



CHAFEA Grant Nr: ID 738 157 FYFA

Deliverable 9.1 D21 Roundtable

Work package 9

## Main Partners

European Alcohol Policy Alliance



Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems



Ehkaiseva Paihdetyo ehyt ry Forebyggande  
Rusmedelsarbete ehyt rf



Polish State Agency for Prevention of  
Alcohol-related Problems (PARPA), Poland



Fundatia Romtens



Vereniging voor Alcohol-en andere  
Drugproblemen



Istituto Superiore di Sanita



International Youth Health Organization  
(YHO)



Title: Deliverable 9.1 Roundtable

Author (s): Katarzyna Okulicz/ Jolanta Terlikowska/Mariann Skar

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Address: Panstwowa Agencja Rozwiazywania Problemow Alkoholowych



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## FYFA WORK PACKAGE 9 WORKING TEAM

International Youth Health Organization (YHO)

Urša Šetina, Lukas Galkus

Ehkäisevä päihdetyö (EHYT), Finland

Leena Sipinen

European Alcohol Policy Alliance (Eurocare)

Aleksandra Kaczmarek, Sandra Tricas-Sauras, Mariann Skar

Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS), Italy

Emanuele Scafato, Claudia Gandin

Polish State Agency for Prevention of Alcohol-related Problems (PARPA), Poland

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Fundatia Romtens (Romtens), Romania

Theodor Haratau, Ioana Precup

Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems (SHAAP) - Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Eric Carlin, Briege Nugent

Vereniging voor Alcohol en andere Drugproblemen vzw (VAD), Belgium

Johan Jongbloet, Astrid De Schutter, Ellen Coghe



# FYFA Expert meeting

The scope and purpose of this workpackage is to exchange knowledge and good practice, especially:

1. To bring together scientists, alcohol and health experts, decision makers to build capacity to improve health.
2. Promote networking and coalition building between and within the European countries.
3. Promote and disseminate the newest knowledge in the field of alcohol policy.
4. Share good practice from relevant EC co-financed projects.
5. Present cost effective interventions in the area of alcohol policy that would benefit the sustainability of health systems in Member States.
6. Ensure alcohol policy is high on the agenda for the political leadership within the European Institutions.

The general aim of the expert meeting was to give guidance and discuss the issues relevant for the FYFA project by bringing together a broad representation of stakeholders concerned with alcohol related-harm.

The specific objectives of the meeting concerned:

- Round table policy discussion with experts and representatives from EU, Member States, WHO.
- Debate and dialogue between policy and decision makers and public health experts
- Guidelines for action from the workpackages
- An increase in number of comprehensive alcohol policies at all levels



## Sent invitations:

Project partners	Organisation	Address
Mariann Skar	Eurocare	Eurocare
Sandra Tricas Sauras		
Aleksandra Kaczmarek		
Urša Šetina	YHO (old APYN)	YHO
Andrej Martin Vujkovic		
Lukas Galkus		
Špela Jenko		
Theodor Haratau	Romtens	Romtens
Daniel Dodoc		
Ioana Precup		
Johan Jongbloet	VAD	VAD
Astrid De Schutter		
Scafato Emanuele	ISS	ISS
Gandin Claudia		
Eric Carlin	SHAAP	SHAAP
Briege Nugent		
Leena Sipinen	EHYT	EHYT
Krzysztof Brzózka	PARPA	PARPA
Katarzyna Okulicz		
Jolanta Terlikowska		
Mariusz Morawski		
<b>Project experts</b>		WP 9
Professor Kerry O'Brian	Monash university, School of social sciences	Parpa
Robin Ireland	Food Active & Healthy Stadia	Parpa

	Health Equalities Group	
Reiner Hanewinkel	Institut für Therapie- und Gesundheitsforschung	Parpa
<b>Collaborating partners</b>		
Lauri Beekmann	Estonian Temperance Movement	
Eunan McKinny,	Alcohol Action Ireland	
Katherine Severi	Institute of Alcohol Studies	
Nils Johan Garnes	IOGT Norway	
Erik Linde Peter Konow	Alcohol and Society	
Myriam Savy	ANPAA (Association Nationale de Prevention en Alcoologie et Addictologie)	
Stig-Erik Sørheim	Actis – Rusfeltets Samarbeidsorgan	
Wim van Dalen	Dutch Institute for Alcohol Policy	
Nijole Gostautaitė Midttun	Lithuanian National Tobacco and Alcohol Coalition	
Tiziana Codenotti	Eurocare Italy	
Kalle Dramstad	IOGT-NTO	
Andrea Laura Kretschmann	Addiction Switzerland	
Anne Babb	International Federation Blue Cross	
Matthew Philpott	European Healthy Stadia Network & Health Equalities Group	
Johanna Gripenberg	STAD, Stockholm	
<b>Suggestions from partners</b>		
Sami Kokko		Invited and paid by EHYT
Vivienne MacLaren		Invited and paid



