

<b>Implications of the COVID-19 on the sport sector</b> <b>State of play in Member States</b>	
<p>In order to exchange initial information and experiences in the Member States the first questionnaire was sent to the Working Party on Sport on 23 March 2020. This version of the table represents the 6<sup>th</sup> edition of the collected answers. In the latest round of updates, answers were collected by <b>26 June</b>. Please note that consolidated table <b>does not necessarily reflect the current situation in the Member States</b> since developments are ongoing and situation changes on a daily basis. The state-of-play of situation in the Member States on which information is provided might change at any time without further notice.</p>	
<b>MS</b>	<p><b>1. How does COVID-19 pandemic influence the sport sector in your country, in terms of sport events and in a broader sense, taking into account the functioning of a number of sport clubs and organizations at local level?</b></p>
<b>AT</b>	<p><b>General remark:</b>  <b>Current information and FAQs on COVID-19 measures concerning the sport sector can be found on the <a href="#">website of the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport</a>. The Ministry also established an information service for the sport sector (Hotline +43 (1) 71606-665270, E-Mail: <a href="mailto:sport@bmkoes.gv.at">sport@bmkoes.gv.at</a>)</b>            The rules for events also include e.g. specific regulations on the wearing of a mouth-nose-protection as well as on the observance of a minimum distance between people not living in the same household.</p> <p>With <u>29<sup>th</sup> of May</u>, events with up to 100 people were allowed under certain restrictions.</p> <p>The minimum distance of two meters by conducting the specific sport has to be obtained between people not living in the same household.</p> <p>People, who are required for the implementation of the event, are not included in the maximum number of people (except for these events without a specific number of participants required, such as running events or cycling events. For these events, the maximum number of people is 100 including the people required for the implementation of the event).</p> <p>With <u>1<sup>st</sup> of July</u>, events with assigned and marked seats which take place indoor with up to 250 people and outdoor with up to 500 people will be allowed.</p> <p>With <u>1<sup>st</sup> of August</u>, events with assigned and marked seats which take place indoor with up to 1000 people and outdoor with up to 1250 people will be allowed with a special permit by the relevant district administrative authority. A COVID-19 prevention concept by the organizer will be required. In addition, certain circumstances such as the epidemiological situation of the catchment area and the capacities of the regional health authority in case of the necessity of a contact tracing because of a suspected or an illness case during the event have to be taken into account.</p> <p>Every organizers of an event with more than 100 people will have to install a COVID-19 commissary and develop a COVID-19 prevention concept. The COVID-19 prevention concept has to include the education of staff as well as measures to reduce the infection risk such as</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. rules to guide the stream of visitors</li> <li>2. specific hygiene requirements</li> <li>3. behaviour rules in case of a SARS-CoV-2 infection</li> <li>4. rules on the use of sanitary infrastructure</li> <li>5. rules on the provision of food and beverages</li> </ol> <p>With 1<sup>st</sup> of September, further adaptations would be planned, regarding events with assigned and marked seats, which take place indoor with up to 5000 people and outdoor with up to 10000 people under specific circumstances (e.g. special permit, COVID-19 prevention concept).</p>
<b>BE</b>	<p>Mass (sport) events are prohibited until August 31st.</p> <p>All forms of organised sport were prohibited until 4th of May. Up until then people could only do physical activity with family members or one so called „friend“, activities were limited to walking, running and cycling. Starting from 4th of May people are allowed to do outdoor sports activities as long as social distancing can be guaranteed and with a maximum number of 3 people. This opened up the possibilities for sports such as tennis, golf, kayak, track and field, ... In public spaces where this social distancing cannot be guaranteed (such as public transport) face masks are obligatory.</p> <p>From 18th of May open air activity will be allowed with larger groups of people. 8th of June is the expected date to restart small events, summer camps, ...</p>
<b>BG</b>	<p>The Republic of Bulgaria declared state of emergency from 13 March 2020 until 13 May 2020. From 14 May until 14 June Bulgaria declared emergency epidemic situation.</p> <p>At first, the following measures in response to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic were introduced: sports events and group sport activities were discontinued; the visiting of parks, gardens, sports grounds, children's playgrounds, and indoor and outdoor public facilities has been prohibited from 21 March until 27 April.</p> <p>As of 27 April 2020, the visiting of parks and gardens is allowed in strict compliance with anti-epidemic measures, incl. the wearing of protective masks, keeping a physical distance from others of 2.5 m, entering and exiting parks and gardens through designated areas, as well as keeping to designated routes. In addition, in some parks in the capital Sofia and other municipalities it is now allowed to practice sport activities individually in certain time zones.</p> <p>On 1 May 2020, the Bulgarian authorities lifted the restriction on visiting mountains and national parks. As of 4 May 2020 the practicing of individual sports activities, such as tennis, cycling, athletics, golf, etc., is allowed outdoors, including in outdoor sport facilities such as stadia and tennis courts, while keeping a physical distance from others of 2.5 m. Swimming pools and complexes are also open for use in strict compliance with anti-epidemic measures such as disinfection and physical distancing.</p> <p>As of 12 May 2020, team sport activities for amateurs (including football, basketball, and volleyball) are permitted for groups of up to 12 people. The activities must be in compliance with all anti-epidemic measures, and the use of the facilities' bathrooms and changing rooms is not allowed. Sports competitions must not be organised, and the presence of spectators is not allowed. As of 18 May 2020, gyms have been allowed to reopen in strict observance of anti-epidemic measures. As of 20 May 2020, individual indoor sports activities are allowed. As of 22 May 2020, collective indoor sports activities are allowed. Sports competitions must not be organised, and the presence of spectators is not allowed. As of 26 May 2020, individual and team sports activities for children up to 18 years old (both indoors and outdoors) are allowed. Sports competitions must not be organised, and the presence of spectators is not allowed.</p> <p>Licensed sport federations and their members are continuously updated on all measures introduced by the government.</p>

CY	The Cyprus Government has implemented a range of drastic measures to limit the spread of COVID-19 pandemic including travel and mobility restrictions, a 14-day mandatory quarantine for travellers to Cyprus, and closure of businesses. These measures apply to the sport sector with the suspension of all sport activities and competitions and closure of sport venues.
CZ	<p><b>Former info:</b> To limit the spread of coronavirus the state of emergency was officially declared in the Czech Republic since the 11<sup>th</sup> of March. General obligation to wear face masks in public spaces is an important part of our strategy to keep the infection under control. At the beginning of pandemic situation, the national ban on assembly, as well as a restriction of mobility were in place. All schools and pre-schools facilities, educational centres, universities and higher education institutions as well as leisure centres, theatres and culture institutions, sport facilities and general services, except groceries, pharmacies and chemistry shops, were closed. The Government keeps all the measures under constant review and in case of positive development of the epidemic releases them in gradual steps.</p> <p>Specifically, in the Czech sport sector the COVID-19 pandemic with suspension of all training sessions, the cancellation or postponement of matches, competitions or sport events due to limitation of gathering has a very serious impact with serious negative consequences such as: for sport organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of revenue from organisation of sport events, tournaments, seminars, training camps, etc.,</li> <li>- cashflow difficulties with fixed costs,</li> <li>- payment of operating costs and expenses for sport facilities that cannot be used or rented and are owned by sport organization,</li> </ul> <p>for athletes, coaches, sport staff, volunteers, self-employed persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- loss of financial support and salaries, income sources,</li> <li>- inability to train, compete, do their job and fulfil their duties</li> </ul> <p>and losses for industries that are directly and indirectly related to sport.</p> <p><b>Update 25 May:</b> To restart the activity of sport sector Czech Republic has been very active recently. The Czech government has taken several measures to provide sports organizations, athletes, staff and public etc. adequate conditions to restart their sport activities on all levels, in this regard.</p>
DE	In response to the pandemic, all types of sport competitions were initially banned, whether in the field of top-level or amateur or grassroots sports. Training was completely discontinued in amateur and grassroots sports. Public and private sports facilities (including swimming pools and fitness centres) had to close.
DK	<p>Since June 8<sup>th</sup> both outdoors and indoor sport facilities have been allowed to reopen. And both outdoor and indoor sports activities have been allowed to resume, when respecting the general rules, incl. e.g. the ban of gatherings of more than 50 people (guidelines for the resumption of sport has been issues – see question 3).</p> <p>Events with a seated audience like a football match and summer camps for kids age up to 25 years are allowed up to 500 people in total. Large events (with more than 500 people present) remain banned at least until August 31<sup>st</sup>.</p>
EE	<b>General economic measures were adopted by the Government on March 19 followed by supplementary budget act submitted to Riigikogu (Parliament) on April 2.</b>

Estonian government introduced the first package of economic measures to alleviate the huge impact of the spread and prevention of coronavirus on the economy, and to support and protect working people and companies. The detailed package of measures and supplementary budget is EUR 2,62 billion euros.

Additional batch of longer-term measures including possible tax cuts and investment package is planned, however several decisions have already made bringing forward Government investments in different sectors.

The first support package includes labour market support, sickness benefits, tax benefits and allows tax arrears to be deferred for 18 months. It also includes the temporary suspension of the second pillar contribution to the pension fund and the partial reimbursement of the direct costs of the cancelled events. State funds are channelled to support businesses through financial measures and direct support measures.

**Labour Market Support Measure** is channelled via the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund (total of the measure EUR 250 million) and is intended to help employers to pay salaries and not to fire their staff.

- Each qualifying company or institution will be eligible for the grant for a period of two months from March 1 to May 31 2020.
- The allowance shall be paid monthly up to a maximum of EUR 1,000 per worker requiring assistance.
- The allowance shall be paid, as a general rule, at 70% of the gross wages of the employee over the period of the previous 12 months, plus at least EUR 150 payable by the enterprise to the employee.
- In order to qualify, two out of three conditions must be met: the turnover compared to the same period last year is less than 30%; the reduction in workforce is at least 30%; or the cuts in wages is at least -30% for at least 30% of the employees. No employee may be fired during the period of payment.
- The measure covers both public and private sector.

**Tax administration measures** include:

- The abolition of the advance payment of social tax for self-employed persons for the second quarter of 2020.
- The calculation of tax interest is suspended by the state for two months (March-April).
- Payment of tax arrears is deferred for 18 months (currently up to 6 months) and with a lower interest rate on tax arrears.

**Reimbursement of sick days** for employees from the first to the third day of sickness insurance (currently without pay) for the period March-May 2020, total allocation for this measure EUR 1.5–2 million per month.

**To support businesses**, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications provides assistance in the supplementary budget through two institutions:

- **Kredex Foundation** financial measures include loan guarantees for bank loans already issued (EUR 1 billion), working capital loans (EUR 500 million) and investment loans (EUR 50 million). These measures will become accessible for business in stages. More information can be found here: <https://kredex.ee/en/koroona>
- Financial support for micro- and small enterprises (SME-s) and tourism enterprises is provided by **Enterprise Estonia**.
  - o SME-s have the possibility to apply for a support (from 3000 to 5000 euros) for partial compensation of a small entrepreneur's damages as a COVID-19 crisis support. The support is for micro enterprises whose 2019 turnover was at least €20,000 and at most €100,000. The total amount for supporting SMEs is 35 million Euros. Additionally, the support mechanisms for product development will be simplified.

- o Support mechanisms for tourism enterprises, in the total sum of 25 million Euros, is directed at the target groups that were most affected and hurt by the crisis and whose business activities have stopped or been significantly damaged due to the suspension of travel. Additionally, it is possible to apply for support to develop tourism business models.
- More information can be found here: <https://www.eas.ee/covid-19/?lang=en>.

#### Specific measures for sport sector

- 1) The size of the crisis package in the field of sport is 3,1 million euros and is provided by Estonian Ministry of Cultures:
  - a. Support scheme for children and youth coaches at professional qualification level 5 and higher continues during the crisis in adapted to the current needs form.
  - b. The government created an extra support scheme for children and youth coaches at professional qualification levels 3 and higher is in total 400,000. The support is intended to help to cover the staff costs of a coach supervising children and young people up to and including the age of 24 at the preparatory level, training level and mastery level on the basis of an employment contract for a sports federation, sports club and sports school. Applications are processed by the Sports Training and Information Foundation.
  - c. The government has created an extra measure to support the sports federations as their funding from the gambling tax, private sector and organizing events is declining due to the crisis. This measure will cost up to 800 000 euros.
  - d. Also, the government has created an extra measure to support the leagues and the clubs through the sports federations. This measure will cost up to 1 200 000 million euros.
  - e. The government has created an extra measure to different competitions organizers to help to cover the costs of cancelled/delayed events. The measure will cost up to 300 000 euros.
  - f. There is an extra measure to support the juridical persons who are the holders of the indoor sport infrastructure. This measure costs up to 400 000 euros.

#### Processing of regular applications and grants

Some of the calls for applications in support of cultural and creative and cultural heritage sectors managed by the Estonian Ministry of Culture have been suspended or the submission deadlines postponed. However, other calls remain open as planned before the crisis. The Ministry of Culture will not request reimbursement of funds already used to carry out activities that have been cancelled or changed due to circumstances related to the spread of coronavirus. Every such case will be dealt with on case-by-case basis.

**The Cultural Endowment** continues receiving applications and issuing grants and evaluating reports as planned. In addition, the Cultural Endowment offers a measure by which sectoral endowments and county expert groups have the right to allocate additional special scholarships to creative and sports people recognized by the field and / or the county to maintain their activities. The amount of scholarships ranges from 500 to 2000 euros per person. It is also possible to apply for support for procure medication from Cultural Endowment during the state of emergency.

EL	<p>In Greece, we immediately adopted strict measures, having as highest priority to save the life and protect the health of our citizens. Measures against corona virus have led to the suspension of any sporting -professional or amateur- activities, resulting to significant consequences to athletes, coaches, Federations and National Sport Centres staff, sports associations, sports events and leagues. In particular, the measures we have taken in the field of sport are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Before proceeding to the closedown of the sport facilities, we immediately conducted disinfections to all National Sport Centres of the country and we recommended to the Municipalities to also apply the respective disinfections, in all sport places.</li> <li>- Closedown of all sport facilities and suspension of all sport events since March 13th, 2020.</li> <li>- Temporary prohibition on the operation of public and private gyms, private sport schools and aquatic centres (indoor and outdoor), since March 13th 2020.</li> </ul>
ES	<p>All sports competitions have been banned. It is foreseen the application of many ERTE (Temporary Employment Regulation Record). Those athletes in this situation shall have the right to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unemployment contribution benefit.</li> <li>- Moratorium on mortgage payment for the acquisition of habitual residence</li> </ul> <p>Employers and workers may defer their tax debts.</p> <p>Sports entities are going to have to face very important economic damages derived from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of audio-visual rights.</li> <li>- Loss of income from ticket sales.</li> <li>- Loss of income of members who have withdrawn or will withdraw in the near future due to lack of sufficient financial resources.</li> <li>- Need to increase investment in everything related to protection measures (masks, gloves, systematic disinfection of facilities ...)</li> <li>- Reduction in the capacity of sports facilities.</li> <li>- Closing of sports facilities for a long time.</li> <li>- Reopening of facilities with limitations on capacity and more expenses dedicated to preserve health (Disinfection, distance, health controls...)</li> </ul> <p>June 8, the Professional Football and Basketball Leagues have resumed in closed-door matches and strict security measures to minimize the risk of contagion. There have been no incidents recorded in any of the 30 games that have been held until June 22. Fans have followed the games on TV both at home and in public establishments where they have maintained prevention and protection measures.</p>
FI	<p>Pandemic has influenced to sport sector in various ways. Restrictions have either limited or banned sporting activities both in grassroots and professional level. Most sport clubs have either reduced or terminated their activities which have had consequences both to participants and to sport clubs' staff including coaches.</p> <p>On the other hand, pandemic has increased citizens' interest in health enhancing physical activity and outdoor sports.</p> <p>National Sports Council published a survey on impacts of COVID-19 crisis on the sport sector in Finland on 17 June 2020. The impact of the pandemic and ensuing corona restrictions appears to vary among sports operators, but there do not appear to be any winners in this crisis in the sports sector. Sports companies that have experienced the most acute and severe repercussions from COVID-19 are those whose activities have been impacted by the corona restrictions. Many of them have completely discontinued</p>

	<p>their activities. Turnover has dropped by at least half in 59% of sports companies. In many respects, sports companies appear to be suffering more on average than companies overall.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has also had an impact on sports operators that are funded through tax revenue, gambling proceeds or other income (e.g. membership fees), such as municipal sports services, training and research organisations, sports clubs and sports organisations. Rapid adjustment measures have generally helped to overcome the financial challenges that arose during the acute phase of the COVID-19 crisis. The most significant effects of COVID-19 on these actors will be seen later.</p> <p>The main sports and fitness services in the municipalities were largely discontinued or closed in spring 2020 (excluding outdoors and nature facilities). The revenue losses caused by COVID-19 restrictions (from March to May 2020) in the sports services of the municipalities of mainland Finland was estimated to amount to a total of EUR 22-23 million (net losses cannot be estimated). It is likely that the most significant repercussions of COVID-19 on municipal sports services will be seen only later along with a general deterioration in local government finances.</p> <p>Most (80%) association-based sports clubs survived the spring 2020 restrictions with relatively few problems. However, one fifth of all clubs faced many or very significant problems. Common denominators in these clubs included high fixed costs, a fast drop in revenues and the lack of financial buffers. The revenue losses of the clubs (March-May 2020) was estimated at EUR 76 million (net losses of EUR 47 million). In sports federations and other sports organisations, the corona crisis had a major impact on elite sports, sports events, shows, camps and competition activities. The biggest impact on the finances of the organisations will probably not be seen until autumn 2020. Revenue losses in the organisations was estimated to be 11,4 million (net losses 2.1 million) between March and May.</p> <p>In the case of training and research organisations, the COVID-19 restrictions have had the greatest impact on sports training centres (sports institutes), where the restrictions made training, the activities of sports academics and coaching centres and other service activities significantly more difficult. Net losses in the sports training centres was estimated to be altogether 6 million between March and May. In general, COVID-19 impacted the activities and finances of other training and research organisations in the sports sector only to some extent. Due to the restrictions, the sports sector has carried out its educational and training activities remotely and by using online learning environments.</p> <p>The COVID-19 restrictions have had a significant impact on the development of digital services and remote services for sports operators. In June 2020, it is still impossible to assess the overall effects of the COVID-19 crisis comprehensively. The final effects depend on the duration of the crisis. If there is a second wave of COVID-19 and new restrictions in autumn 2020, a large number of sports operators will end up in significant difficulties.</p>
FR	<p>France has more than 300,000 sports associations and more than 18 million licensees in sports federations. Nearly 450,000 jobs are directly linked to sport. The number of sport-related companies has almost doubled in ten years and represents €77.7 billion in sales revenue. In total, adding the budget of sports associations, the economic weight of the sports sector exceeds €90 billion.</p> <p>As a result of the measures taken (see question 2), the pandemic has had the following consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cancellations or postponements of competitions and sporting events (including international events), which may sometimes call into question the awarding of titles and the completion of seasons for regular team sports competitions and event circuits, with the consequences that these decisions may have on the revenue of clubs (reduction in TV and sponsorship rights, loss of tickets in particular) and organisers (sports federations, professional leagues, private structures). As of 25 May 2020, the 2019-20 amateur</li> </ul>

	<p>and professional championships are definitively stopped by decisions of the professional federations and leagues. Only the National Basketball League is still examining the possible conditions for the continuation of its two professional men's championships after August;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cancellations or postponements of institutional and professional events (general assemblies, conventions, seminars, meetings);</li> <li>- cancellations of training courses, technical meetings, training sessions, training camps, resulting in loss of revenue for sports facilities;</li> <li>- repatriation of athletes in training sessions, competitions or clubs outside France;</li> <li>- potential requests for partial reimbursement of membership or subscription costs by individuals or structures prevented from practicing during the state of health emergency;</li> <li>- a drop in merchandising and purchases of derivative products (swimwear, goodies, etc.) in a context of public uncertainty about the consequences of the crisis on their purchasing power in the short and medium term;</li> <li>- the partial unemployment of employees of several sports organisations or clubs, with recourse to the aid scheme provided by the government for all employers;</li> <li>- loss of income for independent professions that cannot practise (educators, press officers, etc.).</li> </ul> <p><b>According to a post-lockdown study carried out by BPCE's Observatory of Sport Economy, the sports sector in France suffered an estimated 30% drop in activity in 2020 (turnover falling from €78 billion in 2019 to €54 billion in 2020).</b> The crisis will obviously also impact the year 2021 in proportions impossible to assess today.</p> <p>Beyond that, it is also the social link offered by our local associative sector that is directly threatened, with the risk that some of our amateur sports clubs and sports associations will disappear.</p>
HR	<p>Before the occurrence of the first case of an infected person in Croatia (25 February) and following ongoing developments in other countries, the Government has on 20 February 2020 set up the Civil Protection Authority of the Republic of Croatia to coordinate all services in case of coronavirus occurrence in Croatia.</p> <p>Measures to stem the spread of the coronavirus and to protect the health of our citizens have been gradually introduced. Among a number of measures and decisions we highlight the following:</p> <p>Classes in schools and universities have been suspended from 16 March as well as services in preschools.</p> <p>On 19 March the <i>Decision on Measures limiting public gatherings, working hours of shops, service activities and sports and cultural events</i> was issued, (for the duration of thirty days and subsequently extended until 4 May). This decision banned all public events and gatherings of more than 5 people in one place. The strict social distancing measure instructs avoiding close personal contact less than 2 metre indoors and one metre outdoors. This decision suspended all sports competitions and organized trainings as well as gyms, sports centres, fitness and recreational centres.</p> <p>On 21 March the <i>Decision on temporary suspension of public transport</i> (for the duration of thirty days and subsequently extended until 4 May) was issued due to the increased risk of transmitting the COVID-19 disease while using public transport.</p>

	<p>On 21 March the <i>Decision on the measure of strict home confinement restrictions</i> was issued, which refers to streets, squares, waterfronts, parks and all other public surfaces where larger groups of people can move and gather (for the duration of thirty days and subsequently extended until May 4, 2020).</p> <p>On 23 March the Decision to Ban Leaving the Place of Residence within the Republic of Croatia was issued to diminish the possibility of spreading the disease. City and intercity public transport were also suspended. On April 21, the Decision was amended to allow movement between counties and regions with the e-Passes e-Pass required (until 11 May)</p> <p>In the context of the aforementioned measures and decisions all sports competitions and organized trainings were suspended as well as the work of gyms, sports centres, fitness and recreational centres.</p> <p>All sports organizations with regard to activity suspension regardless of the legal form suffer significant damage and consequences, both of sport and economic nature. Consequences regarding sport related to the already known suspension of sport activities, which will cause a lower level of fitness and the loss of the entire competition season. When talking about economic consequences, they will be felt by professional clubs and sports organizations as well as the amateur ones. Professional clubs thus experience the loss in revenue from player transfers, TV rights, marketing, tickets and other revenues from professional sporting activities. It must be emphasized that amateur sports organizations mostly receive income from co-financing from local government budgets and especially from memberships fees. As all activities were suspended, it is clear there is a decrease in income from both sources and especially from membership fees. This will especially reflect on incomes of people employed by sports organizations and on the inability to pay for current costs (utilities, rent and other costs which exist even when there is no activity).</p>
HU	<p>To react and control the recently developed international epidemiological situation, the Hungarian Government has created a special task force. Its task is to continuously analyse and evaluate the situation, to screen and to localize the possible appearance of the infection, and to effectively organize justified health and epidemiological measures to protect the people.</p> <p>On 11 March 2020, the Government of Hungary proclaimed an extraordinary legal order, deciding to declare an emergency in connection with the spread of the COVID 19 epidemic.</p> <p>In addition to domestic rules, many international sports organizations have cancelled or postponed Hungary-based international sporting events. To help the Hungarian sport association to resolve the situation, we've started collecting data of the events concerned</p> <p>Many of the planned international sport events have been postponed (e.g.: Euro2020, LEN European Aquatics Championships, Women Handball Final Four).</p> <p>The development of the epidemiological situation differs state by state and is constantly changing, all concerned parties will continue to follow the up-to-date medical and healthcare guidelines of the Hungarian Government's task force, the World Health Organization and the local health officials.</p> <p>From the beginning of May Hungary is ready to move forward with second phase of virus defence measures. The current restrictions on movement will remain in effect in Budapest and its surrounding areas, but will be replaced by new measures in places with fewer infections. The Operational Group have decided that until August 15, events larger than 500 people cannot be held across the country.</p>
IE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sporting activity is stopped until 18 May 2020 at the earliest. Major spectator events have either been cancelled altogether or deferred until late summer/early autumn generally. All sports facilities currently shut.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sports clubs number approx. 12,000 in Ireland, all of which are closed, as are local organisations. National Sports Organisations continue to exercise their functions, particularly from an advocacy perspective and mostly working remotely.</li> <li>• There is evidence of an increase in physical activity amongst the population generally, facilitated and assisted by online promotional means. Further details available here: <a href="https://www.sportireland.ie/Impact-of-covid-19-restrictions-on-sport-and-recreational-walking.pdf">https://www.sportireland.ie/Impact-of-covid-19-restrictions-on-sport-and-recreational-walking.pdf</a></li> </ul>
IT	<p>In the phase 1 of the emergency, all sport events have been cancelled, all the sport clubs and sport facilities have been closed and all open-air training activities have been forbidden.</p> <p>On the 4th of May Italy entered in the phase 2 of the emergency.</p> <p>A Decree to allow the gradual restart of sports activities is in force. It authorizes individual training sessions of professional and non-professional athletes, recognized by Italian Olympic Committee, Italian Paralympic Committee and/or the sports Federations, to facilitate their preparation for the Olympic Games or national and international events. It allows indoor training sessions, for these athletes, in compliance with the rules of social distancing and without any gathering, behind closed doors, only for athletes of individual sports disciplines. It makes possible for everybody to practise sport activity outdoor while keeping the safety standards.</p> <p>On the basis of a study, realized by Italian Olympic Committee, Italian Paralympic Committee and the University “Politecnico” of Turin, we established the guidelines that explain how to train for individual sports while respecting the priority of health protection.</p>
LT	<p>To control the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19), the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (hereafter referred to as the Government) decided to declare quarantine on the entire territory of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p><b>The quarantine regime was effective from 16 March 2020 until 16 June 2020.</b></p> <p>In the period of 16 March – 27 April 2020 sport events were cancelled or postponed, sports organisations could function and provide their services remotely only, the athletes did not have opportunities to train properly, except for some exercising at their place of residence or individually outdoors, the sporting facilities were not available during the quarantine, etc.</p> <p><b>As situation evolved</b>, the Government decided to ease the lockdown restrictions. The first phase for easing the restrictions in the sport sector began on 27 April 2020.</p> <p><b>From 27 April 2020</b>, the training of all athletes in outdoor sport facilities and the training of athletes, who had met the requirements for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, candidates of the Olympic team, athletes preparing for the deaf championships, also for the world or European championships, in indoor sport facilities was allowed, provided that a distance of at least 10 metres between the athletes is maintained and that at least 10 sq. m. of space per athlete is ensured.</p> <p>As regards the amateurs, from 27 April 2020 outdoor leisure activities in golf and outdoor tennis courts, outdoor shooting ranges, karting tracks and water board parks, was allowed. The amateurs were required to ensure 10 sq. m. of space per person, and a distance of at least 10 m between visitors.</p> <p><b>From 30 April 2020</b>, in addition to the training of athletes who had met the requirements for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, candidates of the Olympic team, athletes preparing for the deaf championships, also for the world or European championships, the training of athletes of national teams or other team sports preparing for tournaments (leagues) was allowed in indoor or outdoor sport facilities. The athletes were not obliged to wear a face protective equipment when training anymore.</p>

