



European Union and Sport

European Parliament approves the new European Commission Barroso II

p.2

EU and Gambling: New developments

p.7

European Parliament: CULT Committee presents report on EU Strategy for Youth

p.9

EU policy matters

Conference on Racism and Discrimination in Sport

p.10

UN unveils a new Sports Website

p.10

Funding programs and studies

Start of the Project „Athletes2Business“

p.11

EU Study on Volunteering

p.12

Conference on sustainable funding models for grassroots sport

p.14

Study on Sports Agents in the European Union: Updated information

p.16





European Union and Sport

European Parliament approves the new European Commission Barroso II

On February 9, 2010, the European Parliament approved the new European Commission led by President José Manuel Barroso. The outcome of the election resulted in 488 votes in favor of the new European Commission as well as 137 votes opposed and 72 abstentions.

The mandate of the Commission Barroso II will run for 5 years. With President Barroso,

the college of commissioners comprises 27 members, one per EU Member State. 14 members, including the President, were already part of the previous Commission Barroso I, but the portfolios have been reassigned.

Please find hereafter the list of commissioners, their respective portfolio and their connection with sport issues.

Commissioner & Head of Cabinet (HC)	Photo	Portfolio	Topics related to Sport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>José Manuel Barroso</u> <p>HC : Johannes Laitenberger</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President 	<p>ALL (see below)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Catherine Ashton</u> <p>HC : James Morrison</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Ranking Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Karel De Gucht</u> <p>HC : Marc Vanheukelen</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade 	









<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Joaquín Almunia</u> <p>HC : Carlos Martinez-Mongay</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition law and media rights (collective selling, solidarity mechanisms) • Antitrust policy • State Aids
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Michel Barnier</u> <p>HC : Olivier Guersent</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Market and Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing of sport • Gambling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Androulla Vassiliou</u> <p>HC : Philippe Brunet</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU sport policy (structured dialogue, sport governance, etc.) • EAC funding programs + preparatory measures in the field of sport 2010/11 + future sport program • Coordination of sport related matters (education and training and dual career, licensing clubs, anti-doping policy, etc.),
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Olli Rehn</u> <p>HC : Timo Pesonen</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Monetary Affairs 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Günther Oettinger</u> <p>HC : Michael Köhler</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Andris Piebalgs</u> <p>HC : Christopher Jones</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External relations



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Máire Geoghegan-Quinn</u> <p>HC : John Bell</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, Innovation and Science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Program (7th FPRTD - Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community (EC) for research and technological development – Anti-Doping projects)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Cecilia Malmström</u> <p>HC : Maria Åsenius</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight against racism and violence in the field of sport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Janez Potočnik</u> <p>HC : Kurt Vandenberghe</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Programs (Life+) • EMAS • Environmental questions concerning sport facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>John Dalli</u> <p>HC : Joanna Darmanin</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Consumer Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical activity guidelines • HEPA network • Doping • Funding Programs (Public Health)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Antonio Tajani</u> <p>HC : Antonio Preto</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry and Entrepreneurship 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Connie Hedegaard</u> <p>HC : Peter Vis</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Action 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Neelie Kroes</u> <p>HC : Antony Whelan</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports rights (TV, internet, mobile phone...), piracy



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Viviane Reding</u> <p>HC : Martin Selmayr</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whereabouts and fight against doping (cooperation police)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Kristalina Georgieva</u> <p>HC : Jochen Richter</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External relations (transfer system, protection of minors coming from third countries, organisation of international sport events in Europe, cooperation and development policy of sport organisations) • Funding Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>László Andor</u> <p>HC : Anabela Gago</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free Movement of sportsmen and sportswomen • Non discrimination principle (quotas of nationality in sport) • Funding Programs (PROGRESS) • Social dialogue in sport • Social inclusion through sport • Disability, gender equality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Janusz Lewandowski</u> <p>HC : Marc Lemaitre</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and Financial Programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Algirdas Šemeta</u> <p>HC : Stephen Quest</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxation and Customs Union, Audit and Anti-Fraud 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax issues (VAT, tax incentives measures for sport)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Johannes Hahn</u> <p>HC : Hubert Gambs</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding (structural funds)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Maria Damanaki</u> <p>HC : Georgios Markopoulitis</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Štefan Füle</u> <p>HC : Simon Mordue</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport regulations and nationality quotas (cooperation agreements) • TAIEX program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Siim Kallas</u> <p>HC : Hendrik Hololei</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding (financing of transportation infrastructures in the framework of sport events: e.g. Athens 2004)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Maroš Šefčovič</u> <p>HC : Peter Javorčík</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Institutional Relations and Administration 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Dacian Ciolos</u> <p>HC : Jaime Silva</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Programs