		by SHAAP
Jeroen Meganck (VAD suggestion)		
<b>Organisations</b>		
Ana Carina Jorge Dos Santos Ferreira Borges Bigot	WHO	
Cinthis Menel Lemos	CHAFEA FYFA Project officer	
Committee on National Alcohol Policy and Action (CNAPA) (28 member State representatives)	EU	
Head of unit C 4 Wojciech Kalamarz	European Commission, DG Sante, C – Public health, unit for health determinants	
Head of unit C4 Sport Yves Le Lostecque	European Commission, DG Education, Youth, Sport and Culture	
<b>EU projects</b>		
STAD in Europe (SIE) Lotte Voorham		
Localize-IT Rebekka Steffens		
AllCool Joana Pereira		
<b>OTHERS</b>		
William Fenton	European Sponsorship Association	
Sporting organisations		
Mr Wiechert, Mr Liesegang,	Referatsleiter Events & Soziales Berliner Fußball-Verband e. V.	



## Expert meeting background paper

Warsaw, 21 May 2019, 09:00-15:00

Ibis Warszawa Stare Miasto (Old Town)  
ul. Muranowska 2 00-209 Warszawa

### Project Rationale

Young people who drink alcohol are placed at enhanced risk of immediate and longer-term health and social harms. Harmful use of alcohol has been linked to more than 200 disease and injury conditions and causes a large economic and social burden in societies. Underage drinking and heavy episodic drinking of alcohol is of particular concern in Europe because of its impact on health and welfare of the population. A number of studies have linked alcohol use by young people to various problems, both short and long term.

F.Y.F.A project (Focus on Youth, Football and Alcohol) aims to identify best practices in prevention of alcohol related harm in the sport settings. We hope to contribute towards reducing alcohol related harm with a special focus on underage drinking. We aim at generating good practices targeting the reduction of heavy episodic drinking among young people and developing guidelines on this matter for youth sport clubs across Europe.

A multimethod design is used for this comprehensive project with main strands focusing on international, national and local levels. This project reviews policies and practices relating to young people, alcohol and international sport, to gather evidence of best practices. Also, interviews are conducted. Local sport stakeholders and young people will be interviewed, and communication materials will be produced on alcohol policy and early intervention. A video summarising the results on youth's, attitudes and behaviours towards alcohol and what they would consider to be effective practices will be produced.

F.Y.F.A actively promotes the exchange of knowledge and good practices between and within European countries, to raise awareness of alcohol related harm amongst policy-makers and citizens.

### Methodology and Objectives

The comprehensive structure is organized into nine main strands (working packages) towards efforts to reduce alcohol related harm on younger populations. Three working packages (WP) are horizontal (coordination, dissemination and evaluation) dealing with general operational aspects of the project. The content-oriented WP are:

**WP4** Review of international policies and practices related to alcohol, young people, marketing and football.



**WP5** Review of national policies and practices related to alcohol, young people, marketing and football in six Member States (MS)

**WP6** Review of local policies and practices related to alcohol, young people, marketing and football in six MS

**WP7** Research with eight young people (four men and four women) aged 13-15 in each of the six MS

**WP8** Production of a video summarising key themes from young people's interviews (two men two women) in three MS (UK, Poland, Finland)

The duration of this project is 36 months and a total of eight main partners are involved in the F.Y.F.A project. The main partners of this project are the European Alcohol Policy Alliance, International Youth Health Organization, EHYT, ISS, PARPA, ROMTENS, SHAAP and VAD.