	<p>Given that the risk of spreading the virus was fairly low outdoors – with extra safety and hygiene requirements – from 30<sup>th</sup> April 2020 on, a wider range of services was allowed in open areas, such as riding, orienteering sports in small groups, etc. In addition to the previously allowed leisure activities in golf and outdoor tennis courts, outdoor shooting ranges, karting tracks, water board parks, other leisure activities (without specifying them) are allowed as long as they take place in open air and in groups of no more than two or in families, while avoiding gatherings of people.</p> <p><b>From 15 May 2020</b>, the Prime Ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania had agreed to lift restrictions, including the two-week self-isolation requirement for the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian citizens traveling between the Baltic states, taking effect as of 15 May.</p> <p><b>From 18 May 2020</b>, gyms reopened for individual exercising.</p> <p>Ban had been lifted of individual sports activities or physical activity exercises conducted by a physical activity or high-performance sports instructor or physical activity specialist with no more than 10 participants, as well as to high-performance athletic training of groups of no more than two persons. In all the cases at least 10 sq. m. of space per visitor and the distance of at least 10 m between people and/or groups of people had to be ensured.</p> <p><b>From 30 May 2020</b> sports events had to be held: outdoors, with the maximum of 300 spectators and/ or participants (excluding athletes, organisers, instructors and service personnel), while ensuring the distance of at least 1 m between the spectators, except for spouses, close relatives, adoptive parents, adoptive children, guardians and carers; indoors, with the maximum of 100 spectators and/ or participants (excluding athletes, organisers, instructors and service personnel), while ensuring the distance of at least 2 m between the spectators, except for spouses, close relatives, adoptive parents, adoptive children, guardians and carers, and the maximum 30% capacity in terms of spectators.</p> <p><b>On 16 June 24:00</b>, the three-month long quarantine ended. As of 17 June, emergency situation regime is applied.</p> <p><b>From 17 June 2020</b>, the number of participants and/or spectators allowed in sports events increased to 150 people indoors and to 700 outdoors, and from 1 July until 16 July - to 200 indoors and up to 1 000 outdoors. Athletes, organisers and service personnel are not included in this figure. From 17<sup>th</sup> June, indoor spaces may not be filled by more than 50%, seating of participants (spectators) must be in staggered arrangement with alternate chairs to maintain gap; the Government is committed to increasing the number of participants and/or spectators in stages, depending on the epidemiological situation. Events will continue to follow the requirements laid down by the State Commander of National Emergency Operations for the management of the flow of people, safe physical distance, and other key requirements for public health safety, hygiene and the provision of persons with necessary personal protective equipment.</p>
LU	<p>All sports activities (training and competitions) have been suspended, postponed or cancelled since March 14, 2020 and all sports halls, gymnasiums, swimming pools, fitness clubs have been closed since March 14, 2020 and are expected to remain closed until further. The National Sports and Culture Centre d'Coque has been reopened since 4 May for the training of elite athletes. Its reopening is coordinated by the Luxembourg Institute to High Performance in Sports (LIHPS). Athletes authorised to resume training are proposed by the Luxembourg Olympic and Sports Committee (COSL) and will certainly be primarily those who have an Olympic contract. (+/- 25) The training is carried out under strict safety conditions respecting «barrier gestures» and ensuring that the installations and equipment can be used without health risks. The practical arrangements for the resumption of training are worked out jointly between the LIHPS, the government, the COSL, the Coque and the sports doctors.</p> <p>No competitions have been held since 14 March 2020. No resumption of competitions is currently envisaged</p>

	<p>On 4 May the government has announced the first steps of the phased exit plan regarding also sports more generally, following the results of the evaluation of the first phase of deconfinement since April 20.</p> <p>Outdoor sports activities without physical contact, without any competitive dimension and without audience will be allowed again as from 11 May subject to the opening of the sports facilities by the owner (public or private). Swimming pools (outdoor and indoor) must remain closed. Showers and changing rooms in all sports facilities will also remain closed without exception. The practice of outdoor sports activities is subject to the respect of appropriate safety, distance and hygiene conditions, and for federated sports even to the respect of interpersonal distances adapted to the sports discipline and public health requirements.</p> <p>The City of Luxembourg has cancelled all major sports events on its territory for the month of May and beyond (Luxembourg City Marathon, COSL « Olympic Committee » Spillfest) and other organisers have followed this example: Cancellation of the Gran Fondo "cycle Race" Frank Schleck on 16 May and of the cycle race Flèche du Sud as well, the Luxembourg Basketball Federation (FLBB) ended its season without considering any resumption, more recently, some other sport federations (handball, volleyball, table tennis and football) have followed this example and ended their present season.</p>
LV	<p>According to the Law on Emergency Situation and State of Exception, Latvia was active until June 9.</p> <p>Sports activities until June 9 were regulated in accordance with Amendments to the Cabinet Order based on Emergency Situation Law, which stipulates that it was allowed to organize trainings except martial arts, and trainings for children under age 7. It was allowed to participate in indoor sport activities not exceeding 25 persons in group, following distance of 2 metres and not more than 3 hours.</p> <p>From June 1 training without observing the 2 m distance was allowed for athletes who are members of the Latvian adult team, the Latvian Olympic team and the Latvian Paralympic team, as well as team members of the higher leagues of sports games who perform the duties of an athlete professionally. However, this will not apply to martial arts athletes. It will also be allowed to organize day sports camps in accordance with distance and other requirements set by epidemiologists.</p> <p>From June 10 most activities have been allowed and Emergency situation in Latvia has been cancelled.</p>
MT	<p>Sports facilities around Malta closed temporarily due to the pandemic and consequentially sports competitions and training were stopped. However, as from the 21<sup>st</sup> May the Government enacted legislation whereby it allowed the re-opening of outdoor sports facilities for training purposes within the parameters of a set of guidelines produced by SportMalta and approved by the Health authorities. As from the 5<sup>th</sup> June, all indoor sport facilities re-opened and as from the 1<sup>st</sup> July, athletes who practice contact sport will resume their training activities. Moreover, as from the 15<sup>th</sup> July, all sport competitions will begin to take place.</p> <p>In most sectors in Malta, teleworking systems were encouraged at the initial stage of this pandemic. There was a very smooth shift to this new system as employers were urged by the Government to make this shift as soon as possible. Likewise, sport administrators have adopted this system and sport organisations are still functioning, although at a slower pace.</p>
NL	<p>In the Netherlands, the COVID-19 pandemic and safety measures are greatly affecting the sports sector.</p> <p>All big events are cancelled at least until the 1st of September. All sport matches, competitions are cancelled until further notice. Numerous sports have cancelled the competition already.</p> <p>Being outdoors in groups is discouraged, so running, biking and boot camping cannot be practiced in (organised) groups.</p> <p>Sport clubs were closed for over six weeks. Since the 28th of April sport clubs have opened up for the youth (up to 18 years old) to train in the open air.</p>

PL	<p>The sports sector in Poland was subject to all restrictions and regulations introduced by the Polish Government in order to mitigate the impact of coronavirus outbreak. As of April 20<sup>th</sup> the Polish Government has started gradually lifting coronavirus restrictions.</p>
PT	<p>At this time, almost all sporting activities and all sport events are suspended in our country.</p> <p>In the framework of Portugal State of Emergency (I; II; III from March 18 to 2 of May), all sports facilities were closed, including gyms, fitness academies and health clubs.</p> <p>All competitions have been suspended by our sport federations, even before the state of emergency, which reveals a great sense of responsibility.</p> <p>At this moment, sport sector lives in an atmosphere of uncertainty and insecurity, regarding what the future holds.</p> <p>Some organizations in our sports movement have already expressed their concern regarding clubs that are facing an unpredictable loss of revenue, training activities, sponsorships and other support, while they have to fulfil their obligations before employees and third parties.</p> <p>This situation can lead to the shutting of clubs and their activities and an inestimable loss of the service they provide to communities and their citizens.</p> <p>In addition to non-governmental sports organizations, other sectors are also a concern (such as School Sports, University Sports, Sports for the Third Sector, Sports in Municipalities, etc.) but are mainly the sectors with the greatest economic dimension, with an impact on employment and in the economy that require intervention in the field of legislation, financing and exceptional measures, such as (1) gyms, fitness academies and health clubs, (2) leisure and tourism sport's industry (for example golf, surf, etc.) and (3) companies operating in the sport sector, in the areas of Training Courses, Management and Organization of International and National Events, etc.</p>
RO	<p>Following the measures implemented gradually by the Government, clubs and federations have seen a severe decrease of their income (ticket sales, TV contracts, sponsorship contracts etc.). In some cases, they must rely almost exclusively on the funding received from the Ministry of Youth and Sports, while private clubs and independent federations, which refuse government funding or are ineligible to receive such funding, are submitted to a significant economic pressure.</p> <p>Starting with 15 May, the national state of emergency has been lifted. However, sport events and competitions are still banned. For instance, the National Basketball Federation and the National Volleyball Federation have decided to cancel the national senior competition season.</p> <p>Only a specific part of the sport activity has been resumed, in keeping with the legal provisions in force.</p> <p><b><u>Update on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June</u></b></p> <p>From the 1<sup>st</sup> of June, outdoor competitions for individuals and team sports can start, in keeping with the relevant protection measures.</p> <p>Indoor trainings for individual sports, as well outdoor and indoor swimming have also been resumed.</p> <p>Sport clubs and other sport facilities can resume their activity, subject to strict rules.</p>
SE	<p>The Government has decided that no public events with more than 500 participants can be held, later on limited to 50 participants. On top of this the public health recommendation is to avoid even smaller gatherings than so. Many events like cup-tournaments and other competitions at local level has therefore been cancelled by the organisers. Some elite sports leagues have been cancelled or put on <u>hold but matches now will be allowed to be played from the 14<sup>th</sup> June without spectators.</u></p>

SI	<p>In Slovenia, according to the general prohibition that was first initiated, all events and both international and national competitions were cancelled. Any activity of sport organizations (both public and private) was also prohibited as well as any work of experts in sport. Anyone (including professional athletes) could, however, do individual trainings at home to stay in good shape. They could communicate with their trainers via modern communication systems.</p> <p>As situation has been improving, now any individual is, taking into account the preservation of a safe distance to other persons, allowed to perform sports and recreational activities of an individual character or sports and recreational activities in which normal practice does not allow contact with other individuals in the open or in public area in the municipality of his residence.</p> <p>As of 15 June 2020, international sports competitions can be organized again and spectators are able to attend sport events for up to 500 people altogether, including sport personnel, taking into account the recommended guidelines of the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Public.</p> <p>In general, Slovenian sports industry, in a country at 2 mio citizens, represents close to 2 percent of Slovenia's GDP, while sports-related employment accounts for almost 2.5 percent of all employees.</p>
SK	<p>On March 15, 2020 Slovakia officially declared a state of emergency. A ban on organising sport events has been imposed until further notice. Also, all sport facilities are closed. Sport clubs and sport organizations at all levels are therefore not able to work and they are not functioning. Each athlete who returns from abroad has to go into 14-day home quarantine.</p> <p>From April 22 outdoor sports venues are opened under strict measures (contactless sports, without changing rooms, without shower and toilet, without an audience, without shower). Opening of indoor sport venues and organising of sport events is foreseen is expecting only in the last phase of relaxation of measures adopted to slow the spread of the coronavirus.</p> <p>The latter phase launched on 20th May included reopening indoor sports venues including swimming pools for sports teams only. With this date, the outdoor sports venues went open for contact sports.</p> <p>The latest package of measures has been introduced on June 1. Under very strict conditions, it allows opening indoor sports venues for individual visitors (including fitness centres and swimming pools). Only wearing face-masks turned to be voluntary. In order to limit person-to-person contact, safety protocol orders two-metre distance or one person per 15 square metres. Changing rooms and shower stalls can now be open. Deep and regular clean of all equipment after use is a must. In addition to that, the sport venue operators must maintain a list of their visitors for the next 30 days. This record might help the Regional Public Health Authority to monitor the public safety with regard to infection.</p> <p>From July 1, events for more than 1,000 people are allowed. Only up to 50 percent of the capacity will be allowed in sports stadiums.</p>

MS	<b>2. What specific measures concerning the sport sector have been taken in order to limit the spread of COVID-19?</b>
AT	<p><b>General remark:</b>  <b>Current information and FAQs on COVID-19 measures concerning the sport sector can be found on the <a href="#">website of the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport</a>. The Ministry also established an information service for the sport sector (Hotline +43 (1) 71606-665270, E-Mail: <a href="mailto:sport@bmkoes.gv.at">sport@bmkoes.gv.at</a>)</b></p> <p>General recommendations for sport activities in English can also be found on the website of Sport Austria (<a href="https://www.sportaustria.at/de/schwerpunkte/mitgliederservice/informationen-zum-coronavirus/coronavirus-information-in-english/">https://www.sportaustria.at/de/schwerpunkte/mitgliederservice/informationen-zum-coronavirus/coronavirus-information-in-english/</a>) and the Austrian Institute for School- and Sport Infrastructure (<a href="https://www.oeiss.org/oeiss/de/aktuell/news/verhaltensregeln-fuer-sport-und-bewegung/">https://www.oeiss.org/oeiss/de/aktuell/news/verhaltensregeln-fuer-sport-und-bewegung/</a>)</p> <p>To limit the spread of COVID-19, mobility restrictions at different levels were put in place since mid-March. The access to leisure centres and sport facilities was prohibited. Also, a ban on assembly was pronounced, which also affected the sport sector. Due to the regulations, training in sport facilities was not possible.</p> <p>Remark: With 20<sup>th</sup> of April, 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 29<sup>th</sup> of May and 15<sup>th</sup> of June adapted sport-specific regulations were enacted (please also see reply to question 3 and 6).</p> <p>Further adaptations are planned for 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 1<sup>st</sup> of August and 1<sup>st</sup> of September.</p>
BE	<p>At national level the recommendation is made to keep on moving (in moderation) and maintain physically active. This recommendation has never been limited to a certain radius or timing. Rules of social distancing are however applicable at any time.</p> <p>Public playgrounds and exercise tools were closed, sport infrastructures are closed, all forms of organised sports are prohibited.</p> <p>Since certain clubs can reopen from 4th of May several safety measures were introduced such as disinfecting commonly used equipment, reorganisation to guarantee social distancing, ...</p>
BG	<p>The Bulgarian Anti-doping Centre has temporarily suspended doping testing. Measures are in place until further notice for temporary restriction of non-essential travels to Bulgaria of all third country nationals, incl. athletes and sport teams, with the respective exemptions introduced in accordance with COM (2020) 115 final<sup>1</sup>. Ban on entry on the territory of the country from some high-risk EU and Schengen Member States is also in place.</p> <p><b>Update (25 May 2020):</b> As of 12 May 2020, team sport activities for amateurs (including football, basketball, and volleyball) are permitted for groups of up to 10 people. The activities must be in compliance with all anti-epidemic measures, and the use of the facilities' bathrooms and changing rooms is not allowed. Sports competitions must not be organised, and the presence of spectators is not allowed. As of 18 May 2020, gyms have been allowed to reopen in strict observance of anti-epidemic measures. As of 20 May 2020, individual indoor sports activities are allowed. As of 22 May 2020, team indoor sports activities are allowed. Sports competitions must not be organised, and the presence</p>

<sup>1</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020DC0115>

	<p>of spectators is not allowed. As of 26 May 2020, individual and team sports activities for children up to 18 years old (both indoors and outdoors) are allowed. Sports competitions must not be organised, and the presence of spectators is not allowed. As of 22 May 2020, Bulgaria allows the entry to the country of citizens of the EU and Schengen.</p> <p>Update (8 June 2020): On 28 May 2020 the instructions for the application of anti-epidemic measures in sports facilities were updated and apply for all owners or tenants of sports facilities, athletes, coaches, sport staff and gym staff. Indoor individual and team sports activities, as well as indoor and outdoor individual and team sports activities for children up to 18 years old, are allowed, after a body temperature check at the entrance. Cleaning and disinfection of all floors and surfaces in the sports facilities are mandatory. Athletes, coaches and officials are obliged to disinfect the contact surfaces of the devices or tools they have used. On 15 June 2020 the Bulgarian Anti-doping Centre resumed doping testing.</p> <p>Update (15 June 2020): All individual and team sport, competitive and non-competitive activities are allowed in all indoor and outdoor sport facilities in the presence of spectators, using 50% of the venue's capacity.</p> <p>Update (23 June 2020) Due to the spectators' failure to comply with the physical distancing rules at a football match and as a result of the increased number of COVID-19 infections in Bulgaria (including a small number of athletes) the health authorities re-introduced stricter anti-epidemic measures, which also affect the conduct of sport events. As of 24 June 2020, up to 1000 people will be admitted in a stadium's zone during football matches. Sports events at indoor facilities can take place, using 50% of the venue's capacity.</p> <p>Update (24 June 2020) The wearing of a protective face mask for single or multiple use or other means for covering the nose and mouth (incl. towel, scarf, helmet, etc.) in indoor sports venues and facilities, dance halls, swimming pools, fitness centres and gyms is mandatory for employees, sport staff, coaches and representatives of the national administration. The same applies for the spectators at indoor sports venues and facilities, but not for athletes and citizens practicing sports during indoor competition and training activities.</p>
CY	<p>Following the instructions of the Health and Education (Sport) Ministers the Cyprus Sport Organisation announced on March 13, 2020 the first package of measures.</p> <p>The operation of the gyms and sports grounds (including those owned by CSO) have been suspended until April 10. The suspension applies to all facilities and sports areas, both public and private, outdoor and indoor, including stadiums, swimming pools, private gyms, school settings, ski centres, etc. Hence, all sport events have been postponed on national and local level.</p> <p>The Cyprus Government have announced measures to support employment, workers and vulnerable groups of the population, including the sport sector. More specifically, a support package of €700 million for the health sector, households and businesses has been put into force. The measures include leave allowance for parents and those with health issues, unemployment allowance for workers made redundant by affected businesses, support for affected businesses to maintain jobs, deferring VAT payments due in two months, a two-month suspension of a scheduled increase in the contribution to the General Healthcare System. For those enterprises (including sport sector) that have suspended their operations by the Ministerial Decree and for those enterprises that continue to operate and suffer a turnover decrease of more than 25%, a "Work Suspension Plan" has been put in place to avoid redundancies and at the same time to provide that affected employees receive an unemployment benefit for as long as the enterprise suspends its business operations.</p>

The Cyprus National Olympic Committee has put on hold training of all athletes, including those who have obtain the qualification standards to participate in the 2020 Summer Olympics and Paralympics or any other scheduled European or International sport competition.

Due to the closure of all schools settings and the suspension of classes in public and private educational institutions of the country, the Physical Education Offices of the Primary and Secondary Education, in replacement of the Physical Education lessons offer to students online physical activity guidelines and workout programmes in an effort to keep them physically active during the quarantine. Universities which provide Sport Science courses have modified their teaching methods by providing on-line education to students.

Due to the coronavirus spread, a package of supplementary has have been put in place on March 24, 2020 as a three-weeks lockdown has been put in force. Restrictions have been extending to the suspension of all retailers' operation apart from those included in a health ministry order and restrictions in movement and closure of public places. Based on this strict measures, movement of citizens is allowed only for the purposes for serving needs, which cannot be covered in alternative ways. In particular, movement for physical activity is allowed alone or in a group of no more than 2 persons and in areas adjacent to their homes, for a limited amount of time. Therefore, citizens are not permitted to organize and carry out any form of organized sport activity, both outdoors and indoors and access in parks, play areas, open sports facilities and public meeting places (including squares, picnic areas, beaches and marinas).

For all movements, citizens must carry identification proof – identity card or passport – as well as the filled-out document of the confirmation of movement (printed or handwritten) or a confirmation of the SMS that they have received, in order to present it in case of a check.

On March 20, 2020 the BeActive – Cyprus ([www.bactive.cy](http://www.bactive.cy)) has launched a new initiative the #BeActiveAtHome Challenge aiming to support governmental measures and our citizens who are quarantined due to #Covid19 disease. It has contacted and challenged all its Multiplies and Ambassadors, especially those who have expertise in sports, nutrition and phyecology sciences, by inviting them to prepare and produce home videos, photos, guidelines with simple workouts, messages and guidance addressed to all target groups, in an effort to help people practice and feel good during the days of isolation. Their posts are shared on BeActive - Cyprus Facebook and Instagram accounts.

An issuing of a new Ministerial Decree on March 30, 2020 prohibits, *inter alia*, any movement of persons from 9.00 pm until 06.00 am, except for those who hold the Employee Certificate of Employment. In addition, the use of the exceptional movement of any person is limited to only once a day, by obtaining a permission by sending an SMS.

Following the extended lockout, the Cyprus Sport Organization has decided to provide its sports facilities to the Ministry of Health to be used as temporary hosting resources for patients. Following the Council of Ministers' decision to conduct 20,000 laboratory tests to sample all cities for the treatment of coronavirus, all the open spaces of the CSO's sports facilities will be utilised for the "drive-through" tests.

The National "Sport For All Programme" of the Cyprus Sport Organisation CSO is providing advice concerning home fitness activities for kids, adults, elderly and disabled. This information is available through the Organizations webpage and Facebook.

On 8 April 2020, the President of the Republic announced the extension until April 30 of the measures that have been decided from time to time to reduce the effects of the Covid-19 spread. Moreover, the government announced the extension of the existing support plans for employees and companies until June 12, as well as a new support plan for those companies and employees that continue to be negatively affected after June 12. Following this development, the support period will last for a total of seven months and those companies that participate will not have to proceed with layoffs.

On 20 May 2020, the Minister of Health has announced the Strategy to lift the restrictive measures and restart the economy which is outlined in 4 phases and will be adjusted according to the epidemiological statistics, as follows:

**Phase 1: 4 May – 20 May 2020**

- *Measures on Movement: 3 SMS per day, it is forbidden to be outdoors from 10 pm until 6 am.*
- *Individual exercise is allowed in open areas, no more than two persons together (walking, tennis, swimming in the sea but not in public or private pools, cycling etc). Path walks and walks within a park will be open only for the purpose of individual exercise and no more than two persons at any given time. Gatherings will not be allowed. Under age children with parents who are exercising are exempt from this restriction.*
- *Use of open and outdoor sports facilities only for elite athletes who are included in the list of the Cyprus Olympic Committee, without the use of changing rooms, exercise areas or other related indoor facilities.*
- *Training for group and/or team exercise is allowed only in open spaces, without the use of changing rooms, exercise areas or other related indoor facilities (as of May 18)*
- *On May 15, 2020 the Cyprus Football Association (CFA) decided the termination of this year's football season.*

**Phase 2: May 21 – June 8**

- *Measures on Movement: The obligation to send SMS will be discontinued as of May 21.*
- *Individual and group exercise is allowed in open areas no more than 10 persons together, maintaining a distance of 2 meters without any physical contact.*
- *Training is allowed in outdoor facilities, as for instance futsal, basketball and football stadiums and so forth, for the purpose of improving physical condition and technique, without body contact, but excluding team game.*
- *The functioning of outdoor swimming pools is also allowed with the physical presence of up to 10 persons*
- *The use of changing rooms and/or indoor gyms and/or any other indoor sport and related infrastructure is not permitted.*
- *Indoor sport facilities continue to be out of bounds, except those which are designated by the Cyprus Sports Organisation only for the training of elite athletes.*

Updates

**Phase 3: June 9 – July 14**

*On June 3, the Minister of Health announced the following:*

- *Swimming pools are reopening for the public on 5 June.*
- *As of 9 June, sports events without spectators, outdoor children's playgrounds, all-day and summer schools with refectories.*
- *The dancing schools, and schools for other sports, gyms and thematic parks will re-open on 13 June.*

*In regards to the maximum number of persons at gatherings it has been decided the following:*

- *for the period 24 June – 6 July 2020, the maximum number of persons at gatherings had been set at 50 people in indoor spaces or 100 in outdoor spaces (physical presence in the same premises/installation regardless of indoor or outdoor space).*
- *for the period 7 July – 30 August 2020, the maximum number of persons at gatherings had been set at 75 people in indoor spaces or 150 in outdoor spaces.*
- *As from September 1<sup>st</sup> all the limitations related to the maximum number of persons at gatherings will be abolished.*

	<p><i>Following the Decree dated 05/06/2020, the Cyprus Sports Organization (CSO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Youth, clarified the following:</i></p> <p><i>From June 13, 2020, it is allowed to organise sports championships without the presence of spectators, as well as the organization of team sports tournaments and trainings of all sports only in outdoors facilities, according to the protocol and instructions to be issued by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the CSO.</i></p> <p><i>From June 13, 2020 to June 29, 2020, training and team sports championships is not allowed in indoor facilities and for those sports that demand physical contact (e.g. martial arts).</i></p> <p><i>From June 29, 2020, physical contact training, team play and championships will be allowed in indoor and indoor sports facilities, in accordance with the revised/adapted protocol to be issued by the Ministry of Health on the basis of CSO guidelines.</i></p> <p><i>It is clarified that the holding of championships, team play and training will always be governed by the relevant protocols of the Ministry of Health. The organizer of each activity (e.g. Sport Federation, Sport Club, Federation, Facility owner) will be responsible for the observance and compliance with the protocols.</i></p> <p><i>On June 19 June it has been decided to abolish the limitation of 10 persons for mass gatherings as of 24 June 2020.</i></p> <p><i>Despite the fact that in the initial planning for the period 24 June – 6 July 2020, the maximum number of persons at gatherings had been set at 50 people in indoor spaces or 100 in outdoor spaces, the very good epidemiological picture of the last days has allowed the extension of this limit and therefore the maximum number of persons for gatherings (physical presence in the same premises/installation regardless of indoor or outdoor space) is set at 75 persons indoors or 150 persons outdoors, an arrangement which had been scheduled to apply as of 7 July 2020. It should be clarified that a mass gathering is not allowed simultaneously in the indoor and outdoor spaces.</i></p> <p><b>Phase 4: as of July 14, onwards</b>        - Indoor Playgrounds will open</p>
CZ	<p>The Czech Republic encourages people to continue sport activities and training at home and in the open-air. Staying physically active is key for the physical and mental health of all citizens and is important part of strengthening the immunity. To help people practice and feel good during the days of isolation, the National Sport Agency has launched the new initiative #SportAgainstVirus, which includes exercise demonstrations and challenges from Czech Sport Federations, short home videos, encouragements and supports from Czech athletes and current overview of measures in the Czech sport sector.</p> <p>Currently open-air exercise such as jogging, tennis, netball, golf, horse riding, inline skating, water sports etc. are permitted. It is possible to re-establish the sport season for children, youth and adults in an outdoor area with respecting the principle of maximum 10 people and while avoiding body contacts and keeping a minimum distance of 2 meters between people. Under all these conditions, athletes don't need to wear a protective mask during the training.</p> <p>Indoor sport facilities are still closed with the exemption of fitness and gym centres. Fitness centres can be open without using cloakrooms and showers. It is possible to re-establish aerobic, yoga, fitness lessons in the fitness or gym centres for maximum of 8 people assembling at the same time and while avoiding body contacts and keeping a</p>

	<p>minimum distance of 2 meters between people. Athletes and coaches have to wear a protective mask during the lessons. After each use the machines or equipment has to be cleaned and disinfected.</p> <p>In the middle of May the next phase of releasing of restrictive measures is planned such as permission to organize national sport events and competitions with maximum of 100 athletes participating and without spectators, or possibility for indoor sport activities without wearing protective masks.</p> <p><b>Update 25 May:</b> In response to the latest development and satisfactory epidemiological circumstances in our country, the Czech government has made a series of revisions to the measures put in place to combat the spread of COVID-19.</p> <p>Since 25th May all kinds of sport activities are permitted up to the maximum number of 300 active or passive participants, it includes collective activities in inner and outer sport facilities. Neither athletes nor other participants have to wear face masks in outer facilities, while non-active participants, such as trainers, have to wear masks in inner facilities. All the participants are permitted to use locker rooms, showers and other common spaces.</p> <p>Hygienic products, such as hand gels, must be accessible at the sport facility for all participants. Least but not last, the inner and outer swimming-pools can be opened for public under the same conditions as mentioned.</p> <p><b>Update 10 June:</b> Since 8th June all kinds of sport activities are permitted up to the maximum number of 500 active or passive participants, it includes collective activities in inner and outer sport facilities. Neither athletes nor other participants have to wear face masks in outer facilities, while non-active participants, such as trainers, have to wear masks in inner facilities. All the participants are permitted to use locker rooms, showers and other common spaces. It is expected, that since 22th June the number of active/passive participants of any kind of inner/outer sport events will be changes for 1 000. Other conditions remain unchanged.</p>
<b>DE</b>	<p>Please see the reply to paragraph 1.</p> <p>As things stand at present, no sports events with large numbers of spectators will be held in Germany at least until 31 August 2020.</p> <p>Remark: Since the beginning of the pandemic, it has been possible for every citizen to be physically active in public areas (e.g. running, cycling, fitness training) in compliance with certain hygiene requirements (e.g. keeping a minimum distance, maximum two persons together or families).</p>
<b>DK</b>	<p>Initially, events and activities involving more than 10 people had temporarily been banned, which applied to both indoors and outdoors activities and to public as wells as private events/activities (except in private homes). All indoor sports and recreational facilities, including among others water parks and fitness centres etc. were temporarily ordered closed – this however did not apply to facilities for essential rehabilitation.</p>
<b>EE</b>	<p>Rules after the end of the state of emergency which finished on 18<sup>th</sup> of May in the field of sport:</p>