Further informationen:

http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/index_de.htm



EU and Gambling: New developments

1) Commissioner Barnier announces a Green Paper on Gambling



The new Commissioner for Internal Market and Services, **Michel Barnier**, announced during the plenary session of the European Parliament in February 2010 that he intends to bring forward a policy paper, so-called "Green Paper", on gambling.

The debate was initiated by an oral question from the European Parliament asking the Commission to clarify its position concerning on-line gambling following the recent development of the ECJ rulings.

The Commissioner Barnier seeks a "*new approach*", "*alternatives*", to the issue of games of chance, which "*are not like other services*". He intends to "*launch a constructive dialogue [on gambling] with the European Parliament, the Member States and concerned stakeholders*". He assured that the European Commission would pay particular attention to the funding of sports events: "*the financing of these events (and of sport in general) depends largely on revenues from gambling*". The policy paper, which has first to be approved by the college of commissioners, would analyze the different funding instruments for sports due to gambling in order to ensure financial returns for sports. The consultation shall take place during the course of 2010.

2) ECJ: Publication of Advocate General Opinions in two series of cases concerning Sweden and Austria

The ECJ published on February 23, 2010, two opinions of General Advocates (Bot and Mazak) concerning the situation of gambling in Sweden and Austria.

1. The first case "Sjöberg and Gerdin" (joint cases C447/08 and C448/08) concerns online betting in Sweden and the compliance of the Swedish legislation on gambling with EU law. According to Advocate General (AG) BOT, the Swedish legislation prohibiting the promotion of gambling over the internet by companies established in other Member States complies with Community law as long as it serves to combat fraud and criminality. However, EU law precludes provisions of national law which penalize the promotion of lotteries organized in Sweden without a license differently from lotteries organized outside Sweden.
2. The second case "Engelmann" (case C64/08) is about the organization of games of chance (casinos) in Austria. According to Advocate General Mazák, a Member State legislation (such as Austria) which reserves the operation of casinos exclusively to companies which have their seat in its territory is contradictory to EU Law.

Concerning the consistent and coherent application of the Austrian gambling law, AG Mazák considers that it is only necessary to make a sectoral analysis. Thus, a state may orientate demand for gaming towards an state-controlled and supervised



offer in order to combat fraud and criminality in the games of chance sector. In this context Mr. Mazák holds the view that it is for the national court to determine whether the said advertising is consistent with the objective of constituting an 'attractive' alternative to prohibited gaming, without stimulating of the demand for games of chance to an excessive degree.

The ECJ shall take position on this series of cases within the next 6 months.

Further information:

Opinions of the Advocate General Bot and Mazák are available on the CJEU website http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2_16799

3) UK : Publication of the Report of the Sports Betting Integrity Panel

The UK Government has commissioned during summer 2009 a sport integrity expert panel chaired by **Rick Parry**, former chief executive of Liverpool FC, to look at a wide range of issues relating to sports betting integrity. In recent years a number of sports (notably horse racing, cricket, tennis or football) have experienced problems associated with betting. This sport integrity expert panel has published its report on February 1, 2010.



Recommendations are addressed to the UK government, to sport governing bodies, to the gambling industry, to the Gambling Commission and other statutory authorities, which were all part of the discussions.

Among these recommendations, one is to set up a Sport Betting Intelligence Unit (so-called SBIU), connected to the Gambling Commission, in order to best tackle the threat of betting corruption in sport. A revision of the Gambling Act 2005 is also proposed. Towards the national Sport governing bodies, the 10Point Plan introduced in April 2006 should be replaced by a new Code of conduct on integrity in sports in relation to sports betting ("the Code") that includes minimum standards which all sports shall observe and cover in their rules on betting. The Report recommends that the Code is drawn up by a new Sports Betting Group, populated by sports administrators, which will work to ensure that integrity principles, education programs and communication strategies are harmonised across sports governing bodies. The UK Government welcomed this report and expects, in collaboration with the players involved, to follow-up the recommendations.