Additionally, fifteen collaborating stakeholders (from eight different countries) are associated, and also three international expert institutions collaborate towards a positive outcome of this research. The collaborating stakeholders are: Temperance Movement (Estonia), Alcohol Action Ireland (Ireland), Institute of Alcohol Studies (UK), Monash University (Australia), Alcohol and Society (Denmark), ACTIS (Norway), Sociodrogalcohol (Spain), Centre for Healthy Hungary (Hungary), German Centre on Addiction Issues (Germany), Dutch Institute for Alcohol Policy (The Netherlands), Lithuanian National Tobacco and Alcohol Coalition (Lithuania), Eurocare Italy (Italy), IOGT-NTO (Sweden), Addiction Info Switzerland (Switzerland), Turkish Green Crescent Society (Turkey) and the International Federation Blue Cross.

### Results to date – analysis of the international aspect

The evidence highlights that there are links between increased exposure to alcohol advertising and higher levels of drinking by young people. At the same time, we see a partnership between the alcohol industry and International Sporting Bodies, which appears to lead to monetary gains for both. The harms that might be caused put the gains into question.

Governments have attempted to protect young people from inappropriate exposure to alcohol marketing through regulations, from comprehensive alcohol marketing regulations in countries like Norway, Sweden, France, Estonia and Lithuania to voluntary self-regulation using industry codes of practice in the UK. There are calls in the UK to move away from self-regulation. Ireland has laid down plans to legislate to restrict alcohol advertising in sports contexts, but this has not yet been implemented. Governments have shown through the



bidding process for major tournaments to be willing to change their regulation in line with requests from sporting bodies, for example FIFA's successful pressure on both Russia and Qatar. UEFA recently relaxed their pre-existing blanket ban on sales of alcohol in football stadia during matches.

Of the thirty-six federations analysed, only two, specifically Aquatics and the Luge, have banned marketing and sponsorship by the alcohol industry. Most Federations appear not to have considered in any depth any potential negative implications of alcohol marketing with young people. Our review of articles further supports this, with the emphasis generally placed on the safety of people within stadiums and responsible drinking promoted.

Based on the interviews with International Sporting Bodies, it seems that the latter, in general, believe that there is a natural affinity between alcohol and sport. The revenue generated is a key driver and of course a key driver in this alliance.

It was also found that there are many programmes funded through International Sporting Bodies that support young people, particularly those who may be disadvantaged and marginalised, to be educated about alcohol harms and/or diverted away from these. On the basis of this, it seems clear that these organisations are aware about the risks of harm to young people from alcohol. However, there is a clear conflict between this and their attitudes towards the permission for alcohol marketing. This review leads us to suggest that, other than Aquatics and the Luge, messages from International Sporting Bodies about alcohol harm to young people are unclear and inconsistent, and, in contexts where there is for those who have alcohol sponsorship compromised.

A key point made throughout and supported in this study is that sport can and does help promote healthy lifestyles, including supporting activities to prevent and reduce alcohol-related harms. This potential should be encouraged, and International Sporting Bodies need to consider, review, and change their activities in this sphere.

### What is expected from the expert meeting?

We would like you to reflect on the subject and share your opinions on the day, each participant will have a 10 minutes intervention



What should be included in guidelines which will result from the project?



What gaps can you see in WP4 and WP5 (presentation will be given on the day) and how they should be filled?



## Suggested points for discussion

1. **Has FYFA gathered relevant information that can provide an added value or good “tips” to inform guidelines for policy makers, sport professionals and young people?**  
What is missing?
2. **Has FYFA managed to identify evidence that might lead to better prevention strategies for young people?**  
If not, are you aware of missing research?
3. **Are you aware of other key issues, principles, good practices, regulations that we should consider to be integrated into our final report? We are to deliver guidelines that can enable sport organisations to change their policies when it comes to alcohol.**
4. **Coaches recognize the problem of using psychoactive substances by young people**  
Coaches perceive the problem of psychoactive substances use by youth as the most important threat (on the first three places they indicated: drugs, alcohol and nicotine). They also recognise other behavioural threats such as aggression and Internet abuse, as well as others such as for instance issues related with self-esteem.
5. **Coaches are equally responsible for pupils’ sports achievements as they are for their upbringing and development**  
The basis for achieving preventive goals is to convince coaches that their role goes beyond the goals related to sporting achievements. Most coaches see their role as guardians and educators. This serves as the potential to develop preventive actions. However, many coaches see their responsibility only in relation to sporting achievements.
6. **Coaches have a false belief about involvement in sport as a protective factor**

Research over the last 20 years has shown a link between sporting youth and greater use of psychoactive substances (Wechsler et al., 1997; Darling et al., 2005; Barnes et al., 2007; Denault et al., 2009; Dever et al., 2012). Most coaches believe that among youth practicing in sport activities there are fewer people exposed to the use of psychoactive substances than among young people who do not play sports. This means that they share beliefs opposite to the conclusions of the research.

