personal identification number of the natural person (EMŠO), registered office and business address or place of residence of the natural person, the

responsible person of the legal person, contact information and information on the maximum number of participants of the public event or public events organised during the period of validity of the licence (article 12b).

The administrative units shall deprive the organizer of the license for six months if the alcoholic beverage is advertised in contravention to regulations governing sanitary suitability of food, products and materials coming into contact with food (article 12d).

Alcoholic beverage sellers must have at least two different types of non-alcoholic beverages on offer, which are of the same price or cheaper than the cheapest alcoholic beverage (article 13).

A fine of between 4.000,00 and 33.000,00 euros shall be imposed on a legal person selling or offering alcoholic beverages contrary to the named Articles (6., 7., 9.-13.) (article 16).

Public Assembly Act

Security guards are obligatory during events, which are organized within the scope of hospitality enterprise activities (such as restaurants, bars, pubs) and other catering businesses (e.g. the operation of discotheques and nightclubs offering alcoholic drinks) (article 12a).

Stewards shall prevent access to persons who are visibly under the influence of alcohol and could thereby be expected to disrupt public order (article 25).

Value Added Tax Act

For all alcoholic beverages the value added tax - VAT is 22% (articles 3, 4 and 41).

Excise Duty Act

Excise duty is paid for beer, wine, other fermented beverages, intermediate drinks and ethylene alcohol (article 65).

Excise duty is payable in the amount of:

1. 12,10 euros per 1 vol. % of alcohol per hectoliter of beer;
2. 0 euros for one hectoliter of still wine;
3. 0 euro per hectoliter of sparkling wine;
4. 0 euro per hectoliter of other fermented beverages;
5. 132,00 euros per hectoliter of intermediate drinks;
6. 1.320,00 euro per 100 vol. % of alcohol per hectoliter of ethyl alcohol (article 71).

Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs

Advertising of alcoholic beverages containing more than 15% alcohol by volume is prohibited (article 15).

Alcoholic beverages containing 15% alcohol by volume or less may be advertised on media such as bulletins, catalogues, leaflets and brochures, intended for advertising and business communication, as well as on other information media (in newspapers and magazines, radio and TV, electronic publications, teletext and in other forms of daily and periodic publications of editorial designs, by the transmission of voice, sound or image in a way that is accessible to the public), except along roadsides on posters, billboards, signboards and illuminated advertising signs. Publishing data on the quality and other properties of alcoholic beverages and information on received awards and prizes in professional magazines and other forms of business communication that are not intended for the final consumer is not considered advertising (article 15).

Advertising alcoholic beverages on radio and television between 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m. is prohibited (article 15a).

Advertising alcoholic beverages in cinemas before 10 p.m. is prohibited (article 15a).

The advertising message must meet the following conditions:

- it should not encourage excessive consumption of alcohol or show positive causal relationships between alcohol consumption and success in life,
- it should not be intended for young people and show people who drink alcohol,
- it must not show people under the age of 25,
- it must not link the consumption of alcohol with increased physical capacity or with driving in traffic,
- it must not create the appearance that alcohol consumption contributes to success in social and sexual life,
- it must not underline that alcohol has a healing effect, or that it is a stimulant, a sedative or a means of resolving personal problems,
- it must not show abstinence or moderate drinking in a negative light,
- it must not underline the high alcohol content as a specific quality of the alcoholic product,



- it must not appear in and on buildings, facilities and pertaining land, where activities of healthcare, education and sport are being performed,
- it must not appear on billboards, boards, posters or light signs, which are less than 300 meters from kindergartens and schools,
- it should not appear on events primarily aimed at minors and at sporting events,
- it may not include symbols, images, characters from cartoons and other youth programs,
- it must include a warning: "The Minister of Health warns: Alcohol consumption can harm your health!" or "The Minister of Health warns: Excessive drinking of alcohol is harmful to your health!" (Article 15b).

Warning: "The Minister of Health warns: Alcohol consumption can harm your health!" or "Health Minister warns: Excessive drinking of alcohol is harmful to your health!", must be, except in the radio, written. It must be well separated from the background and must be written with such a letter size that it is easily readable. The advertisement in the cinema and on the television must show a warning for at least 5 seconds. If the advertisement is shorter, the warning must last for the entire duration of the advertisement. Letters of warning must be at least as big as the letters in the subtitles. Letters of warning of other advertising messages must be so large that the surface they occupy represents at least 10% of the size of the surface area covered by the entire advertising message (article 15b).

The provision of the thirteenth indent of the first paragraph of this article shall not apply to media such as bulletins, catalogues, leaflets and prospectuses for business communication, and to other publishers of information in stores when it comes to informing consumers about prices and other conditions related to the sale of alcoholic beverages (article 15b).

Health and Safety at Work Act

In the article named "Prohibition of work under the influence of alcohol, drugs and other substances" workers are prohibited from working or being at the workplace under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other prohibited substances (article 51).

There are also fees for minor offences committed by a worker. Workers shall be fined from EUR 100 to EUR 1.000,00 for the minor offences of working or being at the workplace under the influence of alcohol (article 77).

Ski Area Safety Act

Skiers, other persons and persons working for the ski area operator shall not engage in skiing or any other sports activity or event in a ski area when under the influence of alcohol, illicit drugs, psychoactive medicines or other psychoactive substances (article 24).

A person shall be deemed to be under the influence of alcohol if, while skiing or engaging in other sports activities or events in a ski area, they are found to have in their body more than 0,50 grammes of alcohol per kilogramme of blood or more than 0,24 milligrams of alcohol per litre of breath (article 24).

REGULATION (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers

The EU regulation substituted the Slovenian Rules on the general labelling of pre-packaged foodstuffs, however, the EU regulation did not bring any special changes to labelling rules of alcoholic beverages, which were in force before.

In accordance with Articles 10 to 35 and subject to the exceptions contained in Chapter IV, indication of the following particulars (on food information) shall be mandatory: [...] with respect to beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol, the actual alcoholic strength by volume; [...] (Article 9, paragraph 1, point k).

Without prejudice to other Union provisions requiring a list of ingredients or a mandatory nutrition declaration, the particulars referred to in points (b: list of ingredients) and (l: nutrition declaration) of Article 9(1) shall not be mandatory for beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol. (Article 16, paragraph 4)

The rules concerning indication of the alcoholic strength by volume shall, in the case of products classified in CN code 2204 [wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must or other than that of heading 2009 – fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter], be those laid down in the specific Union provisions applicable to such products. (Article 28, paragraph 1)

The actual alcoholic strength by volume of beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol other than those referred to in paragraph 1 shall be indicated in accordance with Annex XII. (Article 28, paragraph 2)

Member States may, pending the adoption of the Union provisions referred to in Article 16(4), maintain national measures as regards the listing of ingredients in the case of beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol. (Article 41)

The Slovenian Rules on spirit drinks prescribe the list of ingredients only for those spirit drinks with geographical indication or origin and even this is demanded only when a producer is

applying for the recognition of geographical origin of his product (Article 16 of the Rules on spirit drinks).

Article 2 of the Slovenian Rules concerning the quality of beer says that the list of ingredients is not obligatory on prepackaged beer.

Paragraph 2 of article 10 of the Slovenian Rules on the labelling and packaging of wine says that all labels on the product or product must reflect the true state of affairs and may not in any way mislead the consumer as to the actual quality, ingredients, color, quality grade, geographical origin, vine variety, indication of the producer, bottler or winemaker and the nominal volume and other characteristics of the crop or product.

All three mentioned Rules, which are currently valid and in use, are also referring to the Rules on the General Labelling of Pre-packaged Foodstuffs, which is no longer valid, since it has been replaced by the EU Regulation No 1169/2011.

In Annex X of the abovementioned EU regulation the rules on date of minimum durability, 'use by' date and date of freezing are set. Point 1(d) of Annex 10 says: subject to Union provisions imposing other types of date indication, an indication of the date of minimum durability shall not be required for: [...] wines, liqueur wines, sparkling wines, aromatised wines, and similar products obtained from fruit other than grapes, and beverages falling within CN code 2206 00 obtained from grapes or grape musts; beverages containing 10 % or more by volume of alcohol, [...].

First paragraph of Annex XII says: the actual alcoholic strength by volume of beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol shall be indicated by a figure to not more than one decimal place. It shall be followed by the symbol '% vol.' and may be preceded by the word 'alcohol' or the abbreviation 'alc'.

Analysis of survey responses

Interviews were conducted using an online semi-structured questionnaire (a Slovenian tool “1ka anketa” similar to Survey Monkey) translated to Slovenian (Annex 3).

Twentyeight key informants were identified and invited to participate to the survey. The selected key stakeholders were the following institutions: Football Association of Slovenia, Volleyball Association of Slovenia, Hockey Association of Slovenia, Basketball Association of Slovenia, Handball Federation of Slovenia, Ski Association of Slovenia, Association of Slovenian Cancer Society, Association of Psychologists of Slovenia, High School Student’s Organization of Slovenia, University Student’s Organizations of Slovenia, Olympic Committee of Slovenia, Office for Youth, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, Ministry of Health, National Institute for Public Health, Youth Council of Slovenia and Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency.

Nineteen experts sent their contributions, 3 from the sports settings, 4 from governmental institutions, 1 from a national youth organization, the remaining 11 sent their anonymous contribution.

The criteria adopted for the inclusion of the professionals in the FYFA study took into account the relevance of their expertise and experience in alcohol prevention area, their expertise on policies covered by the WP 5 – specifically on youth, alcohol and sports, and their professional participation in sports settings at national level.

The criteria used for selecting basketball, handball, volleyball, hockey and skiing as sporting disciplines, other than football, takes into consideration the popularity of the stated sports in Slovenia at the national level. We’ve used a report of the Olympic Committee of Slovenia on registered sportsmen and sportswomen for the year 2017¹ and selected group sports with the highest numbers of registrees.

Prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings

The first part of the interview explores to what extent the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth is an important matter in the sport settings and if sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth.

Participants were asked to give their opinion to this issue, in a scale from 0 to 10 to rate the degree to which they agree or disagree with specific statements related to the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings (Table 1).

¹ Olympic Committee of Slovenia, Record of registered athletes in Republic of Slovenia in 2017. Ljubljana: 29. 3. 2018. Accessible online: <https://www.olympic.si/datoteke/Registrirani-sportniki-2017.pdf>

Caution is recommended in the use of this information for official purposes, since it reflects a consensus opinion given the difficulty to measure the question with objective data, but these are helpful insights about this area.

In interpreting ratings, the following are the definitions adopted:

- strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10;
- strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3;
- an intermediate level of agreement from 4 to 7.

Table 1. Expert opinion on the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among national sport associations / federations.

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10* would you say that:

PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL RELATED HARM TO YOUTH AMONG NATIONAL SPORT ASSOCIATIONS / FEDERATIONS	Alcohol and youth is an important matter in the sport setting	Preventing alcohol related harm to youth is currently a priority of national sporting bodies	Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies	Sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth	Sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth
SLOVENIA	7	5	6	10	10
	2	1	2	2	2
	10	5	5	5	5
	2	2	10	10	
	8	4	8	9	10
	6	4	7	8	8
	8	3	8	10	10
	8	7	9	6	8
	8	4	7	8	8
	1	2	0	5	5
	0	4	4	9	0
	7	9	7	10	10
	7	2	8	4	9
	10	3	10	10	10
	10	3	10	10	10
	10	8	10	7	10
	9	9	10	9	10
	9	5	9	10	10
8	2	9	10	10	

8-10
4-7
0-3

* The question is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue): strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10; strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3; an agreement but not very strong for a score from 4 to 7.

The following are the main results:

- Eleven out of 19 participants strongly agreed that alcohol and youth is an important matter in the sport field, since they assessed the importance with values of 8, 9, or 10 (Table 1).
- Almost all participants believe that preventing alcohol-related harm to young people is currently not a priority for national sports organizations since 8 of them rated the question with very low values (from 0 to 3), 8 respondents entered values from 4 to 7 and only 3 respondents scored this statement with 8 or 9.
- Eleven participants believe that preventing alcohol-related harm to young people should be a priority for national sports organizations since they scored it with values from 8 to 10.
- Thirteen participants strongly agreed that sports environments are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) for young people (scoring from 8 to 10).
- The highest level of agreement was reached in the last statement that sports settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth with 14 experts' scoring from 8 to 10 (Table 1).

Additional comments (from a representative of the National Institute of Public Health) were gives as follows:

- Alcohol-related problems are very much present among professional and amateur young athletes.
- The environment is very stimulating for alcohol marketing, sponsorship and donation and by regulating this, including banning of sales and serving alcohol at sports events, we could limit the availability of alcohol.
- A promotion of a healthy lifestyle is sensible as a secondary measure but cannot be effective without measures at primary level.

Nine out of seventeen respondents to the next set of questions deal with alcohol related problem in their regular work (or their organization does). Only three respondents (or their organizations) work on alcohol related problems on a daily or weekly basis (their target groups were mostly unspecified, but only one wrote they target the general public), four of them on monthly basis (with target group being young sportspeople and road traffic participants), the rest did not reply to the question.

The most common type of problems or situations participants /their organizations encounter are the following: monitoring of health indicators of risky and harmful use of alcohol, children and adolescents hospitalized due to alcohol poisoning, exposure of children and adolescents to alcohol. A representative of the Office for Youth wrote that they come into contact with this problem through the reports of organizations whose work with young people (having problems with excessive drinking) they are co-financing. Two representatives of the National Institute of Public Health raised the problem that they do not segment the target population (or different groups of sportspeople) but treat it jointly as a whole group. The use and misuse of alcohol in road traffic and general thinking of alcohol as not being a problem were presented as problems as well.

Only one participant mentioned a specific initiative to reduce alcohol related harm among youth in sports settings and that is a public campaign “I cheer 0,0”² (in Slovenian “Navijam 0,0”). It was a campaign of a network of NGOs called The Prevention Platform carried out during the European Basketball Championship in 2013, with the support of the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Public Health. The campaign promoted cheering without alcohol and the core of its activities was carried out by young members of the Youth Network No Excuse Slovenia.

General warnings that alcohol and sports are not compatible are also issued.

Participants were asked to give their opinion about the target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings in a scale from 0 to 10 (Table 2).

The respondents (15) expressed different levels of support for initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth by targeting the following groups: coaches/training staff (13 participants with a high level of agreement), committee members/administrators of sporting bodies and supporters/fans (12 participants), parents of young players and bar staff of sporting bodies (10), players (9), and finally with the lowest agreement, referees (7 participants only with a high level of agreement).

² Facebook page of the campaign: https://www.facebook.com/pg/nulanula00/about/?ref=page_internal

Table 2. Target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings. The question for each target group is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue)

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that specific initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be given to the following?

TARGET AUDIENCE OF ALCOHOL PREVENTION INITIATIVES / PROGRAMMES	Players	Spectators / Fans	Coaches / training staff	Parents to youth players	Committee members / administrators of sporting bodies	Referee	Bar staff of sporting settings
SLOVENIA	4	8	4	10	5	5	7
	3	4	10	10	10	2	10
	10	5	10	10	10	10	10
	8	8	8	3	8	8	2
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	10	8	10	7	10	10	9
	5	8	8	7	7	2	3
	3	10	7	3	5	0	8
	8	8	10	10	8	8	10
	10	10	8	6	10	3	1
	7	10	10	10	10	8	10
	7	8	9	9	9	7	9
	10	5	10	10	9	8	5
	10	8	10	10	8	6	10
9	10	9	10	9	7	10	
8-10							
0-7							

Proposed additional target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives /programmes were: all players, teachers/professors, security guards.

Further comments related to the target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives are the following:

- Young athletes and their coaches represent the idea of healthy and stimulating way of life, therefore, raising awareness on alcohol consumption should be on a higher level of priorities as it is now.
- Each actor should contribute to reduce alcohol-related harm in their work.
- Key target groups are the players, spectators and club management members, because they are the most visible or can influence the most on the change of behaviour.

Implementation of alcohol policies to youth in sport settings

a. ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Laws and/ or regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption are available at national level and summarized above, but 5 of the 14 respondents do not know the existence of laws and regulations.

The following are the references they provided: Audiovisual Media Services Act, Restriction on the Use of Alcohol Act, Mass Media Act and Road Traffic Rules Act.

Nearly half of the respondents (4 out of 9) who expressed their opinion (knowing the existence of the laws) agree on the effectiveness of laws and regulations with a high score of agreement (score values of 8 and 10), the rest with an intermediate level of agreement. However, among respondents of this section, only a minority believe laws and regulations are implemented at national level (only two, with a high score value), the rest had an intermediate level of agreement (Table 3).

Table 3. Effectiveness and implementation of laws /regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

LAWS / REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AT NATIONAL LEVEL	are effective at national level	are implemented at national level
Yes	7	9
Yes	6	6
I don't know	n.a.	n.a.
I don't know	n.a.	n.a.
Yes	8	7
I don't know	n.a.	n.a.
Yes	8	6
I don't know	n.a.	n.a.
Yes	5	4
Yes	7	4
Yes	10	5
I don't know	n.a.	n.a.
Yes	8	8
Yes	6	7
8-10		
4-7		

n.a.= not applicable (if they don't know the existence of laws and regulations).

b. ALCOHOL ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP REGULATIONS

Alcohol advertising regulations (but not alcohol sponsorship) in relation to youth and major sporting events are present at national level: eight out of 14 respondents know about alcohol advertising laws or regulations in relation to youth and major sporting events at national level; four do not know any laws or regulations and for two such regulations do not exist. One respondent added that sponsorships and donations are not regulated.

The following are the references they provided: Restriction on the Use of Alcohol Act, Slovenian Advertising Code, regional legislation (unspecified further), Law on the health suitability of foodstuffs and products and substances coming into contact with foodstuffs.

For half of those who know about alcohol advertising and sponsorships, these regulations are implemented (with a high score), two more agreed with an intermediate level of agreement, the rest (two) disagreed.

c. SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS

Questions for this section derived in part from the International FIFA regulations. The document “*Fédération Internationale de Football Association-FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations*” are available online at: https://www.fifa.com/mm/document/tournament/competition/51/53/98/safety_regulations_e.pdf and are in accordance with the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches.

Selected questions on safety and security regulations in the sport settings were the following:

- *“stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground”*
- *“security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)”*.

Table 4 shows the expert opinion on the implementation of the FIFA rules for the safety and security regulations during a sporting event.

Eight out of fourteen respondents agreed that *stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground* at the national level, one disagreed, the rest agreed with an intermediate level of agreement.

With reference to the security check carried out, only six agreed with a high level scores, two disagreed, the rest with an intermediate level of agreement (Table 4).

Table 4. Expert opinion on the implementation of the FIFA regulations for the safety and security regulations during a sporting event

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS	<i>..stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground</i>	<i>..security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)</i>
SLOVENIA	9	9
	6	3
	6	6
	10	6
	2	3
	8	8
	8	6
	8	8
	8	8
	6	4
	5	4
	8	9
	10	9
7	7	
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		

d. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS

In Slovenia the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level is 18 years.

All participants except one (14 respondents) know the existence of the legal age limit and 11 provided as reference the *Restriction on the Use of Alcohol Act* (Table 5).

For nearly half of the respondents the legal age limit is applied with a high score, the rest with an intermediate level of agreement at national level and in the sports settings. Only one participant disagreed on the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol in sports settings.

FIFA recognises that the regulation of alcohol consumption during sporting events is critical. If the possession, sale, distribution or consumption of alcohol is to be permitted at a match, the event

organiser must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the consumption of alcohol does not interfere with the spectators’ safe enjoyment of the match.

Unless otherwise regulated by the law of the country where the international FIFA event takes place, some measures shall be applied (Table 6).

Table 5. Expert opinion on the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level and in the sport settings

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol applied at the national level?</i>	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol enforced in the sport settings?</i>
SLOVENIA	10	10
	6	6
	6	8
	10	10
	9	8
	n.a.	n.a.
	7	7
	8	8
	6	3
	5	4
	5	4
	10	8
10	7	
7	4	
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		

n.a.= Not applicable (if they don’t know the existence of laws and regulations).

According to experts opinion all measures proposed by FIFA regulations are applied at national level but the extent of the implementation varies (in decreasing order of agreement): “prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”, “restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”, “prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk” and “prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals”. Only a few informants disagreed on the implementation of these regulations. Representatives of the Olympic Committee and of the Slovenian Football Federation have both evaluated the extent of application of the mentioned four regulations with (mostly) the highest score, while representatives of governmental institutions were more critical.

Table 6. Expert opinion on the implementation of the international FIFA regulations during a sporting event

To what extent (from 0 to 10) would you say that these measures are applied at the national level:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>“restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises by any unauthorised individuals”</i>	<i>“prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”</i>
SLOVENIA	10	10	7	10
	6	5	3	7
	6	6	9	6
	9	9	9	10
	7	6	7	5
	8	8	4	4
	1	1	4	10
	6	6	6	8
	7	4	8	9
	7	7	6	8
	7	7	6	8
	9	9	9	9
	10	10	10	10
1	3	4	6	
8-10				
4-7				
0-3				

Intervention strategies (example of good practices) effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings

a. MAIN BARRIERS FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR YOUTH IN SPORT SETTINGS

The participants pointed out that the main barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings (table 7) are, in decreasing order of importance, the lack of:

- Training of bar staff on responsible serving of alcohol (with 10 votes)
- Knowledge on alcohol laws and regulations of sport professionals (10 votes)
- Governmental monitoring controls in the sporting bodies (9 votes)
- Regulations on alcohol consumption for youth in the sporting bodies (8 votes)
- Regulations on direct/ indirect alcohol advertising in the sports settings aimed at young people (7 votes)
- Regulations on alcohol sponsorship linked to youth and sports in sporting bodies (7 votes)
- Alcohol policies for young players in the sports settings (7 votes).

SLOVENIA. Key messages

The prevention of alcohol related harm to youth is an important matter in sports settings, and preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies (but currently it is not a priority according to experts' opinion) and they also believe that sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to young people (with the highest level of agreement between experts).

Most Slovenian experts agree on the importance of initiatives for preventing alcohol harm to youth and to target different groups, mainly coaches/training staff, committee members and administrators of sporting bodies, followed by parents of young players, supporters/fans, players and bar staff of sporting bodies, and finally referees. Furthermore, the participants emphasized the security team, teachers, academics and all players.

Laws and regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level are available but 5 of the 14 respondents do not know the existence of laws and regulations. Within those who know the existence of the laws and regulations, nearly half (4 out of 9) agree on the effectiveness of laws and regulations with a high score of agreement (score values of 8 and 10), and the rest with an intermediate level of agreement. However, among respondents of this section, only few experts felt that laws and regulations are implemented at national level (only two, with a high score value), the rest with an intermediate level of agreement (Table 3).

Alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations in relation to youth and major sporting events are present at national level, but only 8 out of 14 respondents are aware of them; 4 do not know any laws or regulations and for rest (2) such regulations do not exist. One respondent added that sponsorships and donations are not regulated. For half of those who know about alcohol advertising and sponsorships, these regulations are implemented (with a high score), two experts agreed with an intermediate level of agreement, the rest (two) disagreed.

Regarding **safety and security regulations in the sport settings**, *stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground* at the national level relatively often (8 out of 14 respondents agreed with a high score value and only one disagreed), while there is less consensus and agreement for the security checks being carried out (only 6 out of 14 respondents agreed with a high score value and 2 disagreed).



Alcohol consumption regulations during sporting events: In Slovenia the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level is 18 years; 13 out of 14 respondents knew about it, and almost half of them (6 out of 13) agreed that the legal age limit is applied at national level (with a high score value) either at national level and in sports settings. Only one participant disagreed about the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol in sports settings.

According to experts' opinion all measures proposed by FIFA regulations are applied at national level but the extent of the implementation varies (in decreasing order of agreement): "prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury", "restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel", "prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk" and "prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals". Only few informants disagreed on the implementation of these regulations. Representatives of the Olympic Committee and of the Slovenian Football Federation have both evaluated the extent of application of the mentioned four regulations with (mostly) high scores, while representatives of governmental institutions were more critical.

Alcohol policy summary	SLOVENIA
AFFORDABILITY (price measures)	
a. Excise duty tax	<p>Yes, for all alcoholic beverages the value added tax - VAT is 22 % (Value Added Tax Act, articles 3, 4 and 41).</p> <p>At national level there is a separate law on excise duty - the Excise Duty Act. Excise duty is paid for beer, wine, other fermented beverages, intermediate drinks and ethylene alcohol. (Excise Duty Act, article 65)</p> <p>Excise duty is payable in the amount of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 12,10 euros per 1 vol. % of alcohol per hectolitre of beer 2. 0 euros for one hectolitre of still wine; 3. 0 euro per hectolitre of sparkling wine; 4. 0 euro per hectolitre of other fermented beverages; 5. 132,00 euros per hectolitre of intermediate drinks 6. 1.320,00 euro per 100 vol. % of alcohol per hectolitre of ethyl alcohol. (Excise Duty Act, article 71)
b. Bans for selling alcoholic beverages (a.b.) below cost	Not applied.
c. Regulating the price of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages (non alcoholic cheaper than alcoholic)	Alcoholic beverage sellers must have at least two different types of non-alcoholic beverages in their offer, which are of the same price or cheaper than the cheapest alcoholic beverage. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 13)
d. Special taxes for a.b. attractive for youths (alcopops)	Not applied.
e. Minimum price	Not applied.
AVAILABILITY	
a. Monopoly	Not applied.
b. Licensing	<p>Generally not applied. Organizers of public events have to apply for a licence if they wish to sell alcoholic beverages at public events:</p> <p>For the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages at public events the organiser shall acquire a licence issued by the administrative unit.</p> <p>The licence shall be issued to the organiser that applied for it. During a period of revocation of a licence the organiser may not apply for a new licence.</p> <p>The application for a licence shall be filed by the organiser with the administrative unit. The application shall contain the name of the legal person or personal name of the natural person, personal identification number of the natural person (EMŠO), registered office and business address or place of residence of the natural person, the responsible person of the legal person, contact information and information on the</p>

	<p>maximum number of participants of the public event or public events organised during the period of validity of the licence. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, Article 12b)</p> <p>The administrative units shall deprive the organizer of the license for six months if the alcoholic beverage is advertised in contravention to regulations governing sanitary suitability of food, products and materials coming into contact with food (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, Article 12d).</p>
<p>c. Restriction on premise sales (serving) and on off premise sales (selling)</p>	<p>The sale of alcoholic beverages to persons who exhibit clear signs of alcohol intoxication is prohibited. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 7).</p> <p>It is prohibited to sell or offer alcoholic beverages to persons for whom it may be reasonably assumed they will supply the a.b. to persons under the age of 18. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 9).</p> <p>The sale of alcoholic beverages between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. on the following day is prohibited, except in hospitality facilities (such as restaurants, bars and pubs) where alcohol can be sold until the end of their operational hours defined in accordance with an Act.</p> <p>The sale of spirit drinks is prohibited in hospitality facilities (such as restaurants, bars and pubs) from the start of their operating time until 10 a.m. in the morning (this rule is valid also for mixed drinks, to which spirits are added). (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 10).</p> <p>The ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages and the time constraint for the sale of alcoholic beverages must be displayed in a prominent place in all places where alcoholic beverages are sold. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 11).</p> <p>It is forbidden to sell a.b. and beverages to which alcoholic beverages have been added from automatic self-service machines. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 7)</p>
<p>d. Restriction on alcohol consumption in public domains</p>	<p>The sale or supply of alcoholic beverages is prohibited: in facilities and pertaining land directly intended for their regular use where the activities of education and healthcare are performed; in facilities and pertaining land where a public event is conducted, having been organised in accordance with the regulations governing public assembly, during the public event, if the organizer of the public event does not have a licence referred to in Article 12b; during working hours at the workplace. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12).</p>

	<p>In the article named “Prohibition of work under the influence of alcohol, drugs and other substances” we can see that workers are prohibited from working or being at the workplace under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other prohibited substances. (Health and Safety at Work Act, article 51).</p> <p>There are also fees for minor offences committed by a worker. Workers shall be fined from EUR 100 to EUR 1.000 for the minor offences of working or being at the workplace under the influence of alcohol. (Health and Safety at Work Act, article 77)</p> <p>It is forbidden to sell or offer alcoholic beverages in facilities and pertaining land where a public event is conducted, having been organised in accordance with the regulations governing public assembly, during the public event, if the organizer of the public event does not have a licence referred to in Article 12b. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12)</p> <p>The administrative unit shall deprive the organizer of the license for six months if the alcoholic beverage is advertised in contravention to regulations governing sanitary suitability of food, products and materials coming into contact with food. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12d)</p>
<p>e. Restriction on alcohol consumption in the sport settings</p>	<p>In sports facilities and in sports complexes the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages containing more than 15% alcohol by volume is prohibited one hour before the start of and during the public sports event. For the protection of order, public order, safety of property or persons, the organiser may decide not to sell alcoholic beverages one hour before or during a public sports event with medium or high risk, where serious violations of order, public order or threats to the safety of persons or property may be expected from the participants of the public sports event.</p> <p>In the case of a public sports event with a high risk, for which the organiser must acquire a license, the competent authority may as an additional measure for improved safety of persons and property and for the maintenance of order, prohibit the organiser from selling or offering alcoholic beverages referred to in the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>The competent authority may prohibit the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages at a public event where the police, ex officio, maintain public order, or where the conditions are met for police assistance in maintaining public order or preventing threats to public order at a public event in accordance with the Act regulating public assembly.</p> <p>The measure shall be proposed by the police on the basis of an evaluation of the threat, prepared for the public event in accordance with rules governing public assembly. An organiser that has decided not to sell or offer alcoholic</p>

	<p>beverages at a public sports event with medium or high risk for which a license must be acquired, shall inform the competent authority at the time the application for the license is filed.</p> <p>The sale or offer of alcoholic beverages referred to in paragraph two of this Article shall be permitted only in an open paper, plastic or metal package for single use.</p> <p>The organiser shall, in the case of a public sports event, for which authorisation from a competent authority is required in accordance with the regulations governing public assembly, determine and visibly label the spaces and the area in the sports facility and pertaining land where the sale or offer and consumption of alcoholic beverages referred to in paragraph two of this Article are permitted. The organiser shall ensure supervision over the entry of alcoholic beverages into spaces and in areas where consumption is not permitted.</p> <p>In the spaces or in the areas referred to in the preceding paragraph, there shall be one of the following warnings displayed in a prominent place: "The Minister of Health warns: Alcohol consumption may be harmful to health!" or "The Minister of Health warns: Excessive alcohol consumption may be harmful to health!" The form and the surface of the warning referred to in the preceding sentence shall be prescribed by the minister responsible for health. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12).</p> <p>The sale or offer of alcoholic beverages in a facility and pertaining land may only be provided by the organizer of the public event. If the organizer is not registered to provide hospitality services, the sale or offer at the public event may on the basis of a contract with the organiser in his name and on his behalf be provided by another legal person or individual sole trader who fulfills the conditions pursuant to the Act regulating hospitality services. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12a).</p> <p>For the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages at public events the organizer shall acquire a licence issued by the administrative unit. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12b).</p> <p>A fine of between 4.000 and 33.000 euros shall be imposed on a legal person selling or offering alcoholic beverages contrary to the named Articles (6., 7., 9.-13.). (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 16).</p> <p>Skiers, other persons and persons working for the ski area operator shall not engage in skiing or any other sports activity or event in a ski area when under the influence of alcohol, illicit drugs, psychoactive medicines or other psychoactive substances. A person shall be deemed to be under the influence of alcohol if, while skiing or engaging in other sports activities or events in a ski area, they are found to have in their body more than 0,50 grammes of alcohol per kilogramme of blood or more than 0,24 milligrammes of</p>
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	alcohol per litre of breath. (Ski area Safety Act, article 24)
f. Time related restrictions (opening hours)	<p>The sale of alcoholic beverages between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. on the following day is prohibited, except in hospitality facilities (such as restaurants, bars and pubs) where alcohol can be sold until the end of their operational hours defined in accordance with an Act.</p> <p>The sale of spirit drinks is prohibited in hospitality facilities (such as restaurants, bars and pubs) from the start of their operational time until 10 a.m. in the morning (this rule is valid also for mixed drinks, to which spirits are added). (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 10)</p>
g. Minimum legal drinking age	The sale and supply of alcoholic beverages and drinks to which alcohol is added are prohibited to persons under the age of 18 years. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 7)
g.1 Obligation for anyone who sells a.b. to ask the buyer to show an identity document	<p>Yes, the seller may ask any person, presumed to be under the age of 18, to prove their age in advance with a valid identification document.</p> <p>If a person refuses to do so, the alcoholic beverage cannot be sold or offered to them. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 8)</p>
COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION (advertising, labelling, sponsorship)	
a. advertising on tv	<p>There are a Prohibition of audiovisual commercial communications and Prohibition of teleshopping articles in the Audiovisual Media Services Act and they dictate: Audiovisual commercial communications for [...] alcoholic beverages shall be governed by separate special regulations [...]. (Audiovisual Media Services Act, article 22)</p> <p>Teleshopping for tobacco and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited. (Audiovisual Media Services Act, article 30)</p> <p>Legal persons shall be fined from EUR 3.000,00 to EUR 30.000,00 for offences, if they broadcast teleshopping for tobacco and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. (Audiovisual Media Services Act, article 43a)</p> <p>Advertising of alcoholic beverages containing more than 15% alcohol by volume is prohibited. (Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs, article 15)</p> <p>Advertising alcoholic beverages on radio and television between 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m. is prohibited. (Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs, article 15a)</p> <p>Warning: "The Minister of Health warns: Alcohol consumption can harm your health!" Or "Health Minister warns: Excessive drinking of alcohol is harmful to your</p>

	<p>health!", must be, except in the radio, written. It must be well separated from the background and must be written with such a letter size that it is easily readable. The advertisement in the cinema and on the television must show a warning for at least 5 seconds. If the advertisement is shorter, the warning must last for the entire duration of the advertisement. Letters of warning must be at least as big as the letters in the subtitles. Letters of warning of other advertising messages must be so large that the surface they occupy represents at least 10% of the size of the surface area covered by the entire advertising message. (Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs, article 15b)</p>
<p>b. advertising in printed media</p>	<p>Advertising of alcoholic beverages containing more than 15 % alcohol by volume is prohibited. Alcoholic beverages containing 15 % alcohol by volume or less may be advertised on media such as bulletins, catalogues, leaflets and brochures, intended for advertising and business communication, as well as on other information media (in newspapers and magazines, radio and TV, electronic publications, teletext and in other forms of daily and periodic publications of editorial design, by the transmission of voice, sound or image in a way that is accessible to the public), except along roadsides on posters, billboards, signboards and illuminated advertising signs. Publishing data on the quality and other properties of alcoholic beverages and information on received awards and prizes in professional magazines and other forms of business communication that are not intended for the final consumer is not considered advertising. (Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs, article 15)</p>
<p>c. advertising in cinema</p>	<p>Advertising of alcoholic beverages containing more than 15% alcohol by volume is prohibited. (Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs, article 15)</p> <p>Advertising alcoholic beverages in cinemas before 10 p.m. is prohibited. (Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs, article 15a)</p> <p>Warning: "The Minister of Health warns: Alcohol consumption can harm your health!" Or "Health Minister warns: Excessive drinking of alcohol is harmful to your health!", must be, except in the radio, written. It must be well separated from the background and must be written with such a letter size that it is easily readable. The advertisement in the cinema and on the television must show a warning for at least 5 seconds. If the advertisement is shorter, the warning must last for the entire duration of the advertisement. Letters of warning must be at least as big as the letters in the subtitles. Letters of warning of other</p>

	<p>advertising messages must be so large that the surface they occupy represents at least 10% of the size of the surface area covered by the entire advertising message. (Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs, article 15b)</p>
d. advertising on billboards	<p>Advertising of alcoholic beverages containing more than 15 % alcohol by volume of alcohol is prohibited. (Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs, article 15)</p> <p>Alcoholic beverages containing 15 % alcohol by volume or less of alcohol may be advertised on media such as bulletins, catalogues, leaflets and brochures, intended for advertising and business communication, as well as on other information media (in newspapers and magazines, radio and TV, electronic publications, teletext and in other forms of daily and periodic publications of editorial designs, by the transmission of voice, sound or image in a way that is accessible to the public), except along roadsides on posters, billboards, signboards and illuminated advertising signs. (Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs, article 15)</p> <p>The advertising message: [...] must not appear in and on buildings, facilities and pertaining land, where activities of healthcare, education and sport are being performed; must not appear on billboards, boards, posters or light signs, which are less than 300 meters from kindergartens and schools, [...] (Act Regulating the Sanitary Suitability of Foodstuff, Products and Materials Coming into Contact with Foodstuffs, article 15b)</p>
e. Advertising in the Internet	Not applied.
f. Advertising through social media	Not applied.
g. Product placement	Not applied.
h. Sponsorship	No limitations applied.
i. Labelling	<p>In accordance with Articles 10 to 35 and subject to the exceptions contained in Chapter IV, indication of the following particulars (on food information) shall be mandatory: [...] with respect to beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol, the actual alcoholic strength by volume; [...] (EU Regulation No 1169/2011, Article 9, paragraph 1, point k).</p> <p>Without prejudice to other Union provisions requiring a list of ingredients or a mandatory nutrition declaration, the particulars referred to in points (b: list of ingredients) and (l: nutrition declaration) of Article 9(1) shall not be mandatory for beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol. (EU Regulation No 1169/2011, Article 16, paragraph 4)</p> <p>The rules concerning indication of the alcoholic strength by</p>