Further information:

The report is available on http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/publications/reports_sports_betting_integrity_panel.pdf



European Parliament: CULT Committee presents draft report on EU Strategy for Youth

The committee of Culture and Education "CULT" of the European Parliament presented a draft report on the "EU Youth Policy". The draft resolution, put to the vote on March 23 2010, is a reaction to the EU Strategy for Youth (2010 – 2018) which was approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2009. It contains a number of recommendations, e.g. the request to emphasize the health enhancing role of sport and to simplify the access to EU funding programs for the young.



The Council of Ministers agreed on the EU Strategy for Youth which was initiated by the European Commission in April 2009. The strategy stipulates the framework for the collaboration of Youth Policy in Europe between 2010 and 2018. Two of the main points of the strategy are to improve the chances for the youth in education and career and to intensify the promotion of the engagement of young people. The EU Youth Strategy "Youth-Investing and Empowering" defines seven "fields of action", where the

member states are called to strengthen their cooperation and to take up concrete initiatives. These "fields of action" include the areas of education, employment, creativity, health and sport, democratic participation, social integration and volunteering. In the meantime an Intergroup on Youth was founded in the European Parliament on February 11 2010. The Intergroup consists of 20 deputies of different parliamentary groups and aims to protect the interests of young people in the decision-making process at the European level. The Intergroup intends to deal with subjects like employment, mobility and volunteering of youth. However, the Intergroup is merely an informal group without any decision-making competence.

Further information:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+COMPARL+PE-430.936+01+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&language=EN>



EU-policy matters

Conference on Racism and Discrimination in Sport

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) hosted a meeting on Racism and Discrimination in Sport on February 18 and 19, 2010 in Vienna. At the centre of the discussion was a report about racism and ethnic discrimination in sport, recently prepared by the Agency. Representatives of sport (e.g. UEFA, FIBA Europe, European Athletics Association) as well as delegates of the European Institutions (EU-sports unit) and the Council of Europe were invited to the meeting. One representative of the EOC EU Office also took part in the session. The participants discussed about the recommendations of the report and debated

on how to assign the priorities concerning the implementation.

The report "Racism and Ethnic Discrimination in Sport and Positive Initiatives to Combat It" will be published by the FRA during the course of this year. A handbook with good practices in the area of combating racism and ethnic discrimination is to be released as well.

Further information:

http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/home/home_en.htm

UN unveils a new Sports Website

The United Nations created an online platform in the area of sport policies, providing information on UN sport projects. It represents an entry point for sport organisations, interested in implementing social and development projects in cooperation with the UN. The "United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP)", based in Geneva and led by Willy Lemke, Special Deputy of Sport for Development and Peace, acts as coordinator for further information.

Many of the UN's agencies are already using sport for development and for health education. The office in Geneva declared that it is time to boost the momentum in harnessing the power of sport to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals.

According to the UN, sports can help reach the body's eight anti-poverty targets "by motivating children to attend school, boosting employability, empowering women and curbing the stigma of HIV and AIDS", Lemke said.

The UN already receives support through the cooperation with the IOC, FIFA and the EU and refers specifically to the positive role of sport for the Foreign and Development Policy in its "White Paper on Sport".

Further information:

<http://www.un.org/themes/sport/>
<http://www.euractiv.com/en/sports/un-hopes-put-sport-and-development-higher-agenda-news-276516>



Funding programs and studies

Start of the Project "Athletes2Business"



"How does one combine an athletic career with a successful professional career?" This question is at the centre of an international sport project implemented by the EOC EU office with its ten partner organisations (completion March 2011). The project aims to realize and to fund better conditions for a dual career of athletes in Europe. The main focus is on the compilation and the exchange of good practices in the area of "dual career".

During the project's initial stage the EOC EU Office developed questionnaires for the four target groups of the project – education facilities, sport organisations, companies and athletes - which can be downloaded on the new homepage www.athletestobusiness.eu. Representatives of sport federations are also asked to fill in the questionnaires. Comprehensive information about the project can be found on the new website as well. After the analysis of the questionnaires, study-visits in special countries and

institutions are planned to be followed up by four target group oriented workshops in which the results of the first part of the project will be discussed. Furthermore, the development of target group oriented guidelines for the promotion of dual careers will be an aim of the workshops.