- 7. Coaches' convictions are a barrier to conducting preventive activities**  
(In connection with the previous thesis.) The obstacle in introducing preventive interventions/elements to sports activities is coaches' conviction that practicing sports in itself is a preventive activity. Therefore, (according to this belief) the participation of young people in organized sports activities is understood as a sufficient preventive intervention in itself.
  
- 8. Coaches do not have knowledge in the field of prevention**  
Most of the trainers did not gain the necessary knowledge in the field of prevention during their studies and did not participate in special trainings. Coaches need to broaden their knowledge in the field of prevention (mechanisms of addiction formation, diagnosing the use of psychoactive substances, protective factors and risk, conducting motivating conversations, running preventive programs).
  
- 9. Coach - a significant adult for young people**  
An important factor protecting against taking risky behaviour by young people are significant adults (Ostaszewski, 2014). Possession of a significant adult (friend-counsellor) is associated with a lower intensity of risky behaviour. Coaches are "natural" leaders of training youth and can act as mentors. They can contribute to building positive self-esteem of young people, satisfy the need for success or safety, to arouse and help to realize interests, to fill free time in a conscious and planned manner.
  
- 10. The presidents of sports clubs play an important role in promoting prevention activities**  
Often club's management lacks interest in prevention activities. Cooperation between coaches in preventive activities is sporadic and is the result of their own initiatives, not a broader overarching framework. Therefore, an important challenge is to create sustainable solutions and long term programmes for sports clubs that would include: rules, norms and principles regarding prevention and indicate methods of preventive interventions for coaches.
  
- 11. Financing of sports clubs from public prevention funds (in some countries lottery funds) should be related to the conduct of preventive actions (health -related)**



In some countries (e.g. in Poland) there are special public fund for prevention and solving alcohol-related problems. Significant amounts of money from these funds are directed to the finance existence of sports clubs (sport as prevention). However, there is no relationship between financing sports and leading preventive actions (health- related) by coaches. There is a necessity of linking expenditures for the functioning of sports clubs with carrying out preventive activities (health-related).

Please note, prevention activities/actions in this document, is meant as health and alcohol related preventative actions.

Theses have been prepared based on the results of the research: Prevention and sport. Research on the attitudes of sports coaches and their readiness to implement preventive programs. (2018). PARPA, financed from the National Health Program 2016-2020 (NPZ 2016-2020).



## Invitation

### Round table Policy Discussion guidelines for youth sport clubs related to underage drinking and heavy episodic drinking

21 May 2019

Mr/Ms

Adr

Dear Mr/Ms

Invitation to participate in Round Table Policy discussion on guidelines for youth sport clubs related to underage drinking and heavy episodic drinking.

We are writing to you on behalf of the EU funded project FYFA – “Focus on Youth, Football and Alcohol, the project website is here: <https://www.fyfaproject.eu/index.php>. PARPA is the responsible partner and the host of the roundtable discussions.

Sports are one of the most popular organized activities for young people in Europe. It is an arena that is underused as a target for policy and behaviour change. Sports are an arena that reaches many different groups – both peer leaders and vulnerable youth. The relationships with reliable and stable adult youth leaders are important for many vulnerable young people so there is a potential for prevention/health promotion and the leisure arena is potentially important for shaping attitudes and behaviour change.

Over the year’s sports sponsorships have been used to promote alcohol and marketing, creating a platform for strong marketing, loyalties and experiences. We believe decision makers and sport leaders have not given the association between the harm done by alcohol enough attention and acknowledged how sponsorship of alcohol allows for the association of alcohol consumption with the health and vigour associated with professional sports.

Sports clubs and more particularly their club houses/cafeteria are places where alcohol use has a manifest, sometimes even dominant place. In the context of their sports activities, young and adolescent sportsmen and sportswomen spend quite some time in these club structures, so they are highly exposed to normative drinking patterns which enhance the risk that they adapt to this drinking culture. Football clubs are often mentioned in these studies as high risk places, including because more young men than young women use them. Although football-specific



clubs have been the main focus, the learning from the project should inform policy and practice across other contexts where young people take part in sports and where there are therefore opportunities for preventative interventions.

