PRIORITY FOR SPORT
2014-2019

SPORT INTEGRITY

Enable sport organisations to support clean athletes and clean competitions effectively and efficiently

- The fight against doping and match fixing requires the transfer of sensitive data.
- Therefore the new data protection regulation should ensure that the transfer and exchange of data with regard to the fight against doping and match fixing is included in the definition of “public interest”.
- Coordination between law enforcement authorities and sport organisations in the EU and at international level should be enhanced, in particular through the mechanism of the Convention of the Council of Europe on manipulation of competitions.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

Support sport organisations’ initiatives to promote good governance

- Good governance is a pre-condition for the autonomy of sport.
- Sports organisations welcome an in-depth dialogue with EU institutions to promote good governance.
- The EU should acknowledge and support the current developments in different sport organisations (e.g. the Olympic Agenda 2020).

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

Ensure that sport organisations get a fair return on the organisation of their events

- Sport organisations are financially dependent on the commercial exploitation of sport events.
- Economic value and integrity of sport events are endangered by illegal use (e.g. illegal live-streaming, illegal online betting).
- The EU should ensure and improve the legal protection of sport event organisers with regard to the commercial exploitation and integrity of their events.

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Physical inactivity is the 4th leading-risk factor for premature mortality and disease.

The EU should promote access to sport for all EU citizens.

The EU should encourage investment in sport infrastructures (e.g. by better use of ERDF).

Sport should be fully recognized as a preventive tool through better cooperation between sport, the health and the social insurance sectors.

Collaboration between sport in school and sport clubs should be strengthened and the number of sport lessons in schools should be increased.

Sport has a unifying and educative role within and among societies.

The EU should recognize informal and non-formal learning and experience acquired through volunteering in sport, within the framework of the implementation of the EQF.

Member States should make better use of the European Social Fund for the financing of sport projects (e.g. dual careers, social inclusion).