	<p>volume shall, in the case of products classified in CN code 2204 [wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must or other than that of heading 2009 – fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter], be those laid down in the specific Union provisions applicable to such products. (EU Regulation No 1169/2011, Article 28, paragraph 1)</p> <p>The actual alcoholic strength by volume of beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol other than those referred to in paragraph 1 shall be indicated in accordance with Annex XII. (EU Regulation No 1169/2011, Article 28, paragraph 2)</p> <p>Member States may, pending the adoption of the Union provisions referred to in Article 16(4), maintain national measures as regards the listing of ingredients in the case of beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol. (EU Regulation No 1169/2011, Article 41)</p> <p>Subject to Union provisions imposing other types of date indication, an indication of the date of minimum durability shall not be required for: [...] wines, liqueur wines, sparkling wines, aromatised wines, and similar products obtained from fruit other than grapes, and beverages falling within CN code 2206 00 obtained from grapes or grape musts; beverages containing 10 % or more by volume of alcohol, [...](EU Regulation No 1169/2011, Annex X, point 1(d)).</p> <p>The actual alcoholic strength by volume of beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol shall be indicated by a figure to not more than one decimal place. It shall be followed by the symbol ‘% vol.’ and may be preceded by the word ‘alcohol’ or the abbreviation ‘alc’ [...](EU Regulation No 1169/2011, Annex XII, Paragraph 1).</p> <p>Foods containing alcohol must have the alcohol content clearly indicated on the packaging and a warning that the food is not suitable for children. The warning must be in printed lettering, clearly visible, legible and clearly distinguishable from the background. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 6)</p>
DRINK DRIVING LEGISLATION	
	<p>Drivers must not drive a vehicle in road traffic, nor start driving it, if they are under the influence of alcohol. A driving instructor may not train a learner driver and an accompanying person may not attend a driver if they are under the influence of alcohol. A driver, driving instructor or an accompanying person shall be deemed to be under the influence of alcohol, if they have a concentration of alcohol above that permitted, and if the driver who despite a lower concentration of alcohol exhibits behavioural disturbances resulting in erratic behaviour in road traffic. [...] (Road Traffic</p>

	<p>Rules Act, Article 104)</p> <p>In road traffic the following persons may not have any alcohol in their organism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a driver of a motor vehicle or group of vehicles of categories C1, C, D1, D, BE, C1E, CE, D1E, DE; 2. a driver of a vehicle used for public transport of passengers or goods or passenger transport for own purposes; 3. a driver of a vehicle used for transport of hazardous goods; 4. a professional driver of a motor vehicle when performing their profession; 5. a driving instructor while training a learner driver; 6. a learner driver during motor vehicle driving training; 7. an accompanying person; 8. a novice driver; 9. a driver of a motor vehicle without a driving licence; 9.a. a driver of a motor vehicle without the category of motor vehicle they are driving entered in their driving licence; 10. a driver of a motor vehicle while banned from driving or when their driving licence has been confiscated; 11. a driver transporting a group of children. (Road Traffic Rules Act, Article 105, Paragraph 1) <p>Any other driver may have up to 0,50 grams of alcohol per 1 kilogram of blood or up to maximum 0,24 milligrammes of alcohol in a litre of exhaled air, provided they are not demonstrating behavioural disturbances resulting in erratic behaviour in road traffic caused by even such lower concentration of alcohol.. (Road Traffic Rules Act, Article 105, Paragraph 2)</p> <p>From the age of 16 to 18 young drives must be accompanied by an adult while driving. (Drivers Act, article 57)</p> <p>A novice driver is a motor vehicle driver under the age of 21 and a motor vehicle driver in the two-year period following acquisition of their first driving licence regardless of whether it was obtained in the Republic of Slovenia or abroad. Novice drivers are also drivers of motor vehicles in the two-year period following the first acquisition of a driving licence for motor vehicles in categories A2, A or B, even though they may already possess a driving licence for motor vehicles in categories AM, A1, B1, F or G (Drivers Act, Article 2, Paragraph 1, point 13).</p> <p>Novice drivers with permanent or temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia, who in the Republic of Slovenia have passed a driving test and obtained a licence for motor vehicles in categories A2 or A and B, must complete the programme of additional training for novice drivers. [...] The</p>
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	<p>additional training programme for novice drivers shall include safe driving lessons, as well as a group workshop on road traffic safety and psychosocial relations between road users. Novice drivers may attend the additional training programme at least six months after the issuance of their driving licence. The price of the additional training programme for novice drivers shall be paid for by the participants. (Drivers Act, Article 51)</p>
DRINKING ENVIRONMENTS (bar, pub, night club policies)	
	<p>Security guards are obligatory during events, which are organised within the scope of hospitality enterprise activities (such as restaurants, bars, pubs) and other catering businesses (e.g. the operation of discotheques and nightclubs offering alcoholic drinks). (Public Assembly Act, article 12a)</p> <p>Stewards shall prevent access to persons who are visibly under the influence of alcohol and could there by be expected to disrupt public order. (Public Assembly Act, article 25)</p>
AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES	
a. Consumer information on alcohol's impact on health	<p>Besides the warning "The Minister of Health warns: Alcohol consumption can harm your health!" Or "Health Minister warns: Excessive drinking of alcohol is harmful to your health!" in advertisements, there are several national raising awareness programmes or activities, targeting the general public.</p> <p>Mobilising Community for Responsibility Towards Alcohol (http://www.infomosa.si/en/) - MOSA is a meta-organizational entity established to provide transparent, dynamic, clear and easily accessible information about alcohol issues and to encourage various directly or indirectly involved actors in the programs and/or policies development within alcohol issues.</p> <p>SOPA is a national programme, lead by the National Institute of Public Health, targeting adult population, who is directly or indirectly suffering due to consequences of excessive drinking. The English title of the project would be Together for a Responsible Attitude Towards Drinking Alcohol (https://www.sopa.si/sl/domov/)</p> <p>Message in a bottle (https://www.nalijem.si) - a project targeting general population carried out by the Department for Family Medicine of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Ljubljana.</p> <p>The Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency carries out several prevention activities, also connected with alcohol consumption (https://www.avp-rs.si/en/prevention/).</p>

<p>b. Educational programmes</p>	<p>There is a list of past and current prevention programmes available on: http://www.infomosa.si/baze_podatkov/preventivni_programi/seznam.html?key=vse; We need to point out that the list is not complete and some of the data on the duration of the projects is not accurate. There are some educational programmes for serving staff and management for a responsible bar service and assuring safe environments, but legally this is not regulated and the participation is voluntary. The National Institute of Public Health issued a manual on Responsible bar service in 2017.</p> <p>Current project targeting the general population is nazdravi.si - Safe mobility without alcohol and illegal substances (www.nazdravi.si).</p> <p>We know of the following programmes currently being carried out by NGOs, which include the alcohol topic and are targeting young people: No Excuse 2017-2019 (www.noexcuse.si), For Youth Health 2.0 (Za zdravje mladih 2.0; http://www.zdravjemladih.si), Martin Krpan (carried out by No Excuse Association, 2018-2020); I still drive, but cannot walk & Heroes drive in pajamas (http://www.vozim.si/en/prevention); EU-Dap or "Unplugged" (http://www.institut-utrip.si/en/projects/ and http://izstekani.net); After Taxi (https://www.aftertaxi.si) & Choose by Yourself (Izberi sam; https://www.izberisam.org); Clear 0, clear conscience (https://nazdravi.si/cista-nula-cista-vest/) & 5x stop is cool (https://nazdravi.si/5x-stop-je-cool/).</p> <p>There are many prevention programmes being carried out by NGOs, but many of them are co-financed by the Ministry of Health and will conclude at the end of 2019, when their reach and impact will be assessed.</p>
<p>c. Funding or conduction educational programmes from the Alcohol industry</p>	<p>As far as we know, currently there are no programmes funded by or carried out by the Alcohol industry.</p>
<p>SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE SPORT SETTINGS</p>	
	<p>In sports facilities and in sports complexes the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages containing more than 15% of alcohol is prohibited an hour before the start of and during the public sports event. For the protection of order, public order, safety of property or persons, the organiser may decide not to sell alcoholic beverages one hour before or during a public sports event with medium or high risk, where serious violations of order, public order or threats to the safety of persons or property may be expected from the participants of the public sports event.</p> <p>In the case of a public sports event with a high risk, for which the organiser must acquire a license, the competent authority may as an additional measure for improved safety of persons and property and for the maintenance of order, prohibit the organiser from selling or offering alcoholic</p>

	<p>beverages referred to in the preceding paragraph. The competent authority may prohibit the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages at a public event where the police, ex officio, maintain public order, or where the conditions are met for police assistance in maintaining public order or preventing threats to public order at a public event in accordance with the Act regulating public assembly.</p> <p>The measure shall be proposed by the police on the basis of an evaluation of the threat, prepared for the public event in accordance with rules governing public assembly.</p> <p>An organiser that has decided not to sell or offer alcoholic beverages at a public sports event with medium or high risk for which a license must be acquired, shall inform the competent authority at the time the application for the license is filed.</p> <p>The sale or offer of alcoholic beverages referred to in paragraph two of this Article shall be permitted only in an open paper, plastic or metal package for single use. The organiser shall, in the case of a public sports event, for which authorisation from a competent authority is required in accordance with the regulations governing public assembly, determine and visibly label the spaces and the area in the sports facility and pertaining land where the sale or offer and consumption of alcoholic beverages referred to in paragraph two of this Article are permitted. The organiser shall ensure supervision over the entry of alcoholic beverages into spaces and in areas where consumption is not permitted.</p> <p>In the spaces or in the areas referred to in the preceding paragraph, there shall be one of the following warnings displayed in a prominent place: "The Minister of Health warns: Alcohol consumption may be harmful to health!" or "The Minister of Health warns: Excessive alcohol consumption may be harmful to health!" The form and the surface of the warning referred to in the preceding sentence shall be prescribed by the minister responsible for health. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12)</p> <p>The sale or offer of alcoholic beverages in a facility and pertaining land may only be provided by the organizer of the public event. If the organizer is not registered to provide hospitality services, the sale or offer at the public event may on the basis of a contract with the organizer in his name and on his behalf be provided by another legal person or individual sole trader who fulfills the conditions pursuant to the Act regulating hospitality services. (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 12a)</p> <p>A fine of between 4.000 and 33.000 euros shall be imposed on a legal person selling or offering alcoholic beverages contrary to the named Articles (6., 7., 9.-13.). (Act Amending the Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act, article 16)</p>
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	<p>Skiers, other persons and persons working for the ski area operator shall not engage in skiing or any other sports activity or event in a ski area when under the influence of alcohol, illicit drugs, psychoactive medicines or other psychoactive substances. A person shall be deemed to be under the influence of alcohol if, while skiing or engaging in other sports activities or events in a ski area, they are found to have in their body more than 0,50 grammes of alcohol per kilogramme of blood or more than 0,24 milligrammes of alcohol per litre of breath. (Ski area Safety Act, article 24)</p>
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POLAND

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Legislation and Policies in Poland on Alcohol, Sport and Young People

In Poland, legal regulations regarding issues related to alcohol, sport and preventive activities addressed to young people are included in the following documents:

- **Act of 26th October 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism**

(Journal of Laws of 2018, item 2137, as amended)

<http://prawo.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU19820350230/U/D19820230Lj.pdf>

- **Act of 20th March 2009 on the safety of mass events**

(Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1870, as amended).

- **Chapter XXVI of the Criminal Code - article 208**

Below we present selected fragments of the above documents relevant to this study.

ACT of 26th October 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism

Art. 4¹.

1 Carrying out activities connected with the prevention and resolving of alcohol-related problems and social integration of alcohol-dependent persons belongs to the own tasks of communes. These tasks include especially:

(...)

3) Carrying out **preventive measures involving informative and educational activity** within the scope of solving alcohol-related problems and counteracting drug abuse, especially activity **aimed at children and youth, including extra-curricular sports classes**, as well as acting to the benefit of nutrition programmes for children participating in care and educational and socio-therapeutic programmes.

Art. 13¹.

1 It is prohibited to advertise and promote alcoholic beverages in Poland, except for advertising and promoting beer, provided that the beer advertisements:

- 1) are not aimed at minors,
- 2) do not depict minors,
- 3) do not link alcohol consumption with physical fitness or driving,

- 4) do not contain statements about medicinal, stimulating or calming properties of alcohol, or present alcohol as a means of resolving personal conflicts,
- 5) do not encourage excessive use of alcohol,
- 6) do not present abstinence or moderate alcohol consumption in a negative way,
- 7) do not highlight high alcohol content of beverages as a factor positively influencing their quality,
- 8) do not evoke associations with a) sexual attractiveness, b) relaxation and resting, c) education and work, d) personal or professional success.

2. Advertising and promoting beer cannot be conducted:

- on television, in radio, cinema and theatre between 6.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m., except for advertisements presented by the organiser of a competitive or professional sport event during the event itself
5. It is prohibited to inform about the sponsoring of sports events, music concerts and other mass events by manufacturers and distributors whose core business activity consists in the production or sale of alcoholic beverages with alcohol content between 8% and 18% in any other form than by placing the names of the manufacturers or distributors and their trademarks inside daily newspapers or magazines, on invitations, tickets, posters, products or information boards connected with particular event, subject to paragraph
 6. Information about **sponsorship** may be distributed via radio and television, provided that it is limited to providing the name of a manufacturer or distributor of alcoholic beverages containing up to 18% of alcohol, and provided that this information shall not be presented on television by an individual or in a way that employs an image of an individual.
 7. It is prohibited for manufacturers and distributors whose core business activity consists in producing or selling alcoholic beverages with alcohol content between 8% and 18% to inform about other forms of sponsoring than those specified in paragraph 5, as well as to inform about sponsorship provided by manufacturers and distributors of alcoholic beverages with alcohol content over 18%.

Art. 13² ust. 1

1. Entities providing services which consist in advertising alcoholic beverages shall pay a fee amounting to 10% of the value added tax base on the taxable goods and services resulting from this service to a dedicated account established for this purpose by the Minister of Physical Culture and Sports.

Art. 13³. [The Fund of Leisure and Sport Activities for Students]

1. The Fund of Leisure and Sport Activities for Students, hereinafter referred to as the “Fund”, shall be established. The Minister of Physical Culture and Sports shall be the disposer of the Fund.
3. The revenues of the Fund shall be constituted by inflows from the fees specified in article 132 item 1.

4. The resources of the Fund shall only be used for financing sport and leisure activities aimed at students, organised by sports clubs operating as associations or other nongovernmental organisations whose statutory activities also cover tasks in the field of popularising physical culture and sport among children and young people, as well as activities organised by local government units.

Art. 14.

It is prohibited to sell, serve or consume alcohol:

- 1) on the premises of schools and other educational institutions, adoption and care centres and students' dormitories;
 - 2) in workplaces and at employees' cafeterias;
 - 3) at the venue of and during mass gatherings;
 - 4) in vehicles and facilities of public transportation;
 - 6) on the premises occupied by military forces and internal affairs authorities, as well as in barracks and temporary military quarters.
- 2a. It is prohibited to consume alcoholic beverages in streets, squares and parks, with the exception of places designated for on-premises alcohol consumption, at the points of sales.
3. It is prohibited to sell, serve or consume beverages containing more than 18% of alcohol in training centres.
 4. It is prohibited to sell or consume beverages containing more than 18% of alcohol in holiday resorts.
 5. Sale, serving and consumption of beverages containing more than 4.5% of alcohol can take place during open-air events only with permission and only in the areas designated for this purpose.
 6. Each Commune Council can introduce permanent or a temporary ban on selling, serving, consuming and bringing in alcoholic beverages in other places, premises or particular territory of a given commune unspecified here.
 7. The Minister of Sports and the Minister of Economy shall specify, by way of regulation, the rules and conditions of selling, serving and consuming alcoholic beverages on sea-going merchant vessels and on trains and planestravelling to international destinations, as well as in international harbours and international airports.
 8. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall specify, by way of regulation, conditions and circumstances in which, with respect to international customs, serving and consumption of limited amount of alcoholic beverages shall be permitted.

Art. 16.

1. It is prohibited to bring any alcoholic beverages into workplace premises, places enumerated in article 14 paragraph 1 point 6, as well as into stadiums and other places where mass sport and entertainment

events take place, and any facilities or places where bringing in alcoholic beverages is banned.

Chapter XXVI of the Criminal Code - article 208

Anyone who induces a minor to drink alcohol by providing them with an alcoholic beverage, facilitating their consumption or by urging them to consume such a drink, is subject to a fine, restriction of personal liberty or imprisonment of up to two years.

Obliging to abstain from staying in places of mass events, issued by a court against a convicted person in relation to conditional suspension of imprisonment or against a minor pursuant to art. 6 point 2 of the Act of October 26, 1982 on proceedings in juvenile cases.

Act of 20th March 2009 on the safety of mass events (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1870, as amended).

8a. [Sale, serving and consumption of alcoholic beverages]

1. At a mass event, with the exception of a high risk mass event, it is allowed to sell, serve and consume alcoholic beverages containing no more than 3.5% of alcohol.
2. The sale, serving and consumption of alcoholic beverages may only take place in designated places.
3. The sale and serving of alcoholic beverages may only be carried out by entities holding the licence referred to in art. 18¹ par. 1 of the Act of October 26, 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 487, of 2017, items 2245 and 2439, and of 2018 items 310, 650 and 1669).
4. It is forbidden to sell alcoholic beverages in hard packaging, in particular made of glass, metal or plastics, which, if misused, may pose a threat to human life or health.
5. The organizer shall attach the information on the location of the places and time at which alcohol beverages are sold, served or consumed to the application for a permit for organizing a mass event.

Art. 22.

1. The security services are obliged to:

1) refuse admission to a mass event:

e) a person under the apparent influence of alcohol, intoxicants, psychotropic drugs or other substances having a similar effect.

Analysis of survey responses

Interviews were conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire translated into Polish (Annex 4). To facilitate the procedure of the interviews, the questionnaire was sent to the experts via email prior to the interview to let them the opportunity to get ideas of the extent and matter of the interview. The form of the interview was adjusted to the preferences of each of the respondents. Some of the key informants provided basic information by completing the questionnaire and sending it via email. Their answers were than discussed and clarified via phone interviews. Some others preferred a face-to-face meeting with the interviewer and some choosed to answer all questions via phone call.

All experts were interviewed between December 2018 and January 2019. The selected key stakeholders were decision-makers in the Polish football community and responsible for making policy in the area related to prevention and sport among young people from the following institutions:

- Polish Football Association (Polski Związek Piłki Nożnej - PZPN)
- Mazovian Football Association (Mazowiecki Związek Piłki Nożnej - MZPN)
- Ministry of National Education (Ministerstwo Edukacji Narodowej – MEN)
- Ministry of Health (Ministerstwo Zdrowia – MZ)
- Sports Department of the Capital City of Warsaw
- Representatives of local authorities responsible for communal programs for prevention and solving alcohol-related problems
- Sport journalists
- Ministry of Sport.

The Polish Football Association (***Polski Związek Piłki Nożnej - PZPN***) is a nationwide football association being the only legal representative of Polish football at home and abroad.

The Mazovian Football Association (***Mazowiecki Związek Piłki Nożnej - MZPN***): Youth sport is managed centrally at the voivodeship (provincial) level (16 voivodeships –provinces- in Poland).

The Ministry of Health (***Ministerstwo Zdrowia - MZ***) coordinates activities related to the National Health Program, under which the National Program for Prevention and Solving Alcohol Problems is carried out.

All the selected institutions took part in the analysis within the deadlines, but not the Ministry of Sports: thirteen experts sent their contributions, n7 from the sport settings and n6 from the area of prevention.

The full list of interviewing key stakeholders that gave their consent (or instruct us to share their personal information with third parties) is included in Annex 1.

The criteria adopted for the inclusion of the professionals in the FYFA study took into account the relevance of their contribution, experience and reputation to the alcohol prevention area and on sports in general or football in particular.

Prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among sport settings

The first part of the interview explores to what extent the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among sports settings is an important matter and if sports settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth.

Participants were asked to give their opinion to this issue, on a scale from 0 to 10 to rate the degree to which they agree or disagree with specific statements related to the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sports settings (Table 1).

Caution is recommended in the use of this information for official purposes, since it reflects a consensus opinion given the difficulty of measuring the answers with objective data, but it is helpful to give insights into this area.

In interpreting ratings, the following are the definitions adopted:

- strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10;
- strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3;
- an intermediate degree of agreement for a score from 4 to 7.

The followings are the main results:

- Nearly half of the participants (7 out of 13) acknowledged that alcohol and youth is an important matter in the sports field with high score values given of 8, 9, or 10); the remaining agreed as well that it is an important matter but to a lower level. The lowest scores were given by experts connected with senior football (PZPN), higher scores were given by experts directly involved in youth football (MZPN), the highest score from the Ministry of National Education (MEN).

- Preventing alcohol harm appears not to currently be a priority for national sporting bodies with the lowest consensus reached in this area between experts, with only one agreeing, 3 disagreeing and the rest answered with an intermediate degree of agreement (Table 1). It is interesting to note that experts dealing with youth football rated this issue above 5 points. The lowest score (2 points) related to the Ministry of Health, whereas the highest (10 points) to MZPN. Therefore, it seems that those who are professionally involved in the prevention settings recognize the importance and significance of this subject more than the sports clubs.
- All participants, except for one (a representative of senior football, PZPN) believe that preventing alcohol-related harm to young people should be a priority in sports settings.
- Most of the participants (10) stated (with strong agreement) that sports environments are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including no-alcohol) for young people (even for the representatives of the Ministry of Health but with an intermediate agreement lower than for the rest of the experts).
- The highest level of agreement between experts was achieved around the question about whether sports settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth (Table 1).

Seven out of ten experts reported that they dealt with alcohol related problems in their work. The frequency of dealing with the above issue differed a lot – from twice a year (MZPN) to almost every day (health department) – depending on the positions occupied by the respondents.

A summary of the scopes/missions of Polish participants in the FYFA study is the following:

- preparing proposals for legislative changes and solutions which aim at supporting schools and educational institutions in the proper implementation of educational and preventive activities;
- the prevention of risky behaviours in children and adolescents, making proposals for legislative changes and solutions aiming at supporting schools and educational institutions in the proper implementation of educational and preventive activities;
- organization of trainings, scientific conferences, development and implementation of recommendations for prevention programs, analysis and research of alcohol-related phenomena concerning the situation in the whole country;

- strengthening protective factors, psychoeducation, and developing psychosocial factors in the sport settings involving adults and parents in club activities - building positive relationships, eliminating risky behaviours, including using alcohol and other psychoactive substances;
- learning skills to cope with peer and family crises”.

Table 1. Expert opinion on the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among national sport associations / federations.

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10* would you say that:

PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL RELATED HARM TO YOUTH IN THE SPORT SETTINGS	Alcohol and youth is an important matter in the sport setting	Preventing alcohol related harm to youth is currently a priority of national sporting bodies	Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies	Sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth	Sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth
POLAND	10	10	10	10	10
	8	7	8	9	10
	5	6	3	8	5
	10	5	9	8	9
	10	2	10	10	10
	6	2	8	8	10
	9	2	9	5	9
	7	5	9	4	8
	5	5	5	7	7
	5	4	8	8	9
	10	7	10	10	10
	10	5	10	8	10
7		6	8	7	
8-10					
4-7					
0-3					
Missing					

* The question is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue): strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10; strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3; an intermediate degree of agreement for a score from 4 to 7.

The participants were asked to describe specific alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes on alcohol related harm and youth and sport settings. Half of the respondents were not able to name initiatives or specific sport- related prevention programs regarding alcohol problems and youth. This mainly applies to experts dealing strictly with sports activities while experts involved in the prevention setting listed various initiatives.

In this regard, the programmes indicated are the followings:

- Preventive programs Recommendation System: Since 2010 there is a System of Recommendation of Preventive and Mental Health Promotion Programs in Poland. The basis of the system was developed by the National Bureau for Drug Prevention in cooperation with the State Agency for Prevention of Alcohol Related Problems, the Centre for Education Development (a facility subordinate to the Minister of National Education), and the Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology. Under the Agreement of these institutions, a Team for Recommendation of Prevention and Mental Health Promotion Programs was established consisting of the representatives of each Institution. The Recommendation System is aimed at improving the quality of prevention and mental health promotion programs implemented, among others in schools and educational institutions; wider dissemination of evidence-based preventive and mental health promotion practices / programs; popularization of knowledge regarding effective prevention strategies and methods of developing programs. The system evaluates the programs in terms of meeting the standards - detailed requirements relating to the quality of the program as a whole, and the particular stages of its implementation, i.e. the stage of diagnosis and needs assessment, selection of the target group, planning objectives and methods of their implementation, ensuring quality of implementation and monitoring, and evaluation of program effects during quality evaluation. It should be noted that there is no sport-related program in the Recommendation System. Moreover - no such program has ever been submitted for evaluation. Programs that meet the required standards are included in the Base of Recommended Programs available at: <http://programyrekomendowane.pl/>."
- The "*Closer to each other*" campaign in Sosnowiec. It is based on recreational and sports activities for children and their families aimed at integration and strengthening of bonds.
- Raising expertise in the area of prevention, preparing sports trainers or physical education teachers to implement preventive activities, teaching effective preventive strategies.
- Happening "football festival" at the Stomil sports club. Actions: "Kids on kayaks", Winter and Summer Karate academy, Alternative sports programs. These are examples of very popular in Poland activities, supported by local governments with the public funds designated for prevention of alcohol and other psychoactive substances use. Usually these are short actions, focused on physical activity, based on the belief (not confirmed in evaluation research) that participation in sports is the best form of alcohol/drug prevention.

Participants were asked to give their opinion about the target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings in a scale from 0 to 10 (Table 2).

Most of participants agree on the importance to activate initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth directed to different target audience, mainly, for very high score values (8-10) to

spectators/fans followed by young players, employees of stadiums bars /clubs and coaches /training staff of the sports clubs and than to players’ parents, referees and committee members of the sporting bodies.

Table 2. Target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings. The question for each target group is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue)

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that specific initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be given to the following?

TARGET AUDIENCE OF ALCOHOL PREVENTION INITIATIVES / PROGRAMMES	Players	Spectators / Fans	Coaches / training staff	Parents to youth players	Committee members / administrators of sporting bodies	Referee	Bar staff of sporting settings
POLAND	10	10					
	7	8	5	5	5	6	5
	3	9	4	6	3	2	0
	5	10	10	7	9	9	8
	8	8				5	
	8	10	10	10	7	5	10
	9	7	9	9	10	9	8
	8	9	9	10	7	8	10
	8	10	8	8	8	8	8
	10	8	10	10	7	6	10
	10	9	10	5	9	10	10
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	7	8	6	6	5	6	8
8-10							
0-7							
Missing							

Implementation of alcohol policies to youth in sport settings

a. ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Laws and/ or regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption are available at national level and summarized above, but more than half of the respondents do not know such regulations on drinking alcohol by young people (Table 3).

Once again, key informants dealing with prevention and solving alcohol-related problems (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Education, local governments) were able to identify a document (most often the Act on Upbringing in Sobriety) and provide a link to it, while experts from the sport settings (PZPN, MZPN, Sport Department) did not know these regulations.

None of the experts that know the existence of the laws / regulations agreed that laws and regulations are effective and implemented nationally with a low level of consensus between experts (wide spread of answers) (Table 3).

Table 3. Effectiveness and implementation of laws /regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level

LAWS / REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AT NATIONAL LEVEL	are effective at national level	are implemented at nationale level
I don't know		
I don't know		
I don't know		
YES	5	6
YES	3	8
NO		
YES	3	2
YES	6	7
NO		
YES	6	6
I don't know		
I don't know		
I don't know		
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		
not applicable*		

* if they don't know the existence of laws and regulations.

The following are the references they provided:

-Act of 26th October 82 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism; J. of Laws of 2018, 2137, 2244 at: <http://prawo.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU19820350230/U/D19820230Lj.pdf>

-Act of 26th October 82 on Proceedings in juvenile cases; Journal of Laws of 2018, item 969, at: <http://prawo.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU19820350228/U/D19820228Lj.pdf>

b. ALCOHOL ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP REGULATIONS

Alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations in relation to youth and major sporting events are present at national level, but even for advertising and sponsorships regulations, only nearly half of participants (seven out of thirteen) are aware that these are available.

They indicate the Act on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism as the source of these regulations. However, there is no consensus about the implementation of advertising and sponsorship regulations in the sport settings, and experts from the Ministry of National Education involved in prevention in the health department indicated that implementation was effective.

c. SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS

Questions for this section derived in part from the International FIFA regulations. The document “*Fédération Internationale de Football Association-FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations*” are available at

https://www.fifa.com/mm/document/tournament/competition/51/53/98/safetyregulations_e.pdf

and are in accordance with the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches.

Selected questions on safety and security regulations in the sport settings were the two followings:

1. “*stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground*”;
2. “*security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)*”.

Regarding the two selected questions on safety and security regulations in the sport settings, a consensus was not reached. In general, participants disagree that *stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground* at the national level quite often, even less for the security check carried out (Table 4).

Table 4. Expert opinion on the implementation of the FIFA regulations for the safety and security regulations during a sporting event

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS	<i>..stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground</i>	<i>..security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)</i>
POLAND	5	5
	8	9
	4	7
	8	6
	8	2
	3	7
	6	3
	5	6
	5	2
	4	6
	7	8
	3	7
	8	5
5	5	
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		

With reference to the first question “...stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground”, the most interesting result appeared to be the dispersion of answers within participants from the football setting on a professional basis (from 4 to 8) and the highest score from the representatives of the Ministry of Education.

For the second question “..security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)” only two agreed on its implementation at national level, three disagreed, the remaining with an intermediate degree of agreement.

d. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS

In Poland there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level, and nearly all participants, bar one, are aware of the legal age limit is available (The act on upbringing in sobriety) (Table 5).

Table 5. Expert opinion on the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level and in the sport settings

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol applied at the <u>national level</u>?</i>	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol enforced in the <u>sport settings</u>?</i>
POLAND	5	10
	6	8
	4	6
	9	6
	7	
	2	7
	7	6
	1	2
	5	7
	8	8
	6	7
6	8	
5	10	
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		
Missing		

However, on the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level, a consensus was not reached between experts and a wide spread of responses observed - from a score value of 1 (given by a representative of the local government) to 9 (given by the Ministry of Education representative). A representative of the local government felt that the provision concerning the minimum age limit is widely broken as sellers do not check the age of young people purchasing alcohol and the police, prosecutors and courts do not take appropriate intervention or actions and the cases are dismissed due to the negligible social harm. This problem is not prioritized.

According to the opinion of national experts the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol in sports settings is better (higher score values than at national level) but a consensus was not reached between experts (from a score value of 2 from local government to 10 from MZPN). In general, representatives of the association responsible for youth football agreed that the age limit is implemented, whereas experts from the prevention area felt the opposite.

FIFA recognises that the regulation of alcohol consumption during sporting events is critical.

If the possession, sale, distribution or consumption of alcohol is to be permitted at a match, the event organiser must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the consumption of alcohol does not interfere with the spectators' safe enjoyment of the match. Unless otherwise regulated by the law of the country where the international FIFA event takes place, some measures shall be applied (Table 6).

With reference to the measure *“restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel only”* only four experts agreed on its implementation with a high score value given. This means that half of the respondents believed that in Poland there are situations of illegal alcohol sales. Alcohol can be bought, for example, at the market and it is not taxed with excise duty (Table 6).

Regarding the rule to *“prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals”*, the sports activists (PZPN, MZPN) agreed that this rule is implemented and that in sports facilities, the compliance with the law on the sale of alcohol is enforced more strongly than in other places, i.e. outside sports facilities.

Even for the implementation of the measure *“prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”*, a consensus between experts was not achieved, this had the lowest level of consensus and a large variability in responses from experts from sports settings (from 3 to 10). The lowest score (1 point) was given by a representative of the local government who claimed, on the basis of their own experience, that the state of sobriety is not assessed by the security staff of sports facilities, that bags are checked at the gates of the entrance to make sure they do not contain any prohibited items, but sobriety is not controlled (Table 6).

Table 6. Expert opinion on the implementation of the international FIFA regulations during a sporting event

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10 would you say that the following measures are applied at the national level:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>“restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals”</i>	<i>“prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”</i>
POLAND	5	10	10	10
	8	7	6	7
	8	9	3	9
	5	5	8	8
	2	4	5	5
	6	7	6	4
	6	6	7	8
	8	9	6	8
	2	2	1	3
	7	7	4	5
	10	9	9	7
	7	7	6	7
	7	9	3	9
5	10	10	10	
8-10				
4-7				
0-3				

The level of consensus reached is higher with reference to the measure to *“prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”*, (7 out of 13 scored it from 8 to 10), mainly according to the opinion of the sports activists (PZPN, MZPN) and the representatives of local governments involved in prevention.

Intervention strategies (example of good practices) effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings

a. MAIN BARRIERS FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR YOUTH IN SPORT SETTINGS

The participants pointed out that the four main barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings are the followings (in decreasing order of importance):

- Lack of training of bar staff on responsible serving of alcohol
- Lack of alcohol policies for young players within the sporting settings
- Lack of knowledge on alcohol laws and regulations of sport professionals

		.pdf	<p>designated places.</p> <p>3.The sale and serving of alcoholic beverages may only be carried out by entities holding the licence referred to in art. 181 par. 1 of the Act of October 26, 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 487, of 2017, items 2245 and 2439, and of 2018 items 310, 650 and 1669).</p> <p>5.The organizer shall attach the information on the location of the places and time at which alcohol beverages are sold, served or consumed to the application for a permit for organizing a mass event.</p>
Settings safety and security regulations	From 2009	https://www.global-regulation.com/translation/poland/3353860/law-of-20-march-2009-on-the-safety-of-mass-events.html	<p>Act of 20th March 2009 on the safety of mass events (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1870, as amended).</p> <p>4.It is forbidden to sell alcoholic beverages in hard packaging, in particular made of glass, metal or plastics, which, if misused, may pose a threat to human life or health.</p> <p>Art. 22.</p> <p>1. The security services are obliged to:</p> <p>1) refuse admission to a mass event:</p> <p>e) a person under the apparent influence of alcohol, intoxicants, psychotropic drugs or other substances having a similar effect.</p>
Reducing availability	From 2018	http://prawo.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20180000310	<p>Polish local authorities have been given more powers as before to restrict availability of alcohol from 2018.</p> <p>Since 9th of March new laws allow local authorities to ban the sale of alcohol between 10pm and 6am (only off-side consumption permits; doesn't concern onside permits). The bill does not differentiate between vendors, and as such also includes petrol stations.</p>
Responsible serving of alcohol	From 2002	http://parpa.pl/index.php/profilaktyka-system-rekomendacji/propozycje-srodowiskowych-dzialan-profilaktycznych (currently this page is under reconstruction)	<p>Training for sellers of alcoholic beverages - PARPA has developed a training procedure for sellers of alcoholic beverages regarding the non-selling of alcohol to minors. The training includes not only education concerning legal regulations in this area, but above all knowledge in the area of damage related to drinking alcohol by minors and practicing the ability to refuse to sell and check documents confirming the age of young customers. The duration of the training is about 3 hours. A group of about 100 instructors trained in conducting</p>

			trainings in cooperation with local self-governments.
Development of alcohol and other drug prevention skills of physical education teachers	From 2018	http://www.odn-grudziadz.ehost.pl/?page_id=5105	“I am my own trainer” project is implemented in the town Grudziądz. The main objective is to provide physical education teachers with knowledge, skills and tools (lessons scenarios) to support positive and harmonize development (in all dimensions: physical, emotional, mental, social) of students. By integrating sports with prevention the program encourages students to responsible decisions making and healthy lifestyle.

POLAND. Key messages

In Poland, the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth is considered an important matter in sport settings, and preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies (but currently it is not) and sports settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including ban of alcohol to youth). However, the degree of the consensus is different between key informants in a sense it appears experts involved in the prevention settings recognize the importance and the significance of this subject much more than those from sports settings. All participants, bar one (from a sports setting) believe that preventing alcohol-related harm to young people should be a priority for national sports organizations.

