

The House of European Sport

Tweets of the month



EUSport

@EuSport Mar 23
Absorbing debate on continuity of @EUCouncil priorities and their real implementation in the area of #sport by @SvenPres @EuroAthletics @FolkerF @EOCEUOffice #KairisUlp @EU2017EE & @Vikislavkova @EU2018BG @ #EUSportForum.

EurOlympic

@EOCmedia Mar 20
EOC – 1st Meeting of the new athletes commission
[eurolympic.org/eoc-1st-meeting-of-the-new-athletes-commission/...](http://eurolympic.org/eoc-1st-meeting-of-the-new-athletes-commission/)
#EOC #Athletes #Sport

POINTS Project

@POINTS_EU Mar 1
The POINTS project will organise its next meeting on 10 and 11 April, in Lausanne, Switzerland. This second brainstorming discussion on the concept of "Single Points of Contact for #integrity " will be hosted by @iocmedia. More information on the agenda to come #goodgovernance

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EDITORIAL

Dear readers,

The EU Sport Forum in Sofia has passed and a lot of interesting discussions took place (report on page 3). The direct exchange between the sport movement, politicians and representatives of the European Institutions is key in order to tackle the real challenges the organised sport is facing today. Which messages from the Forum deserve to be kept in mind? First of all there was a clear statement by Commissioner Navracsics not to misuse major sport events for political reasons. In this regard he was backed by Bogdan Wenta, MEP, who himself was a victim of the boycott of Olympic Games 1984 in Los Angeles. Following the overwhelming view of the panellists, history has proven that there is hardly any evidence that boycotts of major sport events helped to solve any political crisis.

The discussion on the impact of the ISU case on the world of sport was helpful as well. The representative of the EU Commission has clarified that their decision from December 2017 should not be regarded as a starting point for questioning the role of sport federations or the existence of the European Sport Model as such. Niels Nygaard, President of the Danish NOC and Vice-President of the EOC underlined that the Olympic Movement regards the case as an important driver for the ongoing activities on improving the governance of sport federations and NOCs.

In April, a number of events such as the first meeting of the EU Expert Group will deal with the question of integrity in sport. The POINTS project of the EOC EU Office also aims to improve the integrity by establishing single points of contacts in sport federations on national and European level in order to raise expertise in policy fields such as fight against corruption or match fixing. Another important part of the project is to set up a 2.0. version of the Good Governance self-evaluation tool that has been established in the frame of the previous SIGGS-project of the EOC EU Office. So far more than 250 NOCs and national sport federations have used the existing version of the SIGGS tool.

In the meantime, the deadline for the application of the Erasmus+ programme passed on 5 April. The overall impression is that the programme gains more and more attention by sport organisations. However, the main challenges are still related to the administrative efforts to be taken by applicants. Very often these bureaucratic obstacles exceed the capacities of potential applicants of the sport movement, especially from smaller and volunteer driven organisations. To improve this aspect of the programme will be crucial for the attractions of new applicants from grassroots sport in the future.

Last, but certainly not least, I am happy to announce that as of 16 April, Heidi Pekkola (FIN) will take over the position as Deputy Director of the EOC EU Office. Heidi has gained valuable experience representing ENGSO in Brussels for the last five years and has forged an excellent reputation in the field of European Sports Policy. In this regard we really appreciated that Heidi will join our team and look forward to her work for the EOC. I can furthermore announce that as of 1 April, Laura Hardman (BEL) has started as the new office manager of the EOC EU Office. We are convinced that the EOC EU Office will benefit a lot from her professional experience as office manager and translator.

Enjoy your read,



Folker Hellmund
Director EOC EU Office

EUROPEAN UNION AND SPORT

EU Sport Forum takes place in Sofia

On 22 and 23 March 2018, the European Commission organised its annual EU Sport Forum, this year in cooperation with the Bulgarian presidency in Sofia. The event brought together a record number of participants – 380 - from organised sport, the European institutions and Member States in order to discuss current and future topics of EU sport policy.

