

MONTHLY REPORT

February 2023



EUROPEAN
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEES



EU
Office

Interview of the month

Stefan Bergh - ENGSO President



"ENGSO has grown because there is a need to bridge the gap between the EU level and the grassroots level. Sport has the potential to be used as a tool for developing societies at large. As a targeted means, it can enhance capacity building, youth involvement and employment, inclusion, integration, and mental health.."

See full interview on page 5



RAINBOW GAMES - Otl Aicher's design concept for the Munich Olympics 1972 Exhibition in Brussels – Opening 12 March 2023



EN: Otto ("Otl") Aicher is globally recognized as a leading graphic designer of the 20th century. His most famous achievement is the holistic design concept for the Olympic Games in Munich 1972. His political mission was to present Germany as an open, friendly and transparent democratic country, only 36 years after the Berlin Olympics, which had been misused as a propaganda instrument by the Nazi regime. In pursuit of this goal, Aicher created a light color palette of white, silver, yellow, orange, blue and green, deliberately omitting red and black. This was inspired by the colors of the Bavarian summer, but people soon referred to them as the rainbow, which led to the widely used, though unofficial, expression "Rainbow Games".

Aicher was born in 1922 and tragically died in an accident in 1991. He was closely attached to the German resistance and married to Inge Scholl. Both of them became a driving force behind the creation of the *HfG Ulm* Design School, which operated in the same vein as the Bauhaus until 1968. The entire design concept of the Munich Games was deeply rooted in the experience gained during this period and developed by a large team under his leadership.

On occasion of his 100th anniversary, the exhibition shows selected aspects of his work, placing them in the wider artistic context. The *Sports Series* contains vibrant representations of Olympic disciplines in rarely shown screen print quality. The *Pictograms* look very familiar today, but were newly developed by Aicher's team and groundbreaking at that time, showing athletes in action in minimal design. The *Artist Series* presents specially commissioned screen prints of some of his close colleagues at *HfG Ulm* (Albers, Bill) as well as other important contemporary artists of that period (Vasarely, Soulages, Chillida). The exhibition is being presented by the art gallery **KlotzShows** in collaboration with *Galerie Brandt*, Munich. It will open on **Sunday 12 March from 2 to 7 pm** and run until 6 May 2023 in the Rivoli Building, Chaussée de Waterloo 690. More information: www.klotzshows.com

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EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

The discussions about the participation of Russian and Belarusian athletes in the Olympic Games in Paris are entering the decisive phase. The International Olympic Committee is expected to make a final position in the next few weeks. The international federations that will organise the sporting competitions in Paris are facing the same challenge as the IOC. It cannot be ruled out that the federations will come to different conclusions in their deliberations on the participation of Russian/Belarusian athletes and that there will be no uniform line. This can be regretted, but on the other hand, it reflects the different influence of Russia on individual federations and also makes their independence in terms of sports policy clear.

On the political level, statements of the European Parliament and a group of 35 sports ministers expressed their intention to exclude Russian/Belarusian athletes from the Paris 2024 Games. Furthermore, the European Commission has initiated further sanctions against Russia. In the absence of peace signals from Russia, the political momentum in Brussels seems to be leaning more towards strict political and sporting isolation of Moscow. Whether the decision-makers in the sports federations will follow a similar line will become clear in the coming weeks.

It is obvious that climate change with its weather phenomena will have and already has a considerable influence on all outdoor sports. Against this background, it is of utmost importance that organised sport also addresses this issue. With the ambitious EU-funded project OCEAN, the EOC EU Office is trying to make a constructive contribution to this urgent topic. The kick-off meeting in Brussels was also marked by the great commitment of the 18 participating NOCs, which will measure their CO2 emissions, develop a CO2 reduction plan, and be trained as Climate Action Officers in 5 training modules within 30 months. With the IOC, ANOC, the Öko-Institut and Olympic Solidarity, the EOC EU Office also has strong partners on its side who will make a valuable contribution to the successful implementation of the project.

The EU Sport Forum, which constitutes the biggest sport event of the European Commission, will take place under the Swedish Presidency in Stockholm on 2-3 May. Among other topics, it will address the sustainability of sport events and will also deal with topics such as integrity of sport and women in leadership positions of sports organisations. The latter topic is also subject of an EU project coordinated by the EOC EU Office. 8 NOCs are participating in the GAMES project, which are drawing up and implementing national action plans based on a pool of actions developed in the project.