Most participants agree on the importance of activating initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth directed to different target audiences, very high score values (8-10) were given for spectators/fans followed by young players, employees of stadiums bars /clubs and coaches /training staff of the sports clubs and than to players' parents, referees and committee members of the sporting bodies.

Laws and regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level are available, but it seems that within the sport settings these laws and regulations are not well known in Poland and, not effective or implemented at national level with a low level of consensus between experts.

Alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations are present at national level indicating the Act on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism as the source of these regulations, but the existence of these regulations is not well known and not fully implemented in field of sport.

Regarding **safety and security regulations in the sport settings**, a consensus was not reached: in general, participants disagree that *stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground* at the national level quite often, even less for security checks carried out.

Alcohol consumption regulations during sporting events: In Poland there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level, and nearly all participants, bar one, are aware of the legal age limit (The act on upbringing in sobriety). However, in relation to the implementation of the legal age

limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level, a consensus was not reached between experts with a wide range of responses observed - from a score value of 1 (given by a representative of the local government) to 9 (given by the Ministry of Education representative).

According to the opinion of national experts the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol in sports settings is better (higher score values than at national level) but a consensus between experts was not reach (with a score value of 2 given by local government to 10 from sports settings). In general, representatives of the association responsible for youth football agreed that the legal age limit is implemented, whereas the prevention experts felt the opposite.

In Poland, according to experts' opinion, the main barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings are the following (in order of importance):

- Lack of training of bar staff on responsible serving of alcohol
- Lack of alcohol policies for young players within the sporting settings
- Lack of Knowledge on alcohol laws and regulations of sport professionals
- Lack of regulations on alcohol advertising and sponsorship in sports settings addressed to young people

POLAND. Conclusion

Collected opinions of experts indicate a significant gap between the health and education sectors (on one hand) and sports sector (on the other hand). Representatives of the first group, are better oriented in the alcohol related national policies and regulations and in alcohol prevention in general. On the contrary, representatives of sporting bodies have very limited knowledge about existing alcohol policies and preventive measures in Poland. However, both groups agree that sports settings could be an appropriate and useful alcohol prevention environment. No one was able to give examples of good practices of sports setting based prevention.

Alcohol policy summary	POLAND
AFFORDABILITY (price measures)	
a. Excise duty tax	Excise tax is paid on beer, wine and spritts.
b. Bans for selling alcoholic beverages (a.b.) below cost	Art. 15 of the Act of 16 April 1993 on Combating Unfair Competition (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 419, as amended) states that: 1. The act of unfair competition is to prevent other entrepreneurs from accessing the market, in particular by: 1) the sale of goods or services below the cost of their manufacture or performance, or resale below the cost of purchase in order to eliminate other entrepreneurs
c. Regulating the price of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages (non alcoholic cheaper than alcoholic)	no
d. Special taxes for a.b. attractive for youths (alcopops)	no
e. Minimum price	no
AVAILABILITY	
a. Monopoly	no
b. Licensing	yes
c. Restriction on premise sales (serving) and on off premise sales (selling)	regulated limitation on on-premise sales and off premise to intoxicated persons, minors and on credit or in pledge
d. Restriction on alcohol consumption in public domains	ban on alcohol consumption in public places (unless it is a on-promise sales point) It is prohibited to sell, serve or consume alcohol: 1) on the premises of schools and other educational institutions, adoption and care 2) in workplaces and at employees' cafeterias; centres and students' dormitories; (...) 3) at the venue of and during mass gatherings; 4) in means and facilities of public transport, with the exception of: a) restaurant wagons and buffets on domestic transport trains, which allow the sale, administration and consumption of alcoholic beverages with up to 4.5% alcohol content and beer (b) international trains which allow the sale, administration and consumption of: - alcoholic beverages with up to 4.5% alcohol content and beer in restaurant cars and buffets as well as in sleeping and sleeping cars, - alcoholic beverages with a content above 4.5% alcohol at tables in restaurant cars, including beverages with more than 18% alcohol content only for meals, c) international airports and international communication planes, d) ships and seaports; 3. It is prohibited to sell, serve or consume beverages containing more than 18% of alcohol in training centres. (...) 5. Sale, serving and consumption of beverages containing

	<p>more than 4.5% of alcohol an take place during open-air events, stadiums and other sports facility only with permission and only in the areas designated for this purpose.</p> <p>6. on the premises occupied by military forces and internal affairs authorities, as well as in barracks and temporary military quarters</p>
e. Restriction on alcohol consumption in the sport settings	It is prohibited to bring any alcoholic beverages into stadiums and other places where mass sport and entertainment events take place.
f. Time related restrictions (opening hours)	Polish local authorities have been given more powers as before to restrict availability of alcohol from 2018. Since 9th of march new laws allow local authorities to ban the sale of alcohol between 10pm and 6am (only off-side consumption permits; doesn't concern onside permits). The bill does not differentiate between vendors, and as such also includes petrol stations.
g. Minimum legal drinking age	no
g.1 Obligation for anyone who sells a.b. to ask the buyer to show an identity document	<p>Anyone who induces a minor to drink alcohol by providing them with an alcoholic beverage, facilitating their consumption or by urging them to consume such a drink, is subject to a fine, restriction of personal liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years.</p> <p>Obliging to abstain from staying in places of mass events, issued by a court against a convicted person in relation to conditional suspension of imprisonment or against a minor pursuant to art. 6 point 2 of the Act of October 26, 1982 on proceedings in juvenile cases.</p>
COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION (advertising, labelling, sponsorship)	
a. advertising on tv	<p>1. It is prohibited to advertise and promote alcoholic beverages in Poland, except for advertising and promoting beer, provided that the beer advertisements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) are not aimed at minors, 2) do not depict minors, 3) do not link alcohol consumption with physical fitness or driving, 4) do not contain statements about medicinal, stimulating or calming properties of alcohol, or present alcohol as a means of resolving personal conflicts, 5) do not encourage excessive use of alcohol, 6) do not present abstinence or moderate alcohol consumption in a negative way, 7) do not highlight high alcohol content of beverages as a factor positively influencing their quality, 8) do not evoke associations with: a) sexual attractiveness, b) relaxation and resting, c) education and work, d) personal or professional success. <p>2. Advertising and promoting beer cannot be conducted: on television, in radio, cinema and theatre between 6.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m., with the exception of advertisements presented by the organiser of a competitive or professional</p>

	<p>sport event during the event itself</p> <p>6. Information about sponsorship may be distributed via radio and television, provided that it will be limited to providing the name of a manufacturer or distributor of alcoholic beverages containing up to 18% of alcohol, and provided that this information shall not be presented on television by an individual or in a way that employs an image of an individual.</p>
<p>b. advertising in printed media</p>	<p>1. It is prohibited to advertise and promote alcoholic beverages in Poland, except for advertising and promoting beer, provided that the beer advertisements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) are not aimed at minors, 2) do not depict minors, 3) do not link alcohol consumption with physical fitness or driving, 4) do not contain statements about medicinal, stimulating or calming properties of alcohol, or present alcohol as a means of resolving personal conflicts, 5) do not encourage excessive use of alcohol, 6) do not present abstinence or moderate alcohol consumption in a negative way, 7) do not highlight high alcohol content of beverages as a factor positively influencing their quality, 8) do not evoke associations with: a) sexual attractiveness, b) relaxation and resting, c) education and work, d) personal or professional success. Advertising and promoting beer cannot be conducted: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) In press aimed at children and teenagers; 4) on covers of daily newspapers and magazines; 5) on advertising pillars and billboards, as well on other immobile or mobile spaces which can be used for advertising purposes, unless 20% of the advertisement's surfaces covered with visible and legible written information about the harmful effects of alcohol consumption or the ban on selling alcoholic beverages to minors; 6) cannot involve minors.
<p>c. advertising in cinema</p>	<p>1. It is prohibited to advertise and promote alcoholic beverages in Poland, except for advertising and promoting beer, provided that the beer advertisements: 1) are not aimed at minors, 2) do not depict minors, 3) do not link alcohol consumption with physical fitness or driving, 4) do not contain statements about medicinal, stimulating or calming properties of alcohol, or present alcohol as a means of resolving personal conflicts, 5) do not encourage excessive use of alcohol, 6) do not present abstinence or moderate alcohol consumption in a negative way, 7) do not highlight high alcohol content of beverages as a factor positively influencing their quality, 8) do not evoke associations with: a) sexual attractiveness, b) relaxation and resting, c) education and work, d) personal or professional success.</p> <p>2. Advertising and promoting beer cannot be conducted: on television, in radio, cinema and theatre between 6.00 a.m.</p>

	and 8.00 p.m., with the exception of advertisements presented by the organiser of a competitive or professional sport event during the event itself.
d. advertising on billboards	1. It is prohibited to advertise and promote alcoholic beverages in Poland, except for advertising and promoting beer, provided that the beer advertisements: 1) are not aimed at minors, 2) do not depict minors, 3) do not link alcohol consumption with physical fitness or driving, 4) do not contain statements about medicinal, stimulating or calming properties of alcohol, or present alcohol as a means of resolving personal conflicts, 5) do not encourage excessive use of alcohol, 6) do not present abstinence or moderate alcohol consumption in a negative way, 7) do not highlight high alcohol content of beverages as a factor positively influencing their quality, 8) do not evoke associations with: a) sexual attractiveness, b) relaxation and resting, c) education and work, d) personal or professional success. Advertising and promoting beer, as specified in paragraph 1, cannot be conducted: 5) on advertising pillars and billboards, as well as on other immobile or mobile spaces which can be used for advertising purposes, unless 20% of the advertisement's surface is covered with visible and legible written information about the harmful effects of alcohol consumption or the ban on selling alcoholic beverages to minors; 6) cannot involve minors.
e. Advertising in the Internet	1. It is prohibited to advertise and promote alcoholic beverages in Poland, except for advertising and promoting beer, provided that the beer advertisements: 1) are not aimed at minors, 2) do not depict minors, 3) do not link alcohol consumption with physical fitness or driving, 4) do not contain statements about medicinal, stimulating or calming properties of alcohol, or present alcohol as a means of resolving personal conflicts, 5) do not encourage excessive use of alcohol, 6) do not present abstinence or moderate alcohol consumption in a negative way, 7) do not highlight high alcohol content of beverages as a factor positively influencing their quality, 8) do not evoke associations with: a) sexual attractiveness, b) relaxation and resting, c) education and work, d) personal or professional success. Advertising and promoting beer, as specified in paragraph 1, cannot be conducted: 5) on advertising pillars and billboards, as well as on other immobile or mobile spaces which can be used for advertising purposes, unless 20% of the advertisement's surface is covered with visible and legible written information about the harmful effects of alcohol consumption or the ban on selling alcoholic beverages to minors; 6) cannot involve minors. - according to the courts "pillars and billboards" means also internet sites
f. Advertising through social media	same as internet.

g. Product placement	banned in advertisements.
h. Sponsorship	It is prohibited for distributors and manufacturers whose core business is the production of alcohol whose content is between 8-18% to sponsor sports events, music concerts and other mass events in any other form than by placing the names of the manufacturers or distributors and their trademarks inside daily newspapers or magazines, on invitations, tickets, posters, products or information boards connected with particular event, subject to paragraph 6.6. Information about sponsorship may be distributed via radio and television, provided that is limited to providing the name of a manufacturer or distributor of alcoholic beverages containing up to 18% of alcohol, and provided that this information shall not be presented on television by an individual or in a way that employs an image of an individual. 7. It is prohibited for manufacturers and distributors whose core business activity consists in producing or selling alcoholic beverages with alcohol content between 8% and 18% to inform about other forms of sponsoring than those specified in paragraph 5, as well as to inform about sponsorship provided by manufacturers and distributors of alcoholic beverages with alcohol content over 18%.
i. Labelling	No
DRINK DRIVING LEGISLATION	
	YES, Penal code, offences code.
DRINKING ENVIRONMENTS (bar, pub, night club policies)	
	It is prohibited to sell, serve or consume alcohol: 1) on the premises of schools and other educational institutions, adoption and care centres and students' dormitories; 2) in workplaces and at employees' cafeterias; 3) at the venue of and during mass gatherings; 4) in vehicles and facilities of public transportation; 5) on the premises occupied by military forces and internal affairs authorities, as well as in barracks and temporary military quarters; 6. It is prohibited to sell, serve or consume beverages containing more than 18% of alcohol in training centres. 7. It is prohibited to sell or consume beverages containing more than 18% of alcohol in holiday resorts. 8. Sale, serving and consumption of beverages containing more than 4.5% of alcohol can take place during open-air events only with permission and only in the areas designated for this purpose.
AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES	
a. Consumer information on alcohol's impact on health	Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements but not on containers.
b. Educational programmes	1 Carrying out activities connected with the prevention and resolving of alcohol-related problems and social integration of alcohol-dependent is the responsibility of communes.

	<p>These tasks include especially:(...)</p> <p>3) Carrying out preventive measures involving informative and educational activity within the scope of solving alcohol-related problems and counteracting drug abuse, especially activity aimed at children and youth, including extra-curricular sports classes, as well as acting to the benefit of nutrition programmes for children participating in care and educational and socio-therapeutic programmes.</p>
<p>c. Funding or conduction educational programmes from the Alcohol industry</p>	<p>Yes, e.g.: "Appearances can be deceiving, evidence not" project http://www.pozorymyla.pl/ - This is the slogan under which the Police Headquarters and the Union of Brewing Industry Employers in Poland – Polish Breweries have been conducting a nationwide educational campaign since 2009, which aims at reducing the sale of alcohol to minors and counteracting alcohol consumption in this age group.</p>
<p>SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE SPORT SETTINGS</p>	
	<p>In Poland, legal regulations regarding issues related to alcohol, sport and preventive activities addressed to young people are included in the following documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act of 26th October 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 2137, as amended) 2. Act of 20th March 2009 on the safety of mass events (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1870, as amended). 3. Chapter XXVI of the Criminal Code - article 208 Act of 20th March 2009 on the safety of mass events (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1870, as amended). <p>8a. [Sale, serving & consumption of alcoholic beverages]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At a mass event, with the exception of a high risk mass event, it is allowed to sell, serve and consume alcoholic beverages containing no more than 3.5% of alcohol. 2. Sale, serving & consumption of alcoholic beverages may only take place in designated places. 3. The sale and serving of alcoholic beverages may only be carried out by entities holding the licence referred to in art. 181 par. 1 of the Act of October 26, 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 487, of 2017, items 2245 and 2439, and of 2018 items 310, 650 and 1669). 4. It is forbidden to sell alcoholic beverages in hard packaging, in particular made of glass, metal or plastics, which, if misused, may pose a threat to human life or health. 5. The organizer shall attach the information on the location of the places and time at which alcohol beverages are sold, served or consumed to the application for a permit for organizing a mass event. <p>Art. 22. 1. The security services are obliged to: 1) refuse admission to a mass event:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> e) a person under the apparent influence of alcohol, intoxicants, psychotropic drugs or other substances having a similar effect.

BELGIUM

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Legislation and Policies in Belgium on Alcohol, Sport and Young People

Summary

The following review outlines the applicable legislation and policies relating to the regulation, consumption and sale of alcohol to young people with a special focus on sporting settings/ sporting context. First, we reviewed the existing policy concerning alcohol consumption and young people in general. Secondly, legislation and policy regarding marketing of alcohol to young people and sports is reviewed. Note that no legislation on sponsorships is found. Thirdly, legislation and policy of alcohol related to sporting settings is reviewed under the umbrella of healthy and ethical sports in Flanders.

Belgium is a federal state comprising several levels of policy and legislation, with each level having specified responsibilities. All legislation concerning finances and public health are federal affairs, regulated by law. Legislation concerning health promotion and sports are regional affairs and are usually regulated by decrees. This means that the Flemish region may have different regulations than the French and German-speaking regions. Finally, local level policies can be stipulated for specific cities and municipalities if they do not infringe any legislation of above levels.

In the national report of Belgium, we are bringing an in-depth overview of the Flemish region of Belgium. VAD, the FYFA partner of Belgium is a Flemish institution, however, most of the regulations and policies are on a federal level and apply to all regions and communities in Belgium.

In summary, in Belgium it is illegal to serve until drunkenness. It is illegal to serve alcohol to minors. From the age of 16, beer and wine are legal, but for distilled alcohol (spirits) the legal age is stated at 18 years old.

Marketing is mainly regulated by agreement between industry and government (self regulation).

- In Flanders, there is a government policy on ethical and healthy sporting, but there is no mention of alcohol. Its primary focus is on individual and personal integrity (physical, psychological and sexual), fair play and social integrity (solidarity, inclusion, diversity).

In this document each policy is reviewed on content, summarized on key points and some notes on implementation are provided.

The report will specifically state when the legislation is applicable for the whole of Belgium (in this case the specific legislation is referred to as “law”) or only in Flanders (“decree”).

Legislation on the Sale and consumption of Alcohol

In this segment of the report, the applicable legislation with regard to alcohol is presented.

These are all federal laws and thus applicable for the whole of Belgium.

Applicable policy

The law on the curbing of the drunkenness of November 14, 1939

Public drunkenness is punishable according to the law of 14 November 1939 concerning the control of drunkenness. The same law prohibits, among other things, the serving of alcoholic drinks to someone who is apparently drunk, making someone drink until he becomes drunk, someone deliberately intoxicating with illness, incapacity for work or death, challenges to suggest or accept drinking.

Legislative amendment 31 December 2009

On 31 December 2009, the Belgian Official Gazette changed the law on the age limits for selling and serving alcohol published to young people. It is an amendment to the law of 24 January 1977 "concerning the protection of the health of the users regarding food and other products ". This amendment to the law came into force on 10 January 2010. In essence, the amendment of the law states the following:

It is forbidden to sell or offer alcohol (paying or for free) to and below 16-year-olds. Alcohol entails all alcoholic beverages of more than 0.5% vol. including beer, wine, Spirits (as stipulated in article 16 of the law of 7 January 1998 concerning the structure and the excise duty on alcohol and alcoholic beverages) cannot be sold, donated or offered to -18-year-olds. Every person who wants to buy alcohol / spirits may be asked to prove his age.

Amendment of the Act of 24 January 1977 concerning the protection of the health of users in the field of foodstuffs and other products, of the law of 28 December 1983 concerning the authorization for the supply of spirits and of the decree law of 14 November 1939 on the control of drunkenness Art. 14. Article 6 of the Act of 24 January 1977 concerning the protection of the health of users in the field of foodstuffs and other products, modified by the laws of 22 March 1989, 19 July 2004, 27 December 2004 and 1 March 2007, is supplemented by a paragraph 6, which reads: «§ 6. It is prohibited to sell, donate or offer any drink or product whose actual alcoholic strength by volume is higher than 0.5% vol to min-

sixteen-year-olds. Every person who wishes to purchase drinks or other products based on alcohol may be asked to prove that he or she is older than sixteen. It is forbidden to sell, donate or offer spirits, as provided for in Article 16 of the law of 7 January 1998 concerning the structure and the rates of excise duty on alcohol and alcoholic beverages to dislikes. Every person who wants to buy liquor may be asked to prove that he or she is over eighteen. »Art. 15. § 1. In article 13 of the law of 28 December 1983 concerning the license for the provision of liquor, paragraphs 1 and 2 are removed. § 2. Article 5 of the decree law of 14 November 1939 concerning the restraint of drunkenness is abolished. In Article 7 of the same decree law, the words "5" are removed.

This amendment of the law, aims at postponing the starting age on which alcohol may be consumed in public places. This makes communication about the age limits easier: no alcohol under 16 should be provided, neither in a café, nor access to alcohol in the supermarket or night shop should be possible. This regulation supports the various scientific arguments to postpone alcohol access in young people.

This amendment also has the consequence that alcohol can no longer be sold in drink vending machines (where no 'human' supervision is possible) Nevertheless, if an ID reader is installed, beer and wine could still be sold in the vending machine. Hotel and catering operators and store staff may request proof of age. This can be an identity card or another valid document that can show age, such as a student card. When in doubt, the seller is advised to refuse, because he always remains responsible of the sale.

However, the two age limits (16 for beer and wine and 18 for spirits) make communication confusing and does not give a consistent message about the risks of alcohol consumption at an early age. Belgium is one of the four remaining countries in Europe where you can start drinking alcohol at the age of 16. Attempts have been made in the past to increase the age limit to 18 years, but no political consensus is found to change the legislation.

The implementation of this dual legislation causes different obstacles for sellers and bar staff, to consider 2 different age groups, as well as for the controllers of the legislation.

Law of 16 March 1968 concerning the police on road traffic

This law regulates, among other things, the alcohol procedure in traffic. Art. 34 states that drink driving above a promillage of 0.5 is punishable by law.

Article 35 then states that the driver of a vehicle or rider of an animal in a public place, who is in a state of drunkenness or he who accompanies a driver for training while in a state of drunkenness is punishable by law.

"Drunkenness" is not further defined in the traffic law. However, we can assume that too high an alcohol concentration is not always the same as drunkenness. Drunkenness is measured on the basis of external characteristics such as an unsteady step, a cloudy look, speaking with a thick tongue ... and the

appreciation of this lies with the determining police officer. In case law, drunkenness is defined as follows: "the condition of a person who, under the influence of alcohol, no longer has permanent control over his actions, not necessarily without awareness of his actions." Drukenness therefore does not necessarily occur from the moment that a punishable amount of alcohol concentration is established and is also person-dependent.

When looking at parents, trainers, staff, management etc., drink driving is an important issue after a football game.

Legislative key points for FYFA

- Ban on the sale, serving or donating of alcohol to young people: beer and wine from the age of 16, spirits from the age of 18.
- Forbidden to serve until drunkenness, be drunk publicly, or intoxicate other people intentionally (including games, challenges, over serving, encouraging to drink, etc.)

Notes on implementation

The sale of alcohol to young people is monitored by the Public Health Service of the Public Health Service and Alcohol. This institution does not only carry out checks in cafés, but also in local shops, night shops and supermarkets, and during festivals and parties. In the event of a violation, the inspector prepares an official report. The legal department of the Federal Public Service (FPS) determines an administrative fine based on this report. Depending on the severity of the infringement, the fine ranges from 208 to 8000 euros. If this penalty is not paid, the file will be handed over to the public prosecutor and a court case can be started. The police can also check the ban on the sale of alcohol to young people. Source: <https://www.health.belgium.be/nl/gezondheid/zorg-voor-jezelf/alcohol-tabak/alcohol>.

However, implementation of this law is generally low:

- Public drunkenness is prevalent: more than 11.000 registered misdemeanors on public drunkenness in 2017 (rise of 14% since 2007. However, data appears confusing since some authors have suggested lowering levels of consumption for younger populations (Gisle, 2014; De Ridder et al., 2016); Mobius & De Donder, 2017).
- About 40.6% of under sixteens have been drinking alcohol at least once in their life (decline from 68% 10 years ago).
- First time of alcohol use/intake mean age: 14.4 years old.
- Law on drinking games or responsibility towards serving until drunk is not widely known.

- Perceived chance of 'being caught' while drink driving is also generally low: only 10% of Belgian automobilists assess the chance of being stopped for a breathalyzer test as high.

Alcohol Marketing

Applicable policy

Belgium has only one federal law that regulates the advertising and marketing of alcoholic beverages, namely the consumer law of 1977. Art. 7 of this law states that, in the interest of public health, restrictions can be placed on the advertisement of alcohol and alcoholic beverages. Breaches on these restrictions, are punishable by law.

The regulation of advertising on television and radio is a regional competence and this means every region has its own regulations on this (based on EU regulation). However, the provisions in the different regulations are very similar. The regional legislation presented in this report is that one of the Flemish region.

Checking these legal rules is also divided among the regions.

Since 12 May 2005, Belgium has a 'Covenant on Behavior and Advertising in relation to Alcoholic Beverages', a co-regulation between the alcohol industry, consumer organizations and the government.

In this covenant: alcohol advertising may not be aimed at minors or pregnant women; no connection may be made between the consumption of alcoholic beverages and the improvement of health status or sports performance and that advertising of alcoholic beverages is prohibited during the showing in a cinema of a film that is mainly aimed at minors.

Source: <https://www.vad.be/themas/alcohol>.

Legislative key points for FYFA

- Prohibition of marketing of alcohol aimed at young people on TV and radio
- Prohibition of marketing insinuating better sports performance connected to drinking alcohol.

Notes on implementation

The Jury for Ethical Practices on Advertising (JEP) is the self-disciplined body of the advertising sector in Belgium. It was founded in 1974 by the Advertising Council, the non-profit association representing the representative associations of advertisers, advertising agencies and media groups with the aim of promoting advertising as a factor of economic and social expansion. The Council states: "It is up to the Jury to investigate whether the advertising messages that are distributed through the media are in

accordance with the advertising ethics rules, for which it is based on the laws and the self-disciplined codes”.

The JEP's self-disciplinary effect is based on the voluntary cooperation of advertisers, advertising agencies and media. Its task is two-sided. On the one hand, it examines the complaints it receives from the public, in particular consumers (with the exclusion of companies and organizations with commercial purposes) but also the Federal Health Service which is particularly active on this matter. On the other hand, it deals with the distribution beforehand request advertising for research that is submitted to it on a voluntary basis by advertisers, advertising agencies and media. Therefore, if anyone has a complaint or a question to submit a prior investigation, he/she can use the forms 'complaints' or 'ask for prior research' available on the website.

However, complaints are always filed because of the nature of the JEP and can only be filed after the campaign is aired. When people watch a campaign that they deem unsuitable, they can only complain about it, but only after “the harm is already done”. When the complaint is judged applicable, the consequence is that the campaign is withdrawn. Attached we have included some complaints (NL) with the jury's ruling. Rulings are often found inconsistent and without severe consequences for infringements.

Alcohol and sports

Applicable policy

HEALTHY AND ETHICAL SPORTS –Flemish Decree Of 20 December 2013

The decree of 20 December 2013 on healthy and ethical sports offers the current legal basis for the ethical sports policy.

Ethical sports are described as sporting in accordance with positive values and norms and related measures that everyone must respect for the preservation and promotion of individual or personal integrity (physical, psychological and sexual), fair play and social integrity (solidarity, diversity and inclusion).

- Individual integrity is about the 'intact condition' of an individual, both physically, psychologically (emotionally) and sexually.
- Fair play (game integrity, fair game (s)) is the morally correct practice of sport, expressed in keeping to the written (formal fair play) and unwritten rules (informal fair play), good mutual interaction and the pursuit of equity.



FYFA – Focus on Youth, Football and Alcohol

- Social integrity is an umbrella term for the concepts of diversity, inclusion and solidarity. It is about respect in the broad sense between individuals and groups (players, trainers, management, clubs, club-federation-sports department ...), where each individual, to which social group he / she also belongs, is given the opportunity to fully participate in sports.

To emphasize the importance of children, a clause was added to stress the social mission of sports organizations to contribute to a sports climate that considers the age, capacity, needs and opportunities of under aged athletes by promoting and supporting participatory structures for under aged sports club members.

The focus of this decree is on good governance and integrity management, supporting knowledge sharing and exchange of good practices, the development of expertise, instruments and quality standards through learning networks, etc.

Legislative key points for FYFA

The ethical and healthy sports community (Flemish responsibility) policy does not explicitly mention prevention of alcohol harms anywhere, however recognized sporting bodies can take up a focus on alcohol prevention connected to policy focuses related to ethics and health in sports as stipulated by government and sports agency.

Notes on Implementation

Recognized sports federations can take up a focus of alcohol prevention in their policy plans. As such, they can support sports clubs to focus on alcohol, attach a certain score to that focus and based on a total score, the sports club is then rewarded funding. However, the focus on alcohol is competing with other health and wellbeing domains, often found more pressing such as bullying or sexual integrity or social inclusion. Currently we have the Belgian Hockey league explicitly giving a focus on alcohol inside their youth sport policy plans; several hockey clubs now work on alcohol prevention.

The following documents are available for consultation upon request:

- Federal Law on the curbing of drunkenness
- The Covenant on practice and advertising for alcoholic beverages
- Complaints of infringements and jury decisions on alcohol marketing and youth/sport

Analysis of survey responses

The survey was conducted using an online semi-structured questionnaire using the data management programme Survey Monkey. The original questionnaire was used as provided by the WP leader and was translated into French. The English version was sent to the Flemish sport institutions. Thirty-six national sports institutions were selected (Table 1). Relevant contacts from 9 premier league football clubs, 12 sporting federations (korfbal badminton, petanque, tennis, athletics, hockey, tabletennis, volleyball, swimming, football, cycling, tennis). These federations were chosen for a variety of members gender and age, Also VAD selected the other team sports, next to football.

Table 1. Selected national sports institutions in Belgium

Premier league club - community foundation	Antwerp
Flemish federation	Badminton Vlaanderen vzw
Premier league club - community foundation	Cercle Brugge
Premier league club - community foundation	Club Brugge
Centre of expertise ethics in sports	ICES
Umbrella	ISB - Vlaams Instituut voor Sportbeheer en Recreatiebeleid
Premier league club - community foundation	KAA Gent
Flemish ministry sports	Kabinet Minister Muylers
Flemish federation	Koninklijke Belgische Korfbalbond - Vlaamse Liga vzw
Premier league club - community foundation	KV Oostende
Flemish federation	Petanque Federatie Vlaanderen vzw
Premier league club - community foundation	RSCA Anderlecht
Flemish sports agency	Sport Vlaanderen
Premier league club - community foundation	STVV
Flemish federation	Tennis Vlaanderen vzw
Flemish federation	Vlaamse Atletiekliga vzw
Flemish federation	Vlaamse Hockey Liga vzw
Umbrella	Vlaamse Sportfederatie (VSF)
Flemish federation	Vlaamse Tafeltennisliga vzw
Flemish federation	Vlaamse Volleybalbond vzw
Flemish federation	Vlaamse Zwemfederatie vzw
Flemish federation	Voetbal Vlaanderen vzw
Premier league club - community foundation	Waasland-Beveren
Flemish federation	Wielerbond Vlaanderen vzw
Premier league club - community foundation	Zulte-Waregem
Brussels - Walloon federation	
Brussels - Walloon federation	CCS Bruxelles
Brussels - Walloon federation	CCS Brabant Wallon
Brussels - Walloon federation	CCS Hainaut Est
Brussels - Walloon federation	CCS Hainaut Ouest

Brussels - Walloon federation	CCS Namur
Brussels - Walloon federation	CCS Liège
Walloon football federation	CCS Luxembourg
Walloon football federation	ACFF - comité sportif
Walloon Ministry of Sports	ACFF - comité sportif
	Competent minister of sports

CCS = Centres de Conseil du sport => so these are advising and supporting institutions for the several “regions” within the Brussels-Walloon area where sports federations can go to for all sorts of sports matters

The federations chosen offer sports for more than 600.000 sporters out of 1.500.000 sporters in total in Flanders. Furthermore, stakeholders from sports minister cabinet, from sports agency (Sport Vlaanderen), sporting federations Umbrella organisation (VSF), Sport services umbrella organisation (ISB) and the international centre of ethics in sports (ICES) were included.

Note that in Belgium, the sports policy domain is the responsibility of the regions. In addition to the regulations applicable for the whole of Belgium, only the regulations of the Flemish Region will be discussed. The national level concerning Football has included the premier league football clubs (they play on national level). All other agencies and policy levels are Flemish.

A total of 46 relevant email addresses from five institutions were targeted with the invitation to complete the survey. In January 2019, the first invitation for taking part in the survey was sent out. A reminder was sent two weeks later. It was chosen not to make the personal data page of the survey mandatory as experience learned that alcohol, sponsoring and sports is a sensitive topic in Belgium. The respondents could choose to fill out the survey anonymously in order to increase the response rate.

Ten experts sent their contributions, one community foundation of a national premier league football club, one from the Flemish government agency on sports (knowledge centre on sports policy), one from an umbrella organisation of local sports services in Flanders (representing 90% of municipal/city administrations for sports policy), one from a sports federation (hockey). Remaining respondents chose not to complete the personal data page.

In the selection criteria of respondents, we have focused on national sports stakeholders and we have taken into account sports specific expertise from the health/prevention field through contacting specific ‘healthy and ethical sporting’ contact persons from specific sporting federations.

Prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings

The first part of the interview explores to what extent the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth is an important matter in sports settings and if sports settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth.

Participants were asked to give their opinion on this issue, in a scale from 0 to 10 to rate the degree to which they agree or disagree with specific statements related to the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings (Table 2).

Caution is recommended in the use of this information for official purposes, since it reflects these expert's opinions, but it is still useful to give insights into this area.

In interpreting ratings, the following are the definitions adopted:

- strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10;
- strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3;
- an intermediate level of agreement for a score from 4 to 7.

The following section indicates the main results:

- Regarding alcohol and youth as an important matter in sports setting, no consensus was reached between national experts (score values from 0 to 9). Only two out of 10 participants acknowledged that alcohol and youth is an important matter in sports (with score values of 8 and 9), while the other three did not agree (since they scored it with values from 0 to 3), all the remaining indicated an intermediate degree of agreement (Table 2).
- Preventing alcohol-related harm to young people is not currently a priority for national sports organizations with a high level consensus reached between experts (score values from 0 to 3 for all, bar one). However, most participants believe that it should be a priority, bar one.
- Half of the participants (5) stated that sports environments are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) for young people (the highest score of agreement), the remaining (bar one), indicated an intermediate degree of agreement. However, all participants (bar one), believe that sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth, indicating a willingness among national respondents for the promotion of healthy lifestyles in sports settings (Table 2).

Table 2. Expert’s opinion on the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10* would you say that:

PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL RELATED HARM TO YOUTH AMONG NATIONAL SPORT ASSOCIATIONS / FEDERATIONS	Alcohol and youth is an important matter in the sport setting	Preventing alcohol related harm to youth is currently a priority of national sporting bodies	Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies	Sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth	Sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth
BELGIUM	9	2	8	9	10
	7	4	6	6	9
	3	3	5	8	8
	4	2	7	10	10
	8	1	7	2	2
	6	3	6	7	8
	1	1	6	5	8
	7	3	8	5	7
	7	2	5	8	10
0	0	0	9	10	
8-10					
4-7					
0-3					

* The question is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue): strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10; strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3; an intermediate agreement from 4 to 7.

Of the participants, more than half (6) do not deal directly with alcohol related problems, and none on a regular basis (almost daily, more than three time a week),.

The participants were asked to describe specific alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes on alcohol related harm and youth and sport settings.

The programmes implemented at national level described are outlined below:

Alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes on alcohol related harm and youth and sport settings		
	REFERENCE	SUMMARIES
Sportivos	www.vad.be/sportivos	Sportivos is a prevention trajectory for sports clubs. With Sportivos we try to prevent alcohol and drug use problems and, if they do manifest, to limit them. The sports club is working on its own sustainable alcohol and drug policy in three phases (Bronze, silver and gold). Sportivos clubs strive for a safe and caring club environment with health benefits for athletes, club

		<p>members, supporters and visitors to the sports club.</p> <p>Sportivos Bronze is directed to the keyfigures in the clubs such as canteen personnel and board members, Sportivos Silver aims its interventions at all club members and Sportivos Gold works on the structural implementation of the initiatives in the club community.</p>
Tournée Minérale	www.tourneeminerale.be	<p>Tournee Minerale is an initiative of VAD and the foundation against cancer. This initiative is comparable with the “Dry January” initiative in the UK. This campaign encourages the Belgian people to not consume alcohol beverages in the month of February. The campaign has proven to be a huge success among the Belgian population and has even encouraged the alcohol industry to use this campaign in order to propagate their 0,0% products. In the first year of the campaign pubs and retail businesses were highly opposed to this undertaking. However, in anticipation of a second edition, the creators of Tournée Minérale and the Umbrella organisations had a fruitful conversation, motivating them (pubs and retail) to promote non-alcoholic options (e.g. mocktails) during this month of abstinence.</p>
Healthy Sports Canteen		<p>Healthy sports canteen relates to healthy food and beverages but is not alcohol specific. The program is not widely known or implemented in Belgium. Few info can be found through the umbrella organization for federations, where they mention a pilot project for 2020 and www.gezondsporten.be, but no info on alcohol is found.</p>

Participants were asked to give their opinion about the target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings on a scale from 0 to 10 (Table 3).

Most participants agree on the importance of activating initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth directed to different target audiences, mainly to coaches/training staff, players, bar staff of sporting settings, parents to youth players and as least important, to referees.

Table 3. Target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings. The question for each target group is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue)

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that specific initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be given to the following?

TARGET AUDIENCE OF ALCOHOL PREVENTION INITIATIVES / PROGRAMMES	Players	Spectators / Fans	Coaches / training staff	Parents to youth players	Committee members / administrators of sporting bodies	Referee	Bar staff of sporting settings
BELGIUM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	8	2	7	6	5	1	3
	8	8	8	8	5	5	5
	7	7	10	10	8	2	10
	5	9	9	9	9	2	9
	8	4	10	5	9	5	9
	10	7	8	4	4	7	8
	9	6	9	7	9	9	9
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
8-10							
0-7							

Implementation of alcohol policies to youth in sport settings

a. ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Laws and/ or regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption are available at national level and participants these (bar one), but with respect to their effectiveness and implementation, only two participants agreed with a high score value, while the rest scored it with an intermediate degree of agreement (Table 4).

b. ALCOHOL ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP REGULATIONS

Belgium has a federal law that regulates the advertising and marketing of alcoholic beverages, but it is not well known: only 3 participants indicated that alcohol sponsors are not allowed (anonymous) and 2 indicated that alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations in Belgium are implemented.