After opening speeches by Sofia's mayor Yordanka Fandakova, European Commissioner for Sport Tibor Navracsics, and Bulgaria's Minister for Youth and Sport, Krasen Krlev, the first day kicked-off with presentations on sustainability in the context of the Olympic Games 2022 and 2024. Eric Lebèdel, French Ambassador in Bulgaria, as well as Jean-Michel Brun, EOC Executive Committee Member and Secretary General of the French National Olympic Committee, and Marie Barsacq, Impact & Legacy Director Paris 2024 presented the efforts and plans for the Olympic Games in 2024. Chu Bo, Director General of the General Administration of Sport of China presented developments for Beijing 2022.

The second session was dedicated to one of the new priorities of the European Commission in the field of sport – international cooperation. While reiterating that sport policy at EU level can serve as a good platform for cooperation and communication with the rest of the world, the panellists addressed the question of boycotts of major sport events and their impact on athletes, which, as MEP Bogdan Wenta put it, "would, in the end, pay the bill." A better and more intensive dialogue with athletes was, according to the Olympic Gold Medallist in field hockey, Georgie Twigg, the right way forward both in terms of preventing boycotts and promoting sport in international cooperation in general. Panellists agreed that Major Sport Events were very

important for diplomacy and that their image needed to be improved – including the more frequent use of "co-hosting" - so that they would find back their appeal among the European public. Speaking of concrete measures in this policy areas, Commissioner Navracsics recalled that the European Week of Sport has been opened to the Western Balkans and Eastern Partnership regions, and that with 5 countries have already confirmed their participation.

In the afternoon three parallel workshops were organised discussing the topics of "Does sport help the development of cities and regions?", "Transfers of players: different aspects and perspectives", and "Women in sport: breaking the glass ceiling". Gerd Kanter, Chair of the EOC Athletes' Commission took part in the last discussion which was opened, by Stefan Bergh, ENGSO General Secretary.

The first day was concluded by a discussion on how to follow up the [Tartu Call for Action](#) which Commissioner Navracsics and his fellow Commissioners for Health & Food Safety and for Agriculture & Rural Development, Vytenis Andriukaitis and Phil Hogan, had signed last September to promote healthy lifestyles.

The second day started with a discussion of the International Skating Union case and its impact on the sport movement. Niels Nygaard, Vice-President of the European Olympic Committees, shared the floor with Claudia Bokel, former member of the IOC Athletes' Commission, Julien Zylberstein of UEFA, Philippe Boone of the Volleyball Leagues Association and Richard Parrish, Professor of Sports Law at Edge Hill University. Case Handler Tobias Maass of the European Commission presented the outcomes of the case, explaining that ISU was to change its rules, but exceptionally no fines had been applied

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at the current stage. He reiterated that the case was not meant to question the role of sport federations in general and that the Commission did not intend to be the referee in all sporting disputes. Niels Nygaard said that the case felt like a step towards more clarity on economic activity and specificity of sport on the EU side, but called for more dialogue between the different actors. He stressed the importance of good governance, but also reminded that it was necessary to have all event organisers, private or not, contribute to solidarity mechanisms and respect sporting rules, including anti-doping and the sporting calendar.

Following this, the participants broke up into workshops again, discussing “Promotion of European Values through Sport” (with Yordana Balfoeva, Vice-President Bulgarian NOC), “Opportunities brought by innovation and digital technologies in Sport” and “Sport and Climate Change: How can Sport contribute to the Paris Agreement?”.