With kind regards,



Folker Hellmund
Director EOC EU Office



INTERVIEW OF THE MONTH



President of ENGSO since 2019 after having been the Secretary General from 2017-2019, Stefan Bergh has also been the General Secretary of the Swedish Sports Confederation since 2016. He has a demonstrated history of working in the civic & nonprofit organization areas. His skills are strategic leadership, corporate social responsibility, politics and sports management. He is a strong business development professional and has graduated from Uppsala University in 1988.

1. ENGSO, the European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation, acts as the umbrella organisation for grassroots sport in Europe and most of its members are National Olympic Committees and National Sports Confederations. Looking back at the last 2 years dominated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the energy crisis and the current cost of living crisis, to what extent has European grassroots sport been affected?

The ENGSO network is covering national sport umbrella organisations from 33 European countries. This allows us to get the bigger picture of matters, connect the dots and see what works and what can be transferred. Especially with those recent crises, we have seen that European grassroots sports had generally been affected. There were closures to prevent the spread of Covid-19, closures because offers couldn't be upheld with the rising energy costs, and grassroots sport is built on the engagement of the members and is heavily reliant on their members.

Even though we often hear that sport participation is providing so many benefits for individuals and societies at large, it was often put on hold when mitigation measures were discussed. During these crises a discrepancy between the promotion of sport and action for sport become evident and sports clubs at the grassroots level certainly have suffered from that.

2. To give a concrete example: ENGSO organised an online exchange about the energy crisis. What kind of supportive actions can you mention that have helped to mitigate the crisis and what still needs to be done to effectively address the grassroots sector?

The webinar was a well-received initiative that allowed our members to exchange and learn from each other. We had advanced member organisations that were already in contact with their national governments to negotiate hardship funds or supportive measures, organisations that were designing recommendations for their members to save energy without any further investments needed and then we had those organisations that hadn't yet had anything in place.

Especially for them, it was helpful to hear about all the different dimensions of activities, with or without investments, and who to approach. Even though we are also equipping our members to become more innovative and resilient the responsibility is also with the national governments. We cannot use sports clubs as a means for public health when we force them to close.

3. The European Sports Model is a recurring theme and for most people it is currently known in connection with the European Super League case. Why is it also important for grassroots sport to look at it and where do you see ways to even improve the model?

Looking at the model from the grassroots perspective can enhance the understanding of sport's value for society and help find new solutions to current and future challenges. The sports clubs are the bedrock of the model and those clubs with their many volunteers create value for the whole society.

While we see the European Sport Model as described in our recently published position paper as the best way for sports clubs to organise we also see the potential for improvement when it comes to support and solidarity for sports clubs and the dialogue between sport and decision-makers.

4. The current Erasmus+ Call is open for submissions. The past years have shown that the share of sports clubs applying for Erasmus+ Sport grants is rather limited. What do you think has to be done to make EU funds more accessible and increase the number of applications from sports organisations, including grassroots sport clubs?

This observation is indeed true. Especially for the grassroots level we often see that not even their basic needs are met, speaking of payments for electricity and rent to ensure the everyday practice of sport within the facilities, that they could start thinking bigger and about potentially innovative project ideas. Also when looking at the grassroots level we are working with much more volunteers.

The human resources to follow a whole life-cycle of a project are not guaranteed. But what we also see is that competition around grants becomes more intense and that funding is awarded to projects that only marginally touch upon the sport. We would therefore welcome it if the 70% of funds earmarked for sport were also given to proposals from sports organisations for the sports reality.

5. Two projects coordinated by ENGSO, SCORE (2015-2016) and EQUIP (2020-2023), are tackling the topic of gender equality in sports. What are the biggest challenges that remain to be overcome in this regard?

With the Equality Within Sport Committee, ENGSO has developed the topic considerably to connect the two projects and keep furthering the topic because gender equality still isn't a given. What we see is that whenever gender equality is tabled, women are sitting together, and that also isn't gender equality. In order to create environments in which all gender feel welcome, we have to get all at the table. And it is not only about men and women but also developing the organisation and activities in the most accessible and inclusive way possible.

