



A Mapping of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG) in Europe

*A Final Report to the DG
Education & Culture of the
European Commission*

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Final Report to the DG Education & Culture of the European Commission

written by



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1.0 Introduction & methodology

1.1 Objectives

This mapping of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG) aims at gaining a better understanding of the landscape of organisations active in the field of TSG, at identifying and analysing a number of key actions and interesting initiatives across the European Union (EU).

It also seeks to inform decision-makers on possibilities to support TSG at EU level by providing recommendations on potential actions and initiatives.

1.2 Background information

Traditional Sports and Games are a particular field of research as they are at a crossroads between sport practice and our cultural diversity and heritage. Analysis regarding the field of TSG should thus factor in the different aspects intrinsically linked to the nature of TSG. Existing research and policy documents have particularly stressed this dual nature of TSG and its role across society.

Traditional Sports and Games were recognised in 1990 by UNESCO as “part of traditional and popular culture and as creations of a cultural community, expressed by a group of individuals and recognised as reflecting the expectations of a community in so far as they reflect its cultural and social identity; its standards and values are transmitted orally, by imitation or by other means.”¹ In 2009 in Tehran, a new definition was suggested by a group of TSG experts, led by Guy Jaouen and Wojciech Lipoński, which was also recognised and supported by UNESCO. According to this approach, “Traditional games are motor activities of leisure and recreation which can have a ritual character. They are part of the universal heritage diversity. They are practiced in an individual or collective manner, deriving from regional or local identity; they are based on rules accepted by a group that organises competitive or non-competitive activities. Traditional games dispose of a popular character in their practice and in their organisation, yet if turned into sport tend to be uniform and institutionalised. The practice of traditional games promotes global health.”² Although traditional sports and games are quite a niche in the global sports scene, it is a much more widespread sub-group of sports than expected, both in terms of diversity of disciplines as well as estimated numbers of practitioners.³

There are many organisations that are committed to Traditional Sports and Games, and there is a rich diversity of regional variation of TSG all over the world. Every organisation has its own focus, visions and goals.

¹ UNESCO (2004) Fourth international conference of ministers and senior officials responsible for physical education and sport. MINEPS IV, Athens, Greece (6-8 December 2004). Available at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001405/140584e.pdf>

² UNESCO (2009), International Charter of Traditional Sports and Games, internal act, UNESCO. CIGEPS 'Sport and Culture' working group, Teheran, Iran (16-19 January 2009).

³ Publications from the FP7 project Re-play (access and interpretation of digital content for Traditional Sports and Games).

Following UNESCO's definition of TSG in 2009, the European Commission (EC) confirmed in its 2013 Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports'⁴ that TSG form part of Europe's cultural heritage and are recognised at international level as an efficient and effective means to convey values of solidarity, diversity, inclusiveness and cultural awareness, and, accordingly, included the priority 'Promoting traditional European sports and games' as one of the areas to be supported. Four projects were selected, which were co-financed in 2014. The lead organisations are the Association for International Sport for All (TAFISA, Germany), Vlaamse Traditionele Sporten (VLAS, Belgium), Italian Federation for Traditional Sports and Games (FIGEST, Italy), and the City of Kavala (Dimofelia, Greece). These projects contributed to shed new light on the relevance of EU funding in relation to this type of activities. Other Erasmus+ and Creative Europe projects also have a specific focus on TSG, inclusion and heritage (see Annex II). In particular, it should be noted that the Erasmus+ programme specifically mentions the promotion of traditional sports and games as an objective of its support to small collaborative partnerships since 2016.⁵

Parallel to the recognition of TSG across different institutions, it should be highlighted that sport as a policy area at EU level has received more and more attention over the last couple of years. The growing importance of sport at EU level directly translates in additional actions and initiatives for integration and social inclusion, a key aspect for the two EU Work Plans for Sport since 2011.^{6,7} Sport events like the Special Olympics games could be funded through Erasmus+ as well as projects contributing to inclusion of refugees, promotion of gender equality in sport and development of sport in prisons to name a few policy areas. The increased emphasis on the ways in which sport can contribute to European societies is of particular interest in the context of this assignment, given the nature of TSG – deeply rooted in regional and local identities.