	<p>Until the end of May, outdoor training is allowed under special conditions. Up to 10 people are allowed in one group, including a coach, support staff and more. The restriction of 10 people does not apply to sports teams, if the team consists of more than 10 people according to the international competition regulations, and to the training of candidates for the Estonian adult team and the training of the championship league.</p> <p>From the 18<sup>th</sup> May, indoor training, including in the swimming pools, is allowed. These swimming pools are open where it is possible to conduct sports training, ie the length of the track is at least 25 meters and there are 2 to 2.5 meters wide swimming tracks in the pool. The organizer must ensure that the occupancy rate inside is a maximum of 50%, but not more than 10 people in one group. The limit of ten people does not apply to sports teams, if the team consists of more than 10 people according to the international competition regulations, and to the training of candidates for the Estonian adult team and the training of the championship league.</p> <p>It is also allowed to hold outdoor sports competitions if they are without spectators and up to 100 people participate at a time. It is also allowed for teams in all sports to train outdoors if the team consists of more than 10 people according to the international competition regulations.</p> <p>From June 1, outdoor training and competitions are allowed if there are a maximum of 100 participants.</p> <p>Indoor training is also allowed, including in swimming pools, and there are no longer any restrictions on the size of swimming pools. There is no limit to the size of the group. The organizer must ensure that, in addition to the 2 + 2 requirement, the maximum 50% occupancy rule is met indoors. Spas may be open.</p> <p>From July 1, indoor and outdoor sports competitions with spectators are allowed. A maximum of 50% occupancy rule must be met indoors (but not more than 500 people) and no more than 1000 people outdoors.</p> <p>Spectator sports with spectators are not allowed indoors or outdoors until 1 July.</p>
EL	<p>Our policies are implemented according to 2 basic directions, operating simultaneously:</p> <p><b>1) We adopted measures to support the sport family.</b> Consequently, the Federations, the sport clubs, the athletes and the staff of the National Sport Centres and the Federations, are included in the positive measures (financial support, network of social security), taken by the Greek Government to support everyone who is directly stricken by the pandemic.</p> <p>At the same time, having as a priority the athletes' health and given that there is no other way to secure the continuation of their trainings, securing their own safety as well, we prohibited trainings until the end of April. Depending on the experts' proposals regarding the course of the pandemic, we will then decide for the continuation or not of this measure.</p> <p><b>2) We implement the innovative program, "Live Sporty":</b></p>

	<p>It is about an innovative three-year program, created earlier than the pandemic outbreak, and its mission is to promote the Sport Ideal and the Sport Moral, as a model in everyday life. Olympic winners, champions and other popular athletes participate in this program which aims to raise people's awareness and particularly of the new generations (children and youngsters) to the values of sport.</p> <p>Because of the corona virus crisis, the program evolved to internet campaigns and repeated video-messages #ziseathlitika (live sporty) in the platforms of social networking (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube), like the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Stay Home", conveying the message of social distancing and prevention of the virus spread,</li> <li>- "Exercise at Home", with a series of videos including ideas for exercises at home,</li> <li>- "Balanced Nutrition", providing health nutrition tips</li> <li>- "Donating Blood", concerning activities of voluntary blood donation, where popular athletes donate blood and urge the citizens to participate. Such activities have been already conducted in major sport centres, with great participation of blood donors, and</li> <li>- "Auctions" of sport memorabilia (<a href="http://www.charityidols.com/cl/">www.charityidols.com/cl/</a>), to support the Public Health System, where Olympic Winners, champions and other famous athletes offer their personal sport objects</li> </ul> <p>3) Greece, as one of the basic partners of the program #BEACTIVE of the European Commission which promotes the importance of physical exercise, has participated via its Facebook Page #BeActiveHellas in the internet campaign with the hashtag #BeActiveAtHome in order to urge people to keep being active during the quarantine by various means (dancing, going up and down the stairs, stretching, etc.). Within this framework we uploaded video spots and social messages for staying home, keeping safe and taking all health measures including nutrition tips, produced by our ambassadors who are Olympic and World Champions and we have continued the campaign with body workout videos by Physical Education Teachers.</p>
ES	<p>Faced with the health and social crisis caused by COVID-19, Sport, in its different manifestations, has been fully impacted. The CSD in the two weeks prior to the declaration of the state of alarm on March 14, acted as a channel for the concerns of the sector, and transferred through the federal sphere, those measures that, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, it was necessary to put underway, implement and carry out, in coordination with the different administrations (Autonomous Communities) and the other ministries in charge of the different areas once the state of alarm has been declared. It was also in charge of raising the concern of our athletes to this scenario to the Ministry of Health and the Government as a whole.</p> <p>In this exceptional period, some of the most significant actions that have been carried out have been the following:</p> <p>Before the Alarm State (From March 3)</p> <p>03/03/20. Permanent dialogue with the Federations and the Leagues, as well as with the Spanish Olympic Committee (COE) and the Spanish Paralympic Committee CPE, both in formal and informal meetings. All with the sole objective of ensuring the health and well-being of athletes within the framework of global protection of citizens.</p> <p>-The CSD joined the inter-ministerial network in direct and permanent contact with the Cabinet of the Ministry of Health, in order to agree on all the measures that affected the world of sport and to be able to transfer them later to the sector and to society as a whole.</p>

03/03/20. The federations were informed that the CSD opened a service line via email [incidencias.ffdd@csd.gob.es](mailto:incidencias.ffdd@csd.gob.es) and a crisis coordinator was appointed. From that mailbox, the most varied casuistic, raised even by individuals, have been managed and are still being managed. Hundreds of queries have been answered.

Since the beginning of the health emergency, we have accompanied the repatriation process for athletes both individually and as a team (e.g., a table tennis team adapted from northern Italy or Spanish cyclists from the UAE) in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, through consular emergency. Similarly, "ad hoc" efforts were made to suspend matches of the Youth League of Real Madrid in northern Italy, of the women's Girona basketball in Venice. All these efforts are only a few examples of those attended, all with success.

06/03/20. While the country was still in the containment phase of COVID-19, the CSD decreed the closure of the High-Performance Centre (CAR) in Madrid, which was followed by the CAR León and the CAR Granada-Sierra Nevada. Subsequently, the same was done with the BLUME residence. All this was done in order to guarantee the health of the athletes and all the workers in the centres and was decided to postpone the Spanish school-age championships (CESA) and the university championships. As these measures were being adopted, we contacted all the professional clubs of ACB (Basketball) and LNFP (Football) to inform them of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, how it would impact the competitions, the decisions and the actions that, almost with hour by hour rhythm they had to be adopted.

14/03/20. Declared the State of Alarm

Once the state of alarm was declared under RD 463/2020, the CSD has maintained a proactive position, in order to meet the new demands that this unprecedented situation raised and translating for the sector the measures established by RDL 7 / 2020 and 8/2020.

15/03/20. It is reported and verified that all the Sports Federations have received the communication on the suspension of the administrative deadlines and their repercussion on the electoral procedures, as well as on the presentation of the annual accounts.

The LNFP and its member clubs are informed of the suspension of the deadline for the presentation of the interim financial statements to the CSD through explanatory instructions.

17/03/20. A package of measures to alleviate the effects of the paralysis in the sports sector is sent to the undersecretary of the Ministry.

The CSD makes available to the Ministry of Health those infrastructures it has (the 3 CARs and the Blume residence) and its staff, for those contingencies derived from the fight against COVID 19.

18/03/20 The High Council for Sports (CSD) reaches an agreement with the General Council of Physical and Sports Education (COLEF) to promote physical activity and exercise in homes during the days of the state of alarm. In the #YoMeMuevoEnCasa campaign.

24/03/20 Streamlining of procedures for grant making to the Sport Federations (64)

03/24/20 Launch of calls for loans to the Sport Federations at an interest rate of 0.15%, in addition to the availability of the ICO line for companies and freelancers open to mitigate the effects of COVID19.

25/03/20 Dissemination among the sports movement of the FAQs guide of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration.

26/03/20 Opening of a sports service line: [5.1.2e@csd.gob.es](mailto:5.1.2e@csd.gob.es) where inquiries of a technical-sports, administrative, economic or psychological nature are dealt with.

	<p>26/03/20 Psychological care through: - Preparation of an orientation guide, which is now fully operational. - A communication line has been opened with the three AEPSAD psychologists to care for high-level athletes.</p> <p>26/03/20 The CSD and the Real Madrid Club de Fútbol create in the Santiago Bernabéu Stadium a centre for the supply and distribution of strategic sanitary supplies, a space has been converted to store donations of sanitary supplies destined to fight this pandemic, all under supervision of the Ministry of Health. A phone line has been launched to receive donations.</p> <p>27/03/20 An internal document has been prepared on what are the scenarios of impact of ERTES (Record of Temporary Employment Regulation) in the sports sector. The CSD is working to ensure that the Olympic cycle, given the displacement to 2021 of the Olympics, is assured.</p> <p>06/04/20 The GTIED (Task group for the economic boost of Spanish sport) has been launched. It is made up of members of the Spanish Olympic and Paralympic Committee, La Liga, the Association of Spanish Soccer Players (AFE) and the CEOE (Spanish Confederation of Business Organizations) among others. In the context of the current global health crisis caused by the COVID 19 virus pandemic, Spanish sport has suffered serious consequences. The great effort of athletes, institutions and companies during the period of confinement decreed by the Government, with evident consequences and economic damages, requires urgent reflection and the identification of agile solutions to promote the sport economically.</p> <p>14/04/20 The promotion campaign proposed by the European Commission is launched: #BeActiveAtHome</p> <p>16/04/20 The CSD will transfer to the Ministry of Health a proposal with the protocol that will establish the minimum conditions that the different levels of sport must meet, notwithstanding that other measures that improve it can be admitted, and will include an inspection mechanism, monitoring and sanction for the correct verification that the rules established by the protocol will be strictly observed.</p> <p>04/05/20 We get into the Faze 0 (detailed information in point 6).</p>
FI	<p>Public gatherings with more than 10 persons, including sporting events, were banned in March. From 1 June gatherings with 50 persons were allowed, but bigger events remain still prohibited.</p>
FR	<p><b>During the containment period decided by the government, from 17 March to 10 May, all physical activity and sports facilities (EAPS), both covered and uncovered, public and private, had to close their accesses.</b> This closure measure also concerned outdoor facilities such as racecourses, ski lifts, golf courses, leisure centres, etc. For the first time since their creation, the CREPS (Regional Physical and Sports Education Centre), national schools and institutes, were thus closed and their resident trainees had to return home. Some of these facilities were used to accommodate vulnerable populations or health caregivers who have travelled far from their homes for support.</p> <p><b>During this period of general lockdown, it was forbidden to engage in collective sports activities. Only „maintenance walking“ limited to 1 hour per day and within a radius of 1 km from the home was allowed.</b> Some cities even banned all physical activity (such as jogging) during daytime hours.</p> <p><b>In this context, the Ministry of Sports has promoted initiatives that allow people to engage in physical and sports activities while staying at home.</b> In this dynamic, it has granted its high patronage to the digital platforms <i>Be Sport, My Coach, Goove.app</i> and <i>Bouge chez toi</i>, whose content corresponds to quality criteria verified by the National Observatory of Physical Activity and Sedentary Life. In addition to the home sports content identified and labelled for the period of confinement, the Ministry of Sport has made the new web application <i>BougezChezVous.fr</i> available to the general public. This platform enables everyone to achieve their sporting objectives by benefiting from daily reminders, at the schedule that the user has previously defined, as well as advice and personalised content in the form of emails and notifications and according to their preferences and level. These reminders also provide links to activities and content recommended and supported by the Ministry of Sport.</p>

	<p>Many sports federations have also set up digital solutions dedicated to their practitioners to offer them activities or exercises at home, both for adults and children.</p>
HR	<p>Before the Authority issued the Decisions (listed under question 1), the State Secretary of the Central State Office for Sport chaired on 12 March the meeting with the heads of umbrella sports associations and the representatives of the major sports federations in the Republic of Croatia with the topic on how to act and function in the sport sector during the coronavirus pandemic. With respect to the conclusions of the meeting and the current situation the Central State Office for Sport issued the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- it is recommended to cancel all international competitions hosted by the Republic of Croatia and national sports competitions at all levels until 1 April 2020 (with the possibility to further postpone in line with the decisions of the Civil Protection Authority)</li> <li>- it is recommended to all national sports federations and umbrella sports associations to plan for new dates for competitions, that is to plan for a shorter season or fewer meetings</li> <li>- regarding trainings, it is recommended to observe all hygienic and safety instructions issued by the Civil Protection Authority to ensure safer conditions with regard to the health of athletes</li> <li>- it is recommended to cancel all travel to international competitions, especially to the areas defined as areas of risk.</li> </ul> <p>The aforementioned recommendations were no longer in force after the Decision on Measures limiting public gatherings, working hours of shops, service activities and sports and cultural events was issued on 19 March (listed under question 1).</p> <p>The Central State Office for Sport in cooperation with the Civil Protection Authority is following all developments and issues further recommendations accordingly. The Central State Office for Sport has also instructed all stakeholders in the sport system to follow official pages of the relevant institutions (Ministry of Health, Croatian Institute of Public Health, Civil Protection Directorate and Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs) and the statements of the Civil Protection Authority of the Republic of Croatia on all current affairs and changes in action. A special web page of the Government of Croatia has been created:  <a href="https://vlada.gov.hr/koronavirus">https://vlada.gov.hr/koronavirus</a></p>
HU	<p><u>Initial restrictive measures (most of them not in force any more):</u></p> <p><u>Government decree 41/2020. (III. 11.)</u> prohibited organizing indoor events and sporting event of more than 100 people, outdoor events and sporting events of more than 500 people.</p> <p>According to <u>Government Decree 46/2020. (III. 16.)</u> sport events could be held only behind closed doors, without audience.</p> <p><u>Government Decree 71/2020. (III.27.)</u> issued restrictions. According to the decree, people were allowed to leave their homes with well-founded reason defined by this Government Decree, for example, to do individual walking and recreational outdoor sport activities, preferably in the surroundings and green spaces. People living in the same household were allowed to move together by keeping 1,5-meter distance from other people and reduce social contact as little as possible.</p> <p>The decree came into force on 28 March 2020 and terminated on 11 April 2020. However, the Government extended the effect of this Government Decree – by Government Decree 95/2020. (IV.9.) - until revocation or end of emergency.</p>

	<p><u>Government Decree 95/2020. (IV.9.)</u> extended the previously introduced restrictions until indefinite duration.</p> <p>Government Decree 169/2020. (IV. 30.) upheld the effect of the 71/2020 and 95/2020 (about movement restrictions) only in Budapest and Pest county.</p> <p><u>After 16<sup>th</sup> May:</u>          The Government Decree 211/2020 (V. 16.) lifted the movement restrictions, moreover according to this Decree the public parks and spaces, as well as outdoor playgrounds and outdoor gym parks can be used by the public.</p> <p>After 28<sup>th</sup> of May:</p> <p>According to Government Decree 241/2020. (V. 27.) spectators are allowed to attend outdoor sport events.          Spectators are allowed to visit outdoor sport events, including the ones organised in non-covered stadiums or swimming facilities. Event organisers have to ensure that spectators keep the 1,5-meter distance, practically it means that 3 seats must be empty between two spectators and seating directly behind other persons is not allowed. During breaks and events where seats are not placed people have to keep the 1,5-meter distance.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the State Secretariat for Sport is constantly in touch with the members of the Hungarian sport society, e.g. national sport federations, sport clubs, National Sports Medicine Institute and Hungarian Anti-Doping Organization, in order to facilitate their situation in these uncertain times.</p>
IE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimising contact through closure of sports facilities, cessation of sports events and competitions and imposition of 2km limitation from home for physical activity exercise opportunities are the main sports specific measures employed to limit the spread of COVID-19. The 2km limitation has been extended to 5km with effect from 5 May 2020.</li> </ul>
IT	See point 1
LT	<p>All the common measures had been applied in sport. There were not so many specific measures that could be taken during the quarantine and/or the emergency situation regime period. Some NGOs and private sport organisations took specific decisions in their sports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Lithuanian Basketball League Board has decided to end the 2019/20 season and to crown the current regular season leader, Zalgiris Kaunas, as the champion;</li> <li>the Lithuanian Ice Hockey Association has terminated competitions, without announcing the winner;</li> <li>the Lithuanian Futsal Championship has been terminated.</li> </ul> <p>Most of other sport event organisers had postponed their sport events.</p> <p>As the sport events were allowed from 30 May, the sport organisations resumed their face-to face activities and started organising sport competitions again.</p> <p>For example, the Lithuanian Football Championships (A League) resumed on 30 May 2020 and the long-awaited Lithuanian rugby season started on 4 June 2020.</p>

	<p>On 10 June 2020, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved an amendment to the Law on Sport proposed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports, which will allow high-performance athletes who have been unable to participate in the postponed Olympic and Paralympic Games, World and European Championships due to the pandemic to continue to receive a state scholarship.</p>
LU	<p>Sports associations and federations have introduced requests for financial support because of part-time technical unemployment for some of their employees.</p> <p>For the time being outdoor activities, such as cycling, running (provided they practice alone) have always remained possible, as well as training at home.</p> <p>The Ministry of Sport has asked the sports federations to provide their safety and health protocol they intend to establish with a view to a gradual exit from confinement in the field of sport, guaranteeing compliance with health recommendations and protective measures, in particular the application of «barrier gestures» and respect for the rules of social distancing or the hygiene measures commonly recommended.</p> <p>As from 11 May, outdoor sports activities will be allowed as well, under the respect of strict safety regulations.</p> <p>After the lockdown decided on 16 March, the situation has changed considerably in Luxembourg. The large-scale testing strategy put in place and the strict sanitary measures in all areas of public life gave us confidence to prevent further spread of the virus and to slowly return to a more “normal” sport life. Since 29th of May non-competitive outdoor and indoor sports activities without physical contact are allowed, subject to the opening or not of the sports facilities by the owner and to the respect of sanitary rules and social distancing. For indoor and outdoor swimming pools and for fitness clubs including their showers and changing rooms, the same general rules apply. Pools are now open to the public, under strict sanitary rules.</p> <p>Only sports activities where a physical distance of at least 2m can be maintained at all times (sports without physical contact) are permitted; for sports where this rule is hardly difficult to achieve, alternative forms of training must be chosen so that a distance of 2m can be maintained at all times (e.g. for team sports, no contact skills, i.e. no 1-on-1 or 2-on-2, no duels)</p> <p>Since 16 June sport competitions are allowed for sports activities without physical contact.</p> <p>Since 25 June, sports activities with physical contact are allowed for elite athletes and for young sports talents in sports schools and Sportlycée (education structure in LU to promote high-level sports to young people aged 12 and older).</p>
LV	<p>Restrictions in force till May 12:</p> <p>It was forbidden to organize any kind of sport events. All organized sport activities were forbidden (including trainings, games, training camps etc.). Gatherings of up to 2 persons (starting May 12 – up to 25 persons) were allowed. Any indoor sport facility was closed since March 25. All municipalities' or government owned sport facilities were closed for public.</p> <p>Restrictions in force till June 9:</p>

	<p>Training groups of up to 25 people could be organized. Length of the training indoors could not exceed 3 hours, unlimited time outdoors. At all times in trainings participants need to have 2 m distance. Training for children under age 7 was not allowed.</p> <p>From June 1 training without observing the 2 m distance was allowed for athletes who are members of the Latvian adult team, the Latvian Olympic team and the Latvian Paralympic team, as well as team members of the higher leagues of sports games who perform the duties of an athlete professionally.</p> <p>No sport events could be organized.</p> <p>Restrictions in force from June 10: It is allowed to organize trainings for groups up to 30 people without age and time limitations. Allowed to organize events with maximum 100 people indoors and 300 people outdoors.</p> <p>Restrictions in force from July 1: 100 people indoors with a total public space of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> or less. 500 people indoors, the total area of public premises of which is more than 1000 m<sup>2</sup>. 1000 people outdoors.</p> <p>Restrictions in force from August 1: 250 people indoors with a total public space of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> or less. 500 people indoors, the total area of public premises of which is more than 1000 m<sup>2</sup>. 1000 people outdoors.</p> <p>Financial support: Companies, including sport NGO's till end of Emergency situation (June 9) had a possibility to apply for employee's salary granting programme, where employees are paid 75 percent of their wages from the state budget, with the maximum monthly payment per employee set at EUR 700. Support is available also for individual merchants and authors, who receive copyright fees.</p> <p>Despite this financial support, sport organizations still lay off employees.</p> <p>Till September the costs for administration of sport organizations can be increased up to 50% (25% for team sport federations, 50% for Latvian Olympic Committee, and 40% for other federations) from provided State funding to organizations.</p> <p>State will fund sports sector with additional 5 million EUR (support will go for future activities for amateur, professional sports and different sport programmes).</p>
MT	<p>In the beginning Sport venues and gymnasias had been shut down for an indefinite period. Later during this pandemic period, SportMalta classified different sport disciplines under various headings, mainly, outdoor, indoor, contact, and non-contact sport. A set of comprehensive guidelines, based on the national Health Guidelines, were drafted by SportMalta and approved by the Health Authorities. These guidelines were disseminated on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May by SportMalta to all its registered sport organisations, federations, associations, and clubs and to the general public at large. Moreover, SportMalta opened its outdoor sport facilities for training to take place within the parameters of the guidelines. All other outdoor sport facilities were given the green light to re-open for training within the parameters of the said guidelines.</p> <p>All indoor sport facilities will begin to operate on the 5<sup>th</sup> June and on the 1<sup>st</sup> July, training for contact sports will resume. All sport competitions will resume on the 15<sup>th</sup> July.</p>
NL	<p>In the answer to question 1, the specific measures for the sports sector have been listed.</p>

PL	<p>In Poland all sport has been affected by generally applicable provisions imposing various types of restrictions and bans on economic operators.</p> <p>More details in previous editions of the questionnaire.</p> <p>Since April 20th relaxation of the rules regarding the possibility to conduct sport activities has been under way.</p>
PT	<p>In Portugal, due to the entry into force of the State of Emergency (I; II; III, from March 18 – 2 May), from a legal point of view, all sports facilities were closed, as well as all activities in open spaces and public roads.</p> <p>All sporting events and competitive frameworks were also suspended.</p> <p>In this situation, all sports activity is at halt and athletes and sports organizations are struggling to maintain their preparation and training.</p> <p>Regardless, all professional and elite athletes are allowed to keep their activities, in terms of training (but no competitions are allowed), with specific preventive measures.</p> <p>The Portuguese Government has also created some general measures to protect the economy (all sectors – not specific for sport), and many sports and fitness clubs can apply to these benefits.</p> <p>At this moment, the first steps were taken to gradually restart sporting activity. For further information, please consult the answer to question n° 6.</p>
RO	<p>In Romania, the first preventive measures were implemented on March 6th, when there were only 9 confirmed cases of infection with COVID-19. The Government banned all public events – including sports events – with more than 1000 people, while events with fewer than 1000 participants were supposed to be authorised on a case by case basis, by the local Public Health authorities. Over the following days, the Government implemented more and more restrictive measures. On March 12th, a recommendation has been issued to suspend or postpone all national and international competitions and to bring back home the sports teams competing abroad. On March 18th, after the State of Emergency was declared, all indoor sports events were banned, as were outdoors events with more than 100 participants. On March 24th, outdoor activities were banned, with the exception of short sessions of individual training, for health and fitness purposes. The centralised training of national and Olympic teams has been suspended and athletes were sent home, to minimise the risk of a mass outbreak of COVID-19.</p> <p>On 19 May 2020, the minister of health and the minister of youth and sports signed an agreement stipulating the necessary requirements to be respected in order to resume the sports trainings in the camps, as well as the individual outdoor sports.</p> <p>The agreement specifies in detail all the safety rules that are needed in order to limit the spread of COVID-19 among the sport staff, as well as the auxiliary and security staffs.</p> <p>At the same time, special requirements are foreseen for the training outdoor venues or camps (training area, kitchen, laundry, locker rooms area, medical and recovery areas).</p> <p>At this stage, indoor sports, indoor training, contact sports or group sports did not resume activities. These are supposed to trigger a high epidemiological risk for the athletes and the staff.</p> <p><b>Update: 30 MAY</b></p> <p>On 30 May, a second agreement signed by the minister of health and the minister of youth and sports came into force.</p> <p>This Joint Order of the two responsible ministers foresees the necessary requirements to be complied in order to resume sport outdoor competitions and indoor and outdoor trainings (including swimming pools).</p> <p>Indoor sport competitions remain suspended.</p>

	<p>In order to limit the risk of infections with COVID-19 in the context of a sport event, special measures were adopted. These should be respected not only by the athletes and the auxiliary staff, but also by the organizers and the journalists.</p> <p>The administrators and other officials of the gyms and sport facilities are also enabled to take other specific measures, if necessary for a better protection of the athletes and the auxiliary staff.</p> <p>At this stage, no audience is allowed to the sport events.</p> <p>From 15 June, the fitness gyms for grassroots sports will also resume their activities.</p>
<b>SE</b>	<p>The National Public Health authority has given out recommendations on what to do and think of when organising events and the Swedish Sport Confederation works closely with its around 70 national sports federations. At the same time the authority has been clear on the needs to exercise.</p>
<b>SI</b>	<p>Major sporting events were cancelled at first in Slovenia as a measure to contain the spreading of the new coronavirus.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Alpine Ski World Cup event, scheduled to take place in Kranjska Gora on 14th and 15th March, was cancelled as well as the Ski Flying World Championships at Planica, scheduled for 19-22 March,</li> <li>- the Slovenian Football Association cancelled all events and competitions under its auspices until end of March (it was further prolonged),</li> <li>- the national basketball, volleyball, handball and ice hockey associations have also cancelled all league matches under their auspices until further notice from the authorities.</li> </ul> <p>Secondly, sport sector related measures were included in the first package of the emergency law adopted by the government for the period of the crisis duration. The measures directly linked to the active rehabilitation of the current crisis, the social status of sports stakeholders and the existence of sports organizations. It included some groups of sports stakeholders, such as independent sports workers, as well as persons employed by the employment legislation in sports associations and also employees of public institutions. Among others, measures are aiming at the reimbursement of part of the costs incurred for employment and exemption from payment of taxes.</p> <p>In the post-epidemic period, it will be necessary to ensure that top-class sports, which by their very nature operates according to the principles of the sports market, has a sufficiently favourable environment in terms of tax obligations and facilities aimed at minimizing the rehabilitation of basic organizations.</p>
<b>SK</b>	<p>In order to limit the spread of COVID-19 there are several restrictions in force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ban on organising sport events</li> <li>- ban on running of sport facilities</li> <li>- recommendation not to practise sport activities in higher number than 2 persons</li> <li>- in case of practising a sport, recommendation for distance between persons minimum 2 metres and with protective masks is in place</li> <li>- movement permitted only with protective mask</li> <li>- everybody who returns from abroad has to go into 14-day home quarantine, including athletes</li> </ul> <p>From April 22 outdoor sports venues are opened under strict measures (contactless sports, without changing rooms, without shower and toilet, without an audience, without shower). Opening of indoor sport venues and organising of sport events is foreseen is expecting only in the last phase of relaxation of measures adopted to slow the spread of the coronavirus.</p>