The EQUIP project develops detailed plans to structure the process so that the implementing organisations can witness themselves that targeted actions are the key to results. By now we have adopted an intersectional approach to the topic because when addressing equality, we should consider the overlap of spheres of discrimination such as race, socio-economic background, sexual orientation & gender identity, and disability, resulting in multiple layers of disadvantages.

6. In the past year, ENGSO has grown as an organisation and kept close ties to the development of sport at EU level. Which issues, that are evident at the grassroots level, still need to be addressed at EU level?

ENGSO has grown because there is a need to bridge the gap between the EU level and the grassroots level. Sport has the potential to be used as a tool for developing societies at large.

As a targeted means, it can enhance capacity building, youth involvement and employment, inclusion, integration, and mental health. Many of these topics still need to be addressed at the EU level and ENGSO is the relevant umbrella organisation.

The EOC EU Office is thanking Stefan Bergh for his interview and contribution to the monthly report.



EU SPORT POLICY AND FUNDING NEWS

Kick-off OCEAN Project - EOC EU Office launches new Erasmus+ project focused on the reduction of NOCs carbon footprint

The EOC EU Office is delighted to announce that the Erasmus+ Sport project OCEAN (Olympic Committees of Europe Approaching Carbon Neutrality) is officially underway!

Presidents or Secretary Generals and 18 NOCs' Climate Action Officers of 18 NOCs met last week in Brussels, together with the IOC, ANOC, Öko-Institut (Institute for Applied Ecology), and the EOC EU Office for the kick-off event of the project.

The OCEAN project starts at a time when sport is threatened by climate change but remains part of the cause. There is an urgent need to act and change the way we practice, consume and organise sport.

This is exactly why the Erasmus+ Sport OCEAN project was launched: to educate Climate Action Officers and help NOCs approach carbon neutrality. The project focuses on supporting partner NOCs in developing a tailored strategy for carbon footprint reduction after measuring their carbon footprint with the support of German institute for applied ecology Öko-Institut.



Kick-off meeting

The kick-off meeting was opened by two great personalities representing, respectively, the Olympic movement and the European Union.

Followed by the introduction of Folker Hellmund, Director of the EOC EU Office, Spyros Capralos, President of the European Olympic Committees (EOC) and the Hellenic Olympic Committee, opened the meeting by recalling sport's responsibilities to help solve one of the world's biggest challenges:

climate change, and stating that the EOC and its member NOCs are ready to take on this challenge. Then, Laurence Graff, Adviser to the Deputy Director General at the DG CLIMA of the European Commission, highlighted once again the fact that “there is no planet B” and it is absolutely urgent to act, not in the near future but as of now. Ms. Graff then put forward the potential of sport as a tool to raise awareness and educate citizens.

After a presentation of the project by Eva Rebmann, OCEAN Project Manager and Deputy-Director of the EOC EU Office, partners took part in a roundtable to discuss the state of play in their NOCs, the challenges that they are facing, but also the opportunities lying ahead.

Representatives of NOCs shared their respective levels of advancement in the field of sustainability. The range of actions engaged by NOCs towards the reduction of their carbon footprint is very broad and goes from fully implemented sustainability strategies to isolated actions linked with a strong willingness to progress through the OCEAN project. The lack of knowledge and human resources, as well as the resistance to change from the staff and management were considered as the biggest barriers to climate change [as1], while reducing carbon footprint linked to Olympic/sport events participation-related transport and logistics was identified as the biggest challenges faced by their organisation, among others.

Once the kick-off officially closed, the first Climate Action Officers training was delivered on day 2 and day 3.

Climate Action Officers' training

Organised in parallel to the measurement of NOCs' carbon footprint, the Training Course aims at providing each partner NOC's Climate Action Officer the knowledge and skills needed to lead the process of carbon footprint measurement and reduction within their organisation. Four more training sessions will be organised online and offline between April 2023 and December 2024.

isn't "fight against climate change" missing? [as1]

Day 1: the links between sport and climate change

Day 1 of the first Climate Action Officers' training started with the following question: what results are we aiming for? To answer the question, Tobias Wagner, Öko-Institut, presented DOSB's carbon footprint measurement process and Julie Duffus, Sustainability Senior Manager at IOC, presented IOC's carbon footprint reduction plan. By the end of the project, all Climate Action Officers will be able to measure their NOC's carbon footprint and implement their own national climate reduction plans thanks to the tool that will be developed by the Öko-Institut throughout the project.