A final panel saw Folker Hellmund, Director of the EOC EU Office, discuss the topic of better cooperation between the EU and the sport movement together with Svein Arne Hansen, President of European Athletics, Kairis Ulp and Viktoria Slavkova, chairs of the EU Working Party for Sport under the Estonian and Bulgarian Presidency respectively and Barbara Spindler-Oswald, who will take this role in the second half of 2018, when Austria takes on the Council presidency. Folker Hellmund stressed the importance to involve the Olympic Sports movement at an early stage of planning. In this connection he mentioned the meetings of the Sport Directors that could be a good frame for informal discussions.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Agenda of the EU Sport Forum](#)

[European Commission report on the Sport Forum](#)

Commission releases second proposal to reform the Visa Code

On 14 March 2018, the European Commission proposed to restart discussions on the reform of the EU's common visa policy. The overarching ambition of this proposal is to make it easier for legitimate travellers to obtain a visa to come to Europe, to facilitate tourism, trade and business, whilst strengthening security and mitigating irregular migration risks. This new proposal followed the withdrawal by the Commission, in January, of the previous proposal (launched in 2014) of a recast of the Visa Code as well as the introduction of a “Touring Visa”. Following the adoption of this proposal, the next action would be to amend the Visa Information System (VIS).

If adopted, these new rules could improve the access to short stay visa for legitimate travellers. Sport actors such as athletes, officials and coaches could potentially benefit from **two main modifications**, reducing their administrative burden when travelling to the EU:

- The **possibility to submit the application 6 months in advance** instead of the current 3 months which makes it easier for third-country elite athletes and their staff to prepare their trip to Europe. It will also be possible to fill in the application online. The decision-making time to deliver the visa will be reduced from 15 to 10 days.
- **Multiple entry visas** will be harmonised and **their validity for regular travellers will be gradually increased** from 1 up to 5 years, instead of the current 6 months based on the following conditions:
 - a) for a validity period of one year, provided that the applicant has obtained and lawfully used three visas within the previous two years;

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- b) for a validity period of two years, provided that the applicant has obtained and lawfully used a previous multiple-entry visa valid for one year;
- c) for a validity period of five years, provided that the applicant has obtained and lawfully used a previous multiple-entry visa valid for two years.”;

An additional positive aspect is the continued inclusion of the provisions regarding the “Specific Procedures And Conditions Facilitating The Issuing Of Visas To Members Of The Olympic Family Participating In The Olympic Games And Paralympic Games”.

Despite these potential changes, it is important to notice that this more flexible system only concerns the administrative burden facing by applicants for Schengen Visa without tackling the question of the length of short stays within the EU.

Indeed, the new proposal gives up the idea of a “touring visa”, previously defended by the

Commission. The constraint to stay only 90 days in any 180-day period will continue to prevent high-level athletes from third-countries and their entourage to train and compete with the same chances than athletes from Schengen area. In this regard, the example of a biathlon season illustrates the current impossibility for non-EU athletes to take part in every stages organised within the Schengen Area perfectly (see table hereunder).

The EOC EU Office has stressed this issue to EU actors involved in the process on several occasions. The proposed changes will now be discussed in the European Parliament and the Council. They must be agreed by both co-legislators before the adoption of the new rule.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Press Release](#)

[Communication: “Adapting the common visa policy to new challenges” \[PDF\]](#)

12 October 2016	Required training on ski slopes in condition similar to competition ≈ 50 Days	1 December 2016	World Cup and World Championships: 9 stages within the Schengen Area (eg: Sweden, Slovenia, Finland, Italy, Austria, Germany) 107 Days	17 March 2017	Last Stage in Norway 3 Days	19 March 2017	End of the season
Necessity to spend 159 days inside the Schengen Area (compared to 90)							

Example of visa complexity applied to biathlon (season 2016 - 2017)

Recent developments on Brexit negotiations

In March, we have seen further developments in the Brexit negotiations between the European Union and the United Kingdom.

The European Council welcomed an agreement on parts of the legal text and called for intensified efforts in settling remaining issues and aspects of the negotiations. However, the Council emphasised that ‘nothing is agreed until everything is agreed’ and as such, the uncertainty about, for instance, a potential transition period between 30 March 2019 and 31 December 2020 remains a

valid concern for the parties. The Council stressed in this regard that all possible scenarios have to be considered.