	<p>The latter phase launched on 20th May included reopening indoor sports venues including swimming pools for sports teams only. With this date, the outdoor sports venues went open for contact sports.</p> <p>The latest package of measures has been introduced on June 1. Under very strict conditions, it allows opening indoor sports venues for individual visitors (including fitness centres and swimming pools).</p> <p>From July 1, events for more than 1,000 people are allowed. Only up to 50 percent of the capacity will be allowed in sports stadiums.</p>
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<b>MS</b>	<p><b>3. How would it be possible to ensure the continuity of athletes' training and preparations while at the same time ensuring their safety and prevention of spreading the coronavirus?</b></p>
<b>AT</b>	<p>With <u>20<sup>th</sup> of April</u>, an exemption of the prohibition to access non-public sport facilities applying to professional elite athletes (including para-sports) was enacted. This exemption also applied to their coaches and sport staff. The observance of a minimum distance of two meters was required. If possible, training sessions should be held outdoors. If the training was conducted indoors, 20m<sup>2</sup> space had to be available per person.</p> <p>With respect to squad players, coaches and sport staff of the twelve clubs of the highest division of the Austrian Football League as well as of the finalists of the Austrian Football Cup, training in small groups of up to six squad players in constant cast was permitted. The observance of a minimum distance of two meters was required. If possible, training sessions should be held outdoors. Regarding indoor training, the same regulations as above were applying.</p> <p>With <u>1<sup>st</sup> of May</u>, further adjustments were made with regard to grass-roots sport activities. An exemption of the prohibition to enter non-public sport facilities was enacted for practicing sport disciplines outdoor, which can be sports-specifically practiced by keeping a minimum distance of two meters between sportspersons. Indoor rooms of the sport facility could only be entered, if necessary, for practicing sport in the outdoor area. Staying in the sport facility was limited to the duration of the exercise.</p> <p>Airfields according to the Austrian Aviation Law were also considered as non-public sport facilities.</p> <p>With <u>15<sup>th</sup> of May</u>, outdoor team sport activities by professional elite athletes (including para-sport), may undercut the minimum distance of two meters, if the team doctor in charge has developed a COVID-19 prevention concept, according to the state of scientific knowledge, whereby the infection risk can be minimized and its observance is constantly controlled. Furthermore, it has to be proven by molecular biological testing that the athletes, support personnel and coaches are SARS-CoV-2 negative before the beginning of training and competition activities for the first time.</p> <p>If a SARS-CoV2-infection of an athlete, support personnel or of a coach is getting known, the whole team, the support personnel and the coaches have to be molecular biologically tested on the existence of SARS-CoV-2 before each match within the following 14 days.</p> <p>The COVID-19 prevention concept has to include at least the following topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. education of athletes and support personnel in hygiene, obligation to keep records on the health condition,</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. behaviour rules of athletes, support personnel and coaches outside of training- and competition time,</li> <li>3. health checks before each training and each competition,</li> <li>4. specification of training- and competition infrastructure,</li> <li>5. hygiene- and cleaning plan for infrastructure and material,</li> <li>6. traceability of contacts within trainings and competitions,</li> <li>7. behaviour rules in case of the occurrence of COVID-19 symptoms,</li> <li>8. if a COVID-19 illness case of an athlete, a member of the support personnel or of a coach occurs during an away competition, information to the relevant district administrative authority has to be provided.</li> </ol> <p>Media was allowed to enter sport facilities by keeping the minimum distance to other people.</p> <p>With <u>29<sup>th</sup> of May</u>, the access to all indoor and outdoor sport facilities, including fitness centres, was allowed under certain restrictions.</p> <p>During the stay in a sport-facility (indoor and outdoor), the minimum distance of one meter has to be obtained between people not living in the same household. The minimum distance of two meters by conducting the specific sport has to be obtained between people not living in the same household. This minimum distance might be exceptionally undercut for a short time. In addition, this minimum distance might be exceptionally undercut by supporting personnel or coaches due to safeguarding reasons.</p> <p>With <u>15<sup>th</sup> of June</u>, professional elite athletes (including para-sports), may undercut the minimum distance of two meters, if the team doctor in charge has developed a COVID-19 prevention concept, according to the state of scientific knowledge, whereby the infection risk can be minimized and its observance is constantly controlled. Furthermore, it has to be proven by molecular biological testing that the athletes, support personnel and coaches are SARS-CoV-2 negative before the beginning of training and competition activities for the first time. If a SARS-CoV2-infection of an athlete, support personnel or of a coach is getting known, the whole team, the support personnel and the coaches have to be molecular biologically tested on the existence of SARS-CoV-2 before each match within the following 14 days.</p> <p>With <u>1<sup>st</sup> of July</u>, both indoor and outdoor sports, including team and contact sports, shall be allowed without keeping a minimum distance. However, it has to be possible to determine who had contact with whom at the same time. A list of attendance should be kept for this purpose. These further adaptations are currently being developed.</p> <p>The Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport is in close contact with the Austrian sport organizations in order to create sport environments, which apply to these special rules and challenges.</p>
<b>BE</b>	<p>The first general advice is to stay at home as much as possible, this rule is also applicable for athletes. They are recommended to train on individual bases with adapted programs and alternative training sessions. An exception has been made for a very restricted number of athletes, those who were qualified for (or in the running to qualify) for Tokyo. And only for those athletes with specific demands regarding sports accommodation and for those training blocks where there's no alternative/solution to train at home (i.e. gymnastics). In those cases, there was a possibility to train in sports infrastructures but only if safety measures are respected and when their programme is supervised by a doctor (rules are stricter than those for other civilians).</p>
<b>BG</b>	<p>For the time being, not all athletes can continue their trainings as usual due to the physical distancing rules and the closure of sport facilities. Many athletes, coaches and sport staff have used digital technologies not only to communicate, but also to create and share quality training content. For example, the National Sports Academy and various sport</p>

	<p>federations are providing online video training in various sport disciplines. The sessions that are web streamed through social media platforms are also accessible to the general public.</p> <p>On 8 May 2020 Bulgaria adopted a <b>plan for the gradual restart of athletes' training activities</b>. The Minister of Youth and Sports approved a list with the names of the elite athletes included in the Olympic training program that can restart training, together with a list of the national sports facilities in which training is possible. On 13 May 2020 Olympic athletes in individual sports and professional football teams re-started training. Following that, outdoor and then indoor trainings of national teams in individual sports will restart, respectively on 27 May and 3 June 2020. Finally, as from 10 June 2020 all athletes in individual and team sports will resume training. Only athletes, their coaches and sport staff are allowed access to the designated training facilities under strict conditions, incl. tests for COVID-19, daily checks by medical personnel, time slots schedule, disinfection, physical distancing, etc. The plan is subject to change as the situation develops.</p> <p>As of 10 June 2020, the holding of team and individual outdoor trainings and competitions for all age groups outdoors is allowed, taking up to 30% of the venue's capacity. Spectators must sit on every third seat or stand at a 1.5 m distance. As of 15 June 2020, the same rules will apply for trainings and competitions outdoors.</p>
CY	<p>During the timeframe of the lockdown and quarantine measures and in an effort to bring the outbreak under control, athletes are prevented from training and are even unable to participate in any qualifying round as all sport events have been cancelled or postponed. Athletes and their entourage (technical and medical staff, psychologists, nutritionists, sport organisation, etc.) are forced to modify their usual training and programmes and prevent the lack of adequate training load. New methods could be introduced exploring the multiple opportunities provided via internet and social media e.g. Sport Federations and clubs could provide online training, nutrition and psychological programmes and support adjusted on the quarantine and movement measures (training at home or in the neighbourhood).</p> <p>As eSports is currently one of the fastest growing industries worldwide, in these difficult days of isolation, the training methods provided by certain eSports can be incorporated into athletes' daily training routine, and encounter visual training and technical support, for the improvement of their sports skills.</p>
CZ	<p><b>Former info:</b></p> <p>Currently the Czech professional top athletes have the possibility to re-establish their training sessions in an outdoor area with maximum of 10 athletes and with couches or accompanying persons, whose presence is necessary. Athletes don't need to wear protective masks during exercise and don't need to keep minimum distance of 2 meters between themselves. However, athletes have to keep 2-meter distance from their coaching staff.</p> <p><b>Update 25 May:</b></p> <p>The epidemiological circumstances are developing in positive way. Amateur and professional athletes as well as other people doing any type of sport activity are permitted to proceed in their sport activities since 25<sup>th</sup> May.</p> <p><b>Update 10 June:</b></p> <p>Since <b>8th June</b> all kinds of sport activities are permitted up to the maximum number of <b>500 active or passive participants</b>, it includes collective activities in inner and outer sport facilities. Neither athletes nor other participants have to wear face masks in outer facilities, while non-active participants, such as trainers, have to wear masks in inner facilities. All the participants are permitted to use locker rooms, showers and other common spaces.</p> <p>It is expected, that since <b>22th June</b> the number of active/passive participants of any kind of inner/outer sport events will be changes to <b>1 000</b>. Other conditions remain unchanged.</p>
DE	<p>In accordance with the regulations of the German federal states, top athletes/professional athletes have been allowed to train in training centres under specific conditions (e.g. training only in small groups, no duels, observance of distances, medical supervision).</p>

<b>DK</b>	<p>In relation to elite athletes, Team Denmark (the Danish Elite Sport Authority) worked with athletes in order to change their workout schedule to focus on exercising that can take place in nature or at home, in order to keep their level of fitness without compromising the recommendations from the National Health Authorities. A few athletes, however, had access to a very limited number of sports facilities, where these were needed for highly specialised training activities – these do not cover any sport that requires body contact.</p> <p>When it comes to sport for all, nature has been open for exercising (such as running, biking, walking etc.), albeit with respect to the set maximum of people assembling (currently 50), cf. answers to question 2. As of June 8<sup>th</sup> indoor and outdoor facilities have been allowed to reopen.</p> <p>The Ministry of Culture has established a number of guidelines for the resumption of sports activities. In addition to the guidelines, the umbrella associations have established internal guidelines that are adjust to a sport's specific context by several sports federations. The Ministry of Culture have issues guidelines on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resumption of outdoors sports and associational activities (exercising).</li> <li>- Resumption of indoors sports and associational activities, as well as sports and leisure facilities.</li> <li>- Professional sport</li> </ul> <p>See an unofficial translation by ISCA of the Danish Authorities' guidelines for re-opening of sport on 8 June 2020 <a href="#">here</a></p>
<b>EE</b>	<p>The Ministry of Culture and the Estonian Olympic Committee guaranteed a special permit for the Olympic athletes and the candidates for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2021 to train in two sports centres (Audentes sports centre in Tallinn and Pärnu Kalev Rowing centre in Pärnu). These sports centres were open until 1st of May only for the athletes and their support personnel on the special list (a bit more than 100 people). There were specific measures put in place in these sports centres: all entering personnel were every day checked by medical personnel, different athlete training groups had different training slot, after each training group the rooms were disinfected etc.</p> <p>All other athletes, who are not on the list, were training on their own at home.</p> <p>Since 5th of May, all candidates of the Estonian national team in their respective discipline were allowed to train indoor while respecting that the maximum limit of the training group is 10 people including the coach and other support personnel (except the sports where in the team there is more people), there is at least 10m<sup>2</sup> per person and disinfectants available etc. The sports federation needed to choose maximum 2 training venues in Estonia, needed to have the permission of the owner of venue and submit it with the list of athletes, coaches and other support personnel for the approval of the National Olympic Committee and the Ministry of Culture.</p> <p>From the 18th May, indoor training, including in the swimming pools, is allowed. These swimming pools are open where it is possible to conduct sports training, ie the length of the track is at least 25 meters and there are 2 to 2.5 meters wide swimming tracks in the pool. The organizer must ensure that the occupancy rate inside is a maximum of 50%, but not more than 10 people in one group. The limit of ten people does not apply to sports teams, if the team consists of more than 10 people according to the international competition regulations, and to the training of candidates for the Estonian adult team and the training of the championship league.</p> <p>It is also allowed for teams in all sports to train outdoors if the team consists of more than 10 people according to the international competition regulations.</p>

	<p>From June 1, outdoor trainings are allowed if there are a maximum of 100 participants.</p> <p><b>Indoor training</b> is also allowed, including in swimming pools, and there are no longer any restrictions on the size of swimming pools. There is no limit to the size of the group. The organizer must ensure that, in addition to the 2 + 2 requirement, the maximum 50% occupancy rule is met indoors.</p>
EL	<p>We are returning in slow and careful pace to our everyday lives. Nevertheless, the situation has changed! Corona virus has not yet left.</p> <p>1) Establishment of a <b>Health Scientific Committee on Sports</b>, which has already developed dynamic Health Protocols for the safe operation and observance of hygiene rules in the restart of sports, which will be updated according to the latest news and developments, international experience and scientific data.</p> <p>2) Suitable preparation for trainings relaunching on Tuesday, May 5, 2020. We have already prepared and sent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Safe Exercise Instructions in Officially Organised Sports Areas</li> <li>o Form of Medical Record of the Athlete</li> <li>o Form of Medical Record of the Technical Personnel</li> <li>o Disinfection Protocols</li> <li>o Special Health Protocols per sport</li> </ul> <p>We have already sent the above to all sports centre's administrations, where the trainings of the athletes, who have qualified or are preparing to qualify for the Olympic Games, according to the National Olympic Committee's list, have started on Tuesday, May 5th, 2020. The same forms and documents have also been sent to athletes, coaches and their companions.</p> <p>We have prepared and we are ready to put banners and posters, containing the Health Decalogue, in the sports centres. It is about 3 different posters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ For athletes</li> <li>✓ For coaches and rest of the staff</li> <li>✓ For Administrations and sports centres staff.</li> </ul> <p>The suitable and necessary health material: masks, gloves, antiseptics and thermometers have been already sent and delivered to all National Sports Centres. More specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 15.000 single use masks</li> <li>o 15.000 single use gloves</li> <li>o 700 litres of Antiseptics</li> <li>o 25 infrared thermometers for distance measuring.</li> </ul> <p>We have ordered to act accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Municipalities for their own sports centres</li> </ul>

	<p>○ Private sports centres</p> <p>We have added a special section to our official Secretariat General of Sports (SGS) site, including articles relating to corona virus issue.</p> <p>As regards Football:</p> <p>a) the Super League1 organizing authority, have officially requested on April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2020, following a relative decision of its Board of Directors, the gradual lift of the restrictive measures regarding the Football championship.</p> <p>b) the same request has been also submitted on April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020 by the <i>Greek Professional Football Players Association</i></p> <p>By joint ministerial decision D1a/GP.fin.27813/3-5-2020 (GG B'1644), the following are allowed as of May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ football players' personal trainings, in small groups including 6 to 8 individuals.</li> <li>➤ The training will STRICTLY relate to the recovery of the athletes' physical condition, the strengthening and improvement of the individual technique, based on the general health protocol of the Health Scientific Committee established by the Secretariat General of Sports and any specific instructions of the organizing authority.</li> </ul> <p>We have already sent a letter to SuperLeague1 with the relevant Protocols attached. We have sent a letter to SuperLeague1 regarding the procedures and the Health Protocols that its members (14 Football SAs) must comply with.</p> <p>We are expecting to receive the final decisions of the other team sports organizers as well (basketball, volleyball, water-polo, handball, Super League 2 and Football League). We monitor all latest news and developments on a daily basis in order to act.</p>
ES	It is impossible to ensure a minimum level of training for most sports with the preventive measures that have had to be adopted.
FI	Some cities and towns have given a special permission to certain athletes' ability to train in small groups and in secured premises. Selection of athletes was based on recommendation from the NOC and sport academies.
FR	<p><b>Until May 10, athletes had to follow the same instructions as the rest of the population and therefore respect the lockdown instituted since March 17.</b> There was no specific training continuity scheme organised by the State.</p> <p>The Ministry of Sports has also distributed a list of online applications for practising sports at home (see question 2).</p> <p><b>Authorised, by way of derogation, to return to training in the facilities and to meet more than 10 people since 11 May in the context of their professional activity, all high-level and professional sportsmen and women have been able to resume a sporting activity since 2 June.</b></p> <p><b>Since June 22nd, high level athletes and professionals practicing a team or combat sport can also resume classical training with contact.</b></p> <p>This authorisation is accompanied, for team and combat sports, by a regular screening protocol which has been proposed by the Ministry of Sport, validated by the Ministry of Health, and for which the financial cost is borne by the sports authorities and employers.</p> <p><b>In order to support the resumption of sports activities, the Ministry, in cooperation with the sports movement, has published five guides (see question 6), one of which is intended for high-level and professional athletes:</b> <a href="http://www.sports.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/sportsguideshnetprofessionnels.pdf">http://www.sports.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/sportsguideshnetprofessionnels.pdf</a></p>

HR	<p>In the conditions under the lockdown Decisions (under question 1) for most of the athletes it was almost impossible to ensure trainings and preparations, it depended somewhat also on the nature of the sport. It was only possible to maintain physical activity through trainings at home or limited outdoor activity, strictly carrying out recommendations of the Authority, whose priority is the protection of health and curbing the coronavirus spread.</p> <p>Some sports organizations used and promoted online materials and methods to provide trainings and encourage physical activity at home and in safe conditions.</p> <p>The Central State Office for Sport in consultation with the Civil Protection Authority was preparing a proposal to mitigate measures that would allow top athletes to train under controlled conditions by applying the prescribed safeguards.</p> <p>As of <b>27 April</b>, practice and training for athletes of I. and II. category in single sports was allowed as well as for the senior sports teams which are competing in the highest rank of competitions with adherence of recommendation of Croatian National Civil protection headquarters. Aforementioned Recommendation thoroughly defined which athletes are allowed to practice, what are the conditions for sport practice, athlete's behaviour during, before and after the practice.</p> <p>On <b>4 May</b> a Decision on the use of children's playgrounds and outdoor sports grounds and the manner of engaging in recreational outdoor sports for the duration of the declared epidemic of the COVID-19 disease was issued. In accordance with this Decision, children's playgrounds, outdoor sports grounds and other outdoor sports facilities may be used in compliance with general anti-epidemic measures and special recommendations and instructions issued by the Croatian Institute of Public Health.</p> <p>From <b>11 May</b> the ban on sports training was be repealed, while from <b>13 May</b> the work of gyms, fitness centres and sports and recreation centres is allowed, and from 18 May 2020, the operation of swimming pools.</p> <p>Recommendation for trainings and sports-recreational activities in indoor sports facilities was prepared to protect users and employees of the facilities, and other associates. Recommendation applies to fitness centres, recreation centres and sports and recreation centres, including gyms and all forms of sports halls.</p> <p>Trainings, sports and recreational activities are allowed to all athletes and users of sports and recreational facilities in indoor sports facilities in compliance with these Recommendations and all other valid epidemiological recommendations of the Croatian Institute of Public Health, as long as special measures are in force. Recommendation among others refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Spatial-organizational” conditions of the of the facility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organization of training and sports and recreational activities</li> <li>- Use of hand sanitizer</li> <li>- Disinfectant for equipment</li> <li>- Waste disposal</li> <li>- Physical distance at the reception</li> <li>- Keeping records</li> <li>- Schedule</li> <li>- Plan and priorities</li> <li>- Outdoor activities</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Hygiene in the facility</b> <p>Recommendation includes instructions on hygienic and safety conditions, frequent cleaning and disinfection, ventilation, air conditioners, heating and ventilation devices...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Recommendations for users, athletes and employees of the facility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness of staff and users of sport facilities</li> <li>- Daily body temperature measurement (- Physical distance rules</li> <li>- Use of face masks and shoe covers</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Use of protective equipment by medical workers</i></li> <li>- <i>Disinfection and hygiene of equipment</i></li> <li>- <i>Fluids consumption</i></li> <li>- <i>Staying indoors</i></li> <li>- <i>Two-shift operation</i></li> </ul> <p><b>On 27 May</b> the <i>Decision on Measures limiting public gatherings, working hours of shops, service activities and sports and cultural events</i> was changed in way that <b>that outdoor sports competitions can continue from 30 May and from 12 June indoors. However, all sports competitions were held without spectators.</b> Viewers are banned from all sport competitions until further notice.</p> <p><b>On 11 June</b> Croatian Institute for Public Health issued the recommendations for the organization of sports competitions. Competitions are possible <b>in outdoors sports facilities, in the presence of spectators</b>, where all hygienic and safety conditions are provided, prescribed by valid recommendations during the duration of the measures, and for which legal entities that manage a particular sports facility are competent and responsible.</p> <p>On June 17 Croatian Institute for Public Health provided Recommendations for all sport competitions to be held in closed sports objects with the presence of viewers.</p> <p>Measures are divided into 5 parts.</p> <p><b>SPECTATORS AT SPORT COMPETITIONS</b></p> <p><b>List of spectators</b>        List of spectators for each competition is obligatory in case of infection with COVID-19 and easier tracking. List of spectators consists of name, surname and contact number of each viewer at sport object.</p> <p><b>Seat schedule and maximum number of spectators</b>        Distance between each spectator should be at least 1,5 meter and maximum number of spectators shouldn't exceed more than ¼ of the maximum capacity of the sport object in which competition is held. It is recommended that spectators should not seat one behind the other but in each next seating row person should seat at least 2 seats on right according to the spectator that is seating in seating row in front of them.</p> <p><b>Daily temperature measurement</b>        Spectators are obliged to measure temperature before coming to the sport competition. If the temperature is higher than 37,2 Celsius degrees or the person/spectator is feeling ill needs to inform their doctor and wait for further instructions.</p> <p><b>Physical distance</b>        During the entrance in sport object, exiting sport object as well as moving through sport object spectators are recommended to have at least 1,5 meters of physical distance.</p>
HU	<p><u>Initial measures:</u></p> <p>Teams have decided not to keep common trainings. Coaches shared individual training plans for the athletes to be followed at home.</p>

	<p>In athletics national team athletes were allowed to use outdoor facilities while following serious restrictions, not using changing rooms, following limitation of number of people on the court. Athletes could enter the facilities based on a predefined schedule.</p> <p>Some clubs have re-started trainings in small-teams.</p> <p>In other sports trainings and tournaments had to be cancelled (ice-hockey, basketball, handball, volleyball).</p> <p>Although sport events could be held behind closed doors, most of the sport federations decided not to organise sporting events.</p> <p>After 4<sup>th</sup> of May:</p> <p>According to Government Decree 170/2020. (IV. 30.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sport events can be held behind closed doors</li> <li>- sport trainings organised by sport associations and also trainings for amateur and recreational athletes are allowed.</li> </ul> <p>During sport events and sport trainings the athletes are not obliged to maintain the protective distance of 1,5 meter.        In light of Government Decree 241/2020 (V.27.) indoor sport events can be organised without spectators (behind closed doors).  <u>After 28<sup>th</sup> of May:</u></p> <p>According to Government Decree 241/2020. (V. 27.) spectators are allowed to attend outdoor sport events.</p>
IE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very limited possibilities are considered to exist in this regard where the primary focus has been on the necessity to prevent the spread of COVID-19. General restriction measures apply to all in the population, including athletes, and this will continue to be the case until 18 May, following which a five-phase approach commences. Phase 1 is earmarked to commence on 18 May 2020 with a plan for open outdoor public sport amenities, (e.g. golf courses), and for outdoor sport and fitness activities in small groups up to a maximum of 4 people where social distancing can be maintained and where there is no contact. Progressing in three week periods thereafter to the commencement of phase 5 on 10 August 2020 with provision for the permitting of close physical contact sports, the opening of gyms and sports clubs, (where regular cleaning can be carried out and social distancing can be maintained), and the permitting of spectatorship which involve mass gatherings (only in accordance with both indoor and outdoor numbers restrictions and where social distancing can be complied with). IF public health requirements permit. Athlete training is contemplated in early phases of this plan. Preliminary planning work is ongoing for the development of scenarios and options for the application of return-to-training, return-to-play protocols when it deemed possible to do so by public health specialists. It is expected and fully understood that a highly graduated approach is both inevitable and essential.</li> </ul>
IT	<p>The prevention of the spread of COVID-19 is still our priority.        As already said, since the 4th of May athletes of national and international interest or professionals are permitted to train indoor individually while respecting the established safety criteria.</p>

LT	<p>It is possible to ensure the continuity of athletes' training and preparations by means of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individual trainings;</li> <li>• individual entry to indoor premises;</li> <li>• regular frequent disinfection of all indoor premises.</li> </ul> <p>For specific measures, please refer to the answers to the first question of this questionnaire.</p>
LU	<p>The reopening of the National Sports and Culture Centre d'Coque since 4 May for the training of high-performance athletes under strict conditions will allow these athletes to resume the training. Outdoor cycling and running for athletes have always been allowed as long as social distancing measures are also respected.</p>
LV	<p>To prevent the virus from spreading access to disinfection needs to be provided in training facilities. Indoor facilities need to be ventilated and 2m distance between spectators and different training groups needs to be kept.</p>
MT	<p>In Malta, even though there was no lockdown, people were being advised to stay indoors and only go out for the bare necessities. Until 21<sup>st</sup> of May, athletes were not attending training sessions. Most sport organisations were shifting their training sessions to online training sessions from home. The main focus of these training sessions was strength and conditioning.</p>
NL	<p>All (elite) training facilities were closed six weeks. Most elite athletes have been training at home. Since the 28th of April there is a possibility for elite athletes to continue their training. The Dutch National Olympic Committee (NOC*NSF) and the Dutch football association (KNVB) regulate which elite athletes can train at specific locations. During these training, hygiene measures are taken and there will be at least 1,5m distance between all persons.</p>
PL	<p>Detailed information on the relief packages available to sport sector, as well as on the efforts on the part of sport movement to ensure the continuity of training under the strict sanitary restrictions has been provided in the previous editions of the questionnaire.</p> <p>Sport associations have the possibility of organizing training camps in Olympic Preparation Centers in Poland. Currently we are in the beginning of the process of organization of training camps abroad.</p> <p>The organization of sports camps is subject to strict hygiene regulations.</p>
PT	<p>In Portugal, there was a general duty of home confinement, in which only some citizens, as established by law, were allowed to circulate in public spaces and roads, or spaces and private roads equivalent to public roads, and at the present, there are still many restrictions.</p> <p>The activity of elite and professional athletes and their coaches, as well as support staff in sports for people with disabilities, was recognized and included in an exception regime (for training purposes), respecting at all times the recommendations and orders determined by health authorities and security forces and services, namely those concerning the distances to be observed between people, systematic hygiene and individual protection.</p>

	<p>These athletes can also access sports facilities as long as they strictly comply with their preparation activity.</p> <p>It should be noted that in this situation of mandatory confinement duty and special protection, short-term travel for physical activity are legitim for all citizens, with the exercise of collective physical activity being prohibited.</p> <p>We also realized that within the sports movement, online support structures and video conference training (individual and group) are working. Athletes and their coaches are sharing training and nutrition plans, by email or social media. The concern is in a scenario of returning to competition in the near future, the impact this will have on the athlete's physical health and the associated high risk of injuries.</p> <p>It is important to emphasize also, that in the current period it is only possible to guarantee minimum and essential conditions for maintaining physical form, particularly for elite and professional athletes.</p> <p>In an ideal scenario, the functioning of training groups or teams, tested and considered safe, that live and train together in a safe environment and facilities (complying with all safety and hygiene standards), avoiding contact with anyone outside group during this period, it could be a valid option.</p>
RO	<p>The view taken by the Government was that the health and wellbeing of athletes should take precedence over the strict observance of the training calendar. Social distancing measures were enforced by law. Athletes stayed at home, following individual training in isolation, in so far as domestic facilities allowed it.</p> <p>The Olympic teams benefited from special programmes: they carried out regular training at home, while their trainers guided them, by using digital communication solutions. According to the inter-ministerial agreement signed on 19 May 2020, the conditions for the return to training of the Olympic teams were met.</p> <p>Special regulations are now adopted. Before entering into the training camps, the athletes will be tested for COVID-19. The tests will be repeated every 7 days. The epidemiological screening, at the camp entrance, will be carried out by a doctor or an employed doctor hired by the sports structure during the pandemic.</p> <p>Individual outdoor sports can be practiced starting with 18 May. They can be practiced outdoor, individually, or in groups of maximum 3 persons.</p> <p>Among the sport branches that are now allowed, we can mention the following ones: climbing, athletics (running, javelin, hammer throw, discus throw), cycling, motoring sports, golf, karting, tennis (singles), kayak, rowing, motorcycling.</p> <p>All practitioners must respect the social distance measures and the personal hygiene.</p> <p>Concerning the indoor sports facilities, special measures must be taken. The rules will be detailed at a later stage.</p> <p><b>Update 1 June</b></p> <p>On the 1<sup>st</sup> June, new measures intended for all age categories were adopted to ensure the safety of the athletes and prevent the spreading of the novel coronavirus.</p> <p>A training period for the accommodation of the athletes to the effort regime is compulsory before a competition, so as to prevent any possible injuries.</p> <p>Athletes and staff (including antidoping officers) are tested for COVID-19 on a regular basis, 2-3 days before the competition and every 14 days after the competition, to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. Tests are also done immediately in case of any symptoms.</p> <p>Each sports facility must designate a contact person responsible for the organization and the coordination of the application of the protection measures.</p> <p>Warning messages are compulsory in all spaces (including locker rooms, if their use is allowed according to the legislation in force at the time being) through written notices and informative posters.</p> <p>Social distancing rules (2m) are also applicable.</p> <p>For indoor training, a space of 7m2 should be provided for each athlete.</p>

	Access to the sport facility is allowed only on prior appointment to avoid queuing or crowding.
SE	Health has to come first. In the closest time individual training and good hygiene and to stay at home if you feel sick.
SI	<p>As of 4 May training of all registered athletes (approx. 60,000) in indoor as well as in outdoor sport facilities and sports areas can be done, subject to a restriction of 2m distance between athletes.</p> <p>Moreover, subject to guidelines how to safely implement sport competitions, it is also possible for individual sports to compete under certain safety conditions for team sports. Team sports will not be able yet to compete, only train under special conditions.</p> <p>Based on Government decision on 6 May 2020, additional measures were prepared by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport in collaboration with the Ministry of Health with the aim of integrating part of the athlete population in the re-adapted training processes. Measures cover those athletes who are already focused on quality or top quality sports and are officially registered under the Sports Act, which allows for control, traceability and monitoring.</p> <p>Athletes and accompanying professional staff will have to strictly follow the instructions of the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Public Health, which has made recommendations for registered athletes. Under special conditions, the possibility of competitions up to and including the national (state) level is possible, since the results in these competitions allow the athletes to maintain and obtain status rights at the state level as well as at the local level and in the education system (scholarships, healthcare, categorization etc.).</p> <p>Measures also stipulate that spectators are not allowed to attend sports competitions. The organizer of the sporting event must ensure that only persons who are strictly necessary for the performance of the competition are on the premises. All these additional measures apply as of 7 May 2020.</p> <p>O 13 May 2020, the Government lifted the ban on the process of sports training in sports facilities which are an integral part of educational institutions.</p> <p>In addition to sports training of registered athletes, leisure sports education of children and youth, extracurricular sports activities, sports for the disabled, sports recreation and sports for the elderly will now be allowed as of 18 May 2020.</p> <p>The Government also permitted implementation of all sports competitions up to and including the national level, namely in industries that have a registered official competition system. presence of spectators at sports competitions is not allowed.</p> <p>With regard to publicly valid training programs, it will be possible to conduct lectures related to practical content and exams. These measures took effect as of 23 May 2020.</p> <p>As of 15 June 2020, international sports competitions can be again organized. (see question 1). Nevertheless, it is still of utmost importance to follow all instructions of the Ministry responsible for health and the National Institute of Public Health for the prevention of SARS-CoV-2 virus infection, which are published on the website of the Ministry responsible for health.</p>
SK	To ensure the continuity of athletes' training and at the same time their safety, the Slovak ministry has recommended only individual conditional training. At the same time ministry recommended sport federations to modify plans of training for their athletes.