Table 4. Effectiveness and implementation of laws /regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

LAWS / REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AT NATIONAL LEVEL	are effective at national level	are implemented at nationale level
BELGIUM	5	5
	8	8
	7	7
	4	10
	n.a.	n.a.
	6	Missing
	6	7
	9	6
	6	5
	5	5

8-10
4-7
0-3

n.a.= Not applicable “I don’t know the existence of laws and regulations”

c. SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS

Questions for this section derived in part from the International FIFA regulations. The document “Fédération Internationale de Football Association-FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations” are available online at:

https://www.fifa.com/mm/document/tournament/competition/51/53/98/safetyregulations_e.pdf and

are in accordance with the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches.

Selected questions on safety and security regulations in the sport settings were the following:

- “stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground”
- “security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)”.

Only 2 participants agreed that *stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground* at the national level (one of them is a staff member from a Belgian premier league football club foundation), while another 2 did not agree all (one of which was from the Belgian hockey federation); the remaining number gave an intermediate level of agreement.

With reference to the security check, only 1 agreed with an high score value that these are carried out, and 3 do not this this at all (Table 5). The premier league respondent scales '7' on alcohol and drug checks.

Table 5. Expert opinion on the implementation of the FIFA regulations for the safety and security regulations during a sporting event

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10 would you say that:

SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS	<i>...stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground</i>	<i>...security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)</i>
BELGIUM	4	6
	5	6
	10	7
	0	0
	1	2
	7	2
	7	5
	7	5
10	10	
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		
Missing		

d. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS

In Belgium there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level, and nearly all participants, bar one were aware of this.

The legal age limit according to respondents is applied at national level and in sports settings in Belgium but it was felt that this was less in sports settings than at national level (Table 6).

FIFA recognises that the regulation of alcohol consumption during sporting events is critical. If the possession, sale, distribution or consumption of alcohol is to be permitted at a match, the event organiser must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the consumption of alcohol does not interfere with the spectators' safe enjoyment of the match. Unless otherwise regulated by the law of the country where the international FIFA event takes place, some measures shall be applied (Table 7).

Table 6. Expert’s opinion on the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level and in the sport settings

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol applied at the <u>national level</u>?</i>	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol enforced in the <u>sport settings</u>?</i>
BELGIUM	7	7
	9	9
	6	8
	6	6
	9	5
	9	
	7	5
	9	8
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		
Missing		

According to experts opinion the measures proposed by FIFA regulations appear not to be fully applied at national level, and particularly the rule to “prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”, followed by “prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals”. The most effectively applied FIFA regulation is the rule to “prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”.

However, the application of the last measure depends on the scale of the event: small events often use glass containers such as glasses or bottles; larger events generally use plastic containers.

Furthermore, it is important to know that in Belgian licensing law there is no need for alcohol distributors to have specific training on responsible beverage service.

Training bar staff is on a voluntary basis.

Onsite and online RBS training modules exist and are offered.

Table 7. Expert opinion on the implementation of the international FIFA regulations during a sporting event

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10 would you say that the following measures are applied at the national level:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>“restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises by any unauthorised individuals”</i>	<i>“prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”</i>
BELGIUM	6	6	5	8
	7	7	4	4
	6	8	7	6
	5	2	3	7
	2	2	2	2
	8			9
	8	8	6	9
	7	7	6	7
7				
8-10				
4-7				
0-3				
Missing				

Intervention strategies (example of good practices) effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings

a. MAIN BARRIERS FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR YOUTH IN SPORT SETTINGS

The main barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sports settings according to the experts are the following (Figure 1):

None consider the lack of national laws and regulations as a barrier for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulation for youth in sport settings (Figure 1).

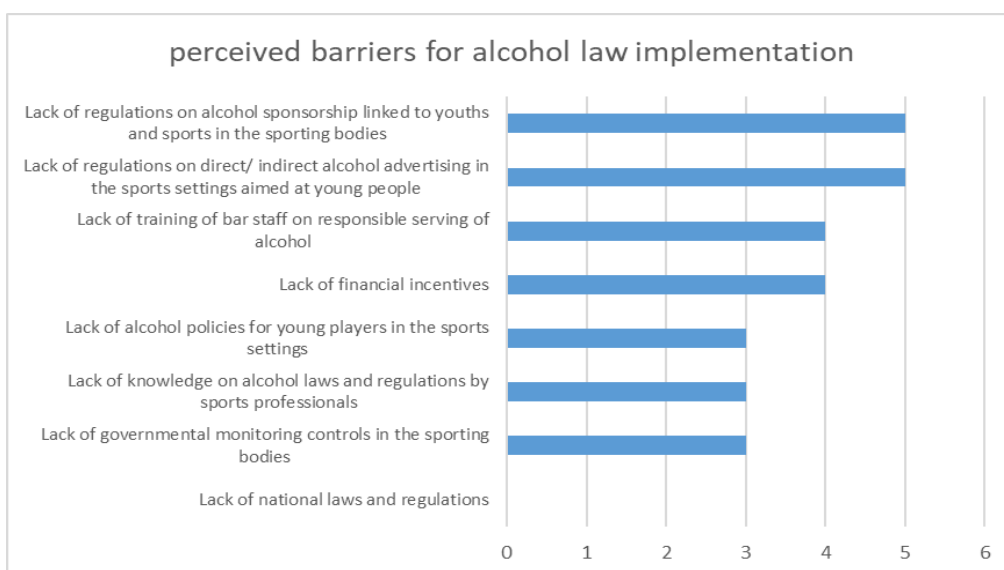


Figure 1. Barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings

b. INTERVENTIONS / EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE

Only a few interventions and examples of good practice supporting the national laws and regulations concerning alcohol and youth in the sport settings were cited.

INTERVENTIONS / EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE SUPPORTING.....	YEAR	REFERENCE	SUMMARIES
Supporting alcohol advertising and sponsorship restrictions in relation to sports and youth	2017	http://www.proleague.be/nl/pressberichten/ProPers177_NL.pdf	Pro League and AB INBEV kick off new awareness campaign: Jupiler 0.0, 0% alcohol, 100% supporter.
Supporting alcohol advertising and sponsorship restrictions in relation to sports and youth	2016	https://www.vad.be/artikels/detail/sportivos-over-alcohol-en-drugs-in-de-sportclub	Sportivos Cfr.supra
Safety and security regulations in sports settings		https://www.ibz.be/nl/veiligheid-en-preventie#voetbalcel	The football cell is responsible for coordinating safety policy at football matches, mainly in the highest departments and it monitors the application of the Football Act. The latter also translates into possible sanctions for clubs and supporters who violate this law. It also focuses on the prevention of football violence and other misconduct (all forms of discrimination) and the awareness of supporters. The football cell plays an important role in international cooperation on football safety. It is a part of the Belgian Ministry of Interior Affairs

BELGIUM. Key messages

National respondents in Belgium do not unanimously agree that alcohol and youth are an important matter in sports settings. None of respondents indicate that prevention on this topic is a priority. However, most respondents indicate that it should be a priority and still more agree that sports settings are appropriate places for health promotion. The majority of respondents agree on the potential for more health promotion (including alcohol) through sports settings. No respondents indicate alcohol related problems with youth. Problems in this regard concentrate on adult athletes, supporters and/or board members. More than half of respondents identified existing prevention interventions on alcohol. There is general agreement that interventions can focus on all sports setting stakeholders.

Respondents are generally well aware of national alcohol regulations but differ in opinion as to whether these laws are effective or well implemented when it comes to preventing risky alcohol consumption with youth. All respondents but one are well aware of the age limits for alcohol consumption and perceive this to be widely applied at national level. Most respondents do not know of any regulation on marketing and sponsorship from the alcohol industry.

The perception on implementation of regulations inside sports setting differs among respondents. Stewards denying access to drunk persons and security checks depend on the scale of the event and the sports branch, being more frequent in national football events. Yet, respondents perceive low admission refusal rates for drunk people, even though public drunkenness is prohibited by law. Also referring to the age limits, respondents think when compared to nationwide application, it is less applied in sports settings.

Finally, even though interventions exist for the prevention of alcohol related harm in sports settings and for events (sports and others), these are not widely known. Some refer to 'Sportivos: about alcohol and drugs in the sports club', which helps sports clubs achieve an integrated alcohol- and drug management strategy. Another mentioned intervention is the festival bracelet corresponding with the age of the festival/ party goer (-16, 16+, 18+), helping the bar staff to identify minors. Finally, the practice of plastic cups and bottles with no cup is mentioned as a harm reduction strategy.

BELGIUM. Discussion

In Belgium, the federal law applies to consumption of alcohol, drunkenness and age limits. Furthermore, a covenant with a code of conduct between industry and federal government applies to the marketing and the promotion of alcoholic beverages. These policies are more or less known to the respondents, even though perceptions of effectiveness or implementation are generally low.



FYFA – Focus on Youth, Football and Alcohol

The policy domains of sports and health promotion are no federal matter. The Flemish sports policy has options for alcohol prevention interventions through their funding mechanisms, but alcohol is not explicitly mentioned as a topic. A focus on alcohol can be taken by projects for youth or health/ethics and a few examples exist. Moreover, local sports policy may focus on alcohol prevention.

Respondents agree that sports setting are a potential place for developing healthy lifestyles. Even though the survey mainly focuses on youth, respondents indicated that there are far more problems around adult stakeholders, and that they are an important target groups for preventive interventions. This is in line with the evidence for multi-level interventions, which do not only focus on young people, but also include adults (as role models, as educators) and the involvement of other sectors in society. Only a global approach gives a consistent message to young people that alcohol and young age do not go together.

Few preventive interventions are known. Only age bracelets, Sportivos and plastic cups are mentioned as good practices. Other interventions as bar staff training (though integral part of Sportivos) and preventive event management interventions that could be applied in the sports setting ('Quality Bars', 'Feestwijzer') are not well known.

Alcohol policy summary	BELGIUM
AFFORDABILITY (price measures)	
a. Excise duty tax	Yes, for all alcoholic drinks; The excise duty tax is calculated by alcohol volume / weight and by beverage type. Value Added Tax- VAT of 21%.
b. Bans for selling alcoholic beverages (a.b.) below cost	Yes. In order to ensure fair market practices between companies, it is forbidden to offer or sell goods at a loss for sale. This also applies to alcohol (code of economic law, Art. VI.116. [1 § 1.) .
c. Regulating the price of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages (non alcoholic cheaper than alcoholic)	Not applied
d. Special taxes for a.b. attractive for youths (alcopops)	Not applied
e. Minimum price	Not applied
AVAILABILITY	
a. Monopoly	Not applied
b. Licensing	Yes. An authorization (fermented drinks) or permit (spirits) is required from the municipal authorities for on premise sales. Also a license is needed for off premise sales of alcohol.
c. Restriction on premise sales (serving) and on off premise sales (selling)	<p>In summary, in Belgium it is illegal to serve until drunkenness. It is illegal to serve alcohol to people under the age of 16. The law on the curbing of drunkenness of November 14, 1939</p> <p>Public drunkenness is punishable according to the law of 14 November 1939 concerning the control of drunkenness. The same law prohibits, among other things, the serving of alcoholic drinks to someone who is apparently drunk, making someone drink until he becomes drunk, someone deliberately intoxicating until ill, incapable to work or death as consequence, suggest or accept challenges for drinking. The age limits also have the consequence that alcohol can only be sold/ bought in vending machines where there is an ID-control system that prevents young people from buying alcohol (no supervision/ social control in vending machines). Hotel and catering operators and store staff may request proof of age before selling/serving alcohol. This can be an identity card or another valid document that can show age, such as a student card. When in doubt, the seller is advised to refuse, because he always remains responsible for the sale.</p> <p>There is a ban on the sale of spirits at automatic dispensers, in hospitals, schools and petrol stations. (Art. 9 - Law of 28.12.1983 concerning the permit of serving spirits)</p>
d. Restriction on alcohol consumption in public domains	Yes, The law on the curbing of the drunkenness of November 14, 1939 regulates the prohibition of being drunk in public places. This means that people who are in a state of drunkenness outside the premisses of their own home can be fined or even detained.

e. Restriction on alcohol consumption in the sport settings	No general restriction
f. Time related restrictions (opening hours)	No general restriction. Restrictions by local authorities are possible and fragmentary implemented on occasions such as end of school year festivities or other city festivities or in specific neighborhoods. There is almost around the clock availability of alcohol, esp. in shops
g. Minimum legal drinking age	<p>It is illegal to serve alcohol to people under the age of 16. From the age of 16, beer and wine are legal, but for other alcoholic beverages the legal age is stated at 18 years old. * Legislative amendment 31 December 2009 On 31 December 2009, the Belgian Official Gazette changed the law on the age limits for selling and pouring alcohol directed to young people. It is an amendment to the law of 24 January 1977 "concerning the protection of the health of the users concerning food and other products ". This amendment to the law came into force on 10 January 2010. In essence, the amendment of the law states the following: It is forbidden to sell, donate or offer alcohol to 16-year-olds. Alcohol-entails all alcoholic beverages of more than 0.5% vol. including beer, wine, Spirits (as stipulated in article 16 of the law of 7 January 1998 concerning the structure and the excise duty on alcohol and alcoholic beverages) cannot be sold, donated or offered to -18-year-olds. Every person who wants to buy alcohol / spirits may be asked to show his age.</p> <p>With this amendment of the law, a clear health message is given that is aimed at postponing the starting age on which alcohol may be consumed in public places. The law does not make a clear distinction between the group 'beer & wine' and 'spirits' as many by-products (porto, sherry,...) are in-between categories. At this very moment, a new amendment is being discussed in parliament, to make a clearer distinction and limit the first group to beer and wine only. This distinction between products and age groups makes communication about the age limits complicated and difficult: every glass of alcohol, served as a standard unit, contains as much alcohol. There is no scientific evidence for this distinction.</p> <p>All efforts to raise the minimum age to 18 years have failed so far. There is no political commitment for a change of law, even when there is enough social support for a raise of the minimum age limit to 18 years old.</p>
g.1 Obligation for anyone who sells alcoholic beverages to ask the buyer to show an identity document	<p>The sale of alcohol to young people is monitored by the Public Health Service of the Public Health Service and Alcohol. This institution does not only carry out checks in cafés, but also in local shops, night shops and supermarkets, and during festivals and parties. In the event of a violation, the inspector prepares an official report.</p> <p>The legal department of the Federal Public Service (FPS) determines an administrative fine on the basis of this report.</p>

	<p>Depending on the severity of the infringement, the fine ranges from 208 to 8000 euros. If this penalty is not paid, the file will be handed over to the public prosecutor and a court case can be started. The police can also check the ban on the sale of alcohol to young people.</p> <p>Source: https://www.health.belgium.be/nl/gezondheid/zorg-voor-jezelf/alcohol-tabak/alcohol.</p>
COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION (advertising, labelling, sponsorship)	
a. advertising on tv	<p>The regulation of advertising on television and radio is the responsibility of the Regions and this means every Region has its own regulations on this. However, the provisions in the different regulations are very similar.</p> <p>Checking these legal rules are also under the control of the Regions.</p>
b. advertising in printed media	<p>Belgium has only one federal law that regulates the advertising and marketing of alcoholic beverages, namely the consumer law of 1977.</p> <p>However, since 12 May 2005, Belgium has a 'Covenant on Behavior and Advertising in relation to Alcoholic Beverages', a regulation between the alcohol industry, consumer organizations and the government, that more clearly defines alcohol marketing than the federal consumer law (self-regulation only). In this covenant: alcohol advertising may not be aimed at minors or pregnant women; no connection may be made between the consumption of alcoholic beverages and the improvement of health status or sports performance and that advertising of alcoholic beverages is prohibited during the showing in a cinema of a film that is mainly aimed at minors.</p> <p>Source: https://www.vad.be/themas/alcohol. There have been attempts to give this code a legal base (e.g.: to add it to the consumer law of 1977). Until now, no royal decree exists formalising this point.</p> <p>The Jury for Ethical Practices on Advertising (JEP) is the self-disciplined body of the advertising sector in Belgium. It was founded in 1974 by the Advertising Council, the non-profit association representing the representative associations of advertisers, advertising agencies and media groups.</p>
c. advertising in cinema	Same self regulation as in printed media
d. advertising on billboards	Same self regulation as in printed media
e. Advertising in the Internet	Same self regulation as in printed media
f. Advertising through social media	Same self regulation as in printed media
g. Product placement	Same self regulation as in printed media
h. Sponsorship	no regulation
i. Labelling	no regulation
DRINK DRIVING LEGISLATION	
	<p>Legal limit for blood alcohol level in drivers is 0.5‰.</p> <p>Since 1 January 2015 the max. legal blood limit is 0.2‰ for</p>

	truck drivers, bus drivers and taxi drivers and other professional drivers
DRINKING ENVIRONMENTS (bar, pub, night club policies)	
	<p>In order to provide people a healthy party environment, focussing on structural prevention measures, VAD coordinates "Quality Nights" (QN). (QN is a joint project coordinated by VAD in Flanders and by Modus Vivendi asbl in Wallony). QN is a cooperation between the government, the (local) pub holders/ event organisers and regional prevention partners which resulted in a QN charter. Signing the charter means that at least six basic services (trained bar personel, free water, provision of condoms, safe transportation, health information and provision of ear plugs) have to be implemented in order to provide the party goers a safe environment.</p> <p>Even when not taking part in Quality Nights, pub owners are always bound by the law of 1939 on drunkenness.</p>
AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES	
a. Consumer information on alcohol's impact on health	<p>Yes, On Regional level (VAD, Flemisch community) and federal level (High Council on Health): a guideline was formulated on the risks of alcohol consumption Since 2017, a broad campaign is launched to advocate a month without alcohol in February 'Tournée Minérale'. It stresses the positive effects of not-drinking, but also raises awareness about the risks (among others cancer). In addition, there is once or twice a year a major campaign on drink driving, using the concept of 'BOB' the driver who never drinks alcohol. This campaign is co-sponsored by the beer industry.</p>
b. Educational programmes	<p>Yes, task of the Regions. In the Flemish region, VAD develops and implements an Alcohol and Drug policy in different sectors (education, work, health, nightlife, youthwork,...). The basis of each programme is a a multi-component approach with attention for education/awareness raising; referral and (early) intervention/ treatment, structural/environmental measures and policy-rules-procedures. Using this approach, VAD focusses on different sectors that benefit from a coherent alcohol and drug policy. As such several programmes have been developed such as Quality Nights (Nightlife - cfr. Supra); Sportivos (sports programme aimed on developping an alcohol and drug policy within sports clubs while educating club stakeholders and participants about alcohol and drug use and sports); the development of supporting materials to develop and implement an Alcohol an Drug policy in the work environment + QADO: website with information on alcohol and drug us in the workplace. This website also offers an online questionnaire which helps bring into view how the organisation handles alcohol and drug issues and can be used as to develop a coherent policy about these thematiques or can be used as an evaluation instrument; for youth</p>

	<p>movements VAD offers a.o. a guide to help them make arrangements on alcohol and drug use when going to (summer) camp...</p> <p>People with questions about alcohol and drugs can count on the "DrugLijn", which people can call or e-mail with all their questions about alcohol, drugs, pills, gambling and gaming. They also have the option to chat or skype with one of the volunteers. The website of the "DrugLijn" (www.druglijn.be) also provides a lot of information on these topics and also offers a self test about alcohol and even a self help programme: DASH - Drug and Alcohol Self Help.</p> <p>In the French speaking part of the country : Univers santé ASBL implements several projects for students (e.g. « Guindaille 2.0 » or « Plan alcool UCL »), they also do second and third line prevention interventions and anti-lobbying actions via the "Groupe porteur: Jeunes, alcool & Société ». Modus Vivendi also offers prevention program for students in Brussels.</p>
<p>c. Funding or conduction educational programmes from the Alcohol industry</p>	<p>There is no clear stance on funding by the alcohol industry, with the exception of VAD who has published a paper on no-cooperation with the industry. At present the University of Leuven and the City of Leuven are cooperating with AB Inbev in a major prevention programme on alcohol (project LAZARUS).</p> <p>Many smaller NGO's are sponsored by the alcohol industry and the official drink driving campaign BOB is sponsored by the beer industry. Others, such as the asbl Univers santé and «Jeunes, alcool & société » have a « no-cooperation with the industry » policy.</p>
<p>SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE SPORT SETTINGS</p>	
	<p>Applicable policy</p> <p>HEALTHY AND ETHICAL SPORTS –Flemish Decree Of 20 December 2013</p> <p>The decree of 20 December 2013 on healthy and ethical sports offers the current legal basis for the ethical sports policy.</p> <p>Ethical sports is described as sporting in accordance with positive values and norms and related measures that everyone must respect for the preservation and promotion of individual or personal integrity (physical, psychological and sexual), fair play and social integrity (solidarity, diversity and inclusion).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual integrity is about the 'intact condition' of an individual, both physically, psychologically (emotionally) and sexually. • Fair play (game integrity, fair game (s)) is the morally correct practice of sports, expressed in keeping to the written (formal fair play) and unwritten rules (informal fair play), good mutual interaction and the pursuit towards equity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social integrity is an umbrella term for the concepts of diversity, inclusion and solidarity. It is about respect in the broad sense between individuals and groups (players, trainers, management, clubs, club-federation-sports department ...), where each individual, to which social group he / she also belongs, is given the opportunity to fully to participate in sports. To emphasize the importance of the child in the stimulating and responsabilizing vision of the decree, a horizontal clause was included. This clause stresses the social mission of sports organizations to contribute to a sports climate that takes into account the age, capacity, needs and opportunities of the under aged athlete by promoting and supporting participatory structures for under aged sports club members. <p>The focus of this decree is on good governance and integrity management, supporting knowledge sharing and exchange of good practices, the development of expertise, instruments and quality standards through learning networks, etc. Recognized sports federations can take up a focus of alcohol prevention in their policy plans. As such, they can support sports clubs to focus on alcohol, attach a certain score to that focus and based on a total score, the sports club is rewarded funding. However, the focus on alcohol is competing with other health and wellbeing domains, often found more pressing such as bullying or sexual integrity or social inclusion. Currently we have the Flemish Hockey league explicitly giving a focus on alcohol inside their youth sport policy plans; several hockey clubs now work on alcohol prevention.</p> <p>Also Cities and municipalities are free to support sports clubs in preventing alcohol related harms. Support is fragmented and is offered as (1) communication from the municipality on alcohol prevention possibilities OR (2) funded prevention worker coaching the club for alcohol prevention policies and interventions OR (3) extra funding from municipality for sports clubs that actively engage in alcohol prevention policies.</p>
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FINLAND

Leena Sipinen

Ehkäisevä päihdetyö (EHYT), Finland

Legislation and Policies in Finland on Alcohol, Sport and Young People

1. Bodies Responsible of Alcohol Policy in Finland

Alcohol policy refers to the public authorities' measures to prevent negative health, social and societal effects of alcohol. The State and the municipalities are key actors in alcohol policy. Alcohol legislation and alcohol taxation are the responsibilities of the State, while the municipalities are responsible for substance abuse prevention and healthcare and social welfare services. In the future, the counties will be central actors in alcohol policy.

- Finnish Parliament enacts the legislation.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health is responsible for the guidance and development of alcohol policy.
- The National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira) supervises compliance with the Alcohol Act and guides the supervisory activities. It supervises compliance with the provisions on alcohol production, wholesale and national advertising.
- The Regional State Administrative Agencies supervise the retail sale and licensed serving of alcoholic beverages in their areas.
- The National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) produces data on negative effects of alcohol and coordinates especially municipalities' practical measures to prevent negative effects of alcohol.
- Alko Inc. is a state-owned company under the purview of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. It holds by law the exclusive right to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with more than 5.5% alcohol content.

In addition: Self-monitoring and guidance for own members by commercial actors (The Finnish Grocery Trade Association and The Brewing Industry)

2. New Alcohol Act in Finland (2018)

After a long process in Finland the new alcohol Act was passed last year. It came into force on the 1st March 2018 and is more "liberal" than the former legislation. The aim of the reform was to find a balance between the reduction of public health harms caused by alcohol use and the needs of Finnish business and industries. The main principle of the Act is to prevent negative effects of alcohol. The basis

of the reform included maintaining Alko's retail monopoly. The licensing system for manufacturing, selling and serving of alcoholic beverages has also been maintained.

The New Alcohol Act is not yet available in English.

The former Act (1994) can be found in English at:

https://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1994/en19941143_20140152.pdf

Summary of the amendments, as a result of the comprehensive reform of Alcohol Act (2018) are as follows:

- Retail stores can sell all kinds of alcoholic beverages that contain up to 5.5% alcohol by volume
- Independent breweries and microbreweries can apply for license to sell craft beer from the regional state administrative agency
- Restaurants and bars can advertise Happy Hour discounts
- Opening hours are deregulated for restaurants and bars (but not the serving hours)

For further information:

[How did the serving, retail sale and marketing of alcoholic beverages change on 1 March 2018?](#) (Valvira, new 15,3,2018)

The definitions adopted are the followings:

- **Mild alcoholic beverage** means an alcoholic beverage which contains a maximum of 22 percentage by volume ethyl alcohol
- **Strong alcoholic beverage** means an alcoholic beverage which contains more than 22 percentage by volume ethyl alcohol

3. Policy on Alcohol and Minors

Alcohol Act

33§ Alcohol import age limits

- Persons under 20 years old are not allowed to import strong alcohol beverages (over 22% alcohol content) .
- Persons under 18 years old are not allowed to import a mild alcoholic (maximum 22% alcohol content).

37§ Retail and licence bans

- Customers who are under 18 years of age are not allowed to buy alcoholic beverages in licensed places nor in retail shops.
- In retail shops only customers who are older than 20 years may buy strong alcoholic beverages.

- A 20-year-old can buy all alcoholic beverages. 18–19-year-olds can buy alcoholic beverages with a maximum 22% alcohol content.
- The possession and drinking of alcoholic beverages at the premises is not permitted for persons under 18 years of age.

40 § Proof of age

- A person who appears young must ensure his or her age with a reliable document that has a facial picture of the holder. These documents may be granted by foreign or Finnish authorities (passport, ID-card, Alien's passport, Refugee's travel document, Driving license, Trafi's mobile driving license)

Valvira's guidelines for a policy

Valvira is a national agency operating under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, charged with the supervision of the social and health care, alcohol and environmental health sectors.

According to Section 60 of the Alcohol Act, it is Valvira's task as a central authority to guide, harmonise and develop licence control and supervision of the Regional State Administrative Agencies, to provide information, statistical and communications services for the alcohol administration, and to supervise the retail trade, serving, advertising and sales promotion of alcoholic beverages in the whole country, as well as on vessels under Finnish nationality. Valvira Control authorities have published a guidebook in order to give more detailed information about the interpretation practices of the basic regulation. The overall aim of these guidelines is to improve the implementation of the general aims of the Alcohol Act. The guidelines are meant for licence applicants, licence holders, staff, students as well as others interested in the subject. Drafted in cooperation with the Finnish Hospitality Association MaRa and Regional State Administrative Agencies, these guidelines contain the provisions on the serving of alcoholic beverages. The guidelines have been updated in spring 2018 to incorporate the content of Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and Government decrees and on the basis of practical experience.

For further information:

[Serving of alcohol beverages on licensed premises](#) (Valvira guidelines 20/2018)

Some points from the guidelines to pay attention to:

Retail sale (Alko, grocery shops etc.)

Age limits

- Drinks containing more than 1.2% alcohol cannot be sold to persons under 18 years of age. Valvira recommends that beverages containing even less alcohol are also not sold to children under 18 years of age. The sales staff should know the texts in packages so that in the event of a sale, the identification of different spirits and alko-non-alcoholic beverages will be easier.

- All young people who buy alcohol beverages must have their age checked. Some of the young look older than they are, so it is advisable to check the ages of all young customers. The Finnish Grocery Trade Association and Alko instruct their staff to check the age of all customers who appear under 30 years old of age. When traders check the age of all young customers it is a strong message for everybody that the age limit is monitored.
- Valvira recommends that customers are informed of the age limit and the monitoring of age limits at the place of sale. Policies and supervision practices relating to age limits must be described in the own-control plan of the retail place.

Delivering alcohol beverages to the minors

- Alcoholic beverages cannot be sold if there are reasonable grounds that it is for those underage. Minors most frequently get their alcoholic drinks from close relatives and friends, and by asking adults in the front of the store for a fee. If there is a reasonable doubt that purchases are for minors this is not allowed. Also buying large amount of alcohol beverages or the same person buying alcoholic beverages often in the short term or paying with coins can also be a signs of purchase being for minors. If the purchaser of the alcoholic beverage is accompanied by young people, the seller must assess if the alcohol is for them or the minor. Where there is a group of young people buying alcohol, the seller must check that all are 18-year-old. Where there is doubt, the conversation with the client may mean that additional information is required. Cooperation between stores and through guards can help prevent alcohol being purchased for minors.



Policy of ALKO* with young clients

If one is under 30 years of age, she or he must show his ID even if buying alcoholic beverages in a group together. Every member in the group must be of age if they wish to make purchases at ALKO. Only a valid identity card with a current photo is accepted as proof of age.

If ALKO sales staff suspect that alcoholic beverages are being bought for someone who is underage, they are legally obliged to refuse to sell, even if the buyer is of legal age.

Suspicion of buying for others may arise e.g. in the following situations:

If one member of a group shopping in ALKO is underage or is not able to prove that they are of legal age. When a buyer who is of legal age is seen leaving a group of underage people outside the shop.

If sales staff notice money being exchanged from an underage person to a person who is of legal age.

When an underage person chooses a product in a shop and gives it to a person of legal age to buy on their behalf.

Sales staff suspect, based on the nature and number of products, that a customer is not buying the products for their own use.

If you are underage you can buy soft drinks and gift items at ALKO. You must be at least 18 years of age to be able to buy an ALKO Gift Card.

* State-owned company holding the exclusive right to the retail alcohol beverages over 5.5.%

Licensed serving (bars, restaurants etc.)

A Manual contains the provisions on the issue of alcoholic beverages and has been done in cooperation with Valvira, MaRa-The Finnish Hospitality Association* and The Regional State Administrative Agencies.

* MaRa is a leading national trade and labour market association in the hospitality industry in Finland. MaRa represents a wide range of companies in the hospitality sector: hotels, restaurants, amusement parks, tourism businesses and wellness service providers, to mention a few.

Age limits

- Alcoholic beverages may not be sold or otherwise disposed to persons under 18 years of age.
- There is no rule that under aged customers should not enter the licensed place. However, the licensed place must ensure that those under age cannot consume alcoholic beverages. Other customers (including parents) may not give alcoholic beverages to under aged persons in the licensed place. A common way to control sales and consumption of alcoholic beverages for those under age is to set an age limit at the door. This is often controlled by security (bouncers, doormen). Controlling the age limits and the liability of offences lies solely with the salesperson.
- The drinking-site self-monitoring plan must describe the practice of serving in order to ensure compliance with the age limits for alcoholic beverages.

Responsible managers

The licence holder must be represented on the licensed premises by a responsible manager appointed by the licence holder or other person assigned to this duty by the licence holder if the premises are open to the public. The responsible manager or other designated person must be aged 18 or older (Alcohol Act, Section 38). The licence holder must ensure that the responsible manager or other designated person has a certificate of alcohol proficiency consistent with the model approved by the National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira) (Alcohol Act, Section 57). An alcohol proficiency certificate is issued by educational institutions providing training in the restaurant and catering sector pursuant to a Government licence or an authorisation from the Ministry of Education. Such a certificate may be issued to a person who has passed a test evaluating knowledge of the Alcohol Act and how it is supervised, or who has completed training including that knowledge, or who has completed a qualification including that knowledge.

For further information:

[Self-monitoring plans for alcohol must be prepared by the end of this year](#) (Valvira, news 4.7.2018)

4. Policy on alcohol marketing

There were not many advertising regulations amended in the new Alcohol Act. This was because advertising regulations were updated already in 2015. One of the new regulations 2015 was the ban on outdoor advertisement of mild alcohol (and strong too) products to protect children and young people.

Alcohol Act

Section 7, 50§ Regulation of advertising

- Advertise directly or indirectly the sales of **strong alcoholic beverages is prohibited**. In paragraph 2: 2) on premises where alcoholic beverages are produced or retailed and on licensed premises a printed retail price list or a retail price list must be presented to inform of all the beverages available to consumers; and 3) to those involved in the sales of alcoholic beverages.
- Advertising and the sales promotion of **mild alcoholic beverages** is prohibited if: 1) it is aimed at minors or other persons to whom no alcoholic beverages may be sold, or if such persons are depicted in it; 2) consumption of alcohol is linked to driving a vehicle; 3) the alcohol content of an alcoholic beverage is emphasized as being positive; 4) over-consumption of alcohol is described in positive terms, or temperance or moderate consumption of alcohol in negative terms; 5) it gives an idea that alcohol increases the functional capacity or makes one socially or sexually more successful; 6) it gives an idea that alcohol has medical or therapeutic properties or that it refreshes, calms or is a means to settle conflicts; 7) it is contrary to good manners, it uses methods that are inappropriate from the viewpoint of the consumer or otherwise gives untruthful or misleading information about alcohol, its use, effects or other properties; 8) it is carried out in television and radio operations in accordance with the Act on Radio and Television Operations (744/1998) between 7 and 22 o'clock, or in accordance with the Act on Audiovisual Programmes (710/2011) in connection with public presentation of an audiovisual programme allowed to persons under 18 years of age in a cinema; 9) it is carried out or aimed at the general public in public places referred to in the Public Order Act (612/2003); 10) participation by consumers in a game, lottery or competition is used there; 11) the commercial operator carrying it out uses in the information network service administered by the operator verbal or audiovisual content produced by consumers or delivers verbal or audiovisual content produced by the operator or consumers through the service for distribution by consumers.

Key elements of the alcohol advertising regulations in Finland

What is banned? Advertising...

- of strong beverages
- targeting minors

- in all indoor and outdoor public places EXCEPT restaurants, shops and public events (like sport events)
- on TV and radio 07-22
- when taking part in a game or competition (with or without prize)
- if there involves any textual or visual content which is produced by consumers or which is intended to be shared by consumers.

What is legal?

- Inside and outside the bars and resale places
- In ships sailing foreign traffic
- restaurants can advertise Happy Hour discounts, for example on streets and in newspapers.
- Producers of strong alcoholic beverages, wholesalers and restaurants and bars can present their products for example in online price listings
- Logos of mild alcohol beverages on sport halls, on players' clothing and the sides of the rinks.

For further information: [Guideline on alcohol marketing](#) Valvira 6/2018

Valvira: Marketing aimed at minors (Alcohol Act, section 50(2)1)

Marketing of a mild alcoholic beverage is prohibited if it is aimed at minors or other persons to whom alcoholic beverages may not be sold. It is also prohibited to depict in an advertisement any minors, persons behaving in a disruptive manner, persons who are clearly intoxicated or persons who are abusing alcohol. Advertisements must not be designed so as to entice the aforementioned groups to consume alcoholic beverages. The impact of an advertisement may be direct (enticing underage persons to purchase alcoholic beverages) or indirect (creating positive images and attitudes regarding the alcoholic beverage in question and its consumption for children and adolescents).

Indirect advertising of alcoholic beverages to minors is also prohibited. No name or emblem of any alcoholic beverage may be used when advertising products, services or events used or attended by minors or intended for them. It is also prohibited to associate advertisements for alcoholic beverages with such products. Examples of such products intended for children and adolescents include toys, films and games, and equipment related to leisure pursuits typically undertaken by children and adolescents.

Advertising may be construed to be targeted at minors also when an advertisement is presented in connection with content aimed at them. For example, it is prohibited to advertise alcoholic beverages in a magazine aimed at minors or in connection with online games, music or videos aimed at children and adolescents. Advertising of alcoholic beverages is also prohibited at musical, cultural and other events intended for children and adolescents. Advertising is further prohibited at educational institutions and in other premises principally intended for or attended by persons under 18 years of age.

An advertisement may be suspected of being targeted at minors due to its manner of execution. Advertising created using formats that are of interest to children and adolescents, such as children's

comics, animated films or fairy-tale characters, attracts their attention. Advertising associating alcoholic beverages with collectible items of interest to children is also considered advertising aimed at children.

It must be taken into account in advertising that no cartoon characters used may resemble children in their appearance or build, they must not be drawn in a style that particularly appeals to children, and the characters may not, for instance, promote beer by drinking it or raising a glass of it.