Once the objectives of the project were clearly identified, the attendees received an introductory course on key terms and definitions of climate change and participated in the “Climate Fresk”, an interactive game facilitated by the EOC EU Office team. Both the course and the interactive game ensured all participants access to the same level of knowledge on climate change. Climate Action Officers were then invited to add the individual environmental-friendly action(s) of their choice to a “pledge board” and will have to share their experience when implementing their own pledge during the next Climate Action Officers' training.

Following this general introduction to climate change, Isabelle Jean, Director of mobilisation Unit at WWF, presented the [study](#) “Climate change: The world of sports at +2°C and +4°C” and showed how sports practices will be impacted by climate change. To complement Isabelle Jean's presentation, Jana Janotova, EOC EU Office and Czech Olympic Committee, drew a picture of the impact sport has on climate, followed by Julie Duffus' presentation of the [UN Sports for Climate Action Framework](#) as a practical way for NOCs to engage more towards sustainability.

Before concluding the first day of training, the global frameworks, policies and legislation developed at both the international and European level were presented by Jana Janotova and Eva Rebmann.

Day 2: the way forward

On day 2, the following questions were tackled: what needs to be done, and can how NOCs proceed? Julie Duffus focused on the importance of NOCs leadership's commitment and the necessity to determine the scope of actions as the two main first steps of any strategic approach to sustainability.

To finish with, Climate Action Officers worked together in groups on concrete actions that they could implement in their respective organisations. This interactive and collaborative session led to very promising ideas of actions in the following fields:

- Infrastructure and waste management
- Procurement (food included)
- Mobility
- Internal communication and organizational changes
- External communication, cooperation, education and partnerships

Next meetings

- April 2023: Module 2 of the Training Course for Climate Action Officers (online)
- May/June 2023: Seminar on Carbon Footprint Measurement (online)

The EOC EU Office is grateful for being the project coordinator of such an ambitious, yet promising and positive. The journey will be challenging, but we firmly believe in the capacity of sports organisations to adapt and approach carbon neutrality.

Background

The OCEAN project is co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union and brings together a consortium of 18 NOCs (Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Kosovo, Lithuania, Luxemburg, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain), and the Öko-Institut. The project is supported by the IOC and the ANOC.



FURTHER INFORMATION

[OCEAN project website](#)

[OCEAN project Twitter account](#)

[WWF study: "Climate change: The world of sports at +2°C and +4°C"](#)

[IOC Sustainability strategy](#)

[Öko-Institut website](#)

European institutions and governments discuss Russian and Belarussian athletes' participation in Paris 2024 Games



Following the International Olympic Committee (IOC)'s [announcement](#) on 25 January that it was exploring options to allow Russian and Belarussian athletes to compete in qualifying events for the upcoming 2024 Summer Games in Paris under a neutral flag, the participation of Russian and Belarussian athletes in sporting events became a hot topic among European institutions and governments this month.

In advance of the EU-Ukraine Summit, which took place in Kyiv on 3 February, the European Parliament voted on a [resolution](#) on 2 February. Among the subjects covered were sanctions against Russia, military assistance, and EU membership.

MEP Andrzej Halicki (EPP) believed that the "Olympic ban" was a powerful symbolic tool to apply pressure to Russia and Belarus while spotlighting the Olympic Games as a symbol of peace, further expressing his opposition to the two countries' participation.

It is important to note that the IOC is currently investigating whether Russian and Belarussian competitors should compete but has not taken a decision yet. On 2 February, the IOC released a Q&A outlining the rationale behind their decision. President Zelenskyy had also expressed his [disagreement](#) with IOC's statement.

The European Parliament approved a new [resolution](#) on 16 February to mark the one year of Russia's aggression against Ukraine. MEPs reiterated their unwavering support for the Ukrainian people and government while vehemently denouncing Russia's attack.

The issue of sanctions against Russia and Belarus, including their athletes' involvement in sporting events, was also covered – and the IOC statements was notably criticised by MEPs through the resolution. As such, the European Parliament: "reiterates its condemnation of the recent decision of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to allow Russian and Belarussian athletes to compete in qualifications for the Paris 2024 Olympic Games under a neutral flag, which runs counter to those countries' multifaceted isolation and will be used by both regimes for propaganda purposes; calls on the Member States and the international community to exert pressure on the IOC to reverse this decision, which is an embarrassment to the international world of sport, and to adopt a similar position on any other sport, cultural or scientific events". Additionally, MEPs urged the Parliament to forward this resolution to the International Olympic Committee, among other organisations.