	<p>From April 22 outdoor sports venues are opened under strict measures (contactless sports, without changing rooms, without shower and toilet, without an audience, without shower). Opening of indoor sport venues and organising of sport events is foreseen expecting only in the last phase of relaxation of measures adopted to slow the spread of the coronavirus.</p> <p>The latter phase launched on 20th May included reopening indoor sports venues including swimming pools for sports teams only. With this date, the outdoor sports venues were open for contact sports.</p> <p>The latest package of measures has been introduced on June 1. Under very strict conditions, it allows opening indoor sports venues for individual visitors (including fitness centres and swimming pools).</p> <p>From July 1, events for more than 1,000 people are allowed. Only up to 50 percent of the capacity will be allowed in sports stadiums.</p>
<b>MS</b>	<p><b>4. What measures can be taken at national and at the EU level, to support the sport sector in overcoming negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic, including horizontal measures and sectoral ones? How would coordination between the Member States facilitate that? What would be the main points for cooperation with other sectors?</b></p>
<b>AT</b>	<p>To tackle the consequences based on the mitigation efforts regarding COVID-19, various measures are already in place or currently being developed. The Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport is eager to support the sport sector in overcoming the COVID-19 related impacts. The Ministry is publishing regular updated information and <a href="#">FAQs</a> on its <a href="#">website</a>. Furthermore, the Ministry set up an information service (hotline and e-mail) in order to create a contact point for the sport sector. The sport sector and the Ministry are in an ongoing exchange to find the best solutions.</p> <p>In Austria, several support measures were put in place to cushion the negative effects of the Corona crisis – such as the corona short-time work, the hardship fund or specific corporate law regulations on virtual meetings. These measures may also be relevant for the sport sector.</p> <p>A federal law on safeguarding arts-, culture- and sport life (<i>Kunst-, Kultur- und Sportsicherungsgesetz – KuKuSpoStG</i>) has been enacted, which regulates the issuing of vouchers instead of refunds for art-, culture- or sport events that had to be cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>In mid-June, a “Non-Profit Organisations Supporting Fund” (<i>„Non-Profit-Organisationen Unterstützungsfonds“</i>) was established that shall support NPOs (for instance in the arts, culture or sport sector). The fund comprises EUR 700 Mio. and will be administered by the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport. A guideline regarding the particular functionality is currently being developed.</p> <p>On the EU-level, the exchange of information and best practices would be a valuable tool to accompany the restart of sport in Europe. Ongoing communication with the sport movement is also an important measure to support this process. Studies on the impact of the corona-crisis on the sport sector in the European Union might also be considered.</p>
<b>BE</b>	<p>Sport Vlaanderen launched a campaign, together with the public broadcasting company in Flanders, athletes, scientists, celebrities, ... to motivate the population to keep on moving at home. This campaign is called „keep on moving“ or in Dutch #blijfsporten (<a href="http://www.blijfsporten.be">www.blijfsporten.be</a>). A general support fund is being installed for several sectors (culture, youth, media and sports) for a total budget of €200 million. The French speaking community has a similar campaign to activate inhabitants at home and a specific support fund for sport (€4 million) has been installed.</p>

	<p>In the longer term it should be considered to compensate economical losses in the field of sport due to cancellation of events, income generated by sponsors, cancelled competitions and trainings ...</p> <p>As it is proven that a good physical state of mind benefits one's immunity and recovery the role of sport should not be neglected in order to limit the consequences of this crisis and prevent a major impact of viruses in the near future.</p>
BG	<p>At the national level the Bulgarian government has recognised sport as one of the seven sectors eligible to apply for support from the horizontal economic measures in response to COVID-19. They include a measure subsidising 60% of the wages of the employees in sport sector for up to 3 months aimed at preserving jobs in the sector, a total of 173 m Bulgarian leva (approx. 88,4 m euro) in grants for Bulgarian micro- and small businesses, incl. in the sport sector, whose turnover has shrunk by at least 20 per cent during the coronavirus crisis, and two schemes in support of small and medium-sized enterprises. These schemes have been approved by the European Commission under the State aid Temporary Framework. In addition, the government introduced interest-free loans, supporting employed and self-employed people deprived of the possibility to work due to COVID-19 pandemic. Together with one of the most watched national televisions in Bulgaria bTV the Ministry of Youth and Sports has initiated the "Play and Practice Sport at Home" platform with the aim to maintain and improve the physical fitness of children. Using a methodology developed by the Ministry's lead experts, the sports champions of Bulgaria will demonstrate in an accessible language and way a set of exercises tailored for the age of the individual groups of children.</p> <p>On 24 June 2020 a survey was published on sport and physical activity among Bulgarian citizens commissioned by the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Bulgaria. According to the study 81% of young Bulgarians between the age of 14 and 17 practice sports most actively. 57% of children aged 5 to 13 are also active in sports, as one fourth of them play football.</p> <p>At the EU level, Bulgaria welcomed the organisation of a videoconference at ministerial level on 21 April 2020 and supports regular follow-up. Bulgaria is in favour of a coordinated EU Action Plan to address the consequences of the pandemic to sport, including through the use of EU funds, such as the structural funds, Erasmus Plus and all other relevant EU programmes and schemes. Bulgaria supports the European Commission's #BeActiveAtHome campaign and would also invite the European Commission to consider creating and offering to EU citizens a free of charge EU platform/mobile application in all official EU languages promoting physical activity and health with exercise videos and graphic tutorials with a focus on exercises that can easily be practiced at home.</p>
CY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Governmental financial packages of supporting programmes for employers and workers in the private sport sector (gyms, retailers, suppliers, etc.) e.g. tax exemptions, postponement and/or extension of loan payments, working hours flexibility, subsidies.</li> <li>2. Where applicable, coordination and reschedule of the local, national, European and international postponed or cancelled sporting events especially those related to major sports events requiring qualification, giving the adequate timeframe for events' organisation and athletes' preparation.</li> <li>3. Additional financial injections from state aid and/or state lottery to support grassroots sports and the preparation of those athletes who have or may obtain qualification in the Olympics and Paralympics 2020one.</li> <li>4. Cooperation of sport organisations (sport federations) with the education sector in developing opportunities for online distance programmes (training, nutrition and psychological support) for athletes. Examine the possibility of using relevant EU funds and programmes (Erasmus +) to enhance this education and training opportunities.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Solidarity schemes for contract-related issues both for athletes and sponsorships (salary and bonuses reduction rather than contracts break-up, sponsorship decrease or modification instead of withdrawal).</li> <li>6. Pursue alliances between the sport sector and the digital market sector aiming to explore the opportunities provided on the area of the social media marketing for the development of free and/or prepaid online sport and physical activity programmes/projects for leisure and professional sport activity, in an effort to maintain clients, sponsors and training activity alive.</li> <li>7. Boost the sports market economy and citizens' interest to participate in sport and physical activities by exploring the opportunities provided by sports related European initiatives, (e.g. European Week of Sport) and create a broader "open market/platform" for providers to showcase their services/activities/programmes.</li> <li>8. Extension of deadlines of the Erasmus+ programme. For example, projects that are currently running their deadline for completion should be extended by a period of 6 – 12 months. Similarly, the deadline for submitting new proposals should be further extend to e.g. end of June.</li> <li>9. As sports sector is facing an unprecedented situation sharing of knowledge, experience and practices among the European Commission and the EU Member States will be helpful to governments and the sport movement to act immediate and take drastic measures to minimize the negative consequences of the pandemic in the sports sector.</li> </ol>
CZ	<p><b>Former info:</b> The sports sector needs a financial support to survive during and after the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. Therefore, exchange of different ideas and best practises among Member States how to support the sports sector is very beneficial.</p> <p>At national level, Czech Republic has initiated specific financial support measures and sport has access to a number of general measures, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- partial compensation of salaries for self-employed athletes and staff,</li> <li>- continuous state subsidies for sports clubs and facilities despite the lack of activities.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, a number of municipalities (who are the main entities responsible for financing local sports associations and clubs) have decided to initiate various measures, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- continuous subsidies,</li> <li>- reduction of rent costs for sport facilities,</li> <li>- extraordinary operating aid to sport facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Update 25 May:</b> The National Sport Agency has prepared funding programme "SPORT_COVID-19" in order to help sport organisations impacted by the pandemic on the economical level. The Covid-Sport funding programme's goal is to support sport organisations which either organise sport events or run sport facilities. The main task of Covid-Sport is to fund fixed expenses of the sport organisations which could not have been covered from their resources due to their inactivity during the period of pandemic. The programme will distribute approx. 37 million Euro.</p>

<b>DE</b>	<p>Application of general government measures to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic also to institutions (e.g. sports clubs and federations) and individuals (e.g. employed and self-employed coaches) in the field of sport.</p> <p>Continuation of public support for sports institutions and for athletes (e.g. in the field of high-performance sport).</p> <p>Where appropriate/necessary, creation of special support programmes for the field of sport.</p> <p>Make use of ERASMUS+ and the EU structural funds.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the various areas of sport cannot yet be reliably estimated.</p>
<b>DK</b>	<p>At national level, Denmark has initiated following sport specific financial support measures:</p> <p>A temporary support scheme targeted local sports organisations and associations to compensate for their loss of income following the cancellation of sports events. The total allocated amount of the scheme is 50 million DKK (approx. 6.6 million EUR), and is administered by national umbrella organisations for sport and youth.</p> <p>- In addition, the Government has granted 2 million EUR. to support athletes' extended preparations for Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 (in 2021).</p> <p>Through temporary amendment of regulation, the Ministry of Culture has made it possible for and encouraged local authorities to continue to give financial support to non-formal education institutions and voluntary associations in the field of culture and sport even if no activities are taking place including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuous subsidies for sports clubs and facilities despite the lack of activities</li> <li>- Reduction of rent costs for facilities</li> <li>- Earlier pay-outs of subsidies for 2020</li> <li>- Extraordinary operating aid to facilities.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, sport has access to a number of general measures, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for cancellation of events bigger than 350 people</li> <li>- Compensation for companies' expenditures for running costs</li> <li>- Salary compensation for freelancers and self-employed</li> <li>- Measures related to retention of staff in risk of layoffs.</li> </ul>
<b>EE</b>	<p>The sports sector needs a financial support to survive during and after the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. Therefore, exchange of different ideas and practises how to support the sports sector is very welcomed.</p> <p>The funding of (due to the COVID-19) cancelled or partly cancelled Erasmus+ projects should be maintained.</p>

EL	<p>The challenge we have to deal with is how to exploit this crisis to strengthen sports, increase the notion of exercise, fair play and volunteering in society and in the European Union as a whole.</p> <p>On the one hand, we have to protect the sports family: to postpone all sporting events of the current season to a later time. We suggest that this be done comprehensively and compulsorily in all Member States, whether national or regional or European sporting events (UEFA, etc.) are concerned.</p> <p>Erasmus+ can help significantly, especially in terms of supporting and developing amateur sports.</p> <p>In Greece, we are already using digital technology and start-ups to implement new methods to support sports. The sports family in our country is as close and active as ever. Our goal is to cultivate even more the culture of social contribution and volunteering.</p>
ES	<p>FINANCING. The European Commission could suggest lines of action that different countries can undertake, adapting them to their characteristics.</p> <p>- In turn, the Commission should provide financing to facilitate the implementation of these lines of action.</p> <p>HEALTH. Combat against COVID19 should be our main priority.</p> <p>Sport is a tool that can help fight this virus by strengthening our immune system, but we must be aware that exposure to COVID19 must be avoided and for this we should have up-to-date scientific criteria that indicate:</p> <p>When will be recommendable to train again on the streets and in sports facilities and under what conditions?</p> <p>When will be recommendable to hold sports events behind closed doors?</p> <p>When can we promote massive events?</p>
FI	<p>At the EU level the main task is to concentrate on sharing information and best practices also on targeted issues. EU funding programmes can be important tools to facilitate cooperation between MS as well as with the sport movement.</p>
FR	<p><b><u>At the national level</u></b></p> <p>Since 25 February, the Ministry of Sport has been running a crisis unit that brings together the stakeholders involved in sports governance to share information and exchange views before any decisions are taken.</p> <p>The first task was to explain the <b>110 billion euro global support plan announced by the French government, from which stakeholders in the sports ecosystem can benefit.</b> Faced with the COVID-19 Coronavirus epidemic, the French government has in fact put in place immediate support measures for businesses, including delays in the payment of social and/or fiscal installments (URSSAF, direct taxes), the cancellation of rents and fees for occupying the State public domain for VSEs (very small enterprises) and SMEs during the period of administrative closure, the mobilization of the State to the tune of 300 billion euros to guarantee bank lines of credit that businesses may need because of the epidemic, the maintenance of employment in companies through the simplified and reinforced short-time working scheme, the setting up of a solidarity fund to help very small companies and the self-employed whose activity has either ceased or is severely affected by the economic crisis linked to the coronavirus...</p> <p>More specifically, the Ministry of Sports quickly mobilized to identify and relay within the Government the impact of this crisis in the sports sector: the Ministry of Sports joined the inter-ministerial economic continuity unit, led by the Minister of the Economy, and brought in representatives of the economic sector of sport.</p>

In addition, on the occasion of the Interministerial Committee on Tourism chaired by the Prime Minister, which was held on 14 May 2020, the Government announced **specific economic support measures for the tourism as well as for sports and cultural event sectors**:

- The right to partial activity for companies, sports clubs and associations (from one employee upwards) will be extended under the same conditions as at present until the end of September 2020. Beyond that date, it will remain open under modified conditions;
- Total exemption from social security contributions from March to June 2020 for the most affected VSEs and SMEs ;
- Access to the solidarity fund set up by the Government will be extended from June until the end of 2020 to structures with up to 20 employees and €2 million in turnover. In addition, the subsidy ceiling will be raised from €5.000 to €10.000 from June 2020.

These interministerial measures have been supplemented by the Ministry of Sport with **emergency measures on specific segments or to prepare and support the resumption of activity**:

To support clubs, federations and companies:

- On 19 May 2020, the Ministry of Sport launched a crowdfunding platform # **JE SOUTIENS MON CLUB** (*I support my club*), supported by the French Sports Foundation, which allows individuals and companies to financially support a sports club through sponsorship. In order to strengthen solidarity, a 10% levy on donations will be redistributed to the clubs most in difficulty, on the basis of objective criteria;
- The Ministry of Sport has included sport **in the temporary framework scheme notified by France concerning State aid** in order to secure the deployment of measures to compensate for losses and loss of earnings (State-guaranteed loans, increase in the ceilings for local authorities' subsidies, etc.) for private players in the sports sector;
- The National Sports Agency has **accelerated the payment of public subsidies to sports associations**;
- Private organisers of sports competitions have been authorised to offer **credit notes instead of reimbursement of tickets or subscriptions** for cancelled events. Similarly, sports halls will be able to offer a credit note to their clients in the event of a request for contract cancellation;
- The Ministry of Sport **has maintained its subsidies to the organisers of cancelled or postponed major international sporting events**.

In terms of professional training :

- **Exceptional regulatory measures** have been taken to allow the end of training and certification for **professional diplomas in animation and sport**.

In addition, since 11 May and the gradual reopening of schools, the Ministry of Sport has been working alongside the Ministry of Education to contribute to pedagogical continuity and the fight against inequalities by offering sports activities for certain pupils during school time, organised by cities and towns as part of the Sport - Health - Culture - Civics (2S2C) scheme.

Moreover, this summer the government is setting up the "learning holidays" operation, with a twofold objective: an educational objective by fighting against the learning gaps that may have been accumulated during the period of confinement and the risks of school dropping out; a social objective by allowing children to experience enriching moments during their summer. Several schemes will offer physical and sports activities in this context.

Beyond these emergency measures, and in order to anticipate the end of the crisis, the Ministry of Sport has undertaken numerous consultations with all stakeholders (professional and amateur clubs, sports federations, companies in the sector) to identify the economic and financial impacts of the crisis as well as their needs and the most relevant stimulus measures to support the economic sector of sport. Following these consultations, **the Ministry is finalizing a sport recovery plan with three objectives**:

	<p><b>1) Promote the resumption and development of the practice of physical and sports activity, by favouring federated club practice, in order to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life and health of citizens;</b></p> <p><b>2) Consolidate the associative movement and preserve employment;</b></p> <p><b>3) Restore margins for professional sport and economic players</b> (equipment manufacturers, event organisers, manufacturers and distributors of sports articles, providers of sports and sports-related services).</p> <p>By the beginning of the second half of 2020, these short-term measures will be supplemented by a programme of structural transformations designed to strengthen the sports ecosystem and to respond to the societal challenges that the crisis has revealed with acuity. This programme will constitute a <b>"rebound plan" for the sports sector</b>: reinforcement of local services, use of digital resources, development of links with schools, eco-responsible commitments.</p> <p><b><u>At European level</u></b></p> <p>At European level, we would like sport to be fully considered as a sector that has been strongly impacted by the crisis and should therefore benefit from emergency support and recovery measures (in particular mobilisation of the structural funds, since the sport sector is part of the economic and structuring activity of the territories; flexibility in the implementation of Erasmus+ sport projects; adaptation of calls for pilot projects and preparatory actions to take account of the impact of the crisis; joint reflection on crisis prevention and management in sport, etc.).</p> <p>This crisis is also an opportunity to rethink sport at European level and to recognise the undeniable contribution of sport in terms of public health, social inclusion and cohesion, sustainable local development, economic attractiveness and education.</p> <p><b>Four major issues</b> should be the subject of an exchange or even European coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The modalities for organising the resumption of sporting and associative activities, including in competition and with public attendance, particularly with regard to health and medical issues;</b></li> <li>• <b>The strengthening of the dialogue with the sport movement to accompany it in its adaptation to the changes brought about by this crisis;</b></li> <li>• <b>The appropriate mobilisation of budgetary resources dedicated to sport, in particular within the Erasmus + programme and the use of the Structural Funds ;</b></li> <li>• <b>The need to have the positive externalities of sport recognised and therefore taken into account in European sectoral policies and the European recovery plan.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>In this context, France very positively welcomes the rapid establishment of the "Yammer" platform for the exchange of good practices and the organisation, by the end of 2020, of a dialogue between the representatives of the States and the sports movement on the future of European sport after this crisis.</b></p>
HR	<p>With the purpose of securing the jobs, where employers have experienced disruption of economic activity by the coronavirus pandemic, the Government of the Republic of Croatia has issued a decision on subventions per employee in the period between the beginning of March and with the duration of maximum of three months. Furthermore, due to the Decision on the counter-epidemic measure, which suspends all sport competitions and organized trainings, the only regular sources of financing means necessary for work have been lost and the Central State Office for Sport support measure to secure jobs in the sport clubs, hit by the coronavirus, in a way to finance the net worth of</p>

	<p>minimum pay to all employers, that is legal entities in the sport system, for their employees who have fixed-term or permanent contracts in order to prevent unemployment and shutting of sport clubs</p> <p>Furthermore, the sport sector has encountered numerous problems relating to the end of the current and also the start of the new competition season. In Croatia, in line with the Sports Law, the competition system must be passed at least a year before the start of applying the system. Taking the current situation into account and also to ensure there are no legal obstacles, regarding deadlines for passing or accepting the new competition system, at times when special circumstances take place, which imply an event or a situation that could not have been foreseen or influenced and which endangers the life and health of citizens and the assets of higher value, significantly damages the environment, business activity or causes significant damage to the economy, changes to the Sports Law have been made. The law is amended and new provisions are that central body of public administration in charge of sport gives approval to the new competition system, regardless of the deadline.</p> <p>What is more, we think it is related to ensure the flexibility regarding the implementation of the existing projects, as well as applying for public calls, nationally funded, or funded from EU funds and programmes.</p> <p>When planning future priorities of cooperation and activity on EU level, it is necessary to take into account the effects of the pandemic and in this regard, it is necessary to continue to exchange information and experiences of the Member States (including economic and also social consequences). The cooperation with the sports movement is needed as well as wide intersectoral cooperation, including sectors of health, education, regional development...</p>
HU	<p>Sport clubs at professional and amateur level all suffered from the lack of income during lockdown. Economic bail-outs should also focus on the sport sector as such.</p> <p>The government issued different decrees that also address these themes:</p> <p>According to <u>Government Decree 47/2020, (III, 18.)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in sectors providing sport services lease contracts concerning localities not related to living cannot be quitted in a one-sided way until 30 June 2020. This deadline can be extended by a decree of the government for the duration of the emergency situation. Renting fees cannot be increased during the state of emergency.</li> <li>- employers in the identified sectors are free from paying taxes and other public fees after their employees employed in March, April, May and June, except of a small fee with a maximum limitation (around 20 EUR) related to health assurance</li> </ul> <p>As regards the Labour Code, the following exceptions can only be applied until the 30th day after the termination of the emergency situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- employers may deviate from the original Labour Code rules as regards amendment of the working time schedule</li> <li>- employers may introduce home office or teleworking for employees through a one-sided statement</li> <li>- employers may take the necessary and reasonable measures to assess/control the health status of employees</li> <li>- Regulations of collective contracts that differ from the regulation above cannot be applied.</li> <li>- The employer and the employee may deviate from the rules of the Labour Code in their special agreements.</li> </ul> <p>According to <u>Government Decree 61/2020, (III, 23.)</u></p>

	<p>Small enterprises and individuals (small tax payers with full time job) offering sport services or other services related to health or physical well-being, falling under a special taxation system are also free from paying that special tax in March, April, May and June. These small tax payers are identified by their occupational code TEÁOR and TESZOR 8690, 9604, 8551, 9319, 9313 under the main code of TEÁOR and TESZOR 93.</p> <p><u>Government Decree 70/2020. (III.26.)</u> issues regulations in connection with adult education. In Hungary, the education of athlete support personnel is occurred – among other things – in this way. Classes can only be organized via e-learning or digital learning, and exams cannot be held.</p> <p>As for the future, as Ms. Tünde Szabó dr., minister of state for sport also emphasised during the informal video-conference of EU sport ministers held on the 21th April:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- we need to raise awareness and promote health-enhancing physical activities and its role in preventing illnesses</li> <li>- we need to organise the international sport events, that have been postponed and also promote the organisation of further events. In a short term we need to help the sector of sport-tourism and other actors in sports to restart their activities. On a long term it's crucial to boost sport economy, develop sporting infrastructure and sustainable maintenance methods for the facilities</li> <li>- we need to issue national programmes aiming to restart the organised leisure sport activities</li> <li>- the huge digital resource created during the period of lockdown should be used and promoted also after the termination of the movement restrictions.</li> </ul> <p>The EU should contribute to ensure the implementation of such programmes and the access to financial resources that support these programmes.</p>
IE	<p><b>National</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional budget/grant flexibilities to assist cash-strapped sports organisations (loss of cash-flow the key concern).</li> <li>• Temporary relaxation of programme reporting obligations.</li> <li>• Enhanced one-to-one dialogue between public authorities and sports organisations to ensure optimum understanding and appreciation of the specific and unique difficulties encountered by organisations that have different sports calendars and attendance patterns with resultant unique revenue-generation pressures.</li> </ul> <p><b>EU</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act as a facilitator and conduit for the exchange between Member States of information on the return-to-sport planning processes either currently underway or planned in Member States. Information exchange on sports specific measures employed to alleviate the impacts of COVID-19 on the sports sector should also be pursued.</li> <li>• Given the importance of spectators to the enjoyment and experience of sport and to ensure its economic viability, conduct/fund urgent research into a range of possible measures and controls to facilitate mass gatherings at sports events in the future.</li> <li>• Support the development of European <u>grassroots</u> networks focusing on best practice exchanges.</li> </ul>

IT	<p>We underline the fact that the sport sector has been particularly hit by the COVID-19 pandemic: spectators used to attend sport events, athletes, professional and non-professional, coaches and all other people involved, sport organizations and clubs, media, sport industry, etc.</p> <p>At the beginning of the crisis the Government undertook strong initiatives in support of the sport sector, like: allocating 50 million for people working for sport federations and associations without a stable contract; postponing, for federations and associations, the payment of social security contributions and the payment to public administrations of rents and instalments of concessions.</p> <p>On the 13th of May the Government approved a new package of measures (Relaunch initiative). Sport specific measures: social security and taxes due by sports organizations further postponed; rents for sports facilities have been postponed and reduced and concessions renegotiated; the subscriptions to all sport facilities have to be given back to customers in the form of vouchers; last but not least, a "Fund for the restart of the national sports system" is established, and is funded through a small percent of all the revenues of sporting bets. Some general measures of the package are expected to benefit the sport sector as well.</p> <p>We are proud of the national measures above, but we think that a lot more has to be done at European level. The EU should prepare a general plan to overcome and recover from the crisis. The general plan should have a specific chapter dedicated to sport. The general plan should deal also with all inter-sectoral issues (financing, transport, health, etc.).</p>
LT	<p>In Lithuania, the Government has approved a 5 billion EUR plan of measures to stimulate the economy and reduce the consequences of the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19). The plan encompasses the sports sector, as well. In order to preserve jobs, part of employees' wages will be covered and self-employed persons will receive financial support, too. An amendment to the Labour Code has also been made, according to which all organizations (except for budgetary ones) can apply for state subsidies when employers are forced to declare downtime due to the emergency situation. With the adoption of this amendment, many sports entities and organizations became eligible for a state subsidy during the downtime.</p> <p>Funds for sports organisations of the disabled and national sports federations have been allocated in accordance with the established procedure. The contracts have been signed with no restrictions envisaged due to the pandemic.</p> <p>During quarantine, project managers of the Sports Support Fund were recommended to carry out activities remotely (by the means of the Internet), where possible, or they were asked to extend the terms of their projects' implementation, but no longer than until 31 December 2022. If, due to the specificity of the project, none of the specified alternatives were suitable and it was not possible to extend the project implementation period, only the completed activities would be counted and the project implementation could be terminated.</p> <p>It should be noted that education process in Lithuania continued by the means of distance learning during the school closure period. Both formal and non-formal education lessons and exercises, including PE and sport activities, were carried out. The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport had issued Guidelines on distance learning. More than 35 000 tablets and computers to ensure that all students had access to distance learning had been urgently purchased by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport and distributed to the children in the municipalities.</p> <p>Sport is an international and structured activity. The sector needs a co-ordinated and uniformed plan of action as well as a timeline to be in place, preferably worldwide, or at the EU level at least, to fight the virus and to cope with the consequences.</p> <p>In the face of the pandemic, the dialogue with the non-governmental sport sector can be specially activated, e.g. to agree on cancelling/resuming major sporting events worldwide this year and in the years to come.</p>

	<p>The sport sector also needs financial support to survive and recover in the aftermath of the pandemic, both at the EU and at national levels, just as the other sectors of the economy, which will be affected by the pandemic.</p> <p>Co-ordinated measures to support the sport sector financially at the EU and at national levels may be discussed and applied, too.</p>
LU	<p>Better consultation between international, European and national sports federations is needed in order to ensure a fair and balanced overhaul of the sports calendar, which will have to be reorganised to ensure that sports seasons start and end at the same time and therefore athletes will be on an equal term when major international competitions will start (Euro, World Cup, etc.).</p> <p>Furthermore, if the 2019/2020 sports season is extended beyond the period initially planned, in some sports this could have consequences on the transfers of athletes and on their contracts, which will have to be extended. This also requires coordination with national and International/European sports federations.</p> <p>At EU level, it would be useful to have a state of play of existing national support measures (financials and others) for athletes, coaches, managers and sports structures.</p> <p>On 4th of June the Government adopted a recovery plan for sport ("Restart Sport") of 5 millions € with specific supports for the sport sector.</p>
LV	<p>One of the measures that can be considered is reasonable planning of international sport events for the next 2 years to prevent overflow of similar events in a short time span or at least to reduce this possibility. In cooperation with international sport organizations there is a need to consider financial support for big event planners and to find mechanisms to decrease the financial loss for all involved parties. Mechanisms could also include lowered standards for variety of actions for the next 2 years for what is necessary to organize an event (smaller venues, lowered prize pools, etc.), which could lead to lower costs.</p> <p>In the future we should increase general health checks (develop guidelines) for athletes and staff in big-scale events.</p> <p>Regarding the whole sector, Member States should provide financial support for sports infrastructure, support for non-governmental organizations and the people working in the sport sector, so that such crisis does not lead from temporary unemployment to long-term unemployed.</p>
MT	<p>Financial support is one of the measures which needs to be addressed at national and EU level in order to overcome the negative effects of COVID-19 on the sports sector.</p> <p>Member States could collaborate together, in drafting a strategy to enhance dual career. The strategy could include a contingency plan whereby the sport sector cooperates with other sectors to concede athletes to train for longer hours while working for less hours to make up for the training hours lost during the pandemic. Sport organisation which are registered with the Malta Council for the Voluntary Sector (MCVS) will be able to benefit from a €3 million fund which the Maltese Government is setting up to help NGOs, whose income was severely hit by the impact of COVID-19.</p>
NL	<p>At a national level, there are general economic measures in the Netherlands and specific measures for the sport sector.</p> <p>The most important general measures for the sport sector are: a €4000, - support for all companies/organizations that experience economic damage. Secondly, companies that experience a reduction of at least 20% in revenue, can apply for support for up to 90% of their employee's salaries.</p> <p>Besides these general measures, there are specific measures for the sports sector: Three months of rent will be compensated for sport clubs, to support sport clubs in reopening for the youth, which is possible since the 28th of April, sport clubs that can't apply for general measures receive €2500, -, a special fund can guarantee the credibility of sports companies when they apply for an emergency-credit at a bank and the public is encouraged not to ask refunds for tickets for sport events that are postponed.</p>
PL	<p>As for the measures taken at national and EU level – no significant changes have been introduced in comparison with the previous questionnaire.</p>