Advertising may also be considered to be aimed at minors if an advertisement features current youth idols, such as TV or film stars, singers or other performers popular with adolescents. Sports figures may also appeal to children and adolescents and serve as role models. Therefore, featuring star athletes and prominent sportspersons in advertisements for alcoholic beverages may be construed as advertising aimed at minors. This impression is heightened if these people are depicted as consuming or recommending an alcoholic beverage in the advertisements.

Advertisements for alcoholic beverages may not be placed on the clothing or equipment of athletes who are below the legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages. Advertising alcoholic beverages at a competition or games venue or event is also prohibited when the event mainly involves children or adolescents.

An underage person may not be depicted in an advertisement as a member of a family consuming alcoholic beverages, even if the underage person himself/herself is not shown as consuming such a beverage.

Advertising of an alcoholic beverage featuring or aimed at minors may constitute an alcoholic beverage marketing offence punishable under the Criminal Code.

There is also self-regulation guidance done by alcohol industry:

[Brewing industry's guidelines for responsible alcohol marketing communications](#) (*The Federation of the Brewing and Soft Drinks Industry, news 19.1.2016*)

5. Policy on alcohol and sports

K-18 spectator stand (New! Alcohol Act 18§)

According to the new Alcohol Act (S 18), in sports or music events or occasions similar, a separate area of the spectator stand can be licensed. Beforehand, alcohol was served only in the bars of the arenas but not at the spectator's stand.) The owner of the venue can apply for a permit for alcohol sales in this area. These licensed areas are forbidden for those under age. In Finnish these areas are commonly referred as K-18 areas. An approved licensed area must be such to its size and form that it can be supervised by the license holders or authorities. One of the conditions of a K-18 spectator stand license

is that the self-monitoring plan is drawn up by the owner of the area. Also, the serving license holder must create a self-monitoring plan.

Advertising of alcoholic beverages and sports

The advertising ban on public places does not apply to shops and places licensed to sell alcohol. The restaurants and their outdoor areas can advertise soft alcoholic beverages. In general, the advertising of alcoholic beverages in public places (bus stops, roadsides, public transport or commercial centres) is prohibited. But there is an exception for public events. Advertising is permitted in public events such as music festivals and **sporting events**. In the event area, soft alcohol drinks may also be advertised outside the licensed areas.

Guideline on alcohol marketing

Valvira 6/2018, 5.5 Advertising of alcoholic beverages and sports, page 43)

“If star athletes and prominent sportspersons who have active sports careers or who are involved in youth work are featured in advertisements for alcoholic beverages, this may be construed as advertising aimed at minors.

Emblems of a mild alcoholic beverage may be displayed at sports events, e.g. in programme leaflets, in the event area, in competitors’ outfits and on equipment. However, such emblems must not be displayed on the outfits of underage competitors, nor anywhere at sports events where the majority of participants or spectators are minors.

Using a sports team, e.g. a local ice hockey team, and its logo for marketing an alcoholic beverage cannot in itself be regarded as inappropriate. However, if the team logo appeals to children and adolescents, e.g. if it includes a cartoon character or fairy-tale character that is presented in advertising in a way to appeal to children, it may be regarded as inappropriate to use such a logo in advertising an alcoholic beverage or on the label of an alcoholic beverage. This will be the case particularly if the advertising includes other elements clearly aimed at children.

The authorities have not intervened in the display of emblems of mild alcoholic beverages on vehicles or competitors’ outfits in motor sports or boating. However, neither drivers nor vehicles may display such emblems in public places outside competition areas. Competitions must not be named after an alcoholic beverage. Advertising of alcoholic beverages must not feature motor sports races or slogans alluding to the consuming of alcohol during a race.”

*Advertising may also be considered to be aimed at minors if an advertisement **features current youth idols**, such as TV or film stars, singers or other performers popular with adolescents. Sports figures may also appeal to children and adolescents and serve as role models. Therefore, featuring star athletes and prominent sportspersons in advertisements for alcoholic beverages may be construed as advertising aimed at minors. This impression is heightened if these people are depicted as consuming or recommending an alcoholic beverage in the advertisements.*

Advertisements for alcoholic beverages may not be placed on the clothing or equipment of athletes who are below the legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages. Advertising alcoholic beverages at a competition or games venue or event is also prohibited when the event mainly involves children or adolescents.

An underage person may not be depicted in an advertisement as a member of a family consuming alcoholic beverages, even if the underage person himself/herself is not shown as consuming such a beverage.

Advertising of an alcoholic beverage featuring or aimed at minors may constitute an alcoholic beverage marketing offence punishable under the Criminal Code.

However, at events intended for children and adolescents, such as children’s music, culture or sports events, advertising alcoholic beverages is prohibited under section 50(2)1 of the Alcohol Act.

In addition to promotion during public events, advertising is permitted at venues used for public events on a permanent basis. According to the Government Proposal, if the name of an alcoholic beverage is painted on the side of an ice hockey rink, for instance, it does not need to be removed between matches.

Operations intended to provide individuals with everyday opportunities for independent recreation, such as maintaining fitness facilities, shall not be considered public events. A sports hall or other similar facility is not by default a venue used for public events on a permanent basis if, for instance, public events such as shows, competitions, matches, etc., are only held sporadically”.

6. Safety

The Assembly Act involves the regulations concerning the entertainments, competitions, shows, and other similar events open to the public.

[Kokoontumislaki \(The Assembly Act\) 22.4.1999/530](#) (in Finnish)

[Laki yksityisistä turvallisuuspalveluista](#) (The Act Of Private security services business / Security steward services business) 21.8.2015/1085 (in Finnish)

Sporting bodies have safety regulations and guidelines for their members. Attached “Safety Regulations of the Football Association of Finland 2019” *) (Summary of the most important alcohol-related safety rules).

- Those present in the football and futsal match have the right to expect that everything is done to ensure their comfort and safety.
- Matches played in Finland are organised in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and these provisions.
- Failure to obey safety regulations may result in punitive measures under the Finnish Football Association's penal regulations.
- Rules for all matches (regional, national, international) are arranged by members of the Finnish Football association.
- The Secretary General is responsible for security in the Finnish Football Association. He is assisted by a safety manager who takes care of the association's matches and tournaments, the security training and consulting of clubs and national/international bodies.
- Responsibility for security in the clubs lies with the president of the organising club, the Board/Board, the officers and the security officer.
- The organizer of an event must submit a written notice to the local police at least five days beforehand.
- The match organizer, together with the police, or alone, has the right to prohibit the possession of intoxicating substances in a football and futsal match. Notification of the ban must be made in advance of the pre-entry tickets, match advertising or gate signs. International matches must also take into account the UEFA and FIFA guidelines.
- If alcohol is served it must not disturb the match. In addition, it is necessary to ensure that alcohol is not consumed outside the licensed area.
- Having or importing intoxicating substances is not permitted in a match.
- disturbingly intoxicated persons are not allowed to enter the stadium.
- entrance to the stadium can be prevented if a person is found to have alcohol at entrance checks.
- The club must negotiate security and order issues with its fans/supporters before the start of the season, and also explain to them the safety and code of conduct for the guest matches.
- Football League and number one clubs must appoint a person with a valid steward card as the security officer responsible for drawing up a security plan for match events.
- Before the start of the season, the club has to negotiate with local police and rescue authorities on matters relating to order and security.
- Stewards must be persons with education and a license, there must be at least the amount of stewards in a match required by the authorities.
- The stewards must be trained before the start of the season and the training must continue during the period.
- All drinks for sale must be served in open cardboard or plastic mugs.
- Smoking is allowed only in the marked areas.
- Security plan must be done always when expecting 200 spectators.
- The steward has the right to remove an intoxicated person from the stadium if he is disturbing order.

* There are nearly 1000 members and 140000 registered players in the Finnish Football Association.

7. The Finnish Olympic Committee

7.1. About the Finnish Olympic Committee

The Finnish Olympic Committee (<https://www.olympiakomitea.fi/briefly-in-english/>)_was founded in Helsinki on the 2nd of December, 1907. It was accepted as a member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at the IOC’s 9th Session in Haag, Holland. The Finnish Olympic Committee represents all sport and physical activity from grassroots to elite sport in Finland. It acts as one voice in organised sports. The new Finnish Olympic Committee started the 1st of January, 2017, as a result of the merger of the Finnish Sports Confederation Valo and the Finnish Olympic Committee.

Organization in a nutshell:

- c. 87 member organizations
- d. 60 employees
- e. budget about 10 million euros
- f. funding by Veikkaus (Finnish Gaming Company) shared by The Ministry of Education and Culture and own fund raising

Mission

- Energise Finland through physical activity and sport.
- Unite and inspire the various partners to implement the mission.

Strategic goals

- Increase participation in sports and physical activity. Together with various partners, our aim is to create an inspiring environment for daily movement to improve wellbeing throughout Finnish society.
- Successful Finnish elite sport. We want to ensure that we have an internationally compatible environment to enable top performance.

Values

One of the five values at the Finnish Olympic Committee is to be sustainable. Sectors within the Committee are non-discrimination, equality, good administration, sobriety and antidoping, environment and climate.

Sobriety as a value has the following promises:

- We strengthen young people’s awareness of the impacts of drugs on health.
- We enlighten children and young people about healthy lifestyle and sobriety

Sustainability Compass is the handbook for the staff and administration to inform how actions are ethical and sustainable

https://storage.googleapis.com/valo-production/2018/01/we_play_fair.pdf

7.2. “The Star Sign” -programme (2018-)

The Star Sign is the quality programme by the Finnish Olympic Committee and the sports federations that supports one of the core strengths of the Finnish sports: club activities. The idea behind the Star Signs Clubs is that it is a constellation, that shines brighter than an individual star. In the constellation each individual can do sports and exercise at their own level to pursue their own goals with increased levels of support. The Star Sign also guarantees quality for both old and new club members and their close ones and supports teams. The Star Sign meets the needs of different types of athletes and develops them. When support is more widely available, it is possible to keep sport as a part of one’s lifestyle throughout various stages of life, but also offers a platform development to become a world-class athlete.

The Star Sign -programme is based on the former “Seal club” program involving 630 Finnish sport clubs.

One sign or requirement for a Star Sign-quality club among children and adolescent is “PROMOTING A SPORTY LIFESTYLE” (How is the sport club promoting sporty life style and how they are monitoring the outcome?). Variables for sporty lifestyle are defined as rest, nutrition, **sobriety**, mental wellbeing and enough exercise.

Numbers 1/2019: (One club can have Star Sign from several target groups: children-adults-world class sport)

- 515 Star Sign -clubs altogether
- Children and adolescent: 500 clubs for including 41 different sports (77 football clubs, involving FC Honka)
- Adults: 60 clubs, including 6 different sports
- World class sport: 18 clubs – 3 different sports (orienteeing, swimming, gymnastic)

7.3. Enlighting activities

Communication projects are carried out in collaboration. Some examples are:

1. Snuff

“You give compensation by snuffing” was the campaign (2017) with the co operation of the cancer society of Finland. Its aim was to prevent snuff use in the connection of sport.

See the videos (in Finnish)

http://www.ehyt.fi/sites/default/files/FYFA/paihteeton_pelikentta_esite_print.pdf

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LkEwS3s6x6M&feature=youtu.be>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-uO_v4oTEk&feature=youtu.be

2. A Child’s Burden

Alko has provided support through the Finnish Olympic Committee for sports clubs whose activities seek to promote active lifestyles and the prevention of alcohol and intoxicant use among young people. A Child’s Burden Campaign (2017-) carried out by Alko with the Finnish Olympic Committee, encourages adopting a zero-tolerance approach to alcohol consumption in children’s activities.

See the video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-garrl-ez_E

3. Playground without drugs -network

This is a network with the Finnish Olympic Committee coming together with NGOs operating in the field of substance abuse prevention. Network is led by EHYT. There have been some seminars, press releases and materials over past few years. See the material to support the sports clubs to promote sobriety and healthy lifestyles (available only in Finnish):

http://www.ehyt.fi/sites/default/files/FYFA/paihteeton_pelikentta_esite_print.pdf

Analysis of survey responses

A total of 49 professionals were considered for this study and 13 participated. Data was collected by an online survey for 6 participants, by phone interviews for 6 and 1 through a face-to-face interview.

The criteria adopted for selecting professionals for the FYFA survey took into account the relevance of their contribution, experience and reputation to the alcohol research prevention area and knowing the reality of the Finnish sports world today and being part of it.

From the sport settings the institutions participating were the following:

- Finnish Football Association,
- Finnish Ice Hockey Association,
- Finnish Olympic Committee and
- people in organization of the top Finnish teams in ice hockey and football;

From the prevention area:

- Ministry of Education and Culture,
- Playground without drugs-network and
- Finnish association for substance abuse prevention EHYT.

Finally, four key informants sent an anonymous contribution. In addition to football, many other types of sports are common in Finland too and represented in this study such as floorball, ice hockey, basketball. Incidentally, ice hockey has more links to alcohol sponsorship than football.

Prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among sport associations

The first part of the interview explores to what extent the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth is an important matter in sports settings and if in Finland sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth.

Participants were asked to give their opinion to this issue, in a scale from 0 to 10 to rate the degree to which they agree or disagree with specific statements related to the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings (Table 1).

As written before, caution is recommended in the use of this information for official purposes, since it is based on personal opinions, but nonetheless gives important insights into this area.

In interpreting ratings, the following definitions were adopted:

- strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10;
- strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3;
- an intermediate level of agreement for a score from 4 to 7.

The followings are the main results:

- In Finland alcohol and youth is an important matter in sports settings although levels of agreement between experts varied, and only one participant did not agree with the statement (score value: 2).
- Preventing alcohol harm to youth is currently not a priority of national sporting bodies with the lowest consensus between experts reached on this, with 5 agreeing, 3 disagreeing and the rest having an intermediate degree of agreement (Table 1). It is interesting to note that the disagreement is entirely from those who submitted the questionnaire anonymously.

Table 1. Expert opinion on the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among national sport associations / federations in Finland.

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10* would you say that:

PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL RELATED HARM TO YOUTH IN SPORT SETTINGS	alcohol and youth is an important matter in the sport setting	preventing alcohol related harm to youth is currently a priority of national sporting bodies	preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies	sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth	sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth
FINLAND	8	3	8	8	8
	5	2	9	4	6
	8	8	8	8	8
	6	5	10	7	10
	6	-	7	8	9
	8	8	9	9	9
	2	3	9	9	10
	8	9	10	10	10
	10	4	10	10	10
	9	7	10	10	10
	9	5	8	9	8
	7	8	9	8	8
10	8	9	10	10	

* The question is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue): strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10; strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3; an intermediate degree of agreement for a score from 4 to 7.

- Preventing alcohol-related harm to young people should be a priority for national sports organizations in Finland with a strong consensus between participants: all but not one scored it with a value from 8 to 10 and nobody disagreed.
- Sports environments are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) for young people: all but two participants scored it between 8 and 10 and nobody disagreed.
- Finally, in Finland sports settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth, with the highest level of agreement indicated between experts (6 experts scored it with 10) (Table 1).

Ten out of 13 experts work with alcohol related problems directly or indirectly, mainly with adult and young athletes, with supporters/fans, and only few of them with a sporting organization board (data not shown).

The participants were asked to describe specific alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes on alcohol related harm and youth and sport settings.

The programmes indicated are listed below:

Alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes on alcohol related harm and youth and sport settings	FINLAND	
	REFERENCE	SUMMARIES
YOU ARE NOT ALONE (Et ole yksin) - service by Ministry of Education and Culture and The family Federation of Finland	https://etoleyksin.fi/	It is a phone and chat service for those who have faced inappropriate behavior or harassment in sporting activities.
RESPECT THE GAME (Kunnioita peliä) - program by the Finnish Ice Hockey Association	http://kunnioitapeli.fi/	Program is about respecting each other's roles - the players, the coaches, the judges and the parents. One can enter to the program by written agreement. Teams and clubs promise to update their rules to meet the program goals and use the training materials.
LINE UP TO LIVE UP - programme	https://www.unodc.org/dohadeclaration/en/topics/crime-prevention-through-sports.html	How sports can help prevent violent extremism in youth, a programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
STAR SIGN - quality programme for sports clubs by the Finnish Olympic	https://www.olympiakomitea.fi/seuratoiminta/tahtiseurat-seurojen-	Offers support and standard for sports to create sporty lifestyle. 515 clubs participate.

Committee	laatuohjelma/	
Team rules and sports clubs strategies	See sports clubs web sites.	Many Finnish sports clubs and most youth teams have rules and strategies aimed at increasing a healthy way of living without alcohol etc. or promise to strengthen its members awareness of the impacts of drugs on healthy.
Homeless Football Academy	Facebook: Homeless Football Academy www.homelessacademy.fi (out of order now)	Homeless football activities operate globally. Finland is operated in cooperation with the Finnish Football Association and the Homeless Academy NGO. The Homeless World Cup is a pioneering social enterprise set up to tackle homelessness.
ICEHEARTS - Ice hockey teams for vulnerable children	www.icehearts.fi	Program uses team sports as a tool for engaging children with social work. The model provides consistent long-term support for vulnerable children at a time where children with special needs, and their families are often met by numerous professionals. Each team is led by a mentor who supports the selected children at school, after school and at home for 12 years. In 2018, there were 603 children/41 teams in the Iceheart's operations
Alumni work to help ice hockey players with poor life management	No	Voluntary work done by former successful ice hockey players. Aim to help younger players who have difficulties with alcohol (often when career ends).
“Playground without drugs” - network	No (Material https://dopinglinkki.fi/info/materiaalit/paihteeton-pelikentta)	Network of actors both from sports bodies and preventive work. Meets randomly to produce trainings and makes material
Local “Playground without Drugs” - education processes in cooperation with sports clubs and substance abuse prevention actors.	No	Includes training for sports club stakeholders offering tools for substance abuse prevention activities. The club prepares the rules of the game together with the management and coaches, including parents and juniors to engage in a common approach.

Table 2 shows Finnish experts’ opinion on the target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives/ programmes in the sport settings in a scale from 0 to 10.

Table 2. Target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings. The question for each target group is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue)

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that specific initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be given to the following?

TARGET AUDIENCE OF ALCOHOL PREVENTION INITIATIVES / PROGRAMMES	Players	Spectators / Fans	Coaches / training staff	Parents to youth players	Committee members / administrators of sporting bodies	Referee	Bar staff of sporting settings
FINLAND	10	10	10	10	9	6	10
	9	8	9	9	7	8	7
	8	8	9	9	10	9	7
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	10	8	10	9	10	7	7
	9	1	9	10	3	1	1
	9	8	10	9	9	8	8
	10	3	10	10	10	3	3
	10	7	10	10	8	9	8
	8	6	9	9	9	9	4
	8	5	10	10	8	5	7
	7	8	7	8	8	8	7
8-10							
0-7							
Missing							

Most participants agree on the importance of activating initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth directed to different target audience, and in particular mainly adults acting near the young players such as parents to youth players and coaches/training staff. Also, initiatives to the young players themselves and to Committee members are considered important. Participants considered spectators/fans, referees and bar staff a less important audience compared with the other target groups.

Implementation of alcohol policies to youth in sport settings

a. ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Laws and/ or regulations aimed at preventing young people from risky alcohol consumption are available at national level and summarized above, but only 8 participants know that there are laws and regulations and, most of them mentioned the Finnish Alcohol Act.

According to respondents, the implementation of these laws is quite effective (only one disagreed) (Table 3).

Table 3. Effectiveness and implementation of laws /regulations aimed at preventing young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

LAWS / REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AT NATIONAL LEVEL	are effective at national level	are implemented at nationale level
	FINLAND	2
8		10
4		5
10		10
9		10
9		10
9		8
7		8
9		9

8-10
4-7
0-3
Missing

b. ALCOHOL ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP REGULATIONS

Alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations in relation to youth and major sporting events are present at national level for 7 out of 13 participants and two mentioned the “Alcohol Act”. Furthermore, there is consensus (where this information is available) that advertising and sponsorship regulations are implemented in sports.

c. SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS

Questions for this section derived in part from the International FIFA regulations. The document “*Fédération Internationale de Football Association-FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations*” are available online at:

https://www.fifa.com/mm/document/tournament/competition/51/53/98/safetyregulations_e.pdf and are in accordance with the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches.

Selected questions on safety and security regulations in the sport settings were the following:

- “stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground”
- “security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)”.

Nearly all participants agree on the implementation of these FIFA regulations on safety and security (Table 4).

Table 4. Expert opinion on the implementation of the FIFA regulations for the safety and security regulations during a sporting event

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS	..stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground	..security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)
FINLAND		
	9	9
	5	5
	10	10
	10	10
	10	10
	9	9
	9	9
	9	8
	7	9
	10	9
8-10		
4-7		
Missing		

d. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS

In Finland there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level (18 years, as defined in the “Alcohol Act”), and nearly all respondents are aware of this. According to participants these regulations are effectively applied at national level and in sports settings (Table 5).

Table 5. Expert opinion on the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level and in the sport settings

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol applied at the <u>national level</u>?</i>	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol enforced in the <u>sport settings</u>?</i>
FINLAND		
		10
	10	
		8
	10	10
	10	10
	10	10
	9	9
	10	10
	8	9
	8	10
9	9	
8-10		
Missing		

FIFA recognises that the regulation of alcohol consumption during sporting events is critical. If the possession, sale, distribution or consumption of alcohol is to be permitted at a match, the event organiser must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the consumption of alcohol does not interfere with the spectators’ safe enjoyment of the match.

Unless otherwise regulated by the law of the country where the international FIFA event takes place, some measures shall be applied (Table 6).

According to experts’ opinion all measures proposed by FIFA regulations are applied at national level particularly, with the highest level of consensus, the rule to “restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel” (7 out of 10 respondents gave a score value of 10) followed by “prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals” , “prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk” and finally “prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury” for which, only one participant disagreed.

Table 6. Expert opinion on the implementaton of the international FIFA regulations during a sporting event

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10 would you say that the following measures are applied at the national level:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>“restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals”</i>	<i>“prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”</i>
FINLAND				
	10			
	5	5	5	5
	10	10	10	1
	10	10	10	10
	10	9	9	9
	10	8	9	10
	10	9	8	8
	10	6	8	8
	9	9	7	9
9	9	9	9	
8-10				
4-7				
0-3				
Missing				

Intervention strategies (example of good practices) effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings

a. MAIN BARRIERS FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR YOUTH IN SPORT SETTINGS

With reference to the main barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sports settings, respondents felt that laws and regulations exist, and they are implemented quite well in Finland. The experts couldn’t find many barriers. On the other hand this doesn’t mean that situation is ideal when it comes to the alcohol and youth in sports setting, but it is hard to find any specific reason because there are so many actions taking place in Finland, both in society (laws and regulation) and in sports associations and clubs. Some respondents felt that there are even too many laws in Finland; another one expressed appreciation on the new more “liberal” alcohol policy (like extending alcohol licensing to the age-controlled stands in stadiums). One responder pointed out that there are a lot of temporary staff in licensed beer services at stadiums and because many of them are come from foreign countries, they don’t know Finnish laws and regulations.

b. INTERVENTIONS / EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE

Only a few participants gave examples of good practice supporting the national laws and regulations concerning alcohol and youth in sports settings such as: bag checking at the gates of the stadium; using plastic mugs instead of glass bottles at the stadium stands (see Valvira guidance). Many respondents felt that regulations are quite comprehensive and there is no need for “extra” interventions. Please see more detailed information about the Finnish law and policies from the literature review.

However, concerning alcohol consumption and harm, sports and youth, the participants provided the following comments:

Culture and substance abuse

Alcohol culture has changed in Finland. Young people don’t drink as much as before. The same phenomenon can also be seen in sports. Drinking alcohol has decreased among young athletes. New types of sports idols have appeared. Popular young players like Patrik Laine (ice hockey) and Lauri Markkanen (basketball) are famous for never drinking alcohol. Some of the respondents felt that cannabis has replaced alcohol. The use of snus is common in Finnish sports.

Rules and policies

It was generally felt that Finnish legislation is working. In addition, many sports organisations and associations have included health promotion content to their strategies. These rules and policies are followed by sports clubs. Local sports clubs discuss substance use issues with young players.

Alcohol marketing

The respondents did not consider alcohol advertising to be particularly harmful. The role of alcohol sponsorship for the economy of sport clubs was mentioned. The influence of homes and coaches was felt to be a more important factor in youth drinking than alcohol marketing.

FINLAND. Key messages

The prevention of alcohol related harm to youth is an important matter in sports settings, with different levels of agreement between experts. Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies (but currently it is not a priority) and sport are already appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol to youth). Finnish experts consider it important to activate initiatives for preventing alcohol harm to youth to different target audiences, mainly adults supporting the young players such as parents to youth players and coaches/training staff. Also initiatives for young players themselves and directed to Committee members are considered important; but less important for spectators/fans, referees and bar staff.

Laws and regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level are available, experts from sports settings know these and consider the laws and regulations to be effectively implemented.

Alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations are present at national level, most experts from sports settings know the regulations and consider them to be well implemented.

Regarding **safety and security regulations in the sport settings**, nearly all participants (all from sports settings) consider these regulations to be well implemented.

Alcohol consumption regulations during sporting events: In Finland there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level (18 years), and this is well known and applied effectively. All proposed international FIFA regulations are applied at national level particularly, with the highest level of consensus, the following rule, to “restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel” followed by “prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals” , “prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk” and finally “prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury” for which, only one participant disagreed.

FINLAND. Conclusion and implication

Finland has comprehensive legislation on alcohol issues. For example age limits (18 years for »mild« beverages and 20 years for spirits), these are well known and implemented. Some of the the Finnish experts interviewed felt there are too many rules. Finland passed a new Alcohol Act 2018 seeking a



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balance between reducing the harms and taking into account the needs of the industry. One of the biggest amendments was permitting retail stores to sell alcoholic beverages (up to 5.5% by volume). This is thought to increase overall alcohol consumption in Finland. When it comes to sports, one of the new amendments was to permit a separate part of the spectator stand for a licensed area (with those over 18 years old admitted).

The advertising regulations were updated in 2015 to protect children and youth from alcohol harm. Alcohol advertising must not be carried out in a public place (bus stops, billboard etc.). However there is an exception that alcohol advertising is permitted at public events (such as sports events). Logos of mild alcohol beverages may be displayed in program leaflets, in the event area and on competitors' outfits. In Finland, alcohol sponsorship is usually combined with ice hockey. There is hardly any alcohol advertisement in football. Violence between spectators is rare.

Many experts interviewed observed that alcohol culture in Finland has changed among sports. Young people doing sports don't drink as much as previous generations. On the other hand, it seems that snuffing and cannabis use have become more common. Snuffing especially is strongly associated with images of sports in Finland.

In Finland violence between spectators in stadiums is rare.

Alcohol policy summary	FINLAND
AFFORDABILITY (price measures)	
a. Excise duty tax	Yes for all a.b. Alcohol excise duty rates by type of beverage (in euros per litre per ABV): Beer/0,36€, wine /13%) /0.39€, spirits/0.48€ (The Act on Excise Duty)
b. Bans for selling alcoholic beverages (a.b.) below cost	No upper nor lower limit for prices. Offering two or more alcoholic beverage packs or doses for a discounted price for retail sale and the serving is prohibited. Notifying an offer of alcoholic beverages package for a period of less than two months is prohibited outside the retail outlet.
c. Regulating the price of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages (non alcoholic cheaper than alcoholic)	Not applied
d. Special taxes for a.b. attractive for youths (alcopops)	Not applied
e. Minimum price	Not applied
AVAILABILITY	
a. Monopoly	ALKO Ink. State-owned company under Ministry of Social Affairs and Health- Exclusive right to the retail of alcoholic beverages with more than 5,5% alcohol.
b. Licensing	Alcoholic beverages may not be manufactured or sold without a license. Spirits (containing more than 80% by volume of ethyl alcohol) must not be manufactured, imported, sold, used or held without permission. (Alcohol Act 5§)
c. Restriction on premise sales (serving) and on off premise sales (selling)	<p>COMMERCIAL SERVING of alcoholic beverages is subject to licence. One must apply for, and be granted, a licence before one can begin serving alcohol. There must be a responsible manager appointed (aged 18 or older) (Alcohol Act, Section 38). The licence holder must ensure that the responsible manager has a certificate of alcohol proficiency (serving pass) (Alcohol Act, Section 57). Alcoholic beverages shall not be sold or otherwise handed over 1) to persons under the age of 18; 2) to persons who behave disruptively or are clearly intoxicated; 3) if there is reason to suspect illegal handover for other persons (Alcohol Act, Section 37). A buyer must provide proof of identity. The Alcohol Act does not forbid minors from staying in the licensed premises. However, the licence holder may set an age limit for the premises. The self-supervision plan must describe the practices to ensure compliance with the age limits set for serving alcoholic beverages.</p> <p>RETAIL SALES of alcoholic beverages are subject to licence. One must apply for, and be granted, a license before one can begin retail sales of alcohol. The licence is specific to the retailer and the premises. The retail licence entitles the licence holder to sell alcoholic beverages containing a maximum of 5.5 % alcohol by volume. License for manufacture of craft beers allows the production of alcoholic beverages (contain a maximum of 12 % alcohol) from a retail premise/shop located in the brewery or in close vicinity of it.</p>

	Drinks containing more than 1.2% alcohol may not be sold to persons under 18 years. It is recommended that beverages even with less alcohol be sold to minors. The age must be checked of all young looking customers buying alcoholic beverages. Alcohol beverages may not be sold to drunk customers. Alcohol beverages cannot be sold if there are reasonable grounds to presume it will be delivered to those underage.
d. Restriction on alcohol consumption in public domains	The Public Order Act restricts the use of alcohol in public places in urban areas (e.g. street, market, sports field, buildings). Drinking in the park (picnic) is permitted if it is not disturbing or prohibiting anybody's right to use the place for its actual purpose.
e. Restriction on alcohol consumption in the sport settings	Alcohol must not be drunk at a public event, only at licenced areas. According to the new alcohol act (§ 18) at a sports event a separate part of the spectator stand can be a licensed area. Minors are prohibited in these licensed areas.
f. Time related restrictions (opening hours)	Serving: Serving alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content of more than 2.8% is permitted from 09:00 to 01:30. However, on the night before Independence Day, New Year's Day, May Day and Midsummer's Day, serving hours may be extended to 03:00. Alcoholic beverages served may be consumed up to one hour after the end of serving hours. Serving hours may be extended from 01:30 to 04:00 by notifying the licensing authority (extended hours notification). Resale: It is permitted to sell alcoholic beverages 2,8%-5.5% at the retail outlet from 9:00 to 21:00. ALKO has similar opening hours except stores are closing Saturdays at 18:00 and are closed on Sundays.
g. Minimum legal drinking age	A 20-year-old can buy all alcoholic beverages. 18–19-year-olds can buy alcoholic beverages with a maximum 22% alcohol content.
g.1 Obligation for anyone who sells a.b. to ask the buyer to show an identity document	A person who appears young must ensure his or her age with a reliable document which has a facial picture of the holder. These documents may be granted by foreign or Finnish authorities (passport, ID-card, Alien's passport, Refugee's travel document, Driving license, Trafif's mobile driving license).
COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION (advertising, labelling, sponsorship)	
	In general: The Alcohol Act prohibits advertising, indirect advertising and other sales promotion of strong alcoholic beverages exceeding 22% alcohol by volume, except in circumstances, such as in premises where strong alcoholic beverages are served or retailed. The advertising, indirect advertising and other sales promotion of mild alcoholic beverages containing a maximum of 22% alcohol by volume is, as a rule, permitted but it is subject to certain restrictions laid out in the Alcohol Act. For example, advertising must not

	be carried out in a public place, be targeted at minors or be contrary to good manners. Sports: the advertising of alcoholic beverages in public places (bus stops, roadsides, public transport or commercial centres) is prohibited. But there is an exception for public events. Advertising is permitted in public events such as music festivals and sporting events. In the event area, soft alcohol drinks may also be advertised outside the licensed areas.
a. advertising on tv	Advertising alcoholic beverages is prohibited on TV and radio between the hours of 07.00 and 22.00 (times when children and adolescents are likely to be tuned in).
b. advertising in printed media	See general advertising guidelines above
c. advertising in cinema	Advertising alcoholic beverages is prohibited in cinemas when the programme is for persons under 18 years of age.
d. advertising on billboards	Marketing of alcoholic beverages is prohibited if it is carried out or aimed at the general public in public places referred to in the Public Order Act. The prohibition of advertisements for alcoholic beverages in public places is particularly aimed against continued outdoor advertising. In built-up areas, this specifically concerns advertising at tram and bus stops, along streets and on large billboards.
e. Advertising in the Internet	It is permitted to advertise mild alcoholic beverages on websites. Advertising alcoholic beverages is prohibited if it uses verbal or visual content produced by consumers or if content is offered to consumers for sharing (so called social media buttons). Sales promotion of alcohol involving consumer participation in a game, lottery or competition is prohibited on the Internet and in the licensed premises too.
f. Advertising through social media	Advertise mild alcoholic beverages on social media channels is permitted, but it is prohibited to encourage consumers to share alcohol advertisements. It is prohibited to use consumers' own drinking photos and videos in advertising. Consumers possibility to publish comments on the page must be blocked or the advertiser must remove the content produced by consumers. Advertiser does not need to remove or block "Likes".
g. Product placement	Alcoholic beverages must be placed sufficiently clearly apart from soft drinks. They must be placed separately from products for children and adolescents. Alcoholic beverages should be placed so that they can be controlled from theft.
h. Sponsorship	Logos of a mild alcoholic beverage may be displayed at sports events, e.g. in programme leaflets, in the event area, in competitors' outfits and on equipment. Such emblems must not be displayed on the outfits of underage competitors, nor anywhere at sports events where the majority of participants or spectators are minors. Using a sports team and its logo for marketing an alcoholic beverage cannot in itself be regarded as inappropriate.

i. Labelling	The labelling of alcoholic beverages must comply with the provisions laid out in relevant food and alcohol legislation. Among other things the following mandatory information must be displayed on all alcoholic beverage labelling: Name, allergies, the amount of the content, expiration date, producer country, alcohol content and warnings (caffeine liquorice - no requirement for health warning labels on alcohol).
DRINK DRIVING LEGISLATION	
	The driver of a motor vehicle is guilty of driving while intoxicated if his or her blood alcohol level is at least 0.5% during or immediately after the drive. Limit for driving while seriously intoxicated at least 0.12%. Random breath testing practice exist. (the Penal Code of Finland, Chapter 23).
DRINKING ENVIRONMENTS (bar, pub, night club policies)	
	Responsible manager on the licenced premise must have a certificate of alcohol proficiency consistent with the model approved by the National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira) (Alcohol Act, Section 57). Certificate is issued by restaurant schools and there is test for it.
AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES	
a. Consumer information on alcohol's impact on health	The State / The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health is key actor in alcohol policy. Municipalities are responsible for substance abuse prevention. NGOs complement their work.
	Other actors are: The National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira), The regional state administrative agencies, The National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL, research), The Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (TTL, working places). ALKO's (company monopoly of the retail sale of beverages containing more than 5.5 owned, owned by the Finnish state) operations are based on the social and health policy objective of mitigating the adverse effects of alcohol consumption.
b. Educational programmes	Health education (involving alcohol harms) as an independent subject at Finnish Schools (the Basic Education Act (453/2001) and the General Upper Secondary School General Upper Secondary School Education Act (454/2001). NGO investments for health promotion at Finnish schools, in the workplaces and at leisure forums which is enabled by Veikkaus' (Finnish gaming company) income.
c. Funding or conduction educational programmes from the Alcohol industry	ALKO has education for its staff about age limit control.
SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE SPORT SETTINGS	
	Alcohol must not be drunk at the public event, only at licenced areas. The organiser (stewards) and the police have the right to inspect the participants and to take the alcohol beverages from the carrier (Alcohol Act). The organizer must



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	make a written notice to the police of the event in advance, have a safety plan and necessary number of persons qualified as stewards. Sports bodies have safety regulations and guidelines for their members too.
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UNITED KINGDOM

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Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems - SHAAP- Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, UK

Legislation and policies across the UK on alcohol, sport and young people

Overview

The following review outlines the legislation and policies relating to the regulation, consumption and sale of alcohol to young people and includes within sporting contexts from across the UK.

