



How the EU works for better governance in sport

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Shall the EU run sports organisations?

- **Legal framework - competences**
- **Policy tools**
- **Financial resources**
- **Control mechanism**

EU legal framework for sport

- The Treaty

The Union shall contribute to the promotion of European sporting issues, while taking account of the specific nature of sport, its structures based on voluntary activity and its social and educational function.

EU legal framework for sport

- **The Work plan for sport 2014-2017**

Good governance among the priorities linked to protecting the integrity of sport.

Tools: Presidency conferences, meetings of Sport Ministers and Directors, Commission studies and conferences, pledge boards, ERASMUS+: sport, European Parliament Sport Intergroup

Expert Group on good governance

- **Principles of good governance - 2013**
- **Promotion of existing Good Governance principles, possible followed by a pledge board**
- **Guiding principles relating to democracy, human rights and labour rights, in particular in the context of the awarding procedure of major sport events, possibly followed by a pledge board**

Erasmus+

- **EUR 265 million**
- **The first dedicated financial instrument for sport**
- **Projects based financing**
- **Policy support tool**
- **Good governance is among the priorities**

The autonomy of sport: not without control!

- **Sports organisations are autonomous, but they are not above the law.**
- **They do need to respect EU rules, for example those governing competition or the internal market.**
- **The Commission has strong competence to act on infringements of competition or internal market rules.**



Conclusion

- **It is not the EU's role to run sport organisations.**
- **The EU can and does help those sport governing bodies who want do their job properly.**
- **Those who do not want to play by the rules will need to face greater scrutiny.**