	<p>We still would like to encourage the ongoing exchange of information and best practice in Member States, especially focusing on the use of EU funds in order to support the sport sector in relation with the COVID-19 crisis.</p>
PT	<p>Keeping our contribution short and concise, we think it would be essential to ensure the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey of the impact of the virus on the sports movement;</li> <li>- Intervene directly with the sports movement to mitigate the impact of this crisis, through special financial, material and human support;</li> <li>- Create mechanisms to overcome procedural issues related to the granting of support measures to federations, clubs and athletes, namely the review of deadlines, contracts, duties and obligations.</li> </ul> <p>Along with the work developed by our national health authority, IPDJ has launched a national campaign (#serativoemcasa, integrated in the #BeActive /#BeActiveAtHome) to disseminate the Recommendations of Physical Activity in social isolation setting (taking into account the new 24-h movement guidelines) in order to promote the awareness and mobilization of all segments of the population to increase or maintain their physical activity and to reduce the sedentary behaviour as much as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/sport/news/beactiveathome-for-health_en">https://ec.europa.eu/sport/news/beactiveathome-for-health_en</a></li> </ul> <p>This national strategy includes contributions from sport/education and health sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IPDJ – Ministry of Education       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Association of the #BeActive (adjusted recently to #BeActiveAtHome) strategy with the #serativoemcasa (translation of Beactive at home in Portuguese) campaign           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development of new online platforms               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New IPDJ portal (including #seractivoemcasa page) - <a href="https://ipdj.gov.pt/">https://ipdj.gov.pt/</a> (entry page);</li> <li>▪ New Facebook page - <a href="https://www.facebook.com/scrativoemcasa">https://www.facebook.com/scrativoemcasa</a> (&gt;11.000 followers)</li> <li>▪ New Instagram page - <a href="https://www.instagram.com/serativoemcasa/">https://www.instagram.com/serativoemcasa/</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Development and publication of the national recommendations of PA under social isolation conditions - <a href="https://ipdj.gov.pt/recomendacoes">https://ipdj.gov.pt/recomendacoes</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recommendations Booklets (0-5yrs; 6-17 yrs; 18-64 yrs; + 65 yrs) - <a href="https://ipdj.gov.pt/brochuras">https://ipdj.gov.pt/brochuras</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Publication of videos (educative and with national personalities) and posts (recommendations and tips) to mobilize population for PA and SB reduction           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Educative Videos</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Families and children - [https://ipdj.gov.pt/brincar-em-fam%C3%ADlia#.com\\_liferay\\_iframe\\_web\\_portlet\\_IFramePortlet\\_INSTANCE\\_Pvj29aMnC82p\\_=segundaplaylist](https://ipdj.gov.pt/brincar-em-fam%C3%ADlia#.com_liferay_iframe_web_portlet_IFramePortlet_INSTANCE_Pvj29aMnC82p_=segundaplaylist)
- Adults and seniors - [https://ipdj.gov.pt/brincar-em-fam%C3%ADlia#.com\\_liferay\\_iframe\\_web\\_portlet\\_IFramePortlet\\_INSTANCE\\_Pvj29aMnC82p\\_=segundaplaylist](https://ipdj.gov.pt/brincar-em-fam%C3%ADlia#.com_liferay_iframe_web_portlet_IFramePortlet_INSTANCE_Pvj29aMnC82p_=segundaplaylist)
- People with disabilities - [https://ipdj.gov.pt/brincar-em-fam%C3%ADlia#.com\\_liferay\\_iframe\\_web\\_portlet\\_IFramePortlet\\_INSTANCE\\_Pvj29aMnC82p\\_=segundaplaylist](https://ipdj.gov.pt/brincar-em-fam%C3%ADlia#.com_liferay_iframe_web_portlet_IFramePortlet_INSTANCE_Pvj29aMnC82p_=segundaplaylist)
- National social and sport personalities - <https://ipdj.gov.pt/facam-como-nos-testemunhos>
- Posts with tips and recommendations
  - <https://ipdj.gov.pt/recomendacoes>
- Sharing online the national best practices (activities, documents, projects) that are being developed by our different partners and local communities
  - Municipalities
    - Example - Odivelas – European City of Sport 2020 - <https://www.facebook.com/odivelasced2020/>
  - Universities
    - Example – U. Porto - <facebook.com/DesportoU.Porto>
  - National organizations from sport sector and third sector
    - Federations, clubs, associations and ONGs
  - National personalities and top level athletes

Note: We have recently launched a national challenge inviting citizens to share their PA home-based videos and strategies to stay active and healthy.

- General Directorate of Health – Ministry of Health
  - COVID-19 page - <https://covid19.min-saude.pt/>
  - General recommendations under social isolation conditions - <https://covid19.min-saude.pt/cstou-em-isolamento/>

- Recommendations of PA under social isolation conditions - <https://covid19.min-saude.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Corona-Atividade-Fi%CC%81sica.pdf>
- Nutritional recommendations during social isolation condition - [https://covid19.min-saude.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/05-PNPAS\\_V5.pdf](https://covid19.min-saude.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/05-PNPAS_V5.pdf)
- Nutritional recommendations for children during social isolation condition - <https://www.dgs.pt/documentos-e-publicacoes/cuidados-alimentares-e-atividades-para-criancas-em-tempos-de-covid-19.aspx>

-Online training hours were considered equivalent to the face-to-face training hours so that the renewal of coaches and physical exercise technicians' licenses is guaranteed.  
 - Due to the absence of international competitions, the obligation to renew the registration of elite athletes, coaches and referees was suspended. All of the elite sport agents mentioned above, are in that way able to keep the support measures provided by the government.

-The obligation to renew medical - sports exams was also suspended.

-Several other measures have entered in force for all activity sectors, including sport sector, such as:

-The Portuguese Government has already guaranteed the existence of financial mechanisms that aim to mitigate the sudden loss of revenue, with access to financing through the specific credit line Covid-19, which was created in the context of this crisis and tax or social contribution benefits.

-Tax benefits:

Extension of the period for complying with tax obligations (declarative and payment).

Flexibility to comply with tax obligations for companies and self-employed workers was also contemplated.

-Social contributions:

During March, April and May, the social contributions due are temporarily reduced by 2/3, with the remainder paid in 3 - or 6-month payment plans from the second half of the year.

Other Measures:

Extraordinary support for the maintenance of employment contracts of a company in a business crisis, in the amount of 2/3 of the remuneration, ensuring Social Security the payment of 70% of that amount, the remainder being borne by the employer.

Extraordinary IEFP training plan for employees.

Extraordinary financial incentive to support the normalization of the company's activity

At the EU level, we must consider, among others, the following:

- Suspension of international sporting events in Europe;

- Support mechanisms for the repatriation of athletes and sports agents who are outside the EU;

- Mechanisms for compensating contracts that may be suspended during the period to be determined in the European space;

How would coordination between Member-States facilitate this?

The coordination between MS, through the definition of a common approach and the exchange of positive experiences in combating the impact of COVID19 in the sports sector, making the information of one available to everyone, would certainly be an asset.

What would be the main points of cooperation with other sectors?

We identified these sectors and following main points of cooperation:

Health and Safety Sectors:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constant sharing of information in both directions;</li> <li>• Coordination of measures to be applied to the sports sector;</li> </ul> <p>Economic Sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stabilization and employment support within the sports sector;</li> <li>• Inclusion of the sports sector whenever possible in incentives and encouragements agreed for other sectors</li> </ul> <p>Financial sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the responsibilities and conditions assumed by entities that are included in the sports sector regarding financial entities</li> <li>• Creation of special support lines for the sports movement</li> </ul>
RO	<p>In Romania, at the proposal of the Minister of Youth and Sports, the Government agreed that the state should intervene to protect the sports clubs affected by the measures taken to limit the spread of COVID-19. Deprived of an important source of income, many small clubs are at high risk of contracting debts, since they can no longer pay the financial rights of the athletes and those of the auxiliary technical staff. In this context, the Government of Romania has decided that the persons who carry out their activity under a sports activity contract should benefit from the same provisions as the persons who have concluded individual employment contracts.</p> <p>Thus, the persons who work under a special type of labour contract which is specific to sports activity (athletes, trainers, physicians etc.) now benefit from a financial support, equal to the one offered to workers from other industries, namely <b>75% from the average gross salary</b>.</p> <p>In more details, in the event that the employer would be forced to interrupt the collaboration with the athletes, the state will intervene and ensure an income of at least 75% from the salary related to the individual employment contract or from the financial rights related to the sports activity contract. These payments will be supported from the unemployment insurance budget, at the level of 75% of the average gross salary. Other professionals (physiotherapist, physical trainer and other similar categories) who interrupt their activity during the declared state of emergency also receive support from the state budget.</p> <p>National sports federations and sports clubs, whose activities are directly affected by the pandemic, can also benefit of deferments of payments. The Government has decided to proceed to <b>the deferment of payment of utilities - electricity, natural gas, water, telephone and Internet services</b> as well as the deferment of the <b>rent payment</b> for the buildings used as head offices or secondary offices by the national sports federations and clubs.</p> <p><b><u>Update on the 1st June</u></b> <b>The Government of Romania will continue to offer financial support for the above-mentioned categories.</b></p> <p><b><u>At the European level:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>The revised multiannual financial framework 2021- 2027</b> is an important instrument in alleviating the effects of the pandemic.</li> <li>- <b>The exchange of best practices and experiences is vital during this difficult period.</b> It is always beneficial to exchange on the measures planned or adopted by other Member States. Despite of the national specificities, we can always draw inspiration from the experience of other countries.</li> <li>- We are facing an unprecedented crisis with deep consequences on the European economy and the sport sector. Any feature measure at EU level should take into account the <i>specificity of the sport</i> principle, as enshrined by the Treaties and confirmed by the rulings of the Court of Justice of the EU, namely a special attention on the <b>state aid measures</b> (including compensations for the organisers of sport events that had to be cancelled). The temporary measures in sport could be prolonged.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As steps for the future, the next <b>Work Plan for Sport</b> should include, as an important axis of cooperation, a priority focused on the impact of the crisis and the recovery strategies.</li> <li>- A <b>study to assess the impact of Covid-19 in all MS</b> will also be important to define future common priorities at EU level.</li> <li>- In relation with the current <b>European programmes (Erasmus plus)</b>, the guidance issued by the Commission on the application of the force majeure clauses is extremely helpful. MS need the maximum flexibility in applying existing rules. It is also important to fully exploit the benefits brought by digital technologies in the projects co-financed by the <b>Erasmus programme</b>.</li> <li>- The national coordination bodies designated for the <b>European Week of Sport</b> should be empowered to encourage all Europeans to remain active during teleworking and self-isolation.</li> <li>- In order to have a more in-depth look at what can be done for the sport sector from a perspective of the intellectual property rights, we could reflect on a possible assessment of the <b>challenges of illegal online transmissions of sports broadcasts</b>.</li> </ul>
SE	<p>As been seen the approach at national level depends on the regular structure and roles of different actors in society. General rules and recommendations must be implemented broadly and to be respected. Proportionality is here an effective method in implementing preventive measures. Exchange of information between concerned authorities in the Member States is important. In relation to sport it's important that the general focus is maintained, and that sport follows the recommendations from in our case the National Public Health authority.</p>
SI	<p>To promote European approach in sport and to appropriately include sport in EU and national recovery plans, we suggest the following measures at the EU level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- redirecting funds through EU cohesion policy towards actions promoting the wellbeing of citizens including through sport and physical activity by using Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives,</li> <li>- providing loans to ensure the liquidity of sport clubs and other associations through existing EU financial instruments (for example through European Investment Bank) or newly created instruments as a response to this crisis, like SURE instrument (Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency) to protect jobs, employees and self-employed in the sport sector.</li> </ul> <p>In this regard, future EU Work Plan for Sport should be aligned with these activities as well.</p> <p>Points of cooperation could also include joint approach towards national leagues' continuation, as well as relevant EU info point for collection of findings or warnings regarding coronavirus transmission based on scientifically validated findings to be taken into account in sporting activities, as a wide variety of information circulate making confusion and causing countries also to ease their restrictions differently.</p>
SK	<p>At national level, the Slovak government decided to alleviate the impact of pandemics to all employees, self-employed and employers, including athletes and introduced some economic measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contribution to employees (80% of salary) for employers of closed premises             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contribution to self-employed (in connection to decrease of their activities)</li> <li>- postponement of some payments (tax levy, social insurance, etc.) for employers for keeping a work position</li> <li>- allowance to care for a family member up to 11 (16) years while all schools are closed (55% of the daily income basis)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>- new allowance – quarantine sick leave (55% from the first day and will be paid by the state-run social insurer) – for all who returns from abroad or have been in contact with infected persons</p> <p>To support the sport sector in overcoming negative effects of COVID-19 pandemics at EU level, we suggest a new financial mechanism of EU by refundable or non-refundable contributions to sport organisations, which are not able to carry on their activity due to COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
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<b>MS</b>	<b>5. How is the functioning of national federations and sport clubs organized? What are the main issues in this regard? Does the current situation affect the elections in the national federations and what are/could be the possible solutions?</b>
<b>AT</b>	The Austrian Law on Associations ( <i>Österreichisches Vereinsgesetz</i> ) determines the legal framework for non-profit organizations/associations (such as formation, structure, dissolution, financial conduct, liability etc.). The detailed structure and modus operandi have to be determined in the statute of an association. With respect to the COVID-19 related measures, specific corporate law regulations on virtual meetings were enacted.
<b>BE</b>	-
<b>BG</b>	<p>National federations have introduced a remote form of work for their employees, where this is possible, or have arranged for anti-epidemic measures to be taken in the work place. Some elections in the federations have been postponed. The Ministry of Youth and Sports is working towards keeping the 2020 budgets of the sport federations despite the large number of cancelled competitions and their inability to continue their daily functioning. The aim is to provide the federations with the option to use the budget foreseen for competitions, for training camps and other training activities. In addition, the Ministry is planning a doubling of the funding for sport clubs in 2021. Some sport clubs renting state-owned sport facilities can benefit from two rent-free months. The Ministry, together with the sport federations, is currently updating the national sports calendars, while taking into consideration the European and the international calendars and the removal of the restrictive measures worldwide. On 14 May 2020 the Minister of Youth and Sports issued an ordinance that allowed the restart of the First and Second Professional Football Leagues of Bulgaria, the trainings have restarted gradually as from 15 May 2020 and competitions will resume on 5 June 2020 without audience.</p> <p>On 2 June 2020 the Minister of Youth and Sports issued an ordinance that allowed the presence of spectators during the matches of the First and Second Football Leagues of Bulgaria. Stadiums are allowed to take up to 30% of their seat capacity. Spectators must sit on every third seat. The same ordinance allowed non-competitive individual and team sports activities in fitness centres and gyms without restrictions on the occupancy of the seats and the number of athletes per square meter. On 5 June 2020 the first game of the restarted First Football league took place under strict anti-epidemic measures and supervised by a special COVID-19 officer.</p>

<b>CY</b>	<p>Following the measures taken by the Cyprus Government, National Sport Federations and Clubs have closed their sport venues and suspended their sport and training activities and competitions. In regards to their day-to-day administration and governance remote working and virtual meetings have been put into place. At the same time, Sport Organisations have to cope with several issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Income losses from membership fees, sponsorships, media rights, tournaments and events organisation, advertising partnerships, ticketing revenues, training camps, races participation fees, etc.</li> <li>- Cash flow difficulties due to the fixed costs that Sport Organizations have to pay regardless of the loss of revenues (e.g. rent, salaries, etc.)</li> <li>- Apply of alternative training methods for athletes, e.g. online training programmes</li> <li>- Possible layoffs of employees, coaches and other workers in the sport organizations.</li> <li>- Planning of gradual return to training sessions and competitions, based on the measures applied at any given time based on the specific issues that should be taken into consideration when planning training and sporting events aiming to mitigate the spread of Covid-19.</li> <li>- Ensure the proper and effective run and governance of the sport organisations, in those cases where the term of Board's term expires during the period of coronavirus measures by postponing elections and extending the term until the measures will be eliminated.</li> </ul>
<b>CZ</b>	<p><b>Former info:</b></p> <p>With regard to pandemic restrictions many sport organizations could not organize their regular conferences and elections of their statutory bodies.</p> <p>Therefore, the Czech Parliament has approved the new Act No. 191/2020 "Act on Measures to Mitigate the Impact of SARS CoV-2 Epidemic", which also establishes the possibility to prolongate legally the terms of office for current organizations' statutory bodies. This prolongation is possible for maximum period of 3 months after the end of emergency measures. Due to this provision the organizations can continue their activity and elections of officials are postponed to the next period.</p> <p><b>Update 25 May:</b></p> <p>With regards to the pandemic circumstances all the important talks and debates has been held via electronic methods, such as videoconferences, letters, emails etc.</p> <p>Due to the latest development of epidemiological circumstances it is permitted to gather in groups up to 300 people in one space, involving sport, culture and working events. Therefore, the functioning of national federations and sport clubs can proceed in standard manners since 25<sup>th</sup> of May.</p> <p><b>Update 10 June:</b></p> <p>It is permitted to gather in groups up to 500 people in one space, involving sport, culture and working events. The functioning of national federations and sport clubs can proceed in standard manners. Sport federation and organisations may use standard Covid-19 (I) state funding programs or special Covid-Sport (II) program to cover their fixed expenditures (I, II) and to prevent shortening of personal capacities (II).</p>
<b>DE</b>	<p>The federations and clubs are organised as registered associations.</p> <p>It is particularly important for the clubs to ensure that they do not lose members during the pandemic despite the sport-related restrictions.</p> <p>Due to legal exceptions, the federations and clubs have the possibility to hold virtual general assemblies including the election of a board during the restrictions caused by the pandemic.</p>

DK	<p>At local level, the sports multi-sports organisations have encouraged their member associations to postpone general assemblies or conduct them online. If they are postponed, the board is encouraged to behave as a „caretaker board“ and to ensure the organisation of the assembly at the soonest possible occasion.</p> <p>The General assembly of the NOC/Sports Confederation was postponed, while the two other multi sports organisations normally have their general assemblies in the autumn.</p>
EE	<p>The daily work of the sports clubs was stopped/seriously disturbed as the indoors training is not allowed and for the outdoor training there are restrictions. Other sports clubs (gyms) were closed due to the restrictions put in place by the government, but several of them continue publishing online training videos to the public. There is an extra support measure for the juridical persons who are holder of the indoor sport infrastructures. This measure will cost up to 400 000 euros.</p> <p>The sports federations work was strongly disturbed but they have continued their administrative work. Team sports have finished their season (except football). The state support has been maintained. The government has created an extra measure to support the sports federations as their funding from the gambling tax, private sector and organizing events is declining due to the crisis. Also, the government has created an extra measure to support the leagues and the clubs through the sports federations.</p> <p>All the elections, including the election of the new president of Estonian Olympic Committee, are postponed until the end of restrictions put in place by the government.</p>
EL	<p>The operation of our national sports federations and sports clubs, which is regulated by Law 2725/1999, has been significantly affected due to the complete inactivity up to May 4, 2020. As of May 5, and as part of the gradual restart of the sport sector, the individual technique and fitness trainings relaunch was decided. The federations whose sports will be restarted must issue special health protection protocols that their clubs must follow.</p> <p>The federations serve a 4-year term. Their elections take place after the Olympic Games are over, so they are affected by the current situation. The possible solutions therefore are either to extend the term of the Federations by one year, even after the Olympic Games, due to their postponement to 2021, or the provision of special legislation by the Government to hold the elections compulsorily by the end of their 4-year term.</p>
ES	<p><b>How is the functioning of national federations and sport clubs organized? What are the main issues in this regard?</b></p> <p>The normal system for fixing competitions belongs to the private sphere. In both the federal and professional competitions, the organizational competence is not part of the public functions, except the guarantee of national and international commitments. The competitions in each sport modality are organized by the corresponding Spanish sports federations.</p> <p>In the case of federations with official competitions at the state level and professional nature, it is the competence of the professional leagues, in addition to those that may be delegated by the corresponding Spanish sports Federation, to organize their own competitions, in coordination with the respective Spanish Sports Federation and in accordance with the criteria that, in exclusive guarantee of national or international commitments, may be established by the High Council for Sports.</p> <p>There are only two Professional Leagues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE</li> <li>- ASSOCIATION OF BASKETBALL CLUBS, former LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL IN SPAIN.</li> </ul>

	<p>On the other hand, there are sports organizations.</p> <p>Currently, different alternatives are being considered regarding the end of sports competitions and their consequences.</p> <p><b>Does the current situation affect the elections in the national federations and what are/could be the possible solutions?</b></p> <p>On March 19, 2020, a report was issued with the purpose of clarifying, as far as possible, the incidence of the declaration of the exceptional situation of alarm in the electoral processes initiated or to be initiated within the Spanish Sports Federations in the electoral year.</p> <p>As is known, it was decided to consider that additional provision 3 of this Royal Decree affected public sector procedures. This sector is constituted by the scope of application of Law 39/2015, article 2.</p> <p>The consideration that is made about the Spanish Sports Federations (SSF) is that they are entities of private law that are linked to the Public Administration, being subject to the Procedure Law of Public Administrations when they exercise administrative powers.</p> <p>The electoral processes of the SSF are part of the exercise of delegated public powers, the SSFF acting as collaborating agents.</p> <p>In this sense, it is necessary to clarify that the SSF normally do not act in the exercise of any public function, but rather that attribution is strange to them, being, therefore, acts of a private law entity and their challenges must be appealed to the competent ordinary jurisdiction.</p> <p>However, when the SSF act as agents of the Administration in the exercise of PUBLIC FUNCTIONS OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE NATURE, they do so in their capacity as agents of the Administration and therefore within the scope of the Law of contentious administrative jurisdiction, in such a way that they remain deprived, for example, of the legitimacy to appeal the decisions adopted by the CSD on those issues that the Spanish Federation have previously adopted in the exercise of that delegated power.</p> <p>The possibility of regulating the electoral processes of the Sports Federations has been considered to be public functions of an administrative nature by the sports federations, which endorses the different rules of guardianship and control that the State Administration can exercise over them and that the Sports Law itself refers to regulatory development, so the regulation of its electoral processes is based on the control of the State underlying the exercise of delegated public functions.</p> <p>For all that, it has been decided that the electoral processes of the SSF are subject to administrative law and therefore affected by the SUSPENSION OF TERMS AND INTERRUPTION OF DEADLINES.</p> <p>This, always respecting the nature of their private law entity.</p>
FI	<p>Local sport clubs have mainly terminated their activities, and either temporarily laid off their staff or ceased payments to part-time coaches and instructors. Normally, 7500 sport clubs engage ca 3000 full-time and several thousands of part-time employees. Communities have tried to ease sport clubs' economical pressure by abstaining to invoice their rental costs and preparing short-term grants.</p>

	For sport organisations and federations results of the pandemic will realise mainly later. Sponsoring incomes as well as incomes from events and licensing will deteriorate their financial state in the long-run. State grants cover ca 17 % of organisations' income. Some federations and organisations, including the NOC, have temporarily laid off their staff.
<b>FR</b>	<p>The pandemic is having an <b>impact on the organisation of statutory meetings and elections in national sports federations</b>. The French regulatory framework provides for both a four-year term and a renewal of the bodies no later than 31 December of the year of the Olympic Games. The postponement of the Olympic Games has thus raised the question of extending the term of office or maintaining the electoral calendar in 2020. At the request of the sports movement, the Minister agreed to work on a decree to allow the federal elections to be held no later than 30 April 2021 and thus the possibility of extending the mandate by a few months beyond the four-year period. The elections of the President of the CNOSF remain scheduled before 30 June 2021.</p> <p>In addition, several government ordinances have made it possible to adapt the conditions for meetings of federation bodies, particularly annual general meetings, by authorising meetings by videoconferencing or electronic consultations.</p>
<b>HR</b>	<p>National federations and clubs were severely hit by the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic firstly because of the restriction measures from the Decision on Measures limiting public gatherings, working hours of shops, service activities and sports and cultural events from 19 March 2020 (explained under question 1), through which all sport competitions and organized trainings have been suspended.</p> <p>National sport federations also faced this problem and they according to the Sports Law, among other issues, take care of the national sports team, organize national sport championships and represent the sport, for which they were founded in the relevant international sport environment. There is also the additional problem of functioning of national sport federations and except for the coronavirus pandemic, which has caused the aforementioned, there was the earthquake which on 22 March 2020 hit Zagreb, where the representations of the most national sport federations are. Since this was the strongest earthquake to hit Zagreb in the last 140 years and has caused significant damage to the city infrastructure, certain federations have lost their premises, which has additionally made their functioning hard. However, in spite of all that has been said, we can confirm the national federations have successfully adapted to the new situation and directed their activities and capacities to solving the problem caused by this situation, that was new and unexpected for all of us.</p> <p>There are multiple problems, however, it can be said, the major problem of most national federations is how to end the started national championships and organize the competition system for the next season, whereas it can be said that the biggest problem for the clubs is the inability to maintain the normal training process, the inability to participate in competitions, as well as a significant loss in revenues due to the inability to conduct activities because of the restriction measures from the Decision on Measures limiting public gatherings, working hours of shops, service activities and sports and cultural events from 19 March 2020.</p> <p>In order for the aforementioned problems to solve as efficiently as possible, at the proposal of the Central State Office for Sport, the Croatian Parliament has amended certain provisions of the Sports Law to enable national federations as well as clubs to resolve the aforementioned problems as smoothly as possible, firstly those that refer to the change of the competition system and also those securing jobs.</p> <p>As far as we have been informed, no federation is planning an election at the moment, most regular assemblies have been postponed (mostly in federations with larger numbers of assembly members), whereas those necessary for functioning of federations such as assembly elections can be conducted through some of the numerous means of communication, which we are forced to use in current circumstances.</p>
<b>HU</b>	Civil sport organisations faced operative challenges in the field of organisation of general assemblies and adoption of operational administrative documents (e.g. adoption of the annual budget, adoption of different reports) with the restrictions in place due to COVID-19.