1. Affordability (Alcohol pricing and taxation)

- Scotland is the only region in the UK to have passed legislation on **Minimum Unit Pricing**. The legislation passed in 2012 through the Alcohol (Minimum Pricing) (Scotland) Act 2012 allowed Scottish Ministers to introduce a system of Minimum Unit Pricing for alcohol. However, this was legally challenged and following a ruling by the Supreme Court Minimum Unit Pricing was implemented on the 1st May 2018. There is currently an evaluation underway assessing the impact. In Wales, the Public Health (Minimum Price for Alcohol) (Wales) Act 2018 received Royal Assent on 9 August 2018. The Act will enable the introduction of MUP on public health grounds – an area within the Welsh Assembly’s legislative competence. MUP is expected to come into force in summer 2019. In England and Wales a ban on selling alcohol below a “permitted price” (i.e. the level of alcohol duty plus VAT) has been in place since 28 May 2014. This was introduced through the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Conditions) Order 2014. In July 2018, the Government said that MUP “remains under review” by Public Health England.
- **Price measures:**
 - Alcoholic beverages are taxed nationally (**excise duty tax** for all alcoholic beverages). The excise duty tax is calculated by alcohol volume / weight and by beverage type. The level of the excise duty tax for alcoholic beverages is adjusted for inflation. From 2008 to 2012, duties increased by 2% above the rate of inflation each year.
 - In England and Wales, where MUP has not been implemented a ban on selling alcohol below a “permitted price” (i.e. the level of alcohol duty plus VAT) has been in place since 28 May 2014. This was introduced through the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Conditions) Order 2014. In July 2018, the Government said that MUP “remains under review” by Public Health England.

AFFORDABILITY (price measures)	
a. Excise duty tax	Yes, for all. The excise duty tax is calculated by alcohol volume and whether it is still or sparkling. The level of the excise duty tax for alcoholic beverages is adjusted for inflation.
b. Bans for selling alcoholic beverages (a.b.) below cost	Applied throughout the UK.
c. Regulating the price of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages (non alcoholic cheaper than alcoholic)	Not applied
d. Special taxes for a.b. attractive for youth (alcopops)	Not applied
e. Minimum price	Applied in Scotland.

2. Availability (Sale and licensing)

With reference to the control for alcohol production and sale at national level:

- No **monopoly** of any kind is present.
- **Licensing** is required for all alcoholic beverages for production, on-premise (serving) and off-premise (selling).

In each jurisdiction licensing is operated by different authorities. In England and Wales, businesses, organisations and individuals who want to sell or supply alcohol must have a licence or other authorisation issued from a licensing authority - usually a local council. The law and policy governing this area is overseen by the Home Office. In Scotland, Licensing is the responsibility of Licensing Boards. Local Licensing Boards have wide discretion to determine appropriate licensing arrangements according to local needs and circumstances and their own legal advice. In Northern Ireland, you can only sell alcohol in licensed premises and registered clubs. To sell alcohol, you need to apply to a County Court for a licence.

Across all four jurisdictions one of the licensing objectives is to protect children and young persons from harm. The other three objectives are:

- preventing crime and disorder
- securing public safety
- preventing public nuisance

In Scotland, in comparison to the other countries in the UK, there is an additional objective, 'protecting and improving public health.'

As summarised by Woodhouse (2018), most activity around licensing protecting children in the UK relates to:

- preventing the illegal sale of alcohol to under-18s.
- preventing the consumption of alcohol by children on licensed premises.
- regulating the access to licensed premises by children.

The **on-premise sales (serving)** restrictions on alcoholic beverages across the UK are the following:

- hours of sales, and moreover,
- hours at which children can be in an area where alcohol is being sold. No unaccompanied child under the age of 16 are allowed on any premises licensed for the sale and consumption of alcohol between the hours of midnight and 5am if it is open for business
- at specific events (e.g. football games) for all alcoholic beverages
- to intoxicated person for all alcoholic beverages
- Age at which someone can legally serve alcohol
- Different applications of the law related to alcohol specifically around the serving of food. In the UK, a person under 18 is allowed to sell or supply alcohol being served with a sit-down meal in a premises which is only used for the service of sit-down meals. Otherwise, sales need to be approved by a designated premises supervisor (DPS), the premises licence holder or someone over 18 who has been authorised by either the DPS or the premises licence holder. For example, at a supermarket those under 18 must have each sale approved.
- Across the UK, each pub or place where alcohol is being sold has a unique set of conditions on the licence that sets out how the pub operates and generally children are allowed to enter unless it has a particular licence condition stating otherwise. The exception is if a pub is used 'primarily or exclusively' for the supply and consumption of alcohol on the premises, in which case a child under the age of 16 is not permitted unless they are accompanied by someone 18 or over.

The **off-premise sales (selling)** restrictions on alcoholic beverages at national level are the following:

- at specific events
- In Northern Ireland, The Joint Industry Code for the Responsible Promotion and Retail of Alcohol in Northern Ireland (2012) produced principles regarding the sale of alcohol to lower the risk of alcohol misuse or antisocial behaviour. There are four types of promotion to be avoided in relation to children and young people set out, namely those positioned near products that appeal to children, or combined with a gift that would appeal to children, or images used of people who look under 25, or advertised within 100m of schools.
- With reference to **restrictions on alcohol consumption in public domains**, across the UK Local authorities have the power to make byelaws to ban drinking in designated public places under provisions contained in the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 and Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (Sanford, 2016). In the UK, only people over 18 can drink in public, except in England and

Wales, where areas of towns have Public Space Protection Orders are in place, or in Scotland or Northern Ireland, where councils have specific bylaws making drinking illegal. A Public Space Protection Order, or PSPO, is a special decree that allows police to stop people from drinking in a certain area in England and Wales. PSPOs give police officers special powers to order a person to stop drinking alcohol in public and confiscate it from them.

- Young people aged 16 or 17 can drink beer, wine or cider with a meal if it is bought by an adult and they are accompanied by an adult. A child can have an alcoholic drink in private at home from the age of five if this is for medicinal purposes (Section 5 Children and Young Persons Act 1933). In Northern Ireland, anyone under the age of 14 may consume alcohol in a private house under the orders of a Doctor for medicinal purposes under the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968.
- Anyone who sells alcoholic beverages has the obligation to ask the buyer, at the time of purchase, to show their **identity**. A 'Challenge 25' policy is in effect, which is a retailing strategy that all premises must have an age verification policy set at a minimum of 25. This means that any person who looks under the age of 25 (or a higher age if felt necessary) must be challenged to provide identification, proving he or she is at least 18 years of age. Those over 18 but look under 25 are to carry ID (such as a photographic driving license or a passport) if they wish to buy alcohol. The sale of liqueur confectionary to those under 16 is an offence incurring a fine.
- The sale of alcohol to those under 18 across the UK is illegal and the person with day-to-day responsibility for the running of the business has a legal responsibility for ensuring that the sale of alcohol is in accordance with the age verification policy. Every premise that sells alcohol needs to appoint a Premises Manager that holds a personal alcohol licence and undergo fresher training (Retail of Standards Alcohol Group, 2017). It is illegal to knowingly sell alcohol to someone who is 18, or those who are over 18 who then give the alcohol to someone under 18.
- Across the UK a fixed penalty notice (FPN) can be issued to someone who sells alcohol to someone under 18. It is intended to provide a quick and effective means of dealing with certain types of offending - as an alternative to prosecution - and may be issued where the person making the sale is the bar person or member of staff in off-licensed premises. The fixed penalty notice in these cases can be as much as £200 and is currently set at £90. A licensed premises also risks losing their licence or having it suspended. The only defence is that the person took responsible steps to ensure the customer was of legal age, so for example, they had checked their identification and it appeared to be in order. In England and Wales the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 amended the 2003 Act and created an offence of "persistently selling alcohol to children", to apply where "on 3 or more different occasions within a period of 3 consecutive months alcohol is unlawfully sold on the same premises to an individual aged under 18". The Policing and Crime Act 2009 changed this from 3

strikes within 3 months to 2 strikes within 3 months. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 increased the maximum fine for the offence from £10,000 to £20,000 (Woodhouse, 2018). Failure to comply with the law about selling alcohol to young people across the UK can lead to a fine, term of imprisonment, or both.

AVAILABILITY	
a. Monopoly	No, for all a.b.
b. Licensing	Yes, for all a.b. for production, on premise and off premise sales (serving and selling respectively)
c. Restriction on premise sales (serving) and on off premise sales (selling)	<p>Across the UK restrictions, licensing as described is authorised by different bodies in each of the jurisdictions. Restrictions are specified according to the particular licenses granted and all are enforced with the legal age limits outlined.</p> <p>Each pub has a unique set of conditions on the licence that sets out how the pub operates and generally children are allowed to enter unless it has a particular licence condition stating otherwise. The exception is if a pub is used 'primarily or exclusively' for the supply and consumption of alcohol on the premises, in which case a child under the age of 16 is not permitted unless they are accompanied by someone 18 or over. Furthermore, no unaccompanied child under the age of 16 are allowed on any premises licensed for the sale and consumption of alcohol between the hours of midnight and 5am if it is open for business.</p> <p>The sale of alcohol to those under 18 across the UK is illegal and the person with day-to-day responsibility for the running of the business has a legal responsibility for ensuring that the sale of alcohol is in accordance with the age verification policy. Every premise that sells alcohol needs to appoint a Premises Manager that holds a personal alcohol licence and undergo fresher training.</p>
d. Restriction on alcohol consumption in public domains	<p>Across the UK Local authorities have the power to make byelaws to ban drinking in designated public places under provisions contained in the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 and Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (Sanford, 2016).</p> <p>In the UK, only people over 18 can drink in public, except in England and Wales, where areas of towns have Public Space Protection Orders are in place, or in Scotland or Northern Ireland, where councils have specific byelaws making drinking illegal. A Public Space Protection Order, or PSPO, is a special decree that allows police to stop people from drinking in a certain area in England and Wales.</p> <p>PSPOs give police officers special powers to order a person to stop drinking alcohol in public and confiscate it from them.</p>
e. Restriction on alcohol consumption in the sport settings	<p>In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the Sporting Event (Control of Alcohol etc) Act 1985 created a number of offences relating to alcohol at football matches, namely that it is an offence to enter a ground in possession of alcohol, or to try to enter drunk. Alcohol can be bought within the stadium until the point of kick off and during half time, but alcohol cannot be taken into the seating area or in areas where the pitch can be seen. In Scotland, alcohol cannot be served because of spectator safety and security concerns. Since the lift of the UEFA ban on the selling of alcohol there has been some discussion in Scotland about lifting the ban that has been in place since 1980.</p>
f. Time related restrictions	Restrictions are specific to each premises and set out the hours which children can be in an area where alcohol is being sold. No unaccompanied child under the age

(opening hours)	of 16 are allowed on any premises licensed for the sale and consumption of alcohol between the hours of midnight and 5am if it is open for business.
g. Minimum legal age drinking	Yes, 18 years unless where a meal is being served and this then drops to 16. Young people aged 16 or 17 can drink beer, wine or cider with a meal if it is bought by an adult and they are accompanied by an adult. A child can have an alcoholic drink in private at home from the age of five if this is for medicinal purposes (Section 5 Children and Young Persons Act 1933). In Northern Ireland, anyone under the age of 14 may consume alcohol in a private house under the orders of a Doctor for medicinal purposes under the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968.
h. Obligation for anyone who sells a.b. to ask the buyer to show an identity document	Yes and they face a fixed penalty notice and could lose their licence to sell alcohol.

3. Marketing (Advertising, Labelling and Sponsorship)

Advertising TV, radio, printed media, the cinema and digital media

- Advertising in the UK for **TV, radio, printed media, the cinema and digital media** are all regulated through the co-regulation (with Ofcom) and self-regulation, administered by the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) and the Portman Group. All alcohol advertisements must adhere to the self-regulatory UK Code of Non-Broadcast Advertising, Sales Promotion and Direct Marketing (CAP code), and the co-regulatory UK Code of Broadcast Advertising (BCAP code), that is overseen by Ofcom. The drinks industry funded body, the Portman Group, regulates all other forms of drinks producer marketing including naming, packaging, and promotion of alcoholic drinks.³ Alcohol Concern and Alcohol Research UK (2018) carried out an analysis of twelve years of investigations by the Portman Group’s Complaints Panel, on the naming, packaging and promotion of alcohol products. They found that:

The Panel’s decision-making has been inconsistent, meaning that neither producers nor consumers can rely on it for guidance about what’s acceptable and what’s not.

Its decisions often appear to be based on opinion rather than real-world evidence about how people drink. The Portman Group lacks accountability. When decisions are made and enforced, there is little or no means to amend or reverse them, nor any other body to appeal to.

³ This information was taken from the Institute of Alcohol Studies (IAS), please refer to: <http://www.ias.org.uk/Alcohol-knowledge-centre/Marketing/Factsheets/Policies-to-regulate-alcohol-marketing.aspx>



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The purpose of the Portman Group is not well defined, other than a vague statement about ‘responsible marketing’ and in particular its role in reducing alcohol-related harm is neither clear nor explicit.

- **Ultimately, they called for a move away from the complex and ambiguous form of regulation and instead to look towards the much simpler French system.** Across all mediums The Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) guidance issued in 2017 about Media Placement applies with restrictions to protect children and young people outlined. The principle is that ‘Marketing communications for alcoholic drinks should not be targeted at people under 18 and should not imply, condone or encourage immoderate, irresponsible or anti-social drinking.’
- The UK Advertising Codes also apply and Rule 18.14 states that: Marketing communications must not be likely to appeal particularly to people under 18, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture. They should not feature or portray real or fictitious characters who are likely to appeal particularly to people under 18 in a way that might encourage the young to drink. People shown drinking or playing a significant role (see rule 18.16) should not be shown behaving in an adolescent or juvenile manner.

The Advertising Standards Authority and Committees of Advertising Practice (2015) response to the call for views on the Alcohol (Licensing, Public Health and Criminal Justice) (Scotland) Bill point out several important restrictions currently in place regarding alcohol and advertising. Specifically, for the non-broadcast media (for example in outdoor space and in the cinema) alcoholic drinks cannot be advertised if more than 25% of the audience is under 18 years of age. Lastly, the Outdoor Media Centre extended its Charter of Best Practice in 2013 to prohibit alcohol advertising within 100m of a school front gate.

Labelling

- Alcoholic Drink Labelling is governed by a set of guidelines established by the UK government and the EU. EU regulations for your labels can be found in the EU Food Information to Consumers (aka EU FIC) or Food Information Regulations (FIR).
- Alcoholic drink labelling must address three areas:
 1. What a label should do
 2. What a label should include
 3. Guidelines for consumption
- In the UK, there should be a reference to the Portman Group or the Drinkaware campaign.

For further information on all alcohol marketing regulations in the UK please refer to: <https://www.pid-labelling.co.uk/alcoholic-drink-labelling-explained/>

4. Sports sponsorship

- A code enforced by the Advertising Standards Authority stipulates that alcohol ads must not be directed at people under 18 or contain anything likely to appeal to them by reflecting youth culture.
- Anyone that features in an alcohol ad must be 25 years of age or over, and look it. Consumption of alcohol must not be linked to increased popularity, sexual success, confidence, sporting achievements or mental performance. Anything which portrays drinking alcohol as a challenge or as having therapeutic qualities is banned, as is anything that promotes binge drinking or suggests that alcohol can solve your problems.
- The drinks industry funded body, the Portman Group, regulates all other forms of drinks producer marketing including naming, packaging, and promotion of alcoholic drinks. The latest edition of the Portman Code states that: ‘Prior to sponsoring an event, team or activity, drinks companies must use their reasonable endeavours to obtain data on the expected participants, audience or spectator profile to ensure that at least the aggregate of 75% are aged over 18.’
- Throughout the UK, except in Scotland where there is a specific ban on the sale of alcohol at football stadiums, alcohol is permitted at licensed events. It should also be pointed out that in Scotland, in hospitality areas where adults only can be present, alcohol, even at football matches is served.

Sport sponsorship is common promotional practice in the UK. The Portman Group estimate that £150m to £200m is spent annually on sponsorship and advertising in the UK by the alcohol industry.

For further information on alcohol related sport sponsorship see [http://www.portmangroup.co.uk/docs/default-source/default-document-library/sponsorship-code-guidance-\(270-kb\)-pdf.pdf?sfvrsn=2](http://www.portmangroup.co.uk/docs/default-source/default-document-library/sponsorship-code-guidance-(270-kb)-pdf.pdf?sfvrsn=2)

COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION (advertising, labelling, sponsorship)	
a. advertising on tv	<p>Advertising of alcohol is allowed with restrictions.</p> <p>Advertisements must not feature, imply, condone or encourage irresponsible or immoderate drinking. That applies to both the amount of drink and the way drinking is portrayed.</p> <p>Alcohol advertisements must not: appeal strongly to people under 18, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture or showing adolescent or juvenile behaviour. They also must not include a person or character whose example is likely to be followed by those aged under 18 years or who has a strong appeal to those aged under 18.</p>

	<p>Scotland appear to be leading the way in the UK in terms of calling for the need to do more. The Scottish Government’s new Alcohol Framework stresses the importance of protecting and preventing children and young people from alcohol-related harm and this will include:</p> <p>Consulting and engaging on the suitability of a range of restrictions on alcohol marketing in 2019;</p> <p>Pressing the UK Government to impose a 9pm watershed on alcohol advertising on TV as well as restrictions on cinema advertising.</p> <p>The Framework also contains an overarching action to put children’s voices at the heart of developing preventative actions on alcohol.</p>
b. advertising in printed media	<p>As with TV, Advertising in the UK is regulated by the self-and co-regulatory Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) system.</p> <p>The Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) issued guidance in 2017 about Media Placement restrictions to protect children and young people. The principle is that ‘Marketing communications for alcoholic drinks should not be targeted at people under 18 and should not imply, condone or encourage immoderate, irresponsible or anti-social drinking.’</p> <p>The UK Advertising Codes also apply and Rule 18.14 states that:</p> <p>Marketing communications must not be likely to appeal particularly to people under 18, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture. They should not feature or portray real or fictitious characters who are likely to appeal particularly to people under 18 in a way that might encourage the young to drink. People shown drinking or playing a significant role (see rule 18.16) should not be shown behaving in an adolescent or juvenile manner.</p>
c. advertising in cinema	As for printed media
d. advertising on billboards	As for printed media
e. Advertising in the Internet	As for printed media
f. Advertising through social media	As for printed media.
g. Product placement	Self-regulated
h. Sponsorship	No specific regulations on sport sponsorship.
i. Labelling	Labelling is in line with EU regulations and should include guidelines for consumption and reference to the Portman Group and Drink Aware.

5. Drink driving legislation

- It is illegal to drive if you have 35 micrograms per 100 millilitres of breath in England, Wales and the UK, in Scotland the limit is lower and set at 22. A person could get 6 months' imprisonment, an unlimited fine or a driving ban for at least 1 year (3 years if convicted twice in 10 years). Refusing to provide a specimen of breath, blood or urine for analysis.
- Section 176 of the Licensing Act 2005 “prohibits the sale of alcohol at motorway service area and garages etc” in respect of motorway service areas which are “premises situated on land acquired or appropriate by a

special road authority, and for the time being used, for the provision of facilities to be used in connection with the use of a special road provided for the use of traffic of class I (with or without other classes)”. This law applies only to Government owned MSAs; privately owned ones are exempt, so both the owners of and the businesses operating at such premises can apply to the relevant local authority for an alcohol licence.

For further information on drinking driving regulations please refer to: <https://www.gov.uk/drink-drive-limit>

DRINK DRIVING LEGISLATION	
	<p>The Road Safety Act of 1967 introduced the first maximum legal blood alcohol (<i>drink driving</i>) limit in the UK. The Road Traffic Act 1988 outlines the acts and penalties in relation to drink driving.</p> <p>A Scottish Statutory Instrument entitled The Road Traffic Act 1988 (Prescribed Limit) (Scotland) Regulations 2014 made on 20th November 2014 introduced changes to the maximum prescribed legal alcohol limit in relation to driving or attempting to drive and being in charge of a vehicle in Scotland.</p>

6. Drinking environments (bar, pub, night club policies)

- Guidelines and standards for serving staff are not designed.
- Training programmes for serving staff on the legal responsibility and on practices that reduce the risk of harm in drinking environments are implemented only on a voluntary basis.

Serving restrictions on alcoholic beverages are based on the licence granted to the premises and dictate hours of sales

- at specific events (e.g. football games) for all alcoholic beverages
- to intoxicated person for all alcoholic beverages.
- Selling or serving alcoholic beverages of any kind, there is the obligation to ask the buyer, at the time of purchase, to show an **identity document** and the Challenge 25 policy is enforced.

DRINKING ENVIRONMENTS (bar, pub, night club policies)	
	<p>1. Guidelines and standards for serving staff are not designed;</p> <p>2. Training programmes for serving staff on the legal responsibility and on practices that reduce the risk of harm in drinking environments are implemented only on a voluntary basis. Selling of alcohol to those underaged can lead to a fine or the licensee may lose their licence to sell alcohol.</p>

7. Awareness raising activities

- Different nation-wide awareness-raising activities are implemented (young people’s drinking, drink-driving, alcohol’s impact on health, social harms to other than the drinker, alcohol and pregnancy and alcohol at work).
- Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems (SHAAP) and Alcohol Focus are the national reference for research in the field of alcohol and alcohol-related problems.
- Guidance issued by the Portman Group in 2011 provides icons and best practice options for on pack labelling including three minimum elements: Unit alcohol content per container (and optional per typical serve), Pregnancy logo/message, Active signposting to Drinkaware.co.uk
- **Educational programmes** involving teachers, school children and/or their parents as part of school curriculum are not implemented nation-wide.
- **Alcohol industry** efforts to fund or conduct educational programmes is discouraged.

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES	
a. Consumer information on alcohol’s impact on health	Yes, consumer information is advised to have a minimum of three elements as described above.
b. Educational programmes	Involving teachers, school children and/or their parents as part of school curriculum are not implemented nationwide.
c. Funding or conduction educational programmes from the Alcohol industry	Discouraged

SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE SPORT SETTINGS	
	In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the Sporting Event (Control of Alcohol etc) Act 1985 created several offences relating to alcohol at football matches, namely that it is an offence to enter a ground in possession of alcohol, or to try to enter drunk. Alcohol can be bought within the stadium until the point of kick off and during half time, but alcohol cannot be taken into the seating area or in areas where the pitch can be seen. In Scotland, alcohol cannot be served because of spectator safety and security concerns. Since the lift of the UEFA ban on the selling of alcohol there has been some discussion in Scotland about lifting the ban that has been in place since 1980.

For further information please refer to: <https://www.inbrief.co.uk/football-law/football-stadiums-and-the-law/>

The Wider Agenda

Throughout the whole of the UK there is a wider agenda around young people within each country emphasising the need to protect and nurture young people and part of this is about promoting active lifestyles. In England and Wales the policy is ‘Every Child Matters’, in Northern Ireland, Our Children and Young People – Our Pledge, and in Scotland’s ‘Getting it Right for Every Child’ (GIRFEC). These are the national approaches to improving outcomes and support the wellbeing of children and young people, promoting healthy, safe childhoods were children and young people are able to achieve.

Conclusion

Across the UK, it is illegal for young people under the age of 18 to buy and sell alcohol, the only caveat to this, being where a young person 16 or over is with another adult and having a meal at a licensed premise. The age verification policy of under 26 is applied where alcohol is sold and premises face penalties and even criminal charges for not enforcing this. There are restrictions on advertising if more than 25% of the target audience is less than 18 years old. There are also restrictions about advertising near schools. The Scottish Government are now pressing the UK Government to impose a 9pm watershed on alcohol advertising and to impose restrictions in the cinema. marketing and sponsorship by the alcohol industry of sporting events. Unlike the rest of the UK they are also consulting on the suitability of a range of restrictions on alcohol marketing. The overall agenda in each country is the promotion of the wellbeing of children and young people and although alcohol falls within this, it would be fair to say that at present it does not have a specific focus.

Analysis of survey responses

Across the UK 15 experts participated. Specifically, eleven were interviewed either face to face or by phone, three completed semi-structured questionnaires, and one Government Minister wrote a letter in response. This last submission has not been included in the analysis of the tables or in relation to scores because these were not given, however comments and insights provided have been included.

Eleven were Scottish participants and four were from bodies from England and Wales.

The national bodies were representatives from football, rugby and curling as well as the Minister for Public Health, Sport and Wellbeing in Scotland. The main limitation for getting representation from the wider UK were the timescales and lack of connections, as Scotland is a separate country in the UK and has its own policies in this area as already outlined in the above review. Interviewee stakeholders gave their consent for their organisations to be named but in most cases not individual names.

The criteria adopted for the inclusion of the professionals in the FYFA study took into account the relevance of their contribution, experience and reputation to the alcohol research prevention area and on sports. The criteria used for selecting, as sporting disciplines, rugby and curling other than football, was to take into consideration the diffusion of the sport phenomenon at the national level.

Prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among sport associations

The first part of the interview explores to what extent the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth is an important matter in sports settings and if these are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles to youth.

In interpreting ratings, the following are the definitions adopted:

- strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10;
- strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3;
- an intermediate level of agreement for a score from 4 to 7.

Participants were asked to give their opinion to this issue, in a scale from 0 to 10 to rate the degree to which they agree or disagree with specific statements related to the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings (Table 1).

- According to the experts' opinion, alcohol and youth is an important matter in the sport settings, as 11 out of 14 participants give a score of 8.

Preventing alcohol related harm to youth is not currently a priority of national sporting bodies, but it should be. Particularly, those working for Sports Clubs at national level believe that there is a lot of emphasis on health generally and alcohol related harm falls within this, but it is not a specific priority. All

reflected that at an “elite level” alcohol is as much a priority in terms of player’s fitness as all the other priorities that affect health. One national football club reflected that there was a lot of emphasis on what young people should do in terms of keeping fit e.g. hydration, but that as yet there is very little advice around alcohol use and the research alone had brought this into focus, and it was an area they would be reviewing to put further training in place.

- A strong consensus has been obtained looking at sport settings as appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth.

Table 1. Expert opinion on the prevention of alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10* would you say that:

PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL RELATED HARM TO YOUTH AMONG NATIONAL SPORT ASSOCIATIONS / FEDERATIONS	Alcohol and youth is an important matter in the sport setting	Preventing alcohol related harm to youth is currently a priority of national sporting bodies	Preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies	Sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth
UNITED KINGDOM	8	5	10	10
	8	5	10	10
	8	6	10	10
	8	6	10	10
	8	5	10	10
	4	3	8	10
	4	3	8	10
	4	3	8	10
	8	5	9	10
	8	6	10	10
	8	5	9	10
	8	5	9	10
	8	5	10	10
	8	5	10	10
8-10				
4-7				
0-3				

* The question is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue): strong agreement with a statement for a score from 8 to 10; strong disagreement for a score from 0 to 3; an intermediate level of agreement for a score from 4 to 7.

Furthermore, the Scottish Minister pointed out that the national statistics show that youth drinking is in decline, and this is observed across the UK, and Scotland have developed a national strategy to improve physical activity. They also have a *Cashback for Communities* programme that supports young people to access positive activities in communities, and for example be involved in sport.

Within the participants, eight could potentially deal with alcohol related problems, but it was not an issue for them mainly because alcohol is not allowed in stadiums in Scotland, and in England and Wales



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bying alcohol in stadiums if underage is difficult. In Scotland, at one national sports club they have an alcohol free bar and even in this environment asking for identify from those who look younger than 26 is enforced.

Key informants were asked about any specific alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes on alcohol related harm and youth in sports settings. The overwhelming response was that preventing alcohol is framed within a wider more holistic response to general health.

- The Scottish Football Association-FA runs Club Academy Scotland on behalf of the (Scottish Professional Football League-SPFL and in this young people are getting a wide range of support and advice about their fitness and this includes advice around alcohol. The attitude towards this is more about a holistic approach. In the national sporting bodies the individual Academies also approach it in this way and there were no specific programmes identified. They pointed out that The Professional Footballers Association PFA Scotland - the players' union has a number of different education courses available to young people in relation to mental health and wellbeing.
- One respondent noted that Clubs have made a financial commitment to these players, so the emphasis on fitness makes sense to ensure they can perform as effectively as possible.
- Scottish Curling as part of their Athlete Agreement have the following condition:

In accordance with the Players code of conduct no alcohol should be consumed by funded athletes during training and competition. The World Curling Federation (WCF) have an alcohol ban at the World Junior Championships.

There is an athlete agreement that involves drinking during competitions.

The World Federations doesn't allow Junior Championships (under 21) to have any alcohol served, and that includes the final dinner.

- Research carried out by John Moores University and Chester on challenging negative behaviour, binge drinking, and pub crawls have led to the development of the 'Changes' Programme for students. This is currently being piloted and initial feedback has been really positive.

<https://www.liverpoolecho.co.uk/news/liverpool-news/binge-drinking-students-ljmu-being-7184149>
<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/education/universityeducation/student-life/10858297/Crackdown-on-student-pub-crawls.html>

- Scottish Football Association has a Drink Aware Campaign to make fans, referees, players at all levels aware of the dangers of alcohol, this is delivered in partnership with the Diageo (Diageo are the alcohol industry which is quite interesting).

Participants were asked to give their opinion about the target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings in a scale from 0 to 10 (Table 2).

Table 2. Target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in the sport settings. The question for each target group is pointed in a scale from 0 (the lighter blue) to 10 (the darker blue)

TARGET AUDIENCE OF ALCOHOL PREVENTION INITIATIVES / PROGRAMMES	Players	Spectators / Fans	Coaches / training staff	Parents to youth players	Committee members / administrators of sporting bodies	Referee	Bar staff of sporting settings
UK	9	5	9	5	5	2	8
	9	8	9	5	5	2	10
	9	8	9	10	5	2	8
	9	8	9	5	5	2	8
	9	8	9	5	5	2	8
	8	8	6	5	8	2	8
	8	8	6	5	8	2	8
	8	8	6	5	8	2	8
	9	8	9	5	5	2	8
	9	8	9	5	5	2	8
	9	8	9	5	5	2	8
	9	8	9	5	8	2	8
	9	8	9	5	8	2	8
	9	8	9	10	10	2	8
8-10							
0-7							

Most felt that the target audience for alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes in sports settings with were “players” and “bar staff of sporting bodies” (all participants gave this a high score value of agreement), followed by “spectators /fans and coaches/training staff” (all but not one and three with an high score value respectively). A lower consensus and level of agreement has been obtained for other target groups such as “committee members / administrators of sporting bodies” followed by “parents to youth players”. Finally, all participants did not consider the “referee” in relation to alcohol prevention initiatives/programmes (Table 2).

The national bodies interviewed focused on the intervention and support given to players, scoring this highly, and as discussed, the investment made to young people was cited as a reason for this. It was felt by one national body that change really needed to happen at home and with parents above all else. All respondents felt that challenging the wider culture and attitude to alcohol was the most important point and sports can play a role in this.

Implementation of alcohol policies to youth in sport settings

a. ALCOHOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Laws and/ or regulations aimed at preventing young people from risky alcohol consumption are available at national level and summarized above and all participants know the regulations regarding alcohol and young people. The majority of experts expressed an intermediate level of agreement that laws and regulations are effective and implemented nationally while the remaining three stated that the laws are ineffective and are not implemented (Table 3).

Table 3. Effectiveness and implementation of laws /regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

LAWS / REGULATIONS AIMED TO PREVENT YOUNG PEOPLE FROM RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AT NATIONAL LEVEL	are effective at national level	are implemented at national level
UK	5	5
	5	5
	5	5
	5	5
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	5	5
	5	5
	5	5
	5	5
	5	5
	5	5
8-10		
4-7		
1-3		

Some key informants pointed out that laws and changing cultures are two different things: the interviewees were positive about the laws but rather felt that the challenge lay in implementation and policing, and at present enforcement is almost impossible. It was also felt by all interviewed that drugs, rather than alcohol, are more of a concern in terms of what young people are doing in the UK. The age verification policies were said to work well, but really it is the culture of drinking that is the biggest

challenge. With reference to implementation of laws and regulations, it was recognised by all experts that implementation is very difficult, and age verification in particular has been a positive step.

b. ALCOHOL ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP REGULATIONS

Advertising in the UK is regulated by the self-and co-regulatory Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) system.

The Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) issued guidance in 2017 about Media Placement restrictions to protect children and young people (CAP, 2017). The principle is that ‘Marketing communications for alcoholic drinks should not be targeted at people under 18 and should not imply, condone or encourage immoderate, irresponsible or anti-social drinking.’

The UK Advertising Codes (CAP, 2017b) also apply and Rule 18.14 states that:

Marketing communications must not be likely to appeal particularly to people under 18, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture. They should not feature or portray real or fictitious characters who are likely to appeal particularly to people under 18 in a way that might encourage the young to drink. People shown drinking or playing a significant role (see rule 18.16) should not be shown behaving in an adolescent or juvenile manner.

The Advertising Standards Authority and Committees of Advertising Practice (2015) response to the call for views on the Alcohol (Licensing, Public Health and Criminal Justice) (Scotland) Bill point out a number of important restrictions currently in place regarding alcohol and advertising. Specifically, for the non-broadcast media (for example in outdoor space and in the cinema) alcoholic drinks cannot be advertised if more than 25% of the audience is under 18 years of age. Moreover, they state that alcohol ads are banned from appearing in and around TV programmes which are made for, or likely to appeal to those under the age of 18 and are subject to strict rules about their content.

According to the national sporting bodies interviewed, advertising on young people’s jerseys is not allowed even if this is not a regulation.

The Scottish Government has highlighted the Scottish Women’s Team’s stance against advertising of alcohol as an exemplar of good practice in the Alcohol Framework. At present, the Scottish Government are consulting and engaging on the suitability of a range of restricted marketing in 2019 and pressing the UK Government to impose a 9pm watershed for alcohol advertising on TV as well as restrictions on cinema advertising.

The Scottish Women’s Team representative pointed out that from the very beginning they had made a decision to promote a ‘clean sport’, and felt strongly that the short term losses with this decision in terms of advertising and sponsorship deals would lead to long term gains. They have taken a position against gambling, fizzy drinks and fast food chains as well as the alcohol industry and have diversified their portfolio of brands that support them. They strongly feel that sport should be about promoting

positive health and positive cultural change. Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems (SHAAP) are now sponsors of the Scottish Women’s Football National Performance League.

c. SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS

Questions for this section derived in part from the International FIFA regulations.

Selected questions on safety and security regulations in the sport settings were the two following:

1. *“stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground”;*
2. *“security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)”.*

Regarding the two selected questions on safety and security regulations in sports settings, in general, most participants agreed that *stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground* at the national level, as well as that *security checks are carried out* (Table 4). However, three respondents (all interviewed completing a paper questionnaire) disagreed for both.

Table 4. Expert opinion on the implementation of the FIFA regulations for the safety and security regulations during a sporting event

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS	<i>..stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground</i>	<i>..security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)</i>
UK	8	8
	8	8
	8	8
	7	7
	8	8
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	8	8
	8	8
	8	8
	9	9
	9	9
9	9	
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		

The national bodies interviewed face to face or by phone said that these are implemented well and that stewards are trained to spot people who are under the influence of alcohol and enforce the regulations well in this area. Regarding the security checks, the national sporting bodies said that checks in place were thorough and there were only a few empty alcohol containers recovered at the end of matches that had been snuck in.

d. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS

In the United Kingdom there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level, and all participants were aware of this. Furthermore, a high consensus was reached about the effective enforcement of the the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level and in sports settings (Table 5).

In Scotland, at present alcohol is not served in football matches except in the hospitality areas where those under 18 are not allowed. It was felt in the other settings that the sale of alcohol is well regulated. For example, curling matches are generally held where there is a licensed bar and the age verification policy is applied. In the rest of the UK, alcohol is served in stadiums and with the same applications required of age verification.

Table 5. Expert opinion on the implementation of the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at national level and in the sport settings

To what extent, on a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol applied at the <u>national level</u>?</i>	<i>Is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol enforced in the <u>sport settings</u>?</i>
UK	9	9
	9	9
	9	9
	9	9
	9	9
	8	8
	8	8
	8	8
	9	9
	9	10
	9	10
	9	10
	9	10
	9	10
8-10		
4-7		
0-3		

FIFA recognises that the regulation of alcohol consumption during sporting events is critical. If the possession, sale, distribution or consumption of alcohol is to be permitted at a match, the event organiser must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the consumption of alcohol does not interfere with the spectators’ safe enjoyment of the match. Unless otherwise regulated by the law of the country where the international FIFA event takes place, some measures shall be applied (Table 6).

With reference to the measures to “restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel only” and “prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury” a consensus on its implementation has been obtained (Table 6).

Table 6. Expert opinion on the implementaton of the international FIFA regulations during a sporting event

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10 would you say that the following measures are applied at the national level:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS	<i>“restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals”</i>	<i>“prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”</i>	<i>“prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”</i>
UK	9	9	7	9
	9	9	7	9
	9	9	7	9
	9	9	8	9
	9	9	7	9
	8	5	3	9
	8	5	3	9
	8	5	3	9
	9	9	7	9
	10	9	7	9
	10	9	7	9
	10	10	7	9
	10	10	8	9
	10	10	8	9
8-10				
4-7				
0-3				

Regarding the rule to “prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals”, 11 out of 14 experts agreed that the rule is implemented with high scores given, while 3 others (from England and Wales) agreed as well, but with an intermediate level of agreement. Thus,

Furthermore, experts considered the following barriers to the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings:

- Lack of financial incentives
- Lack of regulations on alcohol advertising and on alcohol sponsorship in sports settings addressed to young people (Table 7)

b. INTERVENTIONS / EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE

Some examples of good practices are cited and listed below (Tables 8).