The President of the European Council, Donald Tusk, contributed to the ongoing negotiations by proposing draft negotiating guidelines on Brexit to the European Union’s 27 leaders. The main points of Tusk’s proposal call for minimising the uncertainty and disruption caused by the United Kingdom’s decision to leave the European Union to all concerned parties. His ‘damage control’ attitude

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focuses on prioritising reaching an agreement on the withdrawal from the European Union by the United Kingdom and only working on a satisfactory framework for future relationship between the parties should continue.

Nevertheless, the European Parliament has started to consider some vital aspects of the potential future relationship between the UK and the EU. During the Plenary session on 14 March 2018, the MEPs insisted on consistent governance and a robust dispute resolution mechanism. MEPs' resolution raises the possibility of an association framework for future EU-UK relations after Brexit which could be partly based on thematic cooperation such as cross-border innovation projects. They further posed a requirement that the UK respects the integrity of the internal market, four freedoms and customs unions. The MEPs are also against allowing a sector-by-sector approach which could potentially result in an undesirable cherry-picking of EU laws. Furthermore, EU's sovereignty in terms of legal framework and decision making (including jurisdiction of the ECJ) should be preserved.

The European Commission has also put some light on some of the specifics of such future relationship in their 'Notice to stakeholders: withdrawal of the UK and EU rules on .eu domain names' of 28 March 2018. In this official document, the Commission clarified that after Brexit, no organisations established in the United Kingdom but not in the European Union, nor natural persons residing in the United Kingdom will be able to register a .eu domain. For those who already have such registrations, there will be no possibility for renewal after the current one ends.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[EP recommendation for an association agreement for future EU-UK relations: 14 March 2018](#)

[Press statement by Michael Barnier following the latest round of Article 50 negotiations: 19 March 2018](#)

[Notice to stakeholders: withdrawal of the UK and EU rules on .eu domain names: 28 March 2018](#)

[President Tusk proposes draft negotiating guidelines on Brexit to EU 27 leaders: 31 March 2018](#)

EU Working Party Sport publishes position on WADA Code revision

In preparation for the fifth World Conference on Doping in Sport which will take place in November 2019 in Katowice, Poland, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) has launched a revision process of the World Anti-Doping Code. Due to its impact on, inter alia, free movement and data protection, the Code is of vital importance to the European Union. Therefore, the Union and its Member States contributed to the process by summarizing their position in the text agreed on 15 March 2018 by the Working Party on Sport.

The specific wording for the different articles has not yet been proposed, but the EU and the Member States invited WADA to consider past recommendations on privacy issues which have not yet been addressed. They further mentioned

that, collecting and processing personal data for anti-doping purposes cannot have its basis solely in individual's consent. The emphasis was put on compliance with the rules on retention periods for storing personal information and the publication of the names of athletes who did not comply with the anti-doping regulations. In this light, a more precise definition of the acceptable reasons for processing data is required.

Furthermore, the EU law requires compliance with Chapter V of the General Data Protection Regulation. This means that any transfer of personal data from a third country to another non-EU country will also have to respect these rules. If the level of protection of data in either of these countries cannot be deemed adequate, transfers

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will only be allowed under a limited number of exceptions in Article 26 of the Data Protection Directive, provided that they are not 'regular or massive'.

Another aspect that the EU and its Member States considered crucial is proper safeguarding of athletes' rights. They acknowledge the making of the Charter of Athletes' Rights as a potentially welcomed supplement to the Code but urge WADA to reconsider the appropriateness of imposing sanctions on minors.

The contributory text includes also a confirmation on the EU side that good governance remains a crucial aspect of ensuring integrity in sports. There is an emphasis on the accountability, transparency and democracy principles (as per Article 20 of the Code) which have to be respected by sport organisations, including WADA itself, as well as a proposal to specify further the requirement of

publishing an annual statistical report (Article 14.4 of the Code).