	Government Decree 102/2020. (IV. 10.) ensures more flexibility for civil sport organisations and sport public benefit bodies in terms of deadlines of reports and other administrative duties. The use of digital and online platforms is also accepted for decision making and operative duties.
<b>IE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boards of the National Governing Bodies are meeting regularly via video conference to assess and manage the implications of Covid-19 on their respective sports.</li> <li>Some National Governing Bodies have postponed their AGMs until such time as physical attendance will be possible.</li> <li>The effective functioning and financial viability of most National Federations is significantly dependent on affiliation fees from their sports clubs whose own income has collapsed. The financial position of these sporting entities will become increasingly precarious if the current situation is prolonged beyond the summer period.</li> </ul>
<b>IT</b>	The postponement of the Tokyo Olympic Games has raised doubts about the right timing for the elections in CONI (Italian Olympic Committee) and in the national federations.
<b>LT</b>	<p>Strategic national sport federations have been surveyed. At present, most of the activities of the federations are were carried out remotely, mostly online, working from home under quarantine conditions. The general meetings (General Conferences, Assemblies) have had been postponed for two main reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>those organizations that intended to change their bylaws would like wanted to hold their meetings live, as there could have been difficulties in registering key documents of the organizations at a later stage, by proving the required voting or quorum quotas (there is was no such practice and the lawyers suggest waiting);</li> <li>the federations waited for information from their international federations on how global, European and Olympic qualifying events, approved calendars and venues will would be changed. This is was related to the financial plans of the federations and the preparation plans of team members.</li> </ul> <p>The federations have also reported that the quarantine current situation does had not affected their elections, as some federations have had elected governing bodies for a four-year period and their scheduled elections will would be held in December 2020, while the other federations have had established in their statutes that their elections are would be held in Olympic years after the Olympic games or in the post-Olympic years.</p>
<b>LU</b>	<p>Matters relating to the internal elections of sports federations fall within the sole competence of the sports movement.</p> <p>In order to held Annual Assemblies of Sports Associations and Federations according to existing legislation, the relevant law has been amended and deadlines have been extended for a first term of 3 months, followed by another term of another 3 months.</p>
<b>LV</b>	After the end of the Emergency situation in Latvia many organizations are partly managing their work remotely.
<b>MT</b>	<p>National Federation and sport clubs were severely hit by Covid 19. A legal notice issued by the Health Department blocked organised sport events of all Federations and Clubs until 21<sup>st</sup> May. Administrative work is still being carried out and the number of full-time and part-time employees in Federations are teleworking. SportMalta is informed that some federation elections were being held online.</p> <p>The biggest issue undoubtedly is the financial aspect of it all. The lack of income from concessions and sponsors hit badly all federation and clubs in Malta. In this regard, Malta is supporting through its schemes to cover the pay of full-time employees up to a limit of €800 monthly and part-time employees up to a limit of €500 monthly. Malta is further considering a number of financial initiatives to reduce the burden. Furthermore, the effect of the pandemic brought a cancellation of most organised leagues and competitions.</p>

	<p>Moreover, most Sport Organizations are also registered as Voluntary Organizations (VOs) thus they are also eligible to support given by the Malta Council of the Voluntary Sector (MCVS) to this sector. A survey is currently being undertaken with all VOs to evaluate the impact of the situation on the VO sector in relation to funds, activities, volunteers, employees etc. in order to have an updated position to address these issues accordingly. In support of Voluntary Organizations, the MCVS has also set up an Emergency/Hotline number operational 24/7 as well as an online HELP DESK.</p>
NL	<p>At this moment there are no known elections of board-members in national federations in the Netherlands that linked to Olympic cycles, as is the case some countries. Therefore, the rescheduling of the Olympic Games in Tokyo to 2021, is not a problem for elections in our national federations. Due to temporary legal provisions it is permitted to have general assemblies, on a digital platform. This way, these meetings can continue even though there are measures that limit people from gathering in person.</p>
PL	<p>No significant changes since the previous update of the questionnaire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polish sports associations work remotely or stationary full-time and their representatives participate remotely in the activities of international federations. However, the state of the epidemic caused certain difficulties in their functioning.</li> <li>▪ Regulations have been introduced enabling general meetings of members or delegates of the sports associations to be held using electronic means of communication.</li> <li>▪ The term of office of the current authorities of the Polish sports associations was extended until September 30, 2021 at the latest.</li> </ul> <p>The government introduced provisions allowing settlement of additional expenditure in grant contracts signed by the Minister of Sport. The regulation allows for the payment of indirect costs of the task (e.g. costs of remuneration, media, etc.) to public task contractors in the event of their partial failure due to the occurrence of an epidemic threat.</p>
PT	<p>Currently, federations and clubs are living a period of insecurity and uncertainty as previously mentioned. They are trying to keep “the door open” in a scenario where all their activities have been suspended or cancelled. From a structure point of view, we have registered a great effort to keep them functioning, above all to ensure the income and work of its employees. They are struggling to mitigate the economic/financial crisis that already exists, regarding the fulfilment of its responsibilities towards third parties. We know that despite all efforts, there will be situations in which it will not be possible to keep the structures intact, especially concerning human resources, with all the loss of organizational value, experience and know-how associated. We are pleased to see that both clubs and federations are seeking to reinvent themselves in this period, by sharing online content and organizing training sessions using videoconferencing platforms, taking advantage of the time available that the most people now has. Despite these worthy actions, which try at all costs to maintain the engagement of sports agents and other stakeholders, we estimate that there will be a noticeable loss in the value of brands and an increase in the rate of dropout in the return to normality. If, on one hand, we will be able to measure and evaluate the losses of economic values, activity indicators and even the value of the brands, on the other hand, the difficulty arises in measuring losses in terms of the intangible concept of “sporting value”, both in grassroots sport and elite sport. From a regulatory point of view, there is a problem related to the entry into force of exceptional measures in the current sport season, as legally they can only come into force in the following sport season. Thus, the government, through an exceptional legal diploma to solve problems imposed by this pandemic established that the approval of amendments</p>

	<p>to any regulation of sports federations aimed to respond to constraints caused by the public health emergency caused by the disease COVID- 19 can, exceptionally, produce effects during the current sporting seasons.</p> <p>The same diploma also established that the process of renewing the recognition of sports federations by the Portuguese State (Sports Public Utility Status), which should be done by the end of 2020, is postponed until 31 December of 2021.</p> <p>The legal framework in Portugal establishes that the mandate of the members of the bodies of the sports federations, as well as the professional leagues or territorial associations of clubs affiliated to them, is four years, usually coinciding with the Olympic cycle (Summer Olympics).</p> <p>This exceptional period takes place precisely in the year in which elections were to be held in sports federations, in Portugal. In addition to this fact, the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games were postponed to 2021.</p> <p>The Portuguese Government, published on the 23rd April a legal diploma, which establishes that the elections of the members of the governing bodies of the sports federations, as well as of the professional leagues or territorial associations of clubs affiliated to them, which should take place in the year of 2020 can take place in the year 2021. Therefore, the mandates in force have also been extended.</p>
<b>RO</b>	<p>The national sports federations and sports clubs organize and carry out their sports activity within the parameters provided in the inter-ministerial agreement signed on 19 May 2020 and renewed on 30 May 2020.</p> <p>Most national sports federations have postponed general elections for the second half of the year.</p>
<b>SE</b>	<p>Some annual meetings in federations and at club level have been delayed to a later stage. Federations and clubs with employed staff have to a certain extent released them from work in line with traditional labour laws and agreements between trade unions and the employee's organisations.</p>
<b>SI</b>	<p>Current situation does not affect elections or appointments in sport organisations as Government measures only address appointments in public sector, and not private to which sport associations as such are subject to.</p>
<b>SK</b>	<p>The direction of the State Secretary for Sport for sport national federations and sport organisations to limit the spread of COVID-19 was published – included ban on organising sport events and on running of sport facilities. Federations and clubs could provide support - online training and individual training in nature providing all safety measures. Up till now system of financing of national sport federations from state budget is unchanged and is in progress. The elections and other meeting of bodies by presentation form is considered for gathering of people which is forbidden. Special law regarding COVID-19 was approved, according to which all bodies can make decisions (also elections) by videoconference or per rollam even if it is not included in the regulations of organisations.</p>

<b>MS</b>	<b>6. What are the main steps to be prepared and taken in order to successfully restart activity of the sport sector after the pandemic? What would be the priority of EU cooperation in this regard? Did you already had an opportunity to take any measures in terms of the exit strategy?</b>
<b>AT</b>	<p>The restart of sport activities is taken on a systematic approach (please also see reply to question 3) by carefully monitoring the current developments with regard to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The main steps were taken on 20<sup>th</sup> April, 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 29<sup>th</sup> of May and 15<sup>th</sup> of June. Further adaptations are planned for 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 1<sup>st</sup> of August and 1<sup>st</sup> of September.</p> <p><b>Current information and FAQs on COVID-19 measures concerning the sport sector can be found on the <a href="#">website of the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport</a>.</b></p>
<b>BE</b>	<p>In Flanders 4 phases were identified to relaunch sport activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Restart of non-competitive outdoor activities,</li> <li>2) Restart of non-competitive indoor activities,</li> <li>3) Restart of activities without audience,</li> <li>4) Restart of activities with audience.</li> </ol> <p>To decide when a certain phase will be activated, we will rely on 6 crucial aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The transition must be consistent with the evolution of the pandemic;</li> <li>2) The step-by-step plan must be feasible to implement;</li> <li>3) The needs of the sporting federations must be taken into account;</li> <li>4) Each step must be well-defined and communicated in a clear way;</li> <li>5) The restart must be able to be carried out in a medically responsible way;</li> <li>6) Each step will have to be monitored and evaluated in order to maintain, change, or evolve to a next phase.</li> </ol> <p>As from 4<sup>th</sup> of May some small steps towards relaunching individual sports in open air were made.</p> <p>An EU cooperation seems highly appropriate in terms of opening country borders for elite athletes. Both to compete in future competitions but also for training purposes.</p>
<b>BG</b>	<p>Bulgaria believes in a gradual restart plan for the sector supported by efficient communication and evaluation of the measures. The resuming of outdoor and indoor non-competitive sport activities should be followed by the restart of competition sport activities, firstly without and later with audience. Ideally, this process would be guided by a common EU framework, in line with the removal of the restrictive measures in the EU Member States and worldwide. The EU cooperation should focus on ensuring that the</p>

	<p>sport sector has access to EU funds, such as the structural funds, Erasmus Plus and all other relevant EU programmes and schemes to address the consequences of the pandemic. It can also provide solutions for the update of the sport calendars. Bulgaria already lifted various restrictions, and is currently implementing a plan for gradual restart of sport activities. The First Professional Football League of Bulgaria resumed on 5 June 2020.</p> <p>Update (23 June 2020) Due to the spectators' failure to comply with the physical distancing rules at a football match and as a result of the increased number of COVID-19 infections in Bulgaria (including three athletes) the health authorities re-introduced stricter anti-epidemic measures, which also affect the conduct of sport events. As of 24 June 2020, up to 1000 people will be admitted in a stadium's zone during football matches. Sports events at indoor facilities can take place, using 50% of the venue's capacity.</p>
CY	<p>Sport is one of the activities that have a major economic and social impact. As a reminder according to the 2016 European Commission (second) study on the Economic impact of sport through sport satellite accounts the share of sport-related Gross Domestic Product within the EU is 2.12 % and the share of sport-related employment amounts to 2.72 % of total EU employment. Interestingly the study has also shown that despite the economic and financial crisis (data from 2005 and from 2012), the sport sector has continued to grow. Thus, sport is in a unique position to support Europe to restart its activity.</p> <p>From an economic perspective the demand for sport events is readily available. As most sport events are televised consumers can enjoy them while being confined at their houses. From the supply side a selected number of local sport events e.g. national championships can gradually resume under strict conditions e.g. no spectators, athletes are all tested to be free from the virus and then be quarantine with fellow players/coach and other staff. Similarly referees and other staff e.g. journalist should also be tested and quarantine. Likewise, other athletes e.g. those preparing for mega events could be quarantine and keep training in sport centres that can ensure they remain isolated from the general public.</p> <p>From a social perspective the resumption of sport events will have a positive psychological impact to the citizens with the message that with due care we are gradually getting over the pandemic. Such televised sport events should be broadcasted in free to air channels with the financial support of the state or and EU as to be accessible to the whole population.</p> <p>As a second step sport facilities accessible to the public can gradually open with additional measures e.g. gyms to remain open throughout the day but reduce the number of persons that can use them simultaneously e.g. to 1/3 of its normal capacity (gradually increasing to 100%), continuous disinfection, no use of showers etc. Training in open space areas should also be gradually be allowed but maintain the social distancing rules already prescribed.</p>
CZ	<p><b>Update 25 May:</b> As already mentioned above, Czech Government is prepared to support the sport sector by state financial aid based on special funding program called Covid-Sport managed by National Sport Agency.</p> <p><b>Former info:</b> We suppose the restart of activities of the sport sector gradually in accordance with next releasing of the restrictive measures. For facilitation of the process the National Sport Agency takes measures to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 crisis such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regularly publishing current overview of measures in the Czech sport sector,</li> <li>- supporting people to be active and perform sport activities</li> <li>- sponsoring sport organization via the special national call for subsidies "Covid-Sport" focused on providing financial support for related operating costs and expenses of sport facilities,</li> <li>- to use the opportunity provided by "European Week of Sport" to create a nationwide platform for supporting sport activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Update 25 May:</b> On the EU level, we suggest to reconsider the member state's priorities in cooperation with European Commission in the context of the Funding Programme 2021-2027.</p>

	<p><b>Update 10 June</b></p> <p>The sport sector should not be forgotten by Commission's financial package "Next Generation EU". The role of sport should be recognized through the European Recovery Instrument and that the appropriate access to funding for the sport sector should be ensured. Future measures and instruments in the 2021-2027 programming period should recognize the importance of sport for social development, as well as its' economic effects.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is important to explore possibilities for the use of EU structural funds in the context of "Corona Response Investment Initiative", and "Corona Response Investment Initiative PLUS", Temporary Support To Mitigate Unemployment Risks In An Emergency (SURE)", in accordance with national priorities and in cooperation with the competent authorities. The guidelines at the EU level on already existing sources of financing available to the sport sector would be appreciated.</p>
DE	<p>At this point, it should be noted that in Germany, it is essentially the governments of the 16 federal states that decide on the respective measures to restart the activities of the sports sector. As a consequence, the situation may vary from one federal state to another.</p> <p>In the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, for example, training (no competitions) in sports clubs is already possible again, but with restrictions (e.g. compliance with hygiene rules, no contact sports yet). Fitness studios have been allowed to open there again since 11 May (also with restrictions). Further relaxation (opening of swimming pools, practice of all sports) is planned for the coming weeks.</p> <p>Several other federal states also intend to allow relaxation in the coming weeks. The timetables are different.</p> <p>Several German sport federations have developed specific guidelines, which can be applied in the event that the competent federal government decide to relax the restrictions (Link: <a href="https://www.dosb.de/en/medien-service/coronavirus/sportartspezifische-uebergangsregeln/">https://www.dosb.de/en/medien-service/coronavirus/sportartspezifische-uebergangsregeln/</a>). However, these transitional rules only provide a framework for guidance. This framework must be implemented by the individual institutions (clubs, etc.) on site in an appropriate and responsible manner.</p> <p>From 16 May onwards, the Bundesliga (German Professional Football League) will also continue to play, again with restrictions (especially <u>without spectators</u>) and special requirements (including medical tests).</p>
DK	<p>Since June 8<sup>th</sup> indoor as well as outdoor sports have been allowed to resume their activities and sports and leisure facilities have been allowed to reopen under adherence to the general rules and recommendations: E.g. the number of people assembling may not exceed 50, social distance must be maintained (or special provisions to ensure a limited physical contact must be ensured, where it is unavoidable).</p>
EE	<p>From the 18<sup>th</sup> May, indoor training, including in the swimming pools, is allowed. These swimming pools are open where it is possible to conduct sports training, i.e. the length of the track is at least 25 meters and there are 2 to 2.5 meters wide swimming tracks in the pool. The organizer must ensure that the occupancy rate inside is a maximum of 50%, but not more than 10 people in one group. The limit of ten people does not apply to sports teams, if the team consists of more than 10 people according to the international competition regulations, and to the training of candidates for the Estonian adult team and the training of the championship league.</p> <p>It is also allowed to hold outdoor sports competitions if they are without spectators and up to 100 people participate at a time. It is also allowed for teams in all sports to train outdoors if the team consists of more than 10 people according to the international competition regulations.</p> <p>From June 1, outdoor training and competitions are allowed if there are a maximum of 100 participants.</p> <p>Indoor training is also allowed, including in swimming pools, and there are no longer any restrictions on the size of swimming pools. There is no limit to the size of the group. The organizer must ensure that, in addition to the 2 + 2 requirement, the maximum 50% occupancy rule is met indoors. Spas may be open.</p>

	<p>From July 1, indoor and outdoor sports competitions with spectators are allowed. A maximum of 50% occupancy rule must be met indoors (but not more than 500 people) and no more than 1000 people outdoors.</p>
EL	<p>Specifically, the relaunching stages regarding sports activity in Greece are gradual, described as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initially, we set to start all individual trainings of our athletes already qualified or preparing to qualify for the Olympic Games, according to the relevant National Olympic Committee's list, as well as the trainings of the Super League1 teams, in strictly small groups, always in open fields, following special health protocols, based on international data. Regarding football, training will be strictly about restoring athletes' physical condition, as strengthening and improving individual technique is concerned. In these teams, Health Training Protocols have been sent to athletes, coaches, team staff and the administrative as well as the technical staff of the sports centres.</li> <li>In the rest of the sports, ONLY outdoor training and ONLY for low-risk individual sports, such as: Tennis, road Cycling, Golf, Horse Riding (Equestrianism), Shooting, Archery, Open Sea Swimming, Mountaineering-Climbing, Triathlon, Underwater Activity, Motor Sports, Air Sports and Winter Sports are allowed for at least junior and older ages. Always keeping the conditions set by the health protocols drawn up and distributed by the Health Scientific Committee of the Secretariat General of Sports, giving particular emphasis on individual responsibility.</li> <li>As regards martial arts: Tackwondo, Boxing, Judo, Karate, Ziou Zitsu, Pagration, Kick Boxing etc., ONLY physical training is allowed.</li> <li>Water sports trainings in swimming pools, beach volleyball and water skiing will be considered at a later time.</li> <li>At a later stage, care will be also taken for athletes with disabilities, members of the Pre-Paralympic team.</li> <li>We are expecting the final decisions of other team sports organizers (basketball, volleyball, polo, handball, Super League2 and Football League). We are considering the possibility of trainings also at a later time.</li> <li>In any case, the restart of sports activities and events will be closed to spectators</li> <li>Our main philosophy and non-negotiable belief are that the initiation and continuation of each sport is decided separately based on scientists' recommendations. The interest of us all, as well as of the Greek society as a whole, is to ensure public health.</li> </ul> <p>In this context, Greece's cooperation with the European Union may focus on the exchange of information and scientific data on the safe return of athletes and citizens to sports activities and the relaunching of sport events without endangering public health. Finally, the cooperation of the European Union can contribute to the enhance and financial support of the amateur sector, which is the core of sports.</p> <p>The pandemic crisis has given birth to opportunities both in our country and the EU as a whole. It is an opportunity to highlight the true values of sports and Olympism: solidarity, social contribution, fair play. In our view, Europe as a whole need to work towards this spirit.</p> <p>Now the time is right for our countries to support each other and further strengthen amateur sports and its true values.</p>
ES	<p>28/04/20 The President of the Government, Pedro Sánchez, has announced the opening and easing of restrictions that may be adopted as the phases are overcome without increasing number of infections. For this reason, the transition from one phase to another will be carried out by provinces, some of which may progress faster than others depending on their casuistry of infections.</p> <p>A common regime applicable to all activities has been established:</p>

- I. Any permitted activity must be carried out in conditions of safety, self-protection and social distancing. The use of masks outside the home is convenient and highly recommended when social distancing cannot be guaranteed. The use of masks is mandatory in public transport. Likewise, the availability and access to hydro alcoholic solutions should be facilitated to practice frequent hand hygiene.
- II. All the premises and other establishments, as well as their equipment, of the permitted activities must be periodically disinfected and sanitized.
- III. In general, until reaching the new normality that is achieved by passing phase III, you will not be allowed to travel to provinces other than the one in which you reside, except for justified reasons. Once in the new normal stage, you can travel between provinces when both have passed phase III.
- IV. All the activities and their limitations indicated in the following scheme will be maintained in the successive phases of the de-escalation, unless other different limitations are indicated.
- V. The trips made, whatever the means of transportation, must be done to carry out the permitted activities

Four phases have been established that, in the event of no contagion spikes, would be applied on the specified dates. In the event of a contagion spike in the province, the current phase would be maintained without going on to the next until reaching the contagion control levels established.

**April 26:**

- children take to the streets

**May 2:**

- Permitted the sport in the street alone and respecting safety distance. Cycling, running, skating, surfing, etc.

**PHASE 0 - PREPARATION**

**May 4:**

- Individual and federated professional and federated trainings allowed.
- Non-contact sports activity.

**PHASE 1 - INITIAL**

**May 11.**

- The High-Performance Sports Centres are opened with restrictions on capacity and training conditions. Reinforced hygiene and protection measures.
- Open outdoor sports facilities for non-contact sports (athletics, tennis, golf ...)
- Sports activities by appointment without physical contact or use of locker rooms.

**PHASE 2 - INTERMEDIATE**

**May 25.**

- Basic training in federated non-professional leagues
- Total training in professional leagues.
- Reopening of professional championships with limited capacity or without public if the match can be broadcast.

**NON-PROFESSIONAL SPORT:**

- Events of less than 50 people in closed spaces with a third of the capacity.
- Outdoor events with less than 400 people and always seated.
- Sports facilities in closed spaces without public for sports without contact or with reduced risk of contagion.
- Hunt and fishing.

**PHASE 3 - ADVANCED**

	<p><b>June 8.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medium training in federated non-professional leagues.</li> <li>- Flexibility of general mobility: beaches</li> <li>- Cultural acts and shows of less than 80 people in closed places (1/3 of capacity).</li> <li>- Cultural events and shows, theme parks and outdoor entertainment for less than 800 people (as long as they are seated and keeping the necessary distance).</li> <li>- Active and nature tourism.</li> <li>- Beaches, in safety and distance conditions</li> <li>- Shows and sports activities in closed spaces (only to practice sports in which there is no contact or the risk of contagion is moderate, e.g. skating rink). Public limited to 1 person per 20m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>- Matches with a maximum of 1/3 capacity, always guaranteeing the safety separation between spectators and outdoor sports activities or with a maximum of 1/3 of the capacity of gyms, without the use of locker rooms.</li> </ul> <p>At the end of this Phase we will get into the New Normal Situation. We will have to keep distance restrictions and protection measures for a period of time.</p>
FI	<p>Finland has started to ease restrictions gradually from 4 May 2020. Outdoor sporting facilities were opened on 14 May and indoor facilities on 1 June. Sporting events were allowed with special arrangements from 1 June taking into account max 50-person upper limit for public gatherings.</p> <p>At the EU level it's useful to share experiences on exit strategies and on opening cross-border sporting events in cooperation with sport movement.</p>
FR	<p><b>The President of the Republic announced a gradual exit as of 11 May.</b></p> <p><b>A first phase of lifting of the confinement measures took place from 11 May to 2 June allowing an individual resumption of outdoor sports, for all French people, respecting the rules of physical distance, in authorized open spaces, and with the exception of team or contact sports.</b></p> <p><b>A second phase began on 2 June with the reopening of outdoor sports facilities and covered facilities in all green zones (most of the country).</b> Since June 2, gymnasiums, sports halls and swimming pools have been able to reopen their doors to the public according to a schedule specific to each local authority or operator, depending on the time needed to bring the equipment back into service after more than two months of closure. Naturally, their reopening must comply with the health protocols drawn up by the Ministry of Sport and the local authorities owning the facilities.</p> <p><b>Since 22 June, as part of a third phase, the practice of team sports is once again authorised for amateur and leisure sports.</b></p> <p>The practice of combat sports remains prohibited in their codified form and must continue to take the form of an alternative practice. The Ministry has published a specific guide setting out the alternative activities that may be offered:  <a href="http://www.sports.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/sportsguidepratiquesalternatives.pdf">http://www.sports.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/sportsguidepratiquesalternatives.pdf</a></p> <p>In all cases, the reception of the public and the practice of sport must strictly respect the health instructions in force:</p>

- In indoor as well as outdoor sports facilities, when the practice of sports is organised (club, association, educator), it is imperative to respect the physical distance specific to sports activities (2m minimum except when the nature of the physical or sport activity does not permit it, and a recommendation of 10m for an intense physical activity such as running or cycling, 5m for a moderate intensity activity),
- No team or combat sports will be practiced,
- Application of protective measures,
- The collective changing rooms remain closed
- No contact between practitioners.

**In the orange zones (Mayotte and French Guiana regions, zones where the virus circulates more and where hospital pressure on resuscitation capacity is greater):**

- **Indoor sport facilities will reopen later,**
- **Gatherings of more than 10 people are prohibited in facilities open to the public.**

**Practical guides have been published on the Sports Ministry's website** to specify the practices authorized and are regularly updated.

- Guide to health recommendations for returning to sport;
- Guide for the support of high-level and professional sportsmen and –women;
- Guide of recommendations for land sports equipment, water sports, swimming pools, water sports centres and natural bathing areas;
- Guide to accompanying the resumption of sports activities (by federation);
- Guide to „deferred sports“ (combat, indoor, team sports) - playing differently - alternative practices.

<http://www.sports.gouv.fr/accueil-du-site/actualites/article/des-guides-pratiques-post-confinement-lies-a-la-reprise-des-activites-physiques>

These guides have been produced with the help of sports federations, national associations of local authorities, professional leagues, INSEP, the French National Sports Agency, the CNOSF (NOC) and the CPSF (Paralympic Committee), and aim to make health recommendations to support grassroots, high-level and professional sportsmen and women in the way they take up sport and practice it during this deconfinement period. They are also a valuable decision-making tool for managers of public or private sports facilities.

A FAQ has also been published for the resumption of physical and sporting activities by people with disabilities.

<http://sports.gouv.fr/TMG/pdf/faqhandisports.pdf>

**The swimming pools can be reopened from 2 June in the green.** In addition to the guide to reopening sports facilities, the Ministry of Sports, in collaboration with ANDES (National Association of Elected Officials in Charge of Sport), ANDIISS (National Association of Directors and Stakeholders of Sports Facilities and Services) and the AMF (French Mayors Association), has launched a mission to support managers and owners of swimming pools. This mission will make it possible to experiment health protocols and protocols for public reception in some twenty establishments. This test phase is not a prerequisite for the general opening of swimming pools, but a support and resource centre for all operators of aquatic complexes.

	<p>As for the bodies of water, beaches and rivers, the Government has authorised, since 2 June, a general opening throughout the territory, under the supervision of the departmental prefects. As for leisure centres, they can open their doors from 2 June in green zones.</p> <p><b><u>Individual resumption for top athletes and professionals</u></b></p> <p>Authorised, by way of derogation, to return to training in the facilities and to meet more than 10 people since 11 May in the context of their professional activity, <b>all high-level and professional sportsmen and women have been able to resume a sporting activity since 2 June.</b></p> <p><b>Since June 22nd, high level athletes and professionals practicing a collective or combat sport can also resume classical training with contact.</b></p> <p>This authorisation is accompanied, for team and combat sports, by a regular screening protocol which has been proposed by the Ministry of Sport, validated by the Ministry of Health, and for which the financial cost will be borne by the sports authorities and employers.</p> <p><b><u>Events and gatherings</u></b></p> <p><b>For the time being, the stadiums are only open for sports. They will be able to accommodate the public within the limit of the 5000-person capacity as from 11 July, in compliance with the health rules applicable to concert halls.</b></p> <p>Racecourses will also be able to reopen to the public from 11 July with a maximum capacity of 5000 people.</p> <p>As in the case of concert halls, activities involving more than 1,500 people must be declared, so that the necessary precautions can be guaranteed.</p> <p>The maximum capacity of 5,000 people for major events, stadiums and concert halls will in principle remain in force until 1 September. A further review of the national epidemiological situation will be carried out in mid-July to decide whether a relaxation and possible increase in the gauge is possible, starting in mid-August.</p> <p><b><u>Vocational training</u></b></p> <p><b>Since 2 June, the professional activity of sports coaching or continuing vocational training or apprenticeship can be resumed in compliance with the rules of distancing.</b></p> <p>We believe it is <b>essential to share between Member States and to try to bring about the greatest possible convergence of health doctrines relating to the resumption of sporting activities, the resumption of competitions and the management of borders allowing athletes and supporters to join an event</b>, with the aim, if possible, of having a coordinated approach from one State to another, at least between certain border States.</p> <p>Likewise, <b>the conditions for reopening sports venues to the public (which calendars, which audience is authorised, etc.) should be shared between Member States</b> with a view to achieving a coherent and as uniform an approach as possible, particularly for European-level competitions.</p>
HR	<p>Main steps to successfully restart activity of the sport sector after the pandemic is gradual approach, slowly introducing sport activities depending on further development of the pandemic situation according to recommendations of competent National and International authorities.</p> <p>Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted Conclusion regarding the measures for starting economic and other activities during of epidemic of COVID-19 on April 23, which includes more flexible measures regarding the sport sector.</p>

	<p>Gradual restart of sport activities and trainings is described under the question 3.</p> <p>In order to respond on the current pandemic situation and its consequences which are inevitable in the sport sector a well, EU and Member States need to act in coordinated and collective manner. Future EU measures on this particular situation should be based on collecting the information and making an analysis about current damage to sport sector. Some of most important priorities should refer to the flexibility in applying for EU funds (current and the future, including support for unemployed trainers and other sport staff due to the pandemic measures); promotion of physical activity at home or sport trainings in accordance with all relevant recommendations and measures; support for volunteers in sport; joint proposal for the future cooperation priorities taking into account the impact of the COVID-19.</p>
<b>HU</b>	<p>From the beginning of May Hungary is ready to move forward with second phase of virus defence measures. The current restrictions on movement will remain in effect in Budapest and its surrounding areas, but will be replaced by new measures in places with fewer infections. The Operational Group have decided that until August 15, events larger than 500 people cannot be held across the country.</p> <p>National sport federations can decide about the circumstances and the date of the restart of the tournaments, taking into account the national legislation concerning the state of emergency, the guidance of the international sport federations, the guidelines of the health authorities and the rules referring on the functioning of sport facilities.</p>
<b>IE</b>	<p><b>NATIONAL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A return to sport for all levels and types will be contingent on compliance with public health requirements.</li> <li>• Protocols are currently being developed by the National Federations in partnership with the public health bodies around a return to sport framework.</li> <li>• Sport will need to return on a gradual basis, beginning with individual participation sports.</li> <li>• An example of a short-term approach is:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recreational Physical Activity for the Community</li> <li>2. High Performance Athletes Return to Training</li> <li>3. Participation sport in certain settings</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><b>EU</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise and facilitate information exchange between MS on the development of return-to-train and return-to-play protocols.</li> <li>• Support scientific research to help address the challenge of mass gatherings at sporting events.</li> </ul>
<b>IT</b>	<p>On the 4th of May Italy entered in the phase 2 of the emergency: it's the first step to restart sport activities. For instance, parks have been reopened and sports may be practised outdoor as long as people respect the safety standards. Athletes of national and international interest and the professionals can now train indoor, individually and with respect of the established safety criteria.</p> <p>Further exit strategy measures are planned for May 18<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>The EU should focus on helping Member States in supporting grassroots sports and facilitating dialogue among European sports stakeholders in order to find common solutions at international level. We support the Commission Yammer initiative.</p>
<b>LT</b>	<p>During the fight against the pandemic the positive and negative aspects of the functioning of sport have been revealed, therefore the priorities for sport in the EU could be adjusted, so that the sport sector could be successfully relaunched after the pandemic:</p>