**Exchange of knowledge and good practice** is needed as the objective of FYFA is to contribute towards efforts to reduce alcohol related harm with special focus on youth drinking and on heavy episodic drinking. The scope and purpose of the exchange of knowledge and good practice is; (1) to bring together scientists, alcohol and health experts, decision makers to build capacity to improve health (2) promote networking and coalition building between and within the European countries (3) promote and disseminate the newest knowledge in the field of alcohol policy (4) share good practice from relevant EC co-financed projects (5) present cost effective interventions in the relevant areas of alcohol policy (6) ensure alcohol policy is high on the agenda for elected political leadership within the European Institutions and Member States.

Your contribution to this roundtable discussion would be highly valued. The overall goal is to promote the health of European citizens by supporting capacity building and action in alcohol policy at European, national, regional and local level.

If you are not able to attend, we hope a representative from your organisation could be present, who could share their experience during the discussions.

Please find a draft agenda attached. Please do not distribute further as this is an event organised by invitation only. However, if you have a colleague or expert you think would be able to contribute to the discussions – please contact .....and we will consider an invitation.

We remain at your disposal if you have any questions and **would appreciate if you could confirm your availability as soon as possible.**

With best wishes,

**Contacts:**

Your organisations name

Contact person name

Email address

[www.fyfaproject.eu](http://www.fyfaproject.eu)



## Agenda Expert meeting

Warsaw, 21 May 2019, 09:00-15:00

Ibis Warszawa Stare Miasto (Old Town)  
ul. Muranowska 2 00-209 Warszawa

- |   |             |  |
|---|-------------|--|
|    | 9:00-09:15  | Welcome and introductions, PARPA           |
|    | 09:15-09:30 | Presentation of the FYFA project, Eurocare |
|    |             | Questions                                  |
|    | 10:00-10:15 | Presentation of WP4 results, SHAAP         |
|   |             | Questions                                  |
|  | 10:30-10:45 | Preliminary results of WP5, ISS            |
|  |             | Questions                                  |
|  | 11:00-12:30 | Input from Experts (5-10 min each)         |
|  |             | Lunch break                                |
|  | 14:00-14:45 | Active discussion/workshops                |
|  | 15:00       | Summary and next steps                     |

## List of participants

Name	Organisation
Mariann Skar	Eurocare
Sandra Tricas Sauras	
Aleksandra Kaczmarek	
Urša Šetina	YHO (old APYN)
Lukas Galkus	
Theodor Haratau	Romtens
Ioana Precup	
Johan Jongbloet	VAD
Astrid De Schutter	
Scafato Emanuele	ISS
Gandin Claudia	
Eric Carlin	SHAAP
Briege Nugent	
Leena Sipinen	EHYT
Krzysztof Brzózka	PARPA
Katarzyna Okulicz	
Jolanta Terlikowska	
Mariusz Morawski	
<b>Representatives of co-operating institutions</b>	
Lauri Beekmann	Nordan and AVE (Estonia)
Habib Kadiri	Institute of Alcohol Studies, UK
Stig Erik SØrheim	International Department at Actis – Norwegian Policy Network on Alcohol and Drugs, Norway



Sami Kokko	Associate Professor Jyväskylä University, Finland
Matthew Philpott	European Healthy Stadia, UK
Johanna Gripenberg	STAD, Sweden
Jeroen Meganck	Associate Professor, KU Leuven, Belgium
Jakub Kołodziejczyk	Researcher of alcohol related attitudes of youth club coaches, Poland
Bartłomiej Walczak	Researcher of alcohol related attitudes of youth club coaches, Poland
Guri Menabdishvili	Narcologist with years of experience in drug/alcohol abuse examination for sports-players, Georgia
Gryn Oleksandr	Professor of department of psychology and pedagogics of the National University of Physical Education and Sport of Ukraine
Igor Folvarochnyi	Researcher at the National University of Physical Education and Sport of Ukraine
Lian Smeets	Trimbos Institut, Utrecht, Netherlands
Ivana Pavic Simetin	Croatia
Sandra Rados-Krnel	National institute of Public Health, Slovenia



## Experts meeting minutes

21<sup>st</sup> May 2019

### 1) Welcome and introduction

Krzysztof Brzózka, director of PARPA, opened the meeting underlying its importance for and challenges associated with alcohol prevention in sports environment.