The questionnaire will be accessible until the beginning of April. The first visit is planned in the middle of April in Berlin and the first workshop dealing with the subject "Athletes and Career Programs" is to be organised in the beginning of May in Paris. More workshops are scheduled for June in Vienna and for October in Dubrovnik. In the context of a final conference in the beginning of the year 2011 the results of the project will be delivered to representatives of the European Sports Movement and the European Institutions. Additionally, they will be published on the projects homepage as well.

Further information:
www.athletestobusiness.eu



EU Study on Volunteering

The European Commission has published the results of the study on volunteering in the EU. The study has been conducted by GHK on behalf of the General Directorate for Education and Culture (DG EAC) in the course of 2009 and 2010.



1. Objectives

The objectives of the study were, among others, to:

- Analyse the volunteering landscape across all EU member states
- Identify similarities and differences
- Help determine the scope of possible future policies and actions at EU-level
- Raise awareness for the possible benefits of volunteering

2. Results

The study, which numbers 326 pages, includes a detailed overview on volunteering in sport as well as 27 national fiches describing the situation regarding volunteering in sport in the Member States of the European Union. An executive summary of the study is available in English and will soon become available in French and German. The study is based on national studies, surveys, reports and interviews with key stakeholders (including sport).

However, it is important to note that there are discrepancies in comparison with existing national surveys and studies. The results of the study should therefore be treated with some caution.

2.1 General role of volunteering in the EU

- 92 to 94 million adults are involved in volunteering in the EU, implying that around 22 to 23 % of Europeans aged over 15 years are engaged in voluntary work. However, the level of volunteering varies considerably across Member States, ranging from 40 % of adults in Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK to less than 10 % in Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and Lithuania. Volunteering also varies according to gender, age, level of education and employment status.

2.2 Volunteering in sport

- Volunteering in sport represents a significant share of the adult population in Finland (16 %), Ireland (15 %), the Netherlands (12-14 %), Denmark (11 %), Germany (10,9 %) and Malta (9,2 %).
- In over half of the EU countries, most volunteers are active in sport, representing an important share of total volunteers in Denmark (31,5 %), France (25 %) and Malta (84 %). Most volunteers are active in football.
- Regarding the institutional framework, the study notes that Member States have *"either integrated volunteering in sport in the general strategy on volunteering or in their general strategy on sport, rather than developing a separate strategy for volunteering in sport"*.



- In the majority of Member States there is no specific legal framework covering volunteering in sport.
- The main source of funding for the voluntary sector in Europe remains public funding with an increasing share of revenues coming from the private sector. Regarding the sport sector, funding resources available to sport organisations vary considerably across Member States. Apart from public funding from the state and regional and local authorities, funding can derive from membership fees, fundraising and donations, sponsorships or other sources.
- In addition to its economic value (estimated at 0,82 % of GDP in EU), volunteering delivers significant social benefits in fields such as social inclusion, education and training or active citizenship. According to the study, sport is the best example of how volunteering delivers added value to citizens.

2.3. Challenges and recommendations regarding volunteering in sport

The study identifies challenges for volunteering in sport and addresses specific recommendations both to EU institutions and Member States in a number of fields.

Challenges

- According to the study, one of the key concerns that should be addressed with regard to volunteering is the issue of sustainable funding. *"For sport organisations, the opening up of gambling markets to competitions*

raises important questions in terms of future funding and potential loss of income to the sports movement", the study notes.

- Moreover, the increasingly high expectations regarding the skills and qualifications of volunteers are seen as a *"deterrent for potential volunteers"*, especially in the sport sector, as is the lack of a clear legal and regulatory framework.

Recommendations

- Referring to Art. 165 of the Lisbon Treaty, the study calls on the EU to *"add value by supporting platforms of exchange and debate, providing legal clarity and co-financing various initiatives, taking account of the specific nature of sport, its structures based on voluntary activity and sport's social and educational functions"*.
- Specific recommendations addressed to Member States include, among others, adapting and improving legislation, increasing the recognition of volunteering and ensuring sustainable funding through the inclusion of public procurement rules or the setting up of support schemes and programmes.