Lastly, the role of whistleblowers and the need for protection of their fundamental rights was recognised and fully supported by the EU and its Member States who further offered to suggest specific provisions to be included in Article 22 of the Code. The contribution suggests clarifying and detailing further the role of other entities, amongst others that of the Regional Anti-Doping Organisations and International Testing Agency. This is due to the fact that although mentioned in the Code, these entities are not its signatories and therefore other ways of ensuring their compliance with it are needed.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[EU and its Member States contribution to the revision of the World Anti-Doping Code](#)

FUNDING PROGRAMMES AND STUDIES

Eurobarometer: Nearly half of Europeans never exercise or play sport

On 21 March 2018, the European Commission released its third special edition of the *Eurobarometer* focusing on Sport and Physical activity. This survey studies the growing economic and social impact of sport in Europe. It follows comparable surveys conducted over the last sixteen years in 2002, 2009 and 2013 and provides data as a basis for the development of policies promoting sport and physical activity.

The new numbers illustrate that the share of citizens that never exercise or play sport has increased from 42 to 46% since the previous survey in 2014. **This increase at the EU scale appears to be a gradual trend since 2009.** Nonetheless, six Member States saw an improvement of physical activity rates: Belgium, Luxembourg, Finland, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Malta.

The survey also confirms the negative trend of the past years concerning the participation of young women in sport and physical activity. In the 15-24 age group, 47 % of girls/women, but only 29 % of boys/men never or seldom exercises or play sport.

The survey provides other data bearing witness of the increasing trend of a sedentary lifestyle and lack of time to do sport.

- 15 % of Europeans do not walk for 10 minutes at a time at all in a weekly period

- 12 % of Europeans sit for more than 8.5 hours a day
- Lack of time has been identified as the main reason for not practicing sport more regularly (40%)

Regarding infrastructure and policies, the survey finds that most Europeans think that there are opportunities available locally to be physically active, however, many still do not think their local authority does enough to provide their citizens with opportunities to do sport.

It is also interesting to note that three in ten EU citizens say that they are members of an organisation where they participate in sport – 12% in sport clubs, 11 % in fitness centres, 3 % in socio-cultural clubs and 7% in another type of club.

Tibor Navracsics, EU Commissioner for Education, Youth, Culture and Sport - who presented the outcome of the survey at the EU Sport Forum - strongly encouraged all actors such as employers, local authorities and sport organisations to double their efforts and increase their collaboration in the strive against physical inactivity.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Eurobarometer - Sport and Physical Activity \[PDF\]](#)

[Tartu Call for a Healthy Lifestyle \[PDF\]](#)

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Eurostat releases new edition of sport-related statistics

Eurostat, EU's statistical arm, has recently released a new edition of its "compact guide" on sport's economic dimension and citizens' involvement in sport.

The important economic and social impact of sport has also been a considerable part of sport focused EU strategies and programmes, including the last EU Work Plan on Sport. This compact guide on Sport statistics provides data gathered by Eurostat and the European Commission in this field in the past year.

The Eurostat report gives relevant data on sport-related jobs, and analyses the employment situation of the sport sector in the EU. It also provides statistics on the categories of sporting goods the EU exports and imports the most. Finally, it observes people's involvement in sport-related activities either as a spectator or as a participant.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Eurostat - Sport Statistics \(2018 edition\)](#)

European Commission publishes update on change drivers and economic and legal implications of transfers of players

On 22 March 2018 the European Commission published a report on **economic and legal developments of the transfers market since its last study on the topic in 2013**.