European Parliament's discussions were followed by a [statement](#) by governments of 35 nations – including 25 EU Member States on 21 February in response to the IOC's communication on the prospect of looking into measures to allow Russian and Belarussian athletes to compete in Olympic Games qualifying under strict neutrality conditions.

Through this letter, the government representatives called for the IOC to further clarify the aforementioned conditions, particularly "neutrality": "As long as these fundamental issues and the substantial lack of clarity and concrete detail on a workable 'neutrality' model are not addressed, we do not agree that Russian and Belarussian athletes should be allowed back into competition," the letter stated.

The government representatives also emphasized how closely politics and sport are connected in Belarus and Russia, which hinders efforts to pursue any legitimate path towards competing. “We have strong concerns on how feasible it is for Russian and Belarusian Olympic athletes to compete as ‘neutrals’ – under the IOC’s conditions of no identification with their country – when they are directly funded and supported by their states (unlike, for example, professional tennis players)”, the statement read. “The strong links and affiliations between Russian athletes and the Russian military are also of clear concern. Our collective approach throughout has therefore never been one of discrimination simply on the basis of nationality, but these strong concerns need to be dealt with by the IOC.”

The statement came as a consequence of a summit of world leaders that took place on 10 February in London at the British government's urging. At the meeting, President Zelenskyy declared that as long as Russia continues to invade Ukraine, the nation's athletes have no right to compete at the Paris Games.

As the sport movement in general the public opinion is divided as well in this question. In a representative poll in France from beginning of March, 72 % were in favour of the participation of Russian athletes. Out of them 27 % would even allow them to wear national colours and 44 % prefer to see them as neutral athletes. The IOC has yet to make a final judgement on whether Russian and Belarusian athletes will be authorised to compete in the Paris 2024 Olympic Games.

The European Climate Pact: two years of citizens' action on climate

An integral part of the European Green Deal, the [European Climate Pact](#) is “a movement of people united around a common cause, each taking steps in their worlds to build a more sustainable Europe for us all”. Launched by the European Commission as a campaign and platform to empower climate action at grassroots level and nurture a bottom-up approach, the European Climate Pact celebrated its second anniversary at the end of last year. To mark the occasion and to take stock of the developments, the European Commission organised, on 2 February, a well-attended event (both onsite and online) titled “[The European Climate Pact: Together in Action.](#)”

As its name suggests, the main objective of the event was to showcase how Europeans act together on climate and how the many inspiring initiatives, project and personal stories can motivate others to be active, change behaviour or contribute to a good cause. Coming from different sectors, paths of life, and generations, the [speakers](#), including Executive Vice-President of the European Commission Frans Timmermans, shared their stories and projects ranging from climate activism connecting generations and online platforms helping people adopt more nature and climate-conscious habits, through investment and involvement in solar farms, to large scale “green” changes at municipal level.

As a recognised platform for engagement of people and enabler of sustainable development, the sport sector was not left out of the discussion; quite on the contrary. Climate Pact ambassador and professional footballer for FC Union Berlin and Norwegian National, Morten Thorsby, spoke about how he became engaged in climate action and how he tries to mobilise the global football family in supporting the “green shift”; and that through the activities of his NGO [We Play Green](#), which, among other things, helps players to “become activists” (though inspiration, training and activation).

Besides Morten Thorsby, the organised sport movement has been involved in the Climate Pact since its establishment in 2020 with Olympians Martin Helseth and Hannah Mills joining the first generation of European Climate Pact Ambassadors, and the IOC and EOC EU Office contributing to the setting up of the initiative.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Recording of the event](#)

Piracy of sport broadcasts: EU Commission hosts stakeholder hearing

On 28 February, the European Commission organised a stakeholder hearing in Brussels in the context of the preparation of the Commission's recommendation on combating online piracy of live content, expected for this year.

The stakeholders were invited to share their experience and give their views on how to efficiently tackle unauthorised retransmissions of live events, in particular sports events, based on the tools and remedies available under EU law and of further cooperation between the relevant authorities and market players.