Table 8. Description of the interventions / example of good practice at national level

INTERVENTIONS / EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE SUPPORTING.....		
	REFERENCE	SUMMARIES
Alcohol advertising and sponsorships restrictions	Scottish Curling	A small number of national bodies pointed to the fact that sponsorship on young people’s jerseys is not allowed and in Curling, junior championships do not have any alcohol sponsorship and it is banned in junior competitions and written into the Sponsorship policy, where it states: ‘Where legal restraints or ethical considerations exist, for example relating to tobacco, alcohol (specifically for activities principally aimed at Junior/Under 18), firearms or sexually explicit materials.’
Alcohol advertising and sponsorships restrictions	Scottish Women’s Football Association	The Scottish Women’s Football Team is highlighted by the Scottish Government as an example of an organisation taking a successful stance in this area.
The prohibition of the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk in the stadium/arena/ground during sporting events	National Cubs	National bodies explained that staff and stewards are given training to keep an eye out for people who appear to be drunk and do not allow them into the stadium. It was felt that this worked well.
the prohibition of the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed protable containers that may be thrown and cause injury in the stadium/arena/ground during sporting events	Sport England	Selling plastic within the grounds, removing bottle tops etc. were cited as good practice in England and Wales. It was also noted that those entering into stadiums are searched for such items across the UK.

Further details and comments can be found in the following paragraph:

Challenging this behavior is best when it is done so through the relationship between the young people and the coach/club, and that alcohol is potentially one of many issues that can be discussed in this way. For example, clubs spoke about the work that they are currently doing to help young people look after their mental health.

It was openly discussed by national bodies that there is alcohol served in corporate hospitality in Scotland and one other interviewee pointed out that this is not without problems. They said: *Alcohol even within corporate hospitality is not without issues and for example there was an incident last August where a man was stabbed. There is a strong link between alcohol consumption and violence (12).*

In Curling, alcohol is actually part of the ritual of the sport. As was revealed: *Curling is a social sport and for example one of the traditions is 'broomstacking,' which involves stacking the brooms at the end of the game and having a dram of whisky. It has been noted that since bringing in the drink driving ban in Scotland that there has been a loss of revenue and clubs need to think more innovatively about how to make this up. Felt that for the future the ideal would be that Scottish Curling had sponsorship with a whisky firm so as to honour the tradition.*

Interviewees also spoke about the good work Clubs are doing with young people and helping them to be healthy, for example, opening up their facilities for the community to play on a Friday night or at the weekend. *"I think if you look at something like Spartans, this is about Community Leaders and being a good example. I think the good practice often remains hidden and it is the absence of a problem rather than the absence of a solution".*

One interviewee also felt that it was important to note that young people appear to be drinking less than ever and may be it is the adults who need to learn from the young people: *I think we can learn from young people who are drinking less and alcohol at present is so pervading in conversations, it is actually quite fascinating. We need to capture the young people's voices. There is growing recognition that mental health issues and depression has increased. (2)*

In terms of advertising, the money Clubs make was discussed again as the main motivation for this happening. There was also some scepticism about how important this really is in influencing people to drink. One interviewee also pointed out that the alcohol industry itself has its own boundaries in relation to this: *"The alcohol industry has their own limitations about who they will sponsor and avoid junior competitions for example"*

One interviewee questioned the Scottish Women's Football Team's stance, they said: *Scottish Women's Football is relatively small and – while its stance on sponsors is commendable – the question would be, would they still make the stance they have made if the money offered was transformative?...At present there is a consultation on alcohol, which is also considering the issue of advertising. There is a balance of*



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interests to be made between the clubs that are private organisations and the revenue made, and the potential influence these advertising campaigns have – particularly on young people. (12)

When Scottish Women's Football were asked about this, they pointed out that because they are small, the money given would have been transformational, but this was about taking responsibility and really taking seriously the influence they can play in promoting health. As already discussed, SHAAP have recently become sponsors of the Scottish Women's Football National Performance League, strengthening their position and their message about the emphasis being on clean sport.

The discussion about the change in the laws on serving alcohol in football stadiums in Scotland was broached and the general feeling was that this is not a good idea because of fears around security. One interviewee pointed out that it is important to recognise that 'Clubs' don't always speak with one voice and whereas someone from security might want one thing, the commercial interest may be another. Speaking to one national body, it was agreed that this is the case and actually on this issue it can come down to personal opinions alone.

UK. Key messages

The prevention of alcohol related harm to youth In the UK is considered an important matter in sports settings. Preventing alcohol related harm to youth is not currently a priority of national sporting bodies, but it should be. A strong consensus has been obtained looking at sport settings as appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth.

Most participants agree on the importance of activating initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth within a wider more holistic response to general health, directed at different target audiences. The target audience, in decreasing order of importance, is: “players” and “bar staff of sporting bodies”, followed by “spectators /fans and coaches/training staff” while a lower consensus and level of agreement has been obtained for other target groups such as “committee members / administrators of sporting bodies” followed by “parents to youth players”. Finally, participants did not consider the “referee” in relation to alcohol prevention initiatives/programmes.

Laws and regulations aimed to prevent young people from risky alcohol consumption at national level are available and summarized above and all participants know the regulations on drinking alcohol by young people. No consensus but an intermediate level of agreement for most of the participants has been reached regarding laws and regulations as being effective and implemented nationally but not for three experts that stated that laws and regulations are ineffective and are not implemented in UK. It was also felt by all interviewed that drugs, rather than alcohol, are more of a concern in terms of what young people are doing in the UK.

Alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations are regulated by the self-and co-regulatory Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) system, and for example, part of this self-regulation has led to Clubs not advertising alcohol on young people’s jerseys.

Regarding **safety and security regulations in sports settings**, in general, most participants agreed that *stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground* at the national level, as well as that *security checks are carried out*. However, a consensus was not reached as three respondents (all interviewed completing the paper questionnaire and from England/Wales) disagreed for both.

Alcohol consumption regulations during sporting events: In United Kingdom there is a legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level, and all participants are aware of this. Furthermore, all felt this was well implemented at national level and in sport settings.



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In Scotland, at present alcohol is not served in football matches except in the hospitality areas where those under 18 are not allowed. It was felt in the other sporting settings where alcohol is served, for example at rugby and curling, the sale of alcohol is well regulated. For example, curling matches are generally held where there is a licensed bar and the age verification policy is applied. In the rest of the UK, where alcohol is served in stadiums, the age verification policy applies and a small number, those from England and Wales who participated did not think these regulations were well enforced.

Most of the proposed international FIFA regulations are applied at national level in decreasing order of agreement the rules: *“to restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel”* followed by *“prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals”* and *“prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury”* The last measure, *“prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk”* did not reach a consensus between experts: 3 considered it implemented with a high score value given, 8 gave a lower score value, and the remaining 3 disagreed on its implementation (from England and Wales).

In the UK, according to experts’ opinion, the main barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sports settings is the culture where drinking heavily is normalised. Furthermore, the following were listed as barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings: the lack of financial incentives and of regulations on alcohol advertising and on alcohol sponsorship in sports settings addressed to young people.

UK. Conclusion and implications

To conclude, taking the policies and survey results into account, the laws and regulations around alcohol are well known, and it was agreed that national sports should consider more their role in alcohol prevention. In reviewing advertising regulations, these remain complex and ambiguous and generally reliant on self-regulation, and more could be done, looking for example at implementing the simplified and effective French system. In Scotland there is a ban on the sale of alcohol in football stadiums, however, outside of this alcohol is served where licensed in sports settings. The responses show that on the whole the age verification policies are well enforced. Although across the UK youth drinking is in decline, it was felt that the culture of normalised heavy drinking remains the main barrier to preventing alcohol related harm and underage binge drinking.

Alcohol policy summary	UNITED KINGDOM
AFFORDABILITY (price measures)	
a. Excise duty tax	Yes, for all. The excise duty tax is calculated by alcohol volume and whether it is still or sparkling. The level of the excise duty tax for alcoholic beverages is adjusted for inflation.
b. Bans for selling alcoholic beverages (a.b.) below cost	Applied throughout the UK.
c. Regulating the price of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages (non alcoholic cheaper than alcoholic)	In England and Wales a ban on selling alcohol below a “permitted price” (i.e. the level of alcohol duty plus VAT) has been in place since 28 May 2014. This was introduced through the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Conditions) Order 2014. In July 2018, the Government said that MUP “remains under review” by Public Health England. In Wales, the Public Health (Minimum Price for Alcohol) (Wales) Act 2018 received Royal Assent on 9 August 2018. The Act will enable the introduction of MUP on public health grounds – an area within the Welsh Assembly’s legislative competence. MUP is expected to come into force in summer 2019.
d. Special taxes for a.b. attractive for youths (alcopops)	Not applied
e. Minimum price	Alcohol licensing is a devolved matter and Scotland is leading the way in terms of alcohol policy in the UK. The Alcohol etc. (Scotland) Act 2010 amended the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 to place restrictions on the pricing and promotion of alcoholic drinks sold in off-licensed premises in Scotland. This affects the retail of alcoholic drinks and places responsibility on the retailer for complying with the law. It also placed conditions on minimum pricing of multi-packs and drinks promotions. Scotland is the only country in the UK to have passed legislation on Minimum Unit Pricing. The legislation passed in 2012 through the Alcohol (Minimum Pricing) (Scotland) Act 2012 allowed Scottish Ministers to introduce a system of Minimum Unit Pricing for alcohol. However, this was legally challenged and following a ruling by the Supreme Court Minimum Unit Pricing was implemented on the 1st May 2018. There is currently an evaluation underway assessing the impact.
AVAILABILITY	
a. Monopoly	No, for all a.b.
b. Licensing	Yes, for all a.b. for production, on premise and off premise sales (serving and selling respectively)
c. Restriction on premise sales (serving) and on off premise sales (selling)	Across the UK restrictions, licensing as described is authorised by different bodies in each of the jurisdictions. Restrictions are specified according to the particular licenses granted and all are enforced with the legal age limits outlined. Each pub has a unique set of conditions on the licence that sets out how the pub operates and generally children are allowed to enter unless it has a particular licence condition stating otherwise. The exception is if a pub is used 'primarily

	<p>or exclusively' for the supply and consumption of alcohol on the premises, in which case a child under the age of 16 is not permitted unless they are accompanied by someone 18 or over.</p> <p>Furthermore, no unaccompanied child under the age of 16 are allowed on any premises licensed for the sale and consumption of alcohol between the hours of midnight and 5am if it is open for business.</p> <p>The sale of alcohol to those under 18 across the UK is illegal and the person with day-to-day responsibility for the running of the business has a legal responsibility for ensuring that the sale of alcohol is in accordance with the age verification policy. Every premise that sells alcohol needs to appoint a Premises Manager that holds a personal alcohol licence and undergo fresher training.</p>
<p>d. Restriction on alcohol consumption in public domains</p>	<p>Across the UK Local authorities have the power to make byelaws to ban drinking in designated public places under provisions contained in the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 and Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (Sanford, 2016).</p> <p>In the UK, only people over 18 can drink in public, except in England and Wales, where areas of towns have Public Space Protection Orders are in place, or in Scotland or Northern Ireland, where councils have specific bylaws making drinking illegal. A Public Space Protection Order, or PSPO, is a special decree that allows police to stop people from drinking in a certain area in England and Wales. PSPOs give police officers special powers to order a person to stop drinking alcohol in public and confiscate it from them.</p>
<p>e. Restriction on alcohol consumption in the sport settings</p>	<p>In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the Sporting Event (Control of Alcohol etc) Act 1985 created a number of offences relating to alcohol at football matches, namely that it is an offence to enter a ground in possession of alcohol, or to try to enter drunk. Alcohol can be bought within the stadium until the point of kick off and during half time, but alcohol cannot be taken into the seating area or in areas where the pitch can be seen. In Scotland, alcohol cannot be served because of spectator safety and security concerns. Since the lift of the UEFA ban on the selling of alcohol there has been some discussion in Scotland about lifting the ban that has been in place since 1980.</p>
<p>f. Time related restrictions (opening hours)</p>	<p>Restrictions are specific to each premises and will set out the hours at which children can be in an area where alcohol is being sold. No unaccompanied child under the age of 16 are allowed on any premises licensed for the sale and consumption of alcohol between the hours of midnight and 5am if it is open for business.</p>

<p>g. Minimum legal drinking age</p>	<p>Yes, 18 years unless where a meal is being served and this then drops to 16.</p> <p>Young people aged 16 or 17 can drink beer, wine or cider with a meal if it is bought by an adult and they are accompanied by an adult. A child can have an alcoholic drink in private at home from the age of five if this is for medicinal purposes (Section 5 Children and Young Persons Act 1933). In Northern Ireland, anyone under the age of 14 may consume alcohol in a private house under the orders of a Doctor for medicinal purposes under the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968.</p>
<p>g.1 Obligation for anyone who sells a.b. to ask the buyer to show an identity document</p>	<p>The sale of alcohol to those under 18 across the UK is illegal and the person with day-to-day responsibility for the running of the business has a legal responsibility for ensuring that the sale of alcohol is in accordance with the age verification policy. Every premise that sells alcohol needs to appoint a Premises Manager that holds a personal alcohol licence and undergo fresher training (Retail of Standards Alcohol Group, 2017).</p> <p>It is illegal to knowingly sell alcohol to someone who is 18, or those who are over 18 who then give the alcohol to someone under 18. Across the UK a fixed penalty notice (FPN) can be issued to someone who sells alcohol to someone under 18. It is intended to provide a quick and effective means of dealing with certain types of offending - as an alternative to prosecution - and may be issued where the person making the sale is the bar person or member of staff in off-licensed premises. The fixed penalty notice in these cases can be as much as £200 and is currently set at £90. A licensed premises also risks losing their licence or having it suspended. The only defence is that the person took responsible steps to ensure the customer was of legal age, so for example, they had checked their identification and it appeared to be in order. In England and Wales the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 amended the 2003 Act and created an offence of “persistently selling alcohol to children”, to apply where “on 3 or more different occasions within a period of 3 consecutive months alcohol is unlawfully sold on the same premises to an individual aged under 18”. The Policing and Crime Act 2009 changed this from 3 strikes within 3 months to 2 strikes within 3 months. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 increased the maximum fine for the offence from £10,000 to £20,000 (Woodhouse, 2018).</p> <p>Failure to comply with the law about selling alcohol to young people across the UK can lead to a fine, term of imprisonment, or both. A ‘Challenge 25’ policy is in effect, which is a retailing strategy that all premises must have an age verification policy set at a minimum of 25. This means that any person who looks under the age of 25 (or a higher age if felt necessary) must be challenged to provide identification, proving he or she is at least 18 years of age. Those over 18 but look under 25 are to carry ID (such as a photographic driving license or a passport) if they wish to buy</p>

	alcohol. The sale of liqueur confectionary to those under 16 is an offence incurring a fine.
COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION (advertising, labelling, sponsorship)	
a. advertising on tv	<p>Advertising in the UK is regulated by the self-and co-regulatory Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) system.</p> <p>The Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) issued guidance in 2017 about Media Placement restrictions to protect children and young people (CAP, 2017). The principle is that ‘Marketing communications for alcoholic drinks should not be targeted at people under 18 and should not imply, condone or encourage immoderate, irresponsible or anti-social drinking.’</p> <p>The UK Advertising Codes (CAP, 2017b) also apply and Rule 18.14 states that:</p> <p>Marketing communications must not be likely to appeal particularly to people under 18, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture. They should not feature or portray real or fictitious characters who are likely to appeal particularly to people under 18 in a way that might encourage the young to drink. People shown drinking or playing a significant role (see rule 18.16) should not be shown behaving in an adolescent or juvenile manner. The Advertising Standards Authority and Committees of Advertising Practice (2015) response to the call for views on the Alcohol (Licensing, Public Health and Criminal Justice) (Scotland) Bill point out a number of important restrictions currently in place regarding alcohol and advertising. Specifically, for the non-broadcast media (for example in outdoor space and in the cinema) alcoholic drinks cannot be advertised if more than 25% of the audience is under 18 years of age. Moreover, they state that alcohol ads are banned from appearing in and around TV programmes which are made for, or likely to appeal to those under the age of 18 and are subject to strict rules about their content.</p>
b. advertising in printed media	<p>Advertising in the UK is regulated by the self-and co-regulatory Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) system.</p> <p>The Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) issued guidance in 2017 about Media Placement restrictions to protect children and young people (CAP, 2017). The principle is that ‘Marketing communications for alcoholic drinks should not be targeted at people under 18 and should not imply, condone or encourage immoderate, irresponsible or anti-social drinking.’</p> <p>The UK Advertising Codes (CAP, 2017b) also apply and Rule 18.14 states that:</p> <p>Marketing communications must not be likely to appeal particularly to people under 18, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture. They should not feature or portray real or fictitious characters who are likely to appeal particularly to people under 18 in a way that might encourage the young to drink. People shown drinking or</p>

	playing a significant role (see rule 18.16) should not be shown behaving in an adolescent or juvenile manner.
c. advertising in cinema	As for printed media
d. advertising on billboards	As for printed media
e. Advertising in the Internet	As for printed media
f. Advertising through social media	As for printed media
g. Product placement	As for printed media
h. Sponsorship	Alcohol sponsorship in the UK is self-regulated. The Portman Group have produced guidance in this area, suggesting that drinks companies must not sponsor or support individuals under the age of 18, but that companies may sponsor a team, band or group which includes a player or member who is under-18 years of age provided that at least 75% of the overall participants are aged over 18. Any under-18 participants should not be used individually in any promotional material or activity. The alcohol industry should also not sponsor individuals, activities, teams, events, tournaments, competitions, bands or celebrities which have a particular appeal to, or are primarily aimed at, under-18s. Prior to sponsoring an event, team or activity, drinks companies must use their reasonable endeavours to obtain data on the expected participants, audience or spectator profile to ensure that at least the aggregate of 75% are aged over 18. Sponsorship at events or tournaments which do not meet the 75% threshold are permitted but only if restricted to defined areas.
i. Labelling	Labelling is in line with EU regulations and should include guidelines for consumption and reference to the Portman Group and Drink Aware.
DRINK DRIVING LEGISLATION	
	<p>The Road Safety Act of 1967 introduced the first maximum legal blood alcohol (drink driving) limit in the UK. The Road Traffic Act 1988 outlines the acts and penalties in relation to drink driving.</p> <p>A Scottish Statutory Instrument entitled The Road Traffic Act 1988 (Prescribed Limit) (Scotland) Regulations 2014 made on 20th November 2014 introduced changes to the maximum prescribed legal alcohol limit in relation to driving or attempting to drive and being in charge of a vehicle in Scotland.</p> <p>It is illegal to drive if you have 35 micrograms per 100 millilitres of breath in England, Wales and the UK, in Scotland the limit is lower and set at 22. A person could get 6 months' imprisonment, an unlimited fine or a driving ban for at least 1 year (3 years if convicted twice in 10 years). Refusing to provide a specimen of breath, blood or urine for analysis.</p>
DRINKING ENVIRONMENTS (bar, pub, night club policies)	
	1. Guidelines and standards for serving staff are not designed;

	2. Training programmes for serving staff on the legal responsibility and on practices that reduce the risk of harm in drinking environments are implemented only on a voluntary basis. Selling of alcohol to those underage can lead to a fine or the licensee may lose their licence to sell alcohol.
AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES	
a. Consumer information on alcohol's impact on health	Yes, consumer information is advised to have a minimum of three elements as described above.
b. Educational programmes	Involving teachers, school children and/or their parents as part of school curriculum are not implemented nationwide.
c. Funding or conduction educational programmes from the Alcohol industry	Discouraged
SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE SPORT SETTINGS	
	In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the Sporting Event (Control of Alcohol etc) Act 1985 created a number of offences relating to alcohol at football matches, namely that it is an offence to enter a ground in possession of alcohol, or to try to enter drunk. Alcohol can be bought within the stadium until the point of kick off and during half time, but alcohol cannot be taken into the seating area or in areas where the pitch can be seen. In Scotland, alcohol cannot be served because of spectator safety and security concerns. Since the lift of the UEFA ban on the selling of alcohol there has been some discussion in Scotland about lifting the ban that has been in place since 1980.

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Representative of	Winning Scotland	Scotland
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Representative of	4 Capacities and Rugby League England	England
Representative of	National Union of Students	UK
Representative of	Student Opportunities	England
Representative of	Sport England	England
Representative of	Street Soccer	Scotland
Representative of	Scottish Rugby	Scotland
Representative of	Scottish Government	Scotland
Representative of	Hearts Football Club	Scotland
Representative of	Celtic Football Club	Scotland
Representative of	Scottish Women's Football Association	Scotland

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ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

Annex 1. The final version of the semi-structured questionnaire

Annex 2. Italian Questionnaire

Annex 3. Slovenian Questionnaire

Annex 4. Polish Questionnaire



FYFA – Focus on Youth, Football and Alcohol

ANNEX 1: FYFA WP5 Questionnaire



THE FYFA questionnaire

The FYFA questionnaire is a tool to explore the extent to which reducing alcohol related harm to youth is a priority of the sporting bodies and to identify policies and programs effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth within sport settings in your country.

- **Sporting bodies** are non-governmental organizations that have a governing responsibility for a specific sport. They are responsible for regulating the sport, promoting the sport, dealing with any rule violations, and organizing national and international competitions (Forster J, 2006).
- **Sport settings** are defined as places (e.g. arenas, stadiums, grounds, complexes or ovals) where an organized sporting event or activity takes place either at a professional (elite) or non-professional (amateur/community) level, including competition games, training sessions or other club or team events) (Kingsland M et al, 2016).

The objectives are the following:

- **to explore feasibility and acceptability of prevention programmes for reducing alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings at the national level;**
- **to identify the available programmes for alcohol related harm prevention for youth within national sporting bodies;**
- **to allow sharing of information and examples of good practice between countries;**
- **to identify future research needs for reducing alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings;**
- **to influence policy and practice to support preventing alcohol related harm to youth in sport settings.**

The following questionnaire analyses the questions distributed across 3 key sections which includes the following topics:

- A. Prevention of alcohol related harm to youth among national sport associations / federations**
- B. Implementation of alcohol policies to youth in sport settings at the national level**
- C. Intervention strategies (example of good practices) effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth within national sporting associations / federations**

If you have any questions relating to the questionnaire or its contents, please do not hesitate to contact (name of the coordinator at the national level) ([email](#) address).

Please cross the box, place a cross in the table or type your answer where indicated.

A. PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL RELATED HARM TO YOUTH AMONG NATIONAL SPORT ASSOCIATIONS / FEDERATIONS

You are asked to give **your personal opinion** to this issue.

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10 would you say that...

1. alcohol and youth is an important matter in the sport settings?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. preventing alcohol related harm to youth is currently a priority of national sporting bodies?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be a priority of national sporting bodies?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. sport settings are appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. sport settings could be appropriate places to promote healthy lifestyles (including alcohol) to youth?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. In your current regular work, do you deal / your organization deal (directly or indirectly) with alcohol related problems? (This question refers to youth and adult sporters)

- Yes
- No (If No, go to question 7)

6.1 If Yes, how often do you deal / your organization deal (directly or indirectly) with alcohol related problems?

	You	Your organization
Almost daily	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than 3 times per week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monthly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Almost never	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable / I don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



6.2 If Yes, **with which groups** with alcohol related problems **do you / your organization** deal (directly or indirectly) with alcohol related problems? Please select all that apply

	You	Your organization
Adult sporters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth sporters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporters / fans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Board	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify.....)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Can you describe **the most common type of problems or situations you / your organization** encounter here?

7 Do you know **specific alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes on alcohol related harm and youth and sport settings?**

- Yes
- No (If No, go to question 8)

If Yes, please describe it shortly and provide, if available, filename for document reference:

8 To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that specific **initiatives for preventing alcohol related harm to youth should be given** to the following?

Target audience of alcohol prevention initiatives / programmes	Not at all											Fully										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Players	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b) Spectators / fans	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c) Coaches / training staff of sporting clubs	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d) Parents to youth players	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e) Committee members /administrators of sporting bodies	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f) Referee	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g) Bar staff of sporting settings	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h) Other (specify).....																						

Please add any comments for questions 1-8 here:

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF ALCOHOL POLICIES TO YOUTH IN SPORT SETTINGS

You are asked to give **your personal opinion** on the implementation of alcohol policies to youth in sport settings

9. Are there *laws and regulations* for *preventing young people from risky alcohol consumption* at national level?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know (if "No" or "I don't know", go to question 10)

If Yes, please provide filename for document reference(s):

If Yes, to what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that.....

9.1..current laws and regulations are effective for preventing young people from risky alcohol consumption?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9.2..current laws and regulations for preventing young people from risky alcohol consumption are implemented at national level

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ALCOHOL ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP REGULATIONS

10. Are there *regulations on alcohol advertising and sponsorship*, in relation to *youth and major sporting events at the national level*?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know (if "No" or "I don't know", go to question 11)

If Yes, please provide filename for document reference(s):

If Yes, to what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that.....

10.1. ..alcohol advertising and sponsorship regulations are implemented at the national level?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SPORT SETTINGS SAFETY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS

To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that.....

11. ...stewards deny access to or remove any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium/arena/ground at the national level?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. ..security checks are carried out at the national level on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters to control the possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs (including alcohol)?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REGULATIONS DURING SPORTING EVENTS

13. Is there any legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol at the national level?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know (if "No" or "I don't know", go to question 14)

If Yes, please provide filename for document reference(s):

13.1. If Yes, to what extent is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol applied at the national level?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13.2. If Yes, to what extent is the legal age limit for the purchase of alcohol enforced in the sport settings?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Unless otherwise regulated by the law of the country where the FIFA event takes place, the following minimum measures must be applied:

14. To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that the measure “restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel” is applied at the national level?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that the rule “prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals” is applied at the national level?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



16. To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that the measure “**prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk**” is applied at the national level?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. To what extent on a scale from 0 to 10, would you say that the measure “**prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury**” is applied at the national level?

Not at all										Fully
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. INTERVENTION STRATEGIES (EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICES) EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND ALCOHOL RELATED HARM TO YOUTH WITHIN NATIONAL SPORTING ASSOCIATIONS / FEDERATIONS

You are asked to share interventions / example of good practices effective in reducing risky alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm to youth within sporting associations/ federations.

18. In your opinion, what are the **main barriers for the effective implementation of alcohol laws and regulations for youth in sport settings?**

Please select all that apply

- 1. Lack of national laws and regulations
- 2. Lack of governmental monitoring controls in the sporting bodies
- 3. Lack of knowledge on alcohol laws and regulations of sport professionals
- 4. Lack of regulations on alcohol consumption for youth in the sporting bodies
- 5. Lack of regulations on direct/indirect alcohol advertising in the sport settings addressed to young people
- 6. Lack of regulations on alcohol sponsorship linked to youth and sports in the sporting bodies
- 7. Lack of financial incentives
- 8. Lack of alcohol policies for young players within the sporting settings
- 9. Lack of training of bar staff on responsible serving of alcohol
- 10. Other (*specify*).....

Please add any extra comments here:

19. Do you know any **interventions / example of good practice supporting alcohol advertising and sponsorship restrictions** in relation to sport and youth?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, please describe it shortly and provide, if available, filename for document reference:



20. Do you know any interventions / example of good practice supporting settings safety and security regulations?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, please describe it shortly and provide, if available, filename for document reference:

21. Do you know any interventions / example of good practice supporting the restriction of the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorized personnel only?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, please describe it shortly and provide, if available, filename for document reference:

22. Do you know any interventions / example of good practice supporting the prohibition of the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium/arena/ground premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, please describe it shortly and provide, if available, filename for document reference:

23. Do you know any interventions / examples of good practice supporting the prohibition of the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk in the stadium/arena/ground during sporting events?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, please describe it shortly and provide, if available, filename for document reference:

24. Do you know any interventions / examples of good practice supporting the prohibition of the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed protable containers that may be thrown and cause injury in the stadium/arena/ground during sporting events?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, please describe it shortly and provide, if available, filename for document reference:

25. Is there anything else you would like to tell us concerning alcohol consumption and harm, sports and youth?



FYFA – Focus on Youth, Football and Alcohol

ANNEX 2: questionnaire Italy



Il questionario FYFA

Il questionario FYFA è uno strumento di raccolta dati per esplorare il livello di priorità attribuito a livello nazionale al ridurre i danni alcol-correlati nei giovani all'interno di contesti sportive, particolarmente ma non esclusivamente il calcio, e per identificare politiche e programmi efficaci nel ridurre il consumo di alcol e i danni alcol-correlati nei giovani nello sport.

- Gli **organismi sportivi** sono organizzazioni non governative che hanno una responsabilità di governo per uno specifico sport. Sono responsabili della regolamentazione dello sport, della promozione dello sport, dell'eventuale violazione delle regole e dell'organizzazione di competizioni nazionali e internazionali (Forster J, 2006).

- I **contesti sportivi** sono luoghi (ad esempio arene, stadi, basi, campi) in cui si svolge un evento o un'attività sportiva a livello agonistico (d'élite) o non agonistico (amatoriale / sociale), comprese le competizioni, le sessioni di allenamento o altri eventi del club o di squadra) (Kingsland M et al, 2016).

Gli obiettivi sono i seguenti:

- **esplorare la fattibilità e l'accettabilità dei programmi di prevenzione per ridurre i danni alcol-correlati nei giovani nei contesti sportivi a livello nazionale;**
- **identificare i programmi disponibili per la prevenzione del danno alcol-correlato per i giovani all'interno degli organismi sportivi nazionali;**
- **consentire la condivisione di informazioni, ed esempio di buone pratiche, tra paesi;**
- **identificare i futuri bisogni di ricerca per ridurre i danni alcol-correlati nei giovani nei contesti sportivi;**
- **influenzare la politica e le pratiche per sostenere la prevenzione dei danni alcol-correlati nei giovani nei contesti sportivi.**

Le domande del questionario sono distribuite in tre sessioni che includono i seguenti argomenti:

A. Prevenzione dei danni alcol-correlati nei giovani nelle associazioni / federazioni sportive nazionali

B. Implementazione delle politiche sull'alcol nei giovani nei contesti sportivi a livello nazionale

C. Strategie di intervento (esempio di buone pratiche) efficaci nel ridurre il consumo rischioso di alcol e i danni alcol-correlati nei giovani nelle associazioni / federazioni sportive nazionali

Per necessità di chiarimenti e ulteriori informazioni, contattare il coordinamento nazionale presso l'Istituto Superiore di Sanità (claudia.gandin@iss.it)

Chiediamo cortesemente di completare il questionario. Contrassegnare la casella corrispondente alla risposta desiderata o scrivere la risposta lì dove indicato.

A. PREVENZIONE DEI DANNI ALCOL-CORRELATI NEI GIOVANI NELLE ASSOCIAZIONI / FEDERAZIONI SPORTIVE NAZIONALI

Rispondere cortesemente alle domande di seguito riportate esprimendo la sua **opinione personale**

In una scala da 0 a 10 indichi quanto è d'accordo (0 è per niente, 10 è molto d'accordo) con ciascuna delle seguenti domande:

1. Alcol e giovani è un tema importante nei contesti sportivi?

Per niente										Molto d'accordo	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2. Prevenire il danno alcol-correlato nei giovani è attualmente una priorità degli organismi sportivi nazionali?

Per niente										Molto d'accordo	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3. Prevenire il danno alcol-correlato nei giovani dovrebbe essere una priorità degli organismi sportivi nazionali?

Per niente										Molto d'accordo	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

4. I contesti sportivi sono appropriati per promuovere stili di vita salutari (incluso l'alcol) nei giovani?

Per niente										Molto d'accordo	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

5. I contesti sportivi dovrebbero essere appropriati per promuovere stili di vita salutari (incluso l'alcol) nei giovani?

Per niente										Molto d'accordo	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

6. Nel lavoro che svolge attualmente, lei / la sua organizzazione ha a che fare (direttamente o indirettamente) con problematiche alcol-correlate? (Questa domanda si riferisce agli sportivi sia giovani che adulti)

- Sì
- No (Se No, andare alla domanda 7)

6.1. Se Sì, **quanto spesso, lei / la sua organizzazione**, ha a che fare (direttamente o indirettamente) con problematiche alcol-correlate?

	Lei	La sua organizzazione
Più o meno giornalmente	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Più di 3 volte a settimana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settimanalmente	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mensilmente	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quasi mai	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non applicabile / non so	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.2. Se Sì, **con quali gruppi, lei / la sua organizzazione**, ha a che fare (direttamente o indirettamente) con problematiche alcol-correlate?

	Lei	La sua organizzazione
Atleti adulti	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atleti giovani	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spettatori / fan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Direttivo sportivo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Altro (specificare.....)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Può **descrivere i problemi / le situazioni più comuni** con le quali lei / la sua organizzazione ha a che fare?

7. E' a conoscenza di **iniziative / programmi di prevenzione specifici sul danno alcol-correlato nei giovani nei contesti sportivi?**

- Sì
- No (Se No, andare alla domanda 8)

Se Sì, **descrivere brevemente le iniziative** e, se possibile, **fornire una documentazione** (link pagina web, document pdf, ecc) nello spazio di seguito riportato:

8. In una scala da 0 a 10 indichi quanto è d'accordo (0 è per niente, 10 è molto d'accordo) a destinare iniziative specifiche di prevenzione del danno alcol-correlato a ciascuno dei seguenti gruppi:

Destinatari di programmi di prevenzione sui danni alcol-correlati	Per niente										Molto d'accordo
a) Atleti	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b) Spettatori / fan	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c) Allenatori / formatori del club sportivo	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d) Parenti di giovani atleti	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e) Membri della commissione /amministratori dell'organismo sportivo	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f) Arbitri	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g) Personale dei punti di ristorazione del club sportivo	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10
h) Altro (specificare).....											

Eventuali commenti alle domande 1-8 possono essere inseriti nel riquadro seguente:

B. IMPLEMENTAZIONE DELLE POLITICHE SULL'ALCOL NEI GIOVANI NEI CONTESTI SPORTIVI A LIVELLO NAZIONALE

Rispondere cortesemente alle domande di seguito riportate e, quando richiesto, esprimere la sua **opinione personale**

9. *E' a conoscenza di leggi e regolamenti per prevenire il consumo a rischio di alcol nei giovani a livello nazionale?*

- Si
- No
- Non so (Se "No" o "Non so", andare alla domanda 10)

Se Si, **fornire documentazione** (link pagina web, document pdf, ecc) nello spazio di seguito riportato:

Se Si, in una scala da 0 a 10, indichi quanto è d'accordo con ciascuna delle seguenti domande:

9.1.. le attuali leggi / regolamenti sono efficaci nel prevenire il consumo rischioso di alcol nei giovani?

Per niente										Moito d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9.2.. le attuali leggi / regolamenti per prevenire il consumo rischioso di alcol nei giovani sono applicati a livello nazionale?

Per niente										Moito d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REGOLAMENTI SULLA PUBBLICITA' E SULLA SPONSORIZZAZIONE DELL'ALCOL

10. *Esistono regolamenti sulla pubblicità e sulla sponsorizzazione dell'alcol, in relazione ai giovani e negli eventi sportivi maggiori a livello nazionale?*

- Si
- No
- Non so (Se "No" o "Non so", andare alla domanda 11)

Se Si, **fornire documentazione** (link pagina web, document pdf, ecc) nello spazio di seguito riportato:

Se Si, in una scala da 0 a 10, indichi quanto è d'accordo con la seguente domanda:

10.1. ..i regolamenti sulla pubblicità e sulla sponsorizzazione dell'alcol sono applicati a livello nazionale?

Per niente										Moito d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REGOLAMENTI E NORME DI SICUREZZA NEI CONTESTI SPORTIVI

In una scala da 0 a 10 indichi quanto è d'accordo (0 è per niente, 10 è molto d'accordo) con ciascuna delle seguenti domande:

11...A livello nazionale, il personale di sicurezza (steward) nega il diritto di accesso o allontana individui che non sono in condizioni di poter permanere in uno stadio / arena / eccetera....

Per niente										Molto d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. ...A livello nazionale sono effettuati controlli di sicurezza su persone e veicoli nei punti di ingresso dei perimetri esterni e interni di uno stadio / arena, eccetera, per controllare il possesso di bevande alcoliche o droghe non autorizzate (compreso l'alcol)

Per niente										Molto d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REGOLAMENTI SUL CONSUMO DI ALCOL NEL CORSO DI UN EVENTO SPORTIVO

13. A livello nazionale esiste un'età minima legale per l'acquisto di bevande alcoliche?

- Sì
- No
- Non so (Se "No" o "Non so", andare alla domanda 14)

Se Sì, **fornire documentazione** (link pagina web, document pdf, ecc) nello spazio di seguito riportato:

13.1 Se Sì, in una scala da 0 a 10, indichi quanto il regolamento dell'età minima legale per l'acquisto di bevande alcoliche è applicato a livello nazionale?