All participants of the meeting introduced themselves in a short round.

### 2) Presentation of the FYFA project

Aleksandra Kaczmarek (EUROCARE) presented basic information about the project. Her presentation “Reducing alcohol related harm in the sport setting: The F.Y.F.A project” is available on the FYFA website (<https://www.fyfaproject.eu/workpackages.php?sp=workpackage-9>).

### 3) Presentation of preliminary results of WP5

Emanuele Scafato (ISS) presented the procedure and key findings of the Work Package 5. The presentation: “Review of national policies and practice in six member states related to alcohol, young people, sport, marketing and football” is available on <https://www.fyfaproject.eu/workpackages.php?sp=workpackage-9>.

Experts’ comments/questions concerned the need to differentiate between the grassroots and professional sports level and the importance of club’s management as the target group for preventive efforts.

### 4) Presentation of WP4 results

Briege Nugent and Eric Carlin (SHAAP) presented the results of the Work Package 4 focused on international policies and practices related to young people, alcohol, marketing and sport at an international level (<https://www.fyfaproject.eu/workpackages.php?sp=workpackage-9>).

In the experts’ comments the issue of differences between grassroots and professional sports appeared again as alcohol sponsorship is much more visible at the professional level. Moreover, the need for good advocacy against alcohol industry engagement, e.g. starting before the discipline become popular, was discussed.



## 5) Input from Experts

After short coffee break, project experts gave their presentations reflecting the subject of the FYFA project (mainly based on the background documents they received via emails – see: “Expert meeting background paper” and “Suggested points for discussion” above) and sharing their opinions. The key points they addressed concerned the content of the guidelines, which will result from the project and suggestions for the improvement of the WP4 and WP5 reports.

PPT presentations of Johanna Gripenberg, Sami Kokko, Jeroen Meganck and Igor Folvarochnyi are available on <https://www.fyfaproject.eu/workpackages.php?sp=workpackage-9>. Lian Smeets (who underlined the need of consensus seeking between various stakeholders: alcohol prevention specialists, health professionals, sportspersons, industry people, etc.) and Bartłomiej Walczak (who presented the key findings of the study of attitudes towards alcohol prevention among physical education teachers and sports club coaches) had oral presentations only.

## 6. Active discussion

After the lunch break experts continued their presentations and discussion. Their thesis/comments can be summarized as follows:

- The context of sports is very important and must be well understood and described. Several dimensions should be considered: national/local level; professional vs. grassroots level; culture and core business of an institution/organization; general preventive culture; other social problems, etc.
- Alcohol related risks should be treated from the perspective of general safety (together with violence, drugs, etc.).
- Health promotion approach may be adapted for sports settings.
- Alcohol prevention should include environmental, educational, and community-based activities.
- Law enforcement is probably the most effective method to prevent alcohol related problems.
- Sports trainers/coaches should act as role models for young people.
- Parental engagement in sports-based prevention is desirable.
- Forms and language of prevention should be adequate to the specific setting (different for stadium, sports club, schools, etc.) and target group (e.g. children, adolescents, or young adults).
- Sports people starting alcohol prevention may need some support as usually when they start working the barriers appear and therefore, their motivation may decrease.
- Long-life perspective and sustainability of prevention should be guaranteed.
- Alcohol related scandals in sports may decrease the credibility of preventive messages.

- Alcohol marketing is a big issue in sports (especially – football). However, more research is needed to show the link between alcohol marketing and alcohol related behaviors of sports people.
- Elaborating guidelines for alcohol prevention in sports club is a complex issue. Probably, the first step may be mapping of stakeholders.

## 7. Summary and next steps

Mariann Skar closed the meeting acknowledging participants engagement, activity and all new ideas coming out of the discussion. Participants agreed to give their feedback on the drafted guidelines and to share with the coordinating team examples of good practices in the area of alcohol prevention in sports settings. It was also decided to commission a systematic review on young people, sports and alcohol with a special focus on good prevention practices (the review report is available on <https://www.fyfaproject.eu/workpackages.php?sp=workpackage-9>).