The Commission structured the hearing in three sessions:

- Session 1: Prompt removal of unauthorised retransmissions of live events
- Session 2: Dynamic injunctions tailored to live content
- Session 3: Enhancing the cooperation amongst the relevant national authorities and monitoring the application of the recommendation

Sports stakeholders such as the IOC, UEFA, the DFL, La Liga, LFP and SROC participated in the hearing and asked for meaningful Commission' recommendations that would effectively tackle online piracy of live events.

The sports broadcasters present at the hearing were likewise requesting a faster and more efficient take down of illegally streamed content.

Several stakeholders made clear, that the impact of the recommendations should be clearly measured. In case the recommendations should not bring substantial improvement to the status quo, a concrete legal tool to fight online piracy of live content was requested. Such a legal instrument had already been called for by the European Parliament in its resolution on the "[Challenges of sports events organisers in the digital environment](#)".

The hearing followed a [call for evidence](#), whereby the Commission asked stakeholders to hand in written comments until 10 February.

Many submissions to the call for evidence are [publically available](#). The submissions of the [IOC](#), [UEFA](#), the [DFB](#), and [SROC](#) can be found via the respective links.

Over the next few months, the Commission will consult internally between the different departments and then publish its recommendations to combat online piracy of live content.



PARTNERS' CORNER

DOSB: EU funded project SPORTOUT selects five pilot clubs to test innovative outdoor activities

The pilot projects of the EU-funded DOSB project "SPORTOUT: Strengthening sports clubs outdoors - designing healthy sports activities sustainably in nature" have started.

The five selected SPORTOUT pilot projects start just in time for the beginning of the year:

- Friluftsliv: Nordic Sports & Lifestyle - Sports Club Baiersbronn e.V.
- Naturally FIT in the vineyard - Turnverein 1899 Gengenbach e.V.
- Outdoor sports: Exercise, health, sustainability and environmental protection - a chance for a new perspective? - Taekwondo Herringen e.V.
- Nature-related Physical Activity Meeting - St. Wendel Moves Together! - Tennis Club Blau-Weiß St. Wendel e.V.
- Fit for you and planet blue - Turn- und Spielverein 1905 Oberpleis e.V.



The pilot projects are an essential component of the EU-funded DOSB project "SPORTOUT Strengthening sports clubs outdoors - designing healthy sports activities sustainably in nature". Over a period of 12 months, the pilot projects of the sports clubs develop and test situation-adapted, health-oriented and innovative sports offers "outdoors". With their creative ideas and measures, the pilot projects not only want to show alternative ways of doing sports together in public spaces and in natural sports spaces, but also demonstrate that sports in harmony with nature can contribute to the population's awareness of nature and at the same time provide added value for their health.

In total, more than 140 applications from sports clubs were received by the DOSB by the application deadline of 31 October 2022. "I am very pleased about this high number of applications, which clearly shows the importance of outdoor sport," says Michaela Röhrbein, DOSB Director of Sports Development.

In view of the great interest, it was a challenging task to sift the many good applications, weigh them up against each other and evaluate them. At the end of November 2022, experts from the SPORTOUT project advisory board discussed the applications in a joint meeting and proposed the five selected pilot projects to the DOSB board, which confirmed them. Decisive for the selection of the pilot projects were the SPORTOUT-specific criteria such as raising awareness of nature and nature conservation, the added value of sport and exercise "outdoors" for human health, the intended cooperation and the consideration of different interest groups. In addition, innovative ideas, the creation of new sports and exercise spaces "outdoors", the transferability to other clubs and the generation of public perception were aspects that ultimately led to a positive decision.

The DOSB is pleased to be able to financially support the selected pilot projects within the framework of the EU funding and to closely accompany their implementation over the entire year 2023. We will communicate the findings and results to the wider community so that other sports clubs and associations can benefit from them.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Website SPORTOUT](#)



UPCOMING EVENTS

10 March 2023

Workshop on Stakeholders Management and Public Affairs by the EOC EU Office (Belgian Olympic Academy, Spa)

22 March 2023

Erasmus+ Sport 2023 - deadline

- [Capacity building in the field of sport](#)
- [Not-for-profit European sport events](#)
- [Cooperation partnerships](#)
- [Small-scale partnerships](#)

24 - 26 April 2023

In-house training for writing project proposal (EOC EU Office - Brussels)



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