Per niente										Molto d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13.2 Se Sì, in una scala da 0 a 10, indichi quanto il regolamento dell'età minima legale per l'acquisto di bevande alcoliche è applicato nei contesti sportivi?

Per niente										Molto d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Se non diversamente regolato dalla legge del paese in cui si svolge l'evento FIFA, le seguenti misure devono essere applicate (esprima la sua opinione personale):

14 In una scala da 0 a 10 indichi quanto è d'accordo (0 è per niente, 10 è molto d'accordo) sull'effettiva applicazione a livello nazionale della restrizione della vendita e distribuzione di bevande alcoliche al solo personale autorizzato?

Per niente										Moito d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15 In una scala da 0 a 10 indichi quanto è d'accordo (0 è per niente, 10 è molto d'accordo) sull'effettiva applicazione a livello nazionale della misura di proibire il possesso e la distribuzione di bevande alcoliche in uno stadio / arena / (perimetro di sicurezza esterno) o nello stesso stadio da parte di persone non autorizzate?

Per niente										Moito d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16 In una scala da 0 a 10 indichi quanto è d'accordo (0 è per niente, 10 è molto d'accordo) sull'effettiva applicazione a livello nazionale della regola di proibire l'ingresso di persone in uno stadio / arena / in apparente stato di ebbrezza durante un evento sportivo?

Per niente										Moito d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17 In una scala da 0 a 10 indichi quanto è d'accordo (0 è per niente, 10 è molto d'accordo) sull'effettiva applicazione a livello nazionale della misura di proibire il possesso e la distribuzione di bicchieri, contenitori o altro suscettibili di indurre o provocare atti di violenza?

Per niente										Moito d'accordo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. STRATEGIE DI INTERVENTO (ESEMPI DI BUONE PRATICHE) EFFICACI NEL RIDURRE IL CONSUMO RISCHIOSO DI ALCOL E I DANNI ALCOL-CORRELATI NEI GIOVANI NELLE ASSOCIAZIONI / FEDERAZIONI SPORTIVE NAZIONALI

Rispondere cortesemente alle domande di seguito riportate esprimendo la sua **opinione personale** e condividere interventi / esempi di buona pratica efficaci nel ridurre il consumo di alcol rischioso e i danni alcol-correlati nei giovani all'interno di associazioni / federazioni sportive.

18 Secondo lei, quali sono le principali barriere all'effettiva applicazione di leggi e regolamenti sul consumo di alcol nei giovani negli ambienti sportivi?

Si prega di selezionare tutto quello che ritiene applicabile:

1. Mancanza di leggi e regolamenti nazionali
2. Mancanza di controlli governativi negli organismi sportivi

3. Mancanza di conoscenza delle leggi e regolamenti sugli alcolici dei professionisti dello sport
4. Mancanza di norme sul consumo di alcol nei giovani negli organismi sportivi
5. Mancanza di norme sulla pubblicità diretta / indiretta di alcol nei contesti sportivi destinati ai giovani
6. Mancanza di norme sulla sponsorizzazione di alcol collegate ai giovani e allo sport negli organismi sportivi
7. Mancanza di incentivi
8. Mancanza di politiche sull'alcol per i giovani atleti nei contesti sportivi
9. Mancanza di formazione del personale dei bar addetto alla somministrazione di bevande alcoliche
10. Altro (specificare).....

Aggiungere ulteriori commenti nel riquadro successive:

19 E' a conoscenza di **interventi / esempi di buona pratica in supporto alle restrizioni della pubblicità e della sponsorizzazione di bevande alcoliche per i giovani nello sport?**

- Si
- No

Se Si, fornisca cortesemente un riferimento del documento (link pagina web, pdf....eccetera):

20 E' a conoscenza di **interventi / esempi di buona pratica in supporto ai regolamenti e norme di sicurezza?**

- Si
- No

Se Si, fornisca cortesemente un riferimento del documento (link pagina web, pdf....eccetera):

21. E' a conoscenza di **interventi / esempi di buona pratica in supporto alle restrizioni sulla vendita e la distribuzione di bevande alcoliche solo da personale autorizzato?**

- Si
- No

Se Si, fornisc cortesemente un riferimento del documento (link pagina web, pdf....eccetera):

22. E' a conoscenza di **interventi / esempi di buona pratica a sostegno del proibire il possesso e la distribuzione di bevande alcoliche negli stadi /arene / ... (perimetro di sicurezza esterno) o da parte di persone non autorizzate?**

- Si
- No



Se Sì, fornisca cortesemente un riferimento del documento (link pagina web, pdf....eccetera):

23. E' a conoscenza di **interventi / esempi di buona pratica in supporto del proibire l'ingresso di individui in uno stadio / arena / ... in apparente stato di ebbrezza durante un evento sportivo?**

- Sì
- No

Se Sì, fornisca cortesemente un riferimento del documento (link pagina web, pdf....eccetera):

24. E' a conoscenza di **interventi / esempi di buona pratica a sostegno del proibire il possesso e la distribuzione di bicchieri, contenitori o altro suscettibili di indurre o provocare atti di violenza in un contesto ove si svolge un evento sportivo?**

- Sì
- No

Se Sì, fornisca cortesemente un riferimento del documento (link pagina web, pdf....eccetera):

25. C'è **altro** sul consumo di alcol e sui danni alcol-correlati nei giovani nello sport che desidera segnalare?

Informazioni sulla persona che ha compilato il questionario

Nome/Cognome.....
.....

Organizzazione.....

Posizione:

1. Policy maker	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Componente di un direttivo sportivo	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Altro (<i>specificare</i>).....	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discipline sportive:

1. Tutte	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Calcio	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Altro (<i>specificare</i>).....	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paese

Data di compilazione del questionario (gg-mm-aa).....

Cortesemente fornisca una breve descrizione della sua organizzazione e del suo ruolo al suo interno

Grazie per il suo tempo e la sua preziosa collaborazione.



FYFA – Focus on Youth, Football and Alcohol

ANNEX 3: questionnaire Slovenia



FYFA vprašalnik

FYFA vprašalnik, ki je pred vami, je orodje, s katerim želimo oceniti, v kakšni meri je zmanjševanje škode zaradi alkohola v povezavi z mladimi pomembno za športne organe ter identificirati učinkovite politike in programe, ki zmanjšujejo tvegano pitje alkohola in z alkoholom povezano škodo med mladimi v športnih okoljih v Sloveniji. Vprašalnik je pripravil italijanski Istituto Superiore di Sanita, ki v okviru projekta pregleduje nacionalne politike šestih držav.

Športni organi so nevladne organizacije, ki so odgovorne za urejanje področja posameznega športa. Odgovorni so za reguliranje športa, njegovo promocijo, ukvarjanje s kršitvami pravil in organiziranje nacionalnih ter mednarodnih tekmovanj (Forster J, 2006).

Športna okolja so opredeljena kot kraji (npr. arene, stadioni, igrišča, kompleksi), kjer poteka organizirani športni dogodek ali aktivnost, bodisi na profesionalni (elitni) ali neprofesionalni ravni (amaterski/ skupnostni), vključno s tekmovanji, treningi ali drugimi dogodki v klubu ali skupini. (Kingsland M idr., 2016).

Cilji so naslednji:

- raziskati izvedljivost in sprejemljivost preventivnih programov za zmanjševanje škode mladim zaradi alkohola v športnih okoljih na nacionalni ravni;
- identificirati razpoložljive programe za mlade za preprečevanje škode zaradi alkohola v nacionalnih športnih organih;
- omogočiti izmenjavo informacij in primerov dobre prakse med državami;
- identificirati prihodnje raziskovalne potrebe za zmanjšanje škode zaradi alkohola med mladimi v športnih okoljih;
- vplivati na politiko in prakso v podporo preprečevanju škode zaradi alkohola mladim v športnih okoljih.

Naslednji vprašalnik bo analiziral odgovore na vprašanja, ki so razdeljena na **3 ključna področja** in vključujejo sledeče teme:

A. Preprečevanje z alkoholom povezane škode povzročene mladim med nacionalnimi športnimi društvi/zvezami

B. Izvajanje alkoholnih politik za mlade v športnih okoljih na nacionalni ravni

C. Intervencijske strategije (primer dobre prakse), ki so učinkovite pri zmanjševanju tveganega uživanja alkohola in škode povzročene mladim v nacionalnih športnih društvih/zvezah

V kolikor bi imeli vprašanja v zvezi z vprašalnikom ali njegovo vsebino, se lahko obrnete na Uršo Šetina (secretary.general@apyn.org) – koordinatorko projekta FYFA v Sloveniji.

Prosimo, označite kvadratik z X, ga umestite v tabelo ali pa vtipkajte svoj odgovor, kjer je tako označeno.

A. PREPREČEVANJE Z ALKOHOLOM POVEZANE ŠKODE POVZROČENE MLADIM MED NACIONALNIMI ŠPORTNIMI DRUŠTVI/ZVEZAMI

Prosimo vas, da izrazite **svoje osebno mnenje**.

V kolikšni meri bi lahko na lestvici od 0 do 10 rekli, da ...

1. ... sta alkohol in mladi pomembni temi v športnih okoljih?

Sploh ne										Izjemno pomembni
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. ... je preprečevanje škode zaradi alkohola povzročene mladim trenutno prednostna naloga nacionalnih športnih organov?

Sploh ne										Zelo
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. ... bi preprečevanje škode zaradi alkohola povzročene mladim morala biti prednostna naloga nacionalnih športnih organov?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. ... so športna okolja primerna mesta za promocijo zdravega načina življenja (vključno z alkoholom) za mlade?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. ... bi športna okolja lahko bila primerna mesta za promocijo zdravega načina življenja (vključno z alkoholom) za mlade?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Ali pri svojem trenutnem delu, obravnate/vaša organizacija obravnava (posredno ali neposredno) probleme, povezane z alkoholom? (To vprašanje se nanaša na mlade in odrasle športnike.)

- Da
 Ne (Če ste odgovorili z »Ne«, nadaljujte s 7. vprašanjem.)

6.1 Če ste odgovorili z »Da«, kako pogosto obravnate/vaša organizacija obravnava (posredno ali neposredno) probleme povezane z alkoholom?

	Vi	Vaša organizacija
Skoraj vsak dan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Več kot trikrat na teden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tedensko	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mesečno	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skoraj nikoli	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Se ne izvaja / Ne vem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.2 Če ste odgovorili z da, **katere skupine** s problemi zaradi alkohola **vi/vaša organizacija** obravnavate (posredno ali neposredno)? Označite vse skupine, ki jih obravnavate.

	Vi	Vaša organizacija
Odrasli športniki	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mladi športniki	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Podporniki / navijači	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Predsedstvo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugo (opišite.....)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ali lahko opišete **najpogostejšo vrsto težav ali situacij, s katerimi se srečujete/se srečuje vaša organizacija?** (Podvprašanje se navezuje na vprašanja 6., 6.1 in 6.2.)

7 Ali poznate **specifične preventivne pobude/programme za zmanjševanje škode zaradi alkohola med mladimi v športnih okoljih?**

- Da
- Ne (Če ste odgovorili z ne, nadaljujte z 8. vprašanjem.)

Če ste odgovoril z da, pobudo/program na kratko opišite in, v kolikor je možno, dodajte naslov objavljene publikacije oz. programa za referenco:

8 Na lestvici od 0 do 10, do katere stopnje menite, da bi morale **specifične iniciative za zmanjševanje škode zaradi alkohola povzročene mladim** ciljati na sledeče skupine?

Ciljna skupina preventivnih pobud/programov za zmanjševanje škode zaradi alkohola	Sploh ne											V celoti
i) Športni igralci	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
j) Gledalci / navijači	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
k) Trenerji / trenersko osebje športnega kluba	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
l) Starši mladih igralcev	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
m) Člani odbora / upravitelji športnih organov	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
n) Sodniki	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
o) Barsko osebje športnih okolij/kompleksov	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
p) Drugi (kdo?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Prosimo, da na tem mestu vpišete svoje komentarje na vprašanja 1-8:

B. IZVAJANJE ALKOHOLNIH POLITIK ZA MLADE V ŠPORTNIH OKOLJIH NA NACIONALNI RAVNI

Prosimo vas, da izrazite **svoje osebno mnenje** o izvajanju alkoholnih politik za mlade v športnih okoljih.

9 Ali obstajajo **zakoni in predpisi za preprečevanje tveganega pitja alkohola med mladimi** na nacionalni ravni?

- Da
- Ne
- Ne vem (Če je vaš odgovor "ne" ali "ne vem", pojdite na vprašanje 10.)

Če je vaš odgovor "Da", prosimo, da navedete zakone in predpise:

Če je vaš odgovor "da", v kakšnem obsegu na lestvici od 0 do 10, bi rekli, da ...

9.1 ... **so trenutno veljavni zakoni in predpisi učinkoviti za preprečevanje tveganega uživanja alkohola med mladimi?**

Sploh ne										Popolnoma
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9.2 ... **se trenutno veljavni zakoni in predpisi za preprečevanje tveganega uživanja alkohola med mladimi izvajajo** na nacionalni ravni?

Sploh ne										Popolnoma
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

OGLAŠEVANJE ALKOHOLA IN SPONZORSKI PREDPISI

10. Ali obstajajo **predpisi o oglaševanju alkohola in o sponzorstvu** v zvezi z mladimi in **večjimi športnimi dogodki** na nacionalni ravni?

- Da
- Ne
- Ne vem (Če je vaš odgovor "ne" ali "ne vem", pojdite na vprašanje 11.)

Če je vaš odgovor "Da", prosimo, da navedete te predpise:

Če je vaš odgovor "da", v kakšnem obsegu na lestvici od 0 do 10, bi rekli, da ...

10.1. ... se oglaševanje alkohola **izvaja** v skladu s sponzorskimi predpisi **na nacionalni ravni?**

Sploh ne										Popolnoma
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

VARNOST ŠPORTNIH OKOLIJ IN VARNOST PREDPISOV

V kakšnem obsegu na lestvici od 0 do 10 bi rekli, da ...

11.... varnostniki ne dovolijo vstopa ali odstranijo osebe, ki ne morejo dokazati, da imajo pravico dostopati do stadiona/arene, na nacionalni ravni?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. ... se varnostni pregledi na nacionalni ravni izvajajo na osebah in na vozilih na vstopnih točkah (tako zunanjih kot notranjih) z namenom nadzora nad posedovanjem kakršnihkoli nedovoljenih alkoholnih pijač ali drugih opojnih substanc ali drog (vključno z alkoholom)?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PRAVILA ZA UPORABO ALKOHOLA MED ŠPORTNIMI PRIPREDITVAMI

13. Ali obstaja kakšna zakonska starostna meja za nakup alkohola na nacionalni ravni?

- Da
- Ne
- Ne vem (Če je vaš odgovor "ne" ali "ne vem", pojdite na vprašanje 14.)

Če je vaš odgovor "Da", prosimo, da navedete zakone in predpise:

13.1. Če ste odgovorili "Da", v kolikšni meri je zakonska starostna meja za nakup alkohola implementirana na nacionalni ravni?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13.2. Če ste odgovorili "Da", v kolikšni meri je zakonska starostna meja za nakup alkohola uveljavljena v športnih okoljih?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Če ni drugače urejeno z zakonodajo države, kjer poteka dogodek FIFA, je treba uporabiti naslednje minimalne ukrepe:

14. V kolikšni meri bi na lestvici od 0 do 10 rekli, da je ukrep "omejiti prodajo in distribucijo alkohola samo na pooblaščen osebje" implementiran na nacionalni ravni?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. V kolikšni meri menite na lestvici od 0 do 10, da je pravilo “**prepovedati posedovanje in distribucijo alkohola na stadionu/areni/območju športnega kompleksa (zunaj varnostne meje) s strani nepooblaščenih posameznikov**” implementirano na nacionalni ravni?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. V kolikšni meri menite na lestvici od 0 do 10, da je ukrep “**prepovedati vstop vsakega posameznika, ki bi ga lahko ocenili kot pijanega**” implementiran na nacionalni ravni?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. V kolikšni meri menite na lestvici od 0 do 10, da je na nacionalni implementiran ukrep “**prepovedati posedovanje in distribucijo steklenic/stekla, pločevink ali kakršnekoli zaprte embalaže, ki je lahko vržena in lahko povzroči poškodbe**”?

Sploh ne										V celoti
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. INTERVENCIJSKE STRATEGIJE (PRIMER DOBRE PRAKSE), KI SO UČINKOVITE PRI ZMANJŠEVANJU TVEGANEGA UŽIVANJA ALKOHOLA IN ŠKODE POVZROČENE MLADIM V NACIONALNIH ŠPORTNIH DRUŠTVIH/ZVEZAH

Prosimo vas, da navedete intervencije/primere dobre prakse, ki so učinkovite pri zmanjševanju tveganega uživanja alkohola in mladim povzročene škode zaradi alkohola v športnih društvih/zvezah.

18. Kakšne so po vašem mnenju **glavne ovire za učinkovito izvajanje alkoholnih zakonov in predpisov za mlade v športnih okoljih?**

Izberite vse, ki ustrezajo

1. Pomanjkanje nacionalnih zakonov in predpisov
2. Pomanjkanje državnega nadzora in kontrol v športnih organih
3. Pomanjkanje znanja športnih strokovnjakov o alkoholnih zakonih in predpisih
4. Pomanjkanje predpisov o uživanju alkohola mladih v športnih organih
5. Pomanjkanje predpisov o neposrednem/posrednem oglaševanju alkohola v športnih okoljih, namenjenih mladim
6. Pomanjkanje predpisov o sponzoriranju alkoholne industrije, povezanih z mladimi in športom v športnih organih
7. Pomanjkanje finančnih spodbud
8. Pomanjkanje alkoholnih politik za mlade igralce v športnih okoljih
9. Pomanjkanje usposabljanja osebja v barih za odgovorno strežbo alkohola
10. Drugo (kaj).....

Napišite dodatne komentarje tukaj:

19. Ali poznate kakšne **intervencije/primer dobre prakse, ki podpirajo omejitve oglaševanja alkohola in sponzoriranja** v povezavi s športom in mladimi?

- Da
- Ne

Če je vaš odgovor "Da", prosimo, da intervencijo na kratko opišete in, v kolikor je na voljo, napišete naziv publikacije/gradiva/članka za referenco:

20. Ali poznate kakšne **intervencije/primer dobre prakse, ki podpirajo varnost športnih okolij in varnostne predpise**?

- Da
- Ne

Če je vaš odgovor "Da", prosimo, da intervencijo na kratko opišete in, v kolikor je na voljo, napišete naziv publikacije/gradiva/članka za referenco:

21. Ali poznate kakšne **intervencije/primer dobre prakse, ki podpirajo omejevanje prodaje in distribucije alkohola le s strani pooblaščenega osebjaja**?

- Da
- Ne

Če je vaš odgovor "Da", prosimo, da intervencijo na kratko opišete in, v kolikor je na voljo, napišete naziv publikacije/gradiva/članka za referenco:

22. Ali poznate kakšne **intervencije/primer dobre prakse, ki podpirajo prepoved posedovanja in distribucije alkohola na stadionu/v areni/območju športnega kompleksa s strani nepooblaščenih posameznikov**?

- Da
- Ne

Če je vaš odgovor "Da", prosimo, da intervencijo na kratko opišete in, v kolikor je na voljo, napišete naziv publikacije/gradiva/članka za referenco:

23. Ali poznate kakšne **intervencije/primer dobre prakse, ki podpirajo prepoved vstopa posameznika, za katerega se zdi, da je pijan, na stadionu/v areno/športni kompleks med športnim dogodkom**?

- Da
- Ne

Če je vaš odgovor "Da", prosimo, da intervencijo na kratko opišete in, v kolikor je na voljo, napišete naziv publikacije/gradiva/članka za referenco:

24. Ali poznate kakšne **intervencije/primer dobre prakse, ki podpirajo prepoved posedovanja in distribucije steklenic/stekla, pločevink ali kakršnekoli zaprte embalaže, ki je lahko vržena in lahko povzroči poškodbe na stadionu/v areni/športnem kompleksu med športnimi dogodki**?

- Da
- Ne

Če je vaš odgovor "Da", prosimo, da intervencijo na kratko opišete in, v kolikor je na voljo, napišete naziv publikacije/gradiva/članka za referenco:



25. Ali bi želeli dodati še kaj v zvezi z uživanjem alkohola in škodo, ki jo povzroča, športom in mladimi?

Osebni podatki osebe, ki je izpolnila vprašalnik

Ime/Priimek.....
.....

Organizacija.....

Položaj: 1. Oblikovalec politik
 2. Član odbora/administrator
 3. Drugo (*kaj*).....

Športne panoge: 1. Vse
 2. Nogomet
 3. Drugo (*kaj*).....

Prosimo, da na kratko opišete svojo institucijo/organizacijo in svojo vlogo v njej:

Zahvaljujemo se vam za čas in sodelovanje pri uspešni študiji



FYFA – Focus on Youth, Football and Alcohol



ANNEX 4: questionnaire Poland



Kwestionariusz FYFA

Kwestionariusz FYFA jest narzędziem do zbadania, w jakim stopniu ograniczenie szkodliwych skutków spożywania alkoholu przez młodzież jest priorytetem instytucji sportowych i zidentyfikowanie polityk i programów skutecznych w zmniejszaniu ryzykownego spożywania alkoholu i szkód związanych z alkoholem wśród młodzieży w otoczeniu sportowym w Polsce.

- **Instytucjami sportowymi** są organizacje pozarządowe, które ponoszą odpowiedzialność za określony sport. Odpowiadają za regulowanie sportu, promowanie sportu, radzenie sobie z łamaniem przepisów oraz organizowanie krajowych i międzynarodowych zawodów (Forster J, 2006).
- **Miejsca uprawiania sportu** są definiowane jako miejsca (np. areny, stadiony, boiska, kompleksy/kluby lub tory wyścigowe), w których zorganizowane wydarzenie sportowe lub działalność odbywa się na poziomie zawodowym (elitarnym) lub nieprofesjonalnym (amatorski / wspólnotowy), w tym zawody, treningi lub inne wydarzenia klubowe lub zespołowe) (Kingsland M et al, 2016).

Cele są następujące:

- zbadanie wykonalności i akceptowalności, na poziomie krajowym, programów profilaktycznych mających na celu ograniczenie szkodliwych skutków spożywania alkoholu wśród młodzieży w miejscach uprawiania sportu;
- identyfikacja dostępnych programów zapobiegania szkodliwym skutkom spożywania alkoholu przez młodzież w krajowych organach sportowych;
- umożliwienie wymiany informacji i przykładów dobrych praktyk między krajami;
- określenie przyszłych potrzeb badawczych w zakresie ograniczenia szkodliwych skutków spożywania alkoholu wśród młodzieży w miejscach uprawiania sportu;
- wpływanie na politykę i praktykę w celu zapobiegania szkodom powodowanym przez alkohol wśród młodzieży w miejscach uprawiania sportu.

Poniższy kwestionariusz analizuje pytania podzielone na 3 kluczowe sekcje, które obejmują następujące tematy:

- A. Profilaktyka problemów alkoholowych młodzieży w działaniach krajowych stowarzyszeń sportowych / federacji**
- B. Wprowadzanie regulacji dotyczących alkoholu i młodzieży w miejscach uprawiania sportu**
- C. Strategie interwencyjne (przykłady dobrej praktyki) skuteczne w ograniczaniu ryzykownego picia alkoholu i szkód wynikających z picia wśród młodzieży w działaniach krajowych stowarzyszeń sportowych / federacji**

Jeśli ma Pani/Pan pytania dotyczące kwestionariusza lub jego zawartości, prosimy o kontakt z Mariuszem Morawskim mariusznat@gmail.com

Przekreśl kwadrat, umieść krzyżyk w tabeli lub wpisz odpowiedź tam, gdzie jest to wskazane.

A. PROFILAKTYKA PROBLEMÓW ALKOHOLOWYCH MŁODZIEŻY W DZIAŁANIACH KRAJOWYCH STOWARZYSZEŃ SPORTOWYCH / FEDERACJI

Prosimy o wyrażenie własnej opinii.

W jakim stopniu, na skali od 0 do 10 Pana/Pani zdaniem ...

1. Alkohol i młodzież to ważne zagadnienie w pracy klubów sportowych?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2. Profilaktyka wśród młodzieży problemów związanych z alkoholem jest obecnie jednym z priorytetów krajowych organizacji sportowych?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3. Profilaktyka wśród młodzieży problemów związanych z alkoholem powinna być jednym z priorytetów krajowych organizacji sportowych?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

4. Kluby i inne miejsca związane ze sportem są odpowiednie do prowadzenia działań z zakresu promocji zdrowego stylu życia (łącznie z profilaktyką alkoholową) adresowanych do młodzieży?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

5. Kluby i inne miejsca związane ze sportem mogłyby być odpowiednie do prowadzenia działań z zakresu promocji zdrowego stylu życia (łącznie z profilaktyką alkoholową) adresowanych do młodzieży?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

6. W swojej bieżącej, typowej pracy zajmuje się Pan/Pani problemami związanymi z alkoholem? (to pytanie dotyczy młodych i dorosłych sportowców)

Mogą to być Pani/Pana działania bezpośrednio lub pośrednio związane z alkoholem lub działania organizacji, w której Pan/Pani pracuje związane z alkoholem

- Tak
- Nie (jeśli nie, przejdź do pyt. 7)

a. Jeśli tak, to jak często zajmuje się Pan/Pani problemami związanymi z alkoholem?

	Pan/Pani	Organizacja
Niemal codziennie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Więcej niż 3 razy w tygodniu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co tydzień	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co miesiąc	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Niemal nigdy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nie dotyczy / nie wiem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b. Jeśli tak, to w pracy z jakimi grupami zajmuje się Pan/Pani problemami związanymi z alkoholem? Prosimy o zaznaczenie wszystkich pasujących odpowiedzi

	Pan/Pani	Organizacja
Dorośli sportowcy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Młodzi sportowcy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kibice / fani	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Działacze	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
inni (kto.....)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Czy może Pan/Pani opisać (podać przykłady) **najbardziej typowy rodzaj problemów lub sytuacji, jakimi zajmuje się Pan/Pani/organizacja** (z tych opisanych w poprzednich pytaniach)?

7. Czy zna Pan/Pani **inicjatywy / programy specyficznie dotyczące profilaktyki problemów alkoholowych oraz młodzieży i miejsc związanych ze sportem?**

- Tak
 Nie (jeśli nie, przejdź do pyt. 8)

Jeśli tak, prosimy o krótki opis tych inicjatyw/ programów oraz podanie linku / tytułu do dokumentu opisującego te działania

8. W jakim stopniu, na skali od 0 do 10 Pana/Pani zdaniem inicjatywy / programy dotyczące profilaktyki problemów alkoholowych i młodzieży powinny być adresowane do ... ?

Adresaci programów profilaktycznych	Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Zawodnicy	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b) Widzowie / kibice	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c) Trenerzy / kadra klubów sportowych	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d) Rodzice zawodników	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e) Członkowie zarządów / pracownicy administracyjni klubów sportowych	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f) Sędziowie	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g) Obsługa barów na stadionach / w klubach	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h) Inni (kto)																						

Prosimy o dodatkowe komentarze do pytań 1-8

B. WPROWADZANIE REGULACJI DOTYCZĄCYCH ALKOHOLU I MŁODZIEŻY W KLUBACH / OŚRODKACH SPORTOWYCH

Prosimy o wyrażenie własnej opinii na temat regulacji dotyczących alkoholu i młodzieży w klubach / ośrodkach sportowych.

9. Czy istnieją ogólnopolskie przepisy i regulacje dotyczące zapobiegania ryzykownemu picciu alkoholu przez młodych ludzi?

- Tak
- Nie
- nie wiem (jeśli "nie" lub "nie wiem", przejdź do pyt 10)

Jeśli tak, to prosimy o podanie tytułu dokumentu i/lub linku do dokumentu:

Jeśli tak, to w jakim stopniu, na skali od 0 do 10 Pana/Pani zdaniem ...

9.1..obecne przepisy i regulacje są skuteczne w profilaktyce ryzykownego picia alkoholu przez młodzież?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9.2.. obecne przepisy i regulacje dotyczące profilaktyki ryzykownego picia alkoholu przez młodzież są wdrażane w życie na poziomie krajowym?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REGULACJE DOTYCZĄCE ALKOHOLU, REKLAMY I SPONSORINGU

10. Czy na poziomie krajowym są regulacje dotyczące reklamy alkoholu i sponsoringu, odnoszące się do młodzieży i ważnych wydarzeń sportowych?

- Tak
- Nie
- nie wiem (jeśli "nie" lub "nie wiem", przejdź do pyt 11)

Jeśli tak, to prosimy o podanie tytułu dokumentu i/lub linku do dokumentu:

Jeśli tak, to w jakim stopniu, na skali od 0 do 10 Pana/Pani zdaniem ...

10.1. regulacje dotyczące reklamy alkoholu i sponsoringu są wdrażane w życie na poziomie krajowym?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BEZPIECZEŃSTWO W MIEJSCACH ZWIĄZANYCH ZE SPORTEM I REGULACJE DOTYCZĄCE BEZPIECZEŃSTWA

W jakim stopniu, na skali od 0 do 10 Pana/Pani zdaniem ...

11. W Polsce, osoby, które nie mogą udowodnić swojego prawa do przebywania na terenie stadionu/areny/boiska są wypraszane lub nie wpuszczane

przez służby porządkowe?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

12. W Polsce, kontrola posiadania jakiegokolwiek niedozwolonego alkoholu lub innych substancji psychoaktywnych w miejscach związanych ze sportem, jest prowadzona przy wszystkich wejściach, na wewnętrznych i zewnętrznych punktach dostępu (dotyczy to zarówno osób jak i pojazdów)?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

REGULACJE DOTYCZĄCE PICIA ALKOHOLU PODCZAS IMPREZ SPORTOWYCH

13. Czy w Polsce obowiązują przepisy dotyczące granicy wieku, od jakiego można legalnie kupować alkohol?

- Tak
- Nie
- Nie wiem (jeśli "nie" lub "nie wiem", przejdź do pyt 14)

Jeśli tak, to prosimy o podanie tytułu dokumentu i/lub linku do dokumentu:

13.1. Jeśli tak, to w jakim stopniu na poziomie krajowym przepisy dotyczące granicy wieku od jakiego można legalnie kupować alkohol są przestrzegane?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

13.2. Jeśli tak, to w jakim stopniu w miejscach związanych ze sportem przepisy dotyczące granicy wieku od jakiego można legalnie kupować alkohol są egzekwowane?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

14. W jakim stopniu, na skali od 0 do 10 Pana/Pani zdaniem, w Polsce "alkohol jest sprzedawany i rozprowadzany wyłącznie przez uprawniony do tego personel"?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

15. W jakim stopniu, na skali od 0 do 10 Pana/Pani zdaniem, w Polsce jest przestrzegana zasada zakazująca posiadania i rozprowadzania alkoholu na stadionach/arenach/boiskach w strefach dozwolonych przez osoby nieuprawnione?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

16. W jakim stopniu, na skali od 0 do 10 Pana/Pani zdaniem, w Polsce jest egzekwowana zasada “zakaz wstępu na stadiony/areny/boiska osób, które wydają się być pod wpływem alkoholu”?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. W jakim stopniu, na skali od 0 do 10 Pana/Pani zdaniem zasada “zakaz posiadania i rozprawiania opakowań szklanych, puszek, lub innych pojemników, które mogą być rzucone i powodować obrażenie” jest w Polsce egzekwowana?

Zdecydowanie NIE										Zdecydowanie TAK
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. STRATEGIE INTERWENCYJNE (PRZYKŁADY DOBREJ PRAKTYKI) SKUTECZNE W OGRANICZANIU RYZYKOWNEGO PICIA ALKOHOLU I SZKÓD WYNIKAJĄCYCH Z PICIA WŚRÓD MŁODZIEŻY W DZIAŁANIACH KRAJOWYCH STOWARZYSZEŃ SPORTOWYCH / FEDERACJI

Prosimy o podzielenie się z nami przykładami interwencji / dobrych praktyk, skutecznych w ograniczaniu ryzykownego picia i szkód alkoholowych wśród młodzieży w ramach działań stowarzyszeń sportowych / federacji.

18. Pani/Pana zdaniem, jakie są najpoważniejsze bariery skutecznego wprowadzenia przepisów dotyczących alkoholu i młodzieży w miejscach związanych ze sportem ?

Prosimy wybrać odpowiedzi z poniższej listy

1. brak krajowych przepisów i regulacji
2. brak rządowej kontroli nad tym, co się dzieje w miejscach związanych ze sportem
3. brak wiedzy na temat obowiązujących przepisów dotyczących alkoholu wśród osób związanych ze sportem
4. brak regulacji dotyczących picia alkoholu przez młodzież w miejscach uprawiania sportu
5. brak regulacji w zakresie pośredniej i bezpośredniej reklamy alkoholu w miejscach uprawiania sportu
6. brak regulacji w zakresie sponsoringu powiązanego z młodzieżą i sportem
7. brak zachęt finansowych
8. brak przepisów alkoholowych dotyczących młodych sportowców w miejscach uprawiania sportu
9. brak szkolenia sprzedawców napojów alkoholowych w zakresie odpowiedzialnej sprzedaży
10. inne (jakie)

Prosimy o dodatkowe uwagi i komentarze:

19. Czy zna Pan/Pani jakieś **interwencje / przykłady dobrej praktyki wspierające ograniczenie reklamy alkoholu i sponsoringu** związane z młodzieżą i sportem?

- Tak
- Nie

Jeśli tak, to prosimy o krótki opis oraz wskazanie dokumentów, stron internetowych, opisujących te działania:

20. Czy zna Pan/Pani jakieś **interwencje / przykłady dobrej praktyki wspierające bezpieczeństwo i przepisy dotyczące bezpieczeństwa w miejscach uprawiania sportu?**

- Tak
- Nie

Jeśli tak, to prosimy o krótki opis oraz wskazanie dokumentów, stron internetowych, opisujących te działania:

21. Czy zna Pan/Pani jakieś **interwencje / przykłady dobrej praktyki wspierające ograniczenie sprzedaży i dystrybucji alkoholu tak, aby mogły to robić tylko osoby upoważnione?**

- Tak
- Nie

Jeśli tak, to prosimy o krótki opis oraz wskazanie dokumentów, stron internetowych, opisujących te działania:

22. Czy zna Pan/Pani jakieś **interwencje / przykłady dobrej praktyki wspierające zakaz posiadania i dystrybucji alkoholu przez osoby nieupoważnione w miejscach do tego dozwolonych w obrębie stadionu/areny/terenów sportowych?**

- Tak
- Nie

Jeśli tak, to prosimy o krótki opis oraz wskazanie dokumentów, stron internetowych, opisujących te działania:

23. Czy zna Pan/Pani jakieś **interwencje / przykłady dobrej praktyki wspierające zakaz wstępu na stadion/arenę/tereny sportowe podczas imprez sportowych osobom, które wydają się być pod wpływem alkoholu?**

- Tak
- Nie

Jeśli tak, to prosimy o krótki opis oraz wskazanie dokumentów, stron internetowych, opisujących te działania:

24. Czy zna Pan/Pani jakieś **interwencje / przykłady dobrej praktyki wspierające zakaz posiadania i dystrybucji szklanek, puszek lub innych przenośnych pojemników, którymi można rzucać powodującą obrażenia podczas imprez sportowych na stadionie/arenie/terenach sportowych?**

- Tak
- Nie

Jeśli tak, to prosimy o krótki opis oraz wskazanie dokumentów, stron internetowych, opisujących te działania:

25. Czy jest **jeszcze coś innego**, co Pani/Pan chciałby nam przekazać na temat picia alkoholu, szkód z tym związanych, sportu i młodzieży?



Dane osoby, która odpowiedziała na powyższe pytania

Imię i Nazwisko:

Organizacja:

Funkcja:

1. Polityk	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Członek zarządu/pracownik administracyjny	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Naczelnik Wydziału Sportu	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dyscyplina sportu:

1. wszystkie	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. piłka nożna	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. inne (<i>jakie</i>).....	<input type="checkbox"/>

Kraj

Data wypełnienie kwestionariusza

Prosimy o krótki opis organizacji i roli jaką Pani/Pana w niej pełni:

Inicjowanie i koordynacja oraz nadzór merytoryczny nad działaniami m.st. Warszawy w zakresie sportu i wychowania fizycznego, w tym w szczególności w zakresie szkolenia i współzawodnictwa sportowego dzieci i młodzieży w różnych kategoriach wiekowych i innych form aktywności fizycznej dzieci i młodzieży w pozaszkolnych formach szkolenia i współzawodnictwa sportowego.

Dziękujemy za Pani/Pana czas, współpracę i pomoc w przeprowadzeniu badań.