This new study enlightens that the transfers market has displayed an unprecedented increase in terms of transfer fees. Indeed, the previous report explained that the transfer sums paid by the clubs have increased sevenfold between 1995 and 2011, while the number of players that have been transferred has more than tripled over the same period. However since 2013, the transfer fee record has been broken three times. Moreover, in 2017 the total value of transfers for the big 5 leagues is estimated to [have reached about €5.9 billion](#). The highest share of the transfer revenues is concentrated only on a small number of clubs which generate the highest revenues or are owned by financially strong investors. **The big five leagues concentrate about 54% of the European football market size** (€13.4 billion out of €24.6 billion for 2015/16) and their revenues are mainly based upon broadcasting rights.

The number of international transfers has been increasing every year since 2012 to reach 14 591 transfers in 2016. In the same way, the total spending on transfer fees broke a new record in 2016 with €4,79 billion spent on international transfer fees. **European clubs are definitely the leading actors of the transfer market**. This report also notes the important development of women's football in Europe.

In another part, the report addresses the **Financial Fair Play** regulation as well as the ban on **Third Party Ownership**. In May, debates within the trial in which the RFC Seraing is opposed to the FIFA and the UEFA will be reopened in Brussels. There are high chances that the Court of Justice of the European Union will have to give its opinion on the matter if a question is referred to it by the Belgian Court for a preliminary ruling as stated by the Appeal Court of Brussels in January. This Court also mentioned the necessity to analyse the legality of a CAS ruling as regard to the European law and the European Convention on Human Rights.

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The study has established **8 policy recommendations** to better regulate the transfers market:

1. Better exploit the existing social dialogue process on professional football to explicitly address issues linked to transfer of players;
2. Recast of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries;
3. Improve transparency tools in the football market (TMS database, Football Associations reports, Global Clearing House);
4. Increase the solidarity mechanism percentage and strengthen its enforcement;
5. Address the issue of bridge transfers by strengthening investigation tools monitoring club ownership;
6. Regulate the loan transfers by limiting the number of loans per beneficiary and lending clubs;
7. Improve the rules on minors and the condition of entry for young players;
8. Establish a “luxury tax” on transfer fees beyond a certain transfer fee amount.

The study can be regarded as a political recommendation to the Commission. The Commission does not plan any legal initiative, which would in any case be questionable with regard to a legal basis in the treaty. The competence for the regulation of the transfer system lies with FIFA.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Report on change drivers and economic and legal implication of transfers of players](#)

[Report on the Economic and legal aspects of transfers of players \(January 2013\)](#)

Conclusions of the EACEA Cluster Meeting on “Social Inclusion” released

The Thematic Cluster meeting on Social Inclusion organised by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) last October, brought together project representatives from the different funding programmes to discuss “Inspiring trends in European Funded Projects”. Conclusions of this meeting were published in March by the European Commission, covering the results of the different workshops.

All the participants to the workshop on “intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding” agreed that diversity should be promoted as a value, and supporting the culture of diversity should be the main objective of all the good practices. This workshop also highlighted that sport is a powerful tool that can promote intercultural dialogue and help individuals to broaden their personal background.

The workshop related to “giving a voice, taking an active part in society” identified the importance of creating a more equal environment to facilitate the expression of citizens.

A third workshop dealt with “educators, workers, professionals, coaches, volunteers”. Within this workshop, four topics were discussed and the participants agreed on different proposals such as including health as a topic in the different projects or promoting cross-sector projects.

Conclusions emerged at the end of the cluster meeting which gathered projects from three programmes managed by EACA (Erasmus+, Creative Europe and Europe for Citizens). Participants emphasised that projects need to involve vulnerable and disadvantaged people they aim to support. Participants also emphasised the

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need to promote synergies between EU-funded projects as well as the need to explain and demonstrate the positive aspects of social inclusion and increase the visibility of successful projects.

Finally the cluster suggested that “a broader approach to social inclusion that does not focus on

one specific topic or target group could be considered” in the future programme.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Social Inclusion: Inspiring Trends in European Funded Projects; Conclusions of the EACEA Thematic Cluster meeting.](#)

European Parliament sets out its position on the next Multiannual Financial Framework

The topic of the “MFF” – long-term budget of the EU – has been dominating discussion in the EU institutions for a while by now. However, with 2 May 2018 - which is set up as the deadline for the publication of the draft budget grid by the European Commission - approaching, the talks have been intensifying.