3. More information

The full version of the study (sport begins on 171), an executive summary as well as 27 fiches outlining the situation in each EU Member State is available under the following link:
http://ec.europa.eu/sport/news/news900_en.htm



Conference on sustainable funding models for grassroots sport



"What is the future of sustainable funding model(s) for grassroots sports in the internal market?" – This curial question for the future of European sport was discussed during a conference on February 16 2010.

A European consortium (Eurostrategies, the Centre de Droit et d'Économie du Sport, Amnyos and the German Sport University Cologne), conducting an EU study on internal market barriers to the financing of sport, organized together with the European Commission this conference. About 150 participants [national and European sport organizations, Ministries, local authorities, academics, students, EU officials (European Parliament, Commission), consultants, gambling and lottery representatives] met in Brussels in order to discuss the preliminary results of the study on financing of grassroots sports.

1) Gambling and the funding of grassroots sports

The General Directors in charge of Internal Market (Mr. Berardis) and Education & Culture (Mr. Mairesse) announced the launch of a Green Paper on gambling, which could be adopted during autumn 2010 after a period of consultation with the stakeholders. Mr. Mairesse pointed out that in this context, the financing of grassroots sports would be a part of the Communication of the European Commission. He underlined that within the evolution brought on by the Lisbon Treaty in the field of sport, one priority is to ensure a sustainable and healthy financing of grassroots sports. He confirmed the intention of new Commissioner Vassiliou to launch new initiatives in 2010 (Communication White Paper 2), which would include the issue of financing of

sports. Professor Szymanski (Cass Business University School (UK) provided an introduction to the topic "the economics of sports" before the first round table. Two round tables have been organized: the first one on "The role of different stakeholders in grassroots sports' financing", the second one on "A focus on selected sport disciplines and case studies"

2) The different European models of grassroots sports funding

Presenting the first orientations of the study, Eurostrategies and Amnyos pointed out that there are different models of financing of sport in Europe:

- In the North and Scandinavian Countries (Germany + Scandinavia + Finland), there is a high level of public funding and a significant participation of households. The role played by the lotteries is also predominant in these regions. 25% of the population in those countries exercise sports.
- In the Southern countries (Portugal, Italy, Spain), the public financing is on the average low and directed towards professional and elite sports. In general there is rather a low rate of sport participants in the population (around 10%).
- In the Eastern countries, the public financing is low. There is a low share of grassroots sports in public financing, the contribution from lotteries is negligible, incomes from households are also low and the sport participation is very low (around 3%)
- There are also three specific cases: France (very high public funding,



resulting in 25% participation rate in sport), UK (importance of private funding and strong solidarity mechanisms; 24% participation rate) and Czech Republic (high participation of volunteers, low public direct funding and low sport expenditure of household; 24% participation rate).

3) The position of the Olympic Movement

The EOC EU Office presented during the first roundtable "The funding of grassroots sports, the views of the Olympic and Sports movement" and stressed that the specific characteristics of sports had to be taken into account. Quoting the common position of the Olympic and sports movement on the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty and its impact on sport, Mathieu Fonteneau underlined that financial solidarity mechanisms should be better safeguarded. The EOC EU Office emphasized especially that the EU has to ensure the stability of the revenues coming from gambling activities which are extremely important for the financing of grassroots sports. A specific point related to the contribution of the EU funding to grassroots sports was also presented, based on the evolution of the Treaty of Lisbon and the inclusion of a competence in the field of sport.

4) The repercussions of the economic crisis on Sport

In the afternoon, M. Andreff, a prominent French sport economist, held a presentation on the impact of the economic crisis on the future financing of grassroots sports. The crisis has led to a decrease in sponsoring and media rights. This presentation was followed by a discussion on the solidarity mechanisms (redistribution of the income from UEFA) and on new forms of partnerships (public private partnership, between UK Judo Federation and the Premier League for example).

Further information:

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/top_layer/sport_en.htm



Study on Sport Agents in the European Union

As already announced in the monthly report of December, the EU recently published a study on "Sports Agents in the European Union". A compilation of this study as well as

the last chapter is now accessible with the help of the following link:
http://ec.europa.eu/sport/news/news898_en.htm

Imprint:

EOC EU Office
52, Avenue de Cortenbergh
B-1000 Brussels
Tel. : 0032-2-738 03 20
info@euoffice.euolympic.org