	<p>– a structured dialogue with the non-governmental sport sector should remain a priority. However, it has to become a much higher quality and more efficient dialogue. It is important that the dialogue generates results and that the non-governmental sports organizations participate in it by making rational proposals for the development of sport;</p> <p>– one of the most pronounced deficiency that has been revealed during the quarantine is that sport federations have very low administrative capacity and skills. Thus, the improvement of administrative capacity and professional development of the non-governmental sports sector could be one of the EU's priorities;</p> <p>– the issue of athletes' rights became even more pronounced during the quarantine. In many cases, the athletes are the party which has suffered the most, they do not always receive information from the federations. In Lithuania, the athletes do not have contracts with federations, so without scholarships paid by the state, many of them would not have been able to ensure their minimum standard of living during the quarantine. The EU should develop guidelines for athletes that include: what rights the athletes have, how their rights are linked to their responsibilities, what are the recommendations for contracting with federations (when representing national teams, not only at level of adults, but also in youth age groups) etc.;</p> <p>– sport is a structural, systemic and international activity. In order to successfully relaunch the sports sector, dialogue with non-governmental sports organizations, at national and EU level, should be intensified. The priority of EU cooperation in this regard could be the re-establishment of the competition system in the EU and in member states, and more importantly, the harmonization of competition calendars.</p> <p>Information on the current measures for easing the lockdown requirements is provided in section 1 of this questionnaire.</p> <p>With regard to a longer-term exit strategy, on 6 May 2020, the Government approved the COVID-19 Response Strategy. The strategy should be implemented over two years. There will be an action plan with priorities and practical measures, and with the objectives and responsible authorities. The strategy aims to pool the efforts and initiatives of all the central and local authorities, medical professionals, socio-economic partners and of all the people, with a view to containing the spread of the virus and to mitigating the risk of adverse effects. As the information on the new virus is still scarce globally, the strategy in question should be regarded as an evolving document subject to regular adjustments and updates. The implementation of the strategy will rest on the following five fundamental principles: 1) protection of vulnerable people; 2) proactive tracking of infection cases and immediate response; 3) prompt and objective public information; 4) evidence and facts-based decision-making; 5) international cooperation, particularly at the level of the European Union. The strategy and the action plan will be reviewed fundamentally once a vaccine / antiviral medicines have been developed or if the immunity to the virus has been scientifically proven.</p>
LU	<p>In Luxembourg a plan of measures and recommendations for sports training is being prepared and led by LIHPS.</p> <p>As indicated above, an exchange at EU level of the technical measures taken to restart sporting activities while respecting the health and safety of all would be certainly useful.</p>
LV	<p>The Exit strategy in Latvia is implemented in different stages and it could be adjusted if the situation in the country gets worse. During the crisis, individual outdoor sports activities were not prohibited in Latvia. These activities could be performed in accordance with the precautionary measures set by epidemiologists. There will be multiple steps for sports competitions and maximum of people participating and spectating will be changed every month, based on epidemiological situation in the country (see also answer to Question 2).</p> <p>Organizations are planning to organize mass-sport events (marathons, trail-running etc.) in multiple “waves” to maximize the participation rate and in the same time lower the risks of virus spread.</p>

MT	<p>Undoubtedly the safety of those working in the sport sector has to take absolute priority. SportMalta and the Parliamentary Secretariat for Sport in the last weeks had worked closely with Associations, Federations and Clubs to produce a list of guidelines for the return to Sport as part of the COVID-19. This document was discussed and approved by the Public Health Authorities. It serves as a guideline to all sport following the ease of restrictions announced by Hon Prime Minister Robert Abela last Monday. As from the 22<sup>nd</sup> May the first set of guidelines were made operational. These include training for all athletes in outdoor facilities, with clear direction amongst other to keep social distancing. Eventually, all indoor sport facilities re-opened on the 5<sup>th</sup> June and training for contact sport will restart on 1st July with all sport competitions resuming on 15<sup>th</sup> July.</p> <p>Cooperation at EU level and also with all stakeholders involved is crucial especially as a vaccine has not yet been identified.</p>
NL	<p>The COVID-19 measures will not be relieved at once. In the Netherlands, we are exploring ways for a lifestyle where keeping 1.5 meters distance is possible. Together with our sports sector, we are exploring ways how this can be incorporated in to safely practicing sport if the time is right.</p> <p>Since the 28<sup>th</sup> of April youth up until 18 years is allowed to sport at sport clubs in the open air. This is a first step towards an exit, but we have to wait to see how the virus develops, to know what possible next steps will be. From the 11<sup>th</sup> of May it is possible for adults to sport in groups in the open air, when there is a distance of 1,5m between each person.</p> <p>As we are looking ahead and the spread of the COVID-19 virus will stay limited over the next months, sport competitions will be possible from the 1<sup>st</sup> of September without public.</p> <p>Furthermore, we are also conducting a research about the financial impact. So, once the results are in, we could determine if and how to support our sport sector effectively in order to maintain the unique character.</p>
PL	<p>On 25 April a comprehensive plan to re-open the Polish sport was introduced. It's 4<sup>th</sup>, and final, stage was implemented on June 6<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>STAGE I (as of April 20<sup>th</sup>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ On April 20 Poland started gradually lifting coronavirus restrictions. One of the first steps has been to <b>remove the entry ban to forests and parks</b>, which has given the public the opportunity to resume individual sports activity outdoors.</li> </ul> <p>STAGE II (as of May 4<sup>th</sup>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The public has been able to use <b>open sports infrastructure since 4 May</b>.</li> <li>▪ The following sports facilities were opened (for a <b>maximum of six persons + trainer using a given facility</b>): stadiums (football, track-and-field and others), schoolyards and multifunctional playing fields (including Orlik pitches), outdoor infrastructure for motor sports and aviation, golf courses, equestrian facilities and other open facilities such as shooting ranges, archery ranges, go-kart tracks, roller-skating and in-line skating tracks.</li> <li>▪ The use of water sports infrastructure was also permitted. Two people able to use one boat, paddle boat, canoe or kayak at the same time.</li> <li>▪ As regards tennis courts, in Stage II open and semi-open facilities were made available. Limit of four persons + coach per court.</li> </ul>

- The following safety rules has applied: social distancing, covering your face (required on arrival; not required when practicing sports), limited number of people, locker rooms and showers have remained closed; only toilets open, disinfection of equipment after every use and every group, mandatory hand disinfection for persons entering and leaving the facility.

STAGE III (as of **May 18<sup>th</sup>**):

**Limits of people allowed to practice at open-air sports facilities increased:**

- **Up to 14 people plus two trainers** allowed at open-air sports facilities, excluding staff. On one tennis court - no more than four people and a coach, and on a golf course at one hole - no more than six people;
- Larger groups allowed at full-size football, rugby, field hockey, American football and baseball fields - **a total of 26 people, including 22 players**. If the area is divided into two halves with a five-meter buffer zone - 16 players plus three coaches able to practice on each half of the pitch.

**Some indoor classes and trainings allowed**

- For up to 32 people, depending on the size of the hall) - not applicable to gyms and fitness centres
  - 12 people + trainer (in buildings up to 300 m2),
  - 16 people + 2 trainers (in facilities from 301 to 800 m2),
  - 24 people + 2 trainers (in facilities from 801 to 1000 m2),
  - 32 people + 3 trainers (in facilities over 1000 m2).
- In the third stage opening of three more sports centres for Olympians and professionals: Cetniewo, Szczyrk and Zakopane (after Spala and Wałcz).
- National representatives able to resume training on the cycling track in Pruszkow, the track for mountain canoe in Krakow, in the swimming centre in Lodz, the regatta track in Bydgoszcz and the sailing centre in Gdansk.

STAGE IV (as of **May 30<sup>th</sup>** and **June 6<sup>th</sup>**):

- May 30<sup>th</sup>:
  - Obligation to cover the nose and mouth in the open lifted (provided a 2-meter social distance is maintained).
  - The organization of open-air **sport events up to 150 people** allowed. Participants must, however, cover their mouths and nose or maintain a 2-meter social distance.
- June 6<sup>th</sup>:
  - Restoration of access to indoor sport infrastructure:** fitness clubs, swimming pools, gyms, play rooms and amusement parks (incl. fitness clubs, swimming pools, gyms in hotels).
    - limited number of people in one sports facility to 1 person per 10m2

**Permission to organize training camps**

	<p><b>REGULATIONS FOR THE AUDIENCE DURING SPORT EVENTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ By the regulation of the Council of Ministers from June 19 limited participation of the public in sporting events is allowed.</li> <li>▪ The audience got admission, incl. for stadiums, open arenas, outdoor sports facilities and outdoor swimming pools, except that no more than 25% of the number of places intended for the public can be occupied.</li> <li>▪ Viewers can occupy every fourth place in the audience, in rows alternately, this obligation does not apply to viewers with children under 13 years of age.</li> <li>▪ All participants of sporting activities or events and sports competition are not obliged to cover their mouth and nose.</li> <li>▪ Viewers are required to cover their mouths and nose until they take a seat and when moving around in a sports facility, as well as keep 2 m distance from another viewer - in the case of facilities without marked places.</li> <li>▪ Ticket sales to the public who participates in the abovementioned events are covered by electronic means.</li> </ul> <p>More details concerning the sanitary rules have been provided in the previous update.</p> <p>As for the priorities within the EU cooperation goes:</p> <p>The most important task at this point is to <b>restore the system of sport competition</b>, both on the domestic and international arena. The challenge is to adapt training to all the changes that have been introduced to the international competition calendar.</p> <p>At EU level we need a certain degree of coordination when it comes to deciding when those competitions should take place and based on what kind of procedures. It is also important to develop procedures for coaches and players who work in foreign clubs. EU activities should focus on enabling the development of common solutions for all national federations. These solutions should also be developed in cooperation with the International Olympic Committee.</p>
PT	<p>The state of emergency in Portugal was in force from March 18 to May 2. Since May 3, the state of calamity was established, that foresees the beginning of a phased and gradual return to activities in various sectors, including sport.</p> <p>The intention is to initiate, in a phased and gradual way, the resumption of sports activity in Portugal, guaranteeing the health and safety of all potential participants, in accordance with the guidelines that are currently defined by the health and safety authorities (General Measures).</p> <p>All measures must consider the phase of the epidemic, the respective risks and constraints and always adapt themselves to these contingencies.</p> <p>The successful restart of activities in the sports sector should, in our opinion, follow the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consultation to sports organizations, to carry out an assessment of restrictive measures, currently in force for the sports sector, and in order to anticipate, even if in a phased and progressive way, a possible scenario of conditional relieve of those restrictions;</li> <li>2. Development of a Support Guide for Risk Assessment and Identification of Mitigation Measures, in the context of COVID-19;</li> <li>3. The different organizations involved must, with the support of the Government, build their Activity Restart Plan, considering the risk assessment of their activities (Specific Measures);</li> </ol>

4. Subsequently, the respective Activity Restart Plan is evaluated and validated by a medical committee of the government sport authority, which will then submit it to the General Directorate of Health – Ministry of Health, for later approval;
5. The activity can only be restarted after obtaining this approval (“Guarantee Seal”)

When implementing the return to activity, we must always bear in mind the following:

- The measures, recommendations and orders determined by the health and security authorities must be guaranteed at all times and under any circumstances (General Measures);
- Risks vary between activities, sports and sports facilities and therefore it is essential that customized measures can be adopted to give the most appropriate response to different risk situations;
- Restart plans must be constantly reformulated and re-evaluated as the epidemic phases evolve;
- The definition of any measure must safeguard the existence of a consolidated strategy and adequate structures for its operationalization;
- It is essential to have transparency along with the activity restarting process so that all stakeholders know what is happening and their responsibilities, in addition to generating the necessary confidence in all sports agents and their communities;

In Portugal, since May 4, the return to physical and sporting activity was initiated, according to the following rules:

1 – The practice of physical and sporting activities in a non-competitive context and outdoors is now allowed, given that the following conditions are ensured:

- a) Respect of a minimum distance of two meters between citizens, for activities that take place side by side, or four meters, for queued activities;
- b) Sharing materials and equipment, including sessions with personal coaches, is forbidden;
- c) The use of locker and sanitary facilities is forbidden;
- d) Compliance with a procedure manual for the protection of athletes and employees must be ensured;

2 – The physical and sporting activity is allowed for up to five athletes under the supervision of a coach, or up to two athletes with no supervision. These limits/restrictions do not apply to professional and elite athletes;

3 – All sport facilities must comply with the necessary health, hygiene and security conditions defined by the - General Directorate of Health – Ministry of Health.

The football official competitions, “1st Football League” and “Portuguese Football Cup” **will restart in the beginning of June.**

For this restart, compliance with the conditions that the General Directorate of Health – Ministry of Health, the Portuguese Football Federation (FPF) and the Portuguese Professional Football League (LPPP) establishes is mandatory.

All measures mentioned above are dependent on a biweekly assessment of the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal.

After the evaluation of the 1st phase of activity resumption (April 30 to May 17), the conditions for sports and physical activity were revised, with the following changes being introduced on May 18:

- National team athletes have come to benefit from the same conditions and exception regime previously established for elite and professional athletes.
- It was also established that national teams, elite and professional athletes, whose competitions are still taking place, are excluded from complying with the measures mentioned above in point 1 a), b) and c).

These measures (2nd phase of activity resumption) were in force until the end of May.

After the evaluation of the 2nd phase of resumption of activity (18 to 31 May), the conditions for physical activity and sports practice were revised, with the following changes being introduced on 1 June:

- All physical and sporting activities are now allowed in a non-competitive context for individual sports (indoor and outdoor).
- Teams Sports are also allowed to be practiced by athletes registered in sports federations
- Individual sports competitions, without physical contact, as well as the 1st Professional Football League, can only be held outdoors and without an audience.
- The activities of gyms, fitness academies and health clubs were also resumed.

All physical and sports activities must comply with the guidelines specifically defined by the General Directorate of Health – Ministry of Health

The 1st Professional Football League resumed the competition on June 4, with very restricted measures and without an audience.

**The above-mentioned measures (3rd phase of activity resumption), in force until June 14, were reassessed and the State of Calamity was extended until June 28.**

**In terms of sport and physical activity, all specific measures were kept in force.**

**At the same time, specific guidelines for the practice of physical activity and sport were published by the General Directorate of Health – Ministry of Health, which can be consulted at the following link:**

<https://www.dgs.pt/directrizes-da-dgs/orientacoes-e-circulares-informativas/orientacao-n-0302020-de-29052020-pdf.aspx>

**Among other guidelines, we highlight the following:**

- **The possibility of using locker rooms in all sport facilities open to the public, complying with some restrictive measures.**
- **The creation of a competition manual describing the protection measures adopted for competitive events, which must be available to all participants up to 72 hours before the competition.**

We are also, at a governmental level, revising and reformulating the structures, models and programs to support the sports movement, so that we can act in the present-day and face the challenges of the initial period of restarting activity and later on a more generalized restart of the activity.

The measures to be adopted should favour support for the grassroots sport's association movement, reinforcing the development of regular activities and, whenever possible, encouraging volunteering to strengthen effective support for the practice.

	<p>The development of an informal support network for sports participation for citizens to be constituted by municipalities, clubs and civil society organizations should be considered, combining a fixed and mobile service on a local base.</p> <p>It is also urgent to adopt national measures and / or in conjunction with the European Union, which allow the collection and analysis of data and information on sport participation and the impact of COVID 19 on regular practice and sedentary behaviour, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support projects aimed at collecting information in the context of participation in physical and sports activities with interconnection to EUROBAROMETER, EUROSTAT and the European Monitoring System for Physical and Sports Activities (EUPASMOS);</li> <li>• Support studies on the impact of COVID 19 on regular practice and sedentary behaviour in the Portuguese population;</li> <li>• Awareness campaign targeting the most vulnerable population.</li> </ul> <p>At cooperation level, as already mentioned, we believe that the priority would be the implementation of coordination instruments between MS, through the definition of a common approach and the exchange of positive experiences in combating the impact of COVID19 in the sports sector.</p> <p>We would like to emphasize the need to share information and good practices, especially in monitoring the impact of the measures adopted by governments and the sports movement in each MS.</p> <p>In the context of restarting activities, we must also work together to develop safety conditions that reinforce confidence in the future organization of international sports competitions in European territory.</p>
<b>RO</b>	<p>The Ministry of Youth and Sports is in permanent contact with the central authorities which are in the front line of the fight against the pandemic. The Ministry will constantly monitor the situation, together with the health specialists.</p> <p>Every two weeks, the Ministry of Youth and Sports will provide updated information on recent evolutions, based on the assessment carried out in cooperation with health specialists. In keeping with the results of these monitoring activities, the new measures will either be permissive or restrictive.</p> <p>An advisory committee has also been created in the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The members of the committee are working to identify the most appropriate solutions to relaunch the sport movement.</p> <p>At the EU level, the coordination is essential, including from the perspective of the exit strategies. The online platform launched by the Commission is extremely useful for the constant exchange of best practices and experiences among the MS.</p>
<b>SE</b>	<p>In Sweden we follow the general recommendations by the National Authority of Public Health. For sport this means that children and youth sport activities still can be carried out though in a limited group of people e.g. Maximum 50 participants at an event. Gyms and training centres follow the same rules. Traditional league matches have not yet been restarted but sport federations follow the recommendations from the Authority and from the Swedish Sports Confederation. We don't see any specific cooperation needed at EU level regarding sport at this time. Exchange of information is naturally welcome.</p>
<b>SI</b>	<p>In the post-epidemic period, it will be necessary to ensure that top-class sports, which by their very nature operates according to the principles of the sports market, has sufficiently favourable environment in terms of tax obligations and facilities aimed at minimizing the rehabilitation of basic organizations. In Slovenia, we have put forward the following proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- repeal of the Act in Taxes on Lottery Tickets favouring foreign lotteries and crunching the Sports Foundation,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- temporary maximum tax incentives for sponsors and donors of sports organizations, which could probably also be verified at EU level whether there is a mechanism for such action in terms of cross-sectoral measures,</li> <li>- immediate payment of an advance of the appropriations for sports at local and national level,</li> <li>- reimbursement for the cancellation of major international sporting events (adopted),</li> <li>- releasing restrictions on sporting activity (already gradually in place).</li> </ul> <p>At the EU level, it is important to stress that sport is indivisible, and thus cannot be split into elite sport and grassroots sport and separated one from another. The EU and Member States should deal with both of them since there is a historical bond between the two parts. The unity of sport is covered by the specificity of sport, in other terms called the European Model of Sport where, among other values, solidarity is at the top. Solidarity is particularly important now, during the crisis and beyond it.</p>
<b>SK</b>	<p>During the pandemic, it has been proved that only healthy immune system responses positively to viruses. Sports help to build strong immune system, so we will do our best to promote and bring it back to children and youth as soon as possible.</p> <p>As the priority of EU cooperation, we see in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- exchanges of information and best practices between countries,</li> <li>- in order to reduce tension in sport sector we suggest to consider to meet deadlines of the new Work Plan for Sport and Erasmus +programme or at least give information of calls in advance</li> <li>- consider to support of big multisport events directly from the EU</li> <li>- possibility of easier use of structural funds also in the future</li> </ul>
<b>MS</b>	<p><b>7. What are the examples of the use of EU funds in order to support the sport sector in relation with the COVID-19 crisis in your country (including plans for use of funds under “Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative” and the use of the State Aid rules flexibility because of COVID-19)?</b></p>
<b>AT</b>	EU funds and the temporary framework for state aid measures are primarily focusing on other sectors. The support of the sport sector is an ongoing process and is provided in diverse ways as stated in the previous paragraphs.
<b>BE</b>	No examples yet.
<b>BG</b>	The sport sector in Bulgaria is eligible for support from horizontal economic measures. Four Bulgarian schemes have been approved by the European Commission under the State aid Temporary Framework (see answer to question 4).
<b>CY</b>	Opportunities could be explored for redistribution of existing national budgets as well as EU funds to support and encourage the sustainable development of sports. It is also important to explore options through new initiatives such as the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative, "SURE" (Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency), always in line with national priorities and in collaboration with other relevant bodies.
<b>CZ</b>	<b>Former info:</b>

	<p>These EU funds and possible flexibilities of State Aid rules are widely applied in the Czech Republic in other affected sectors but are not primarily intended for the sport sector. Therefore, we do not expect substantial use of these measures.</p> <p><b>Update 25 May:</b> National Sport Agency has therefore opened talks with Ministry of regional development of the Czech Republic to discuss the possibility of reallocation of some sources from EU funds to the sport sector, such as CRII, CRII+, as well as other ESIF funds on the long-term order by reconsideration of Czech long-term priorities in the context of the new funding period 2021-2026 in the favour of sport.</p>
DE	In this respect we cannot yet give any current examples. It remains to be seen to what extent such financing instruments will be used once conditions in the sports sector have returned to normal.
DK	The compensation scheme for cancellation of events bigger than 350 people is compatible with the temporary State Aid Rules.
EE	The specific additional measures mentioned above are partially financed under temporary State Aid rules.
EL	<p>The effects of the virus must be addressed in two stages: the evolution of the virus curve and sports activities restart.</p> <p>As for the first part and since social distancing is a key feature, European resources could be used for information campaigns, for the development of electronic applications, for the development of statistical data analysis forms, for the further development of technological interactivity. Technology should be the main tool of the Union as it is the only suitable and efficient means of serving its purposes.</p> <p>As for the second part, the resources of a possible "Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative" should focus on the restart process. Information campaigns on the safe restart process would help keep it coordinated across Europe. But most importantly, amateur sport should be funded directly by the European Union, through a process set by the European Commission. This could assist the amateur clubs to survive, by either merging with others or independently.</p>
ES	<p>In Spain, we are going to face serious unemployment problems in various sectors, including sports, for which complementary support systems for the unemployed have been established, which will require a very important economic effort to combat poverty and protect the most vulnerable population. The most urgent aid will be in relation to this need and will be requested by the competent Ministries in this matter.</p> <p>The High Council for Sport - Consejo Superior de Deportes (CSD) has streamlined the grant application procedures of the Spanish Federations, Universities and Corporations through which it promotes sport.</p> <p>Sports entities are going to have to face very important economic damages derived from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of audio-visual rights.</li> <li>- Loss of income from ticket sales.</li> <li>- Loss of income of members who have withdrawn or will withdraw in the near future due to lack of sufficient financial resources.</li> <li>- Need to increase investment in everything related to protection measures (masks, gloves, systematic disinfection of facilities ...)</li> <li>- Reduction in the capacity of sports facilities.</li> <li>- Closing of sports facilities for a long time.</li> </ul> <p>For all this, we would see the articulation of EU funds very convenient and we would appreciate to be provided with the information of their existence and the procedure to follow for their request.</p>

FI	At the moment we are not aware of use of CRII in sport sector in Finland. State Aid rules flexibility will be used when granting state aid to professional football and ice-hockey leagues.
FR	<p><b>The impact of the crisis on the sports sector has been taken into account in the temporary framework scheme for state aids measures notified by France.</b></p> <p>Concerning the Coronavirus Investment Initiative (CRII and CRII+), given the amounts of structural funds already committed in France and the priority given to health spending, it will be almost impossible to mobilise this initiative for the benefit of the sport sector.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Minister for Sport is pursuing her <b>strategy of raising the awareness of the authorities managing the Structural Funds so that they can benefit, for the programming period 2021-2027</b>, from the sports sector, since it is part of the economic and structuring activity of the regions and can contribute to social inclusion and employment, sustainable local development, particularly in connection with outdoor sports and tourism, and economic recovery.</p>
HR	<p>Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted number of measures for current pandemic situation. One of the measures refers on ESF Operational Program Efficient Human Resources through extension of projects duration for 90 days without additional administrative load for beneficiaries of the funds, as well as the extension of refund for 90 days for projects which deadline is in March, April and May of 2020.</p> <p>For the moment there are no specific measures envisaged under “Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative” to support the sport sector, neither the State Aid rules flexibility. However, the Central State Office for Sport will explore possibilities in cooperation with the competent Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds.</p>
HU	-
IE	No examples to report as no such EU funding has been allocated for the sport sector.
IT	<p>We are working on the CRII but we cannot assess its positive and negative effects on the sport sector yet. Most of the decisions have to be taken at Regional level. It's possible that some projects related to sport infrastructures will have to be postponed in favour of other priorities linked to COVID-19. At the same time, it's foreseeable that initiatives directly linked to the COVID-19 crisis can benefit also the sport sector.</p> <p>As already said at point 4, the EU should quickly establish specific funding instruments to recover from the crisis, including for the sport sector.</p>
LT	EU funds to support sports are not used in Lithuania, as with other general sports activities outside the pandemic.
LU	Luxembourg did not to use yet the State Aid flexibility rules in sport sector and regarding CRII set of measures they are not under the responsibility of the Ministry of Sport.
LV	State aid rules for Federations are lowered and the use of funds for administrative costs has been increased. The flexibility regarding administrative costs may increase and administrative costs could be increased till the end of the year.
MT	Both EU Funds and State Aid funds are essential since sport, being part of the global economy, has been heavily hit by the pandemic. The EU solidarity funds and other funds available can help clubs and associations survive. Maltese Government will also be proposing a number of incentives to compensate in a way the loss of revenue. This includes but not only, the credit notes for all payments of rent on government lands, allowances given to full time and part time employees and free use of SportMalta facilities by registered members. Moreover, the Council for the Voluntary Sector (MCVS) has initiated the COVID-19 Voluntary Organisations Emergency Fund (COVID-VOEF) with the support of the Parliamentary Secretary for Youth, Sports and Voluntary Organisations. The main purpose of this fund is to assist financially Voluntary Organisations in emergency situations arising locally as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
NL	If we want to support our sport sector and sport infrastructure within the European Union, a research about financial impact is advisable. Depending on the results, a consideration might be that the sport sector is included in the Corona Response Investment Initiative or in other recovery measures.
PL	We are in the process of establishing internal rules for conducting European Sport Week. Unlike in previous years, it will be more focused on online activities. The detailed rules will be adapted to applicable sanitary requirements.

	More information in previous editions of the questionnaire.
<b>PT</b>	<p>Funds under the "Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative" and the use of state aid rules because of COVID-19 are cross-sectoral instruments aiming to make their use more flexible, to get support quickly to sectors most affected by COVID19, namely those identified as key: Healthcare, SMEs and Labour Markets</p> <p>Once the eligibility of sports organizations is guaranteed and considering that the structural funds are managed at a national and local level, support for the sports sector must be accommodated in the strategies and objectives of application of these funds.</p> <p>After this first phase, we will define and communicate to the sports sector, what measures they can apply for and how they should apply.</p> <p>We believe that sports organizations, with the proper monitoring and support, will be in a position to compete for these funds like any company in any another sector.</p> <p>In line with the key areas, the following needs may be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stabilization and support for employment within the sports sector</li> <li>• R&amp;D projects that aim to create opportunities for organizations and their communities</li> <li>• Equipment/Infrastructures projects aimed at modernizing organizations and enabling a more effective response in the context of the pandemic crisis</li> <li>• Projects and studies that aim to collect information in the context of participation in physical and sports activities</li> <li>• Support for the development and implementation of work tools and training at distance, both at the administration level and sports practice level (coaches, athletes, physiotherapists, doctors, ....)</li> </ul> <p>Following the contributions mentioned above, we can add that we are currently in a needs assessment process, to allow us to understand what will be the best solutions to support the sports sector, regarding the use of European Funds.</p>
<b>RO</b>	<p>The European Social Fund is used to supplement national funding under the technical unemployment scheme.</p> <p>This scheme ensures that the state grants 75% of the last salary prior to the unemployment period. Professional athletes and professionals in the sports field are now also benefiting from this scheme.</p> <p>The Ministry of Youth and Sport is also seeking solutions to use EU funds to support grassroots sports.</p>
<b>SE</b>	We don't have any aggregated information on the topic.
<b>SI</b>	For the time being, there are no examples of use of EU funds for sport in relation to Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative. Majority of EU cohesion projects in Slovenia in the programme period 2014-2020 are related to soft measures in the field of sport (for coaches, trainers etc.) whose work was (and partly still is) on hold.
<b>SK</b>	<p>To alleviate the impact of COVID-19 to all employees, self-employed and employers, including those in sport sector, the funds from EU funds Operational Programme Human Resources have been used in Slovakia.</p> <p>Till now there are no special plans for use of funds under "Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative" to support the sport sector, neither the State Aid rules flexibility.</p>