Major changes to the next long term budget are to be expected, especially taking into account the Brexit and its repercussions. On 14 March MEPs adopted a [resolution on the next MFF](#), in which they set out their position, explaining that the future budget should match political priorities of the EU. They stress that the EU should increase budgetary allocations for the EU research framework and the Erasmus+ programmes, dedicate more financial support to helping young people and SMEs, and fund development of Europe’s regions. In their resolution, MEPs also assert that the EU should partly replace Member States’ GNI-based contributions with new revenue resources.

The EOC EU Office welcomes the EP’s pledge to maintain the Erasmus+ Programme in the future MFF and to increase its financial allocation compared to the current generation of the Programme. The EOC EU Office has been following the developments closely, it actively contributed to the consultation process, and will continue working on general framework of the MFF to make sure that sport is fully taken into account in the negotiations.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[European Parliament resolution of 14 March 2018 on the next MFF: Preparing the Parliament’s position on the MFF post-2020](#)

[“Future financing of the EU”, Final report and recommendations of the High Level Group on Own Resources December 2016](#)

[Draft Report on the next MFF: Preparing the Parliament’s position on the MFF post-2020 by Rapporteur Jan Olbrycht and Isabelle Thomas.](#)

INTERNAL AND VISITS

The website of the POINTS project is online!

The official website of the POINTS project has been published. The project management team will regularly keep you informed regarding the last developments of the POINTS project through this online platform. Go to points-project.com to discover it!

The website provides general information such as the objectives and an overview of the project consortium. It also gathers articles on recent developments of the programme as well as contact information as well as a calendar of the events related to the project. Finally, the 'documents & publications' section displays the main resources of the project.

The website is part of the communication campaign of the project. Last month, the official POINTS Twitter account was launched, providing the latest news on the project activities. To follow the Twitter account, go to: twitter.com/POINTS_EU.



The POINTS project is supported by the European Commission through the Erasmus+ Sports Programme 2014-2020.

Following work on the concept of Single Point of Contact for Integrity, the second part of 2018 will see the development of an educational programme to provide training and support for the Single Points of Contact, before a practical implementation in 2019. Next meeting will be held in Lausanne on the 10th and 11th of April.

If you have any question, please contact us at the following email address: info@points-project.eu

Application for traineeships at the EOC EU Office possible until 30 April!

On 30 April, the deadline for applications for a traineeship at the EOC EU Office between September and January 2019 is running out. The office offers internships of 3 to 6 months in two periods: September-January, and February-July.

Period	Application deadline
September – January	30 April
February – July	15 October

Interested students and recent graduates are requested to apply before the relevant deadline.

The EOC EU Office does not accept internships for the month of August. Applicants are asked to send a **recent CV** and a **motivation letter** to our office manager Laura Hardman (hardman@euoffice.eurolympic.org), and to indicate the preferred length of their internship and availability during the chosen period.

All applicants will be notified of the receipt of their application. Results of the selection procedure will

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be announced shortly after the respective application deadline.

NEXT MONTH

- 5 April** *Application deadline for Erasmus + Sport projects, European Commission, Brussels*
- 10 April** *Meeting of the Sport Intergroup of the European Parliament "Empowering Women Through Sport", Brussels*
- 10-11 April** *2nd meeting, POINTS Project, Lausanne*
- 11 April** *European Commission, Cluster Meeting "Economic Dimension of Sport", Brussels*
- 13 April** *Council of the EU, Working party on Sport, Brussels*
- 16 – 19 April** *Plenary, European Parliament, Strasbourg*
- 17 April** *Annual Partner meeting, EOC EU Office*
- 25 - 26 April** *CULT Committee meeting, European Parliament, Brussels*