1.3 Methodology

The research on Traditional Sports and Games (TSG) was undertaken in three stages. The first stage consisted of a mapping exercise to identify different organisations involved in or working on the topic of TSG. While it is not possible to guarantee an exhaustive list of organisations and associations, the approach to the mapping exercise aimed to ensure a thorough coverage of the available information through:

- Scanning relevant EU programmes – Erasmus+, Horizon 2020, Creative Europe and their predecessor programmes – to identify relevant existing or past projects (see Annex II),
- Data retrieved from dedicated calls under the 2013 Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports' and Erasmus+,
- Analysis of relevant literature and documents produced by organisations active in the field of TSG,
- Short analysis of the organisations identified – websites and relevant documentation available.

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/sport/policy/preparatory-actions/preparatory-actions-2013_en.htm

⁵ See the programme guide of the Erasmus+ programme, p.228: https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/sites/erasmusplus/files/files/resources/erasmus-plus-programme-guide_en.pdf

⁶ Council of the European Union (2011) the European Union Work Plan for Sport (2011-2014), OJ C 162, 1.6.2011. Belgium, Brussels.

⁷ Council of the European Union (2014) the European Union Work Plan for Sport (2014-2017), OJ C 183, 14.6.2014. Belgium, Brussels.

The second stage consisted of interviews with prominent players in the TSG field, so as to give a clear picture of the organisations active in TSG and provide a more thorough overview of their activities.

Finally, recommendations on promoting TSG were prepared on the basis of these first two steps, with a view to build on the results and previous work undertaken by the projects funded under the 2013 preparatory action and taking into account the current landscape of TSG organisations active across Europe.

Scope

As there is a wide variety of TSG disciplines, and different ways of working in the field of TSG (from preservation of heritage to competitive sport practice, this is reflected in terms of diversity of organisations. They arguably follow the following typology⁸:

- Local federations and organisations that focus on one (from local to national) or more TSG. Their main focus lies in the organisation of sport activities.
- Networks or umbrella organisations (gathering organisations and local federations described above) that focus on promoting TSG in a broader sense, including for example advocacy, support to local federations and training. They may be active nationally or internationally.
- Research centres, universities and museums that focus more on research and the intangible value of TSG.

Our methodology has covered all these types of organisations, and the analysis and recommendations are tailored to take into account this diversity in terms of types of structures.

⁸ ETSGA uses a relatively similar classification, distinguishing between associations, federations and universities: <http://www.jugaje.com/en/activites.htm>

2.0 Mapping results

2.1 Main results

Through the different research steps we have identified many different organisations active in the field of TSG. The full mapping is presented in Annex I of this document and includes for each organisation the following information:

- Country,
- Name of the TSG and of the organisation,
- Website (when available),
- Type of organisation.

In total **174 organisations** active in the field of TSG have been identified. While all European countries are represented, it should be highlighted that depending on the countries and regions, TSG are arguably more popular and more successful in commercial terms than others. In Ireland and France (in Brittany and Aquitaine especially), more federations exist – also with a higher number of members - than in Central European countries.

Parallel to the identification of organisations, we singled out EU-funded projects related to TSG and provided additional information concerning their key activities in this field. The full listing is available in Annex II of this report and includes the following information:

- Programme,
- Project,
- Partners,
- Link with TSG,
- Website providing additional information.

The results show that 11 projects were supported under Erasmus+, two under Creative Europe and one under FP7. Interestingly, most of the projects identified started after the 2013 Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports', so the focus on TSG arguably had an incentivising effect on participation of TSG organisations in later call for proposals.

The two main networks active in TSG at EU level are ETSGA and TAFISA. Although TSG is one of the priorities of TAFISA, it should be mentioned that the scope of the association is broader in terms of scope (TAFISA works on the broader topic of sport for all), as well as geographical coverage: TAFISA is active internationally. ETSGA is mainly active in Southern European countries, although there is also a wide variety of TSG in Northern and Eastern Europe. The associations in central Europe are smaller and more local, but there are also plenty of active organisations (see also Annex I).

Outlining a general overview of such a diversified sector is highly challenging, as it is characterised by a great number of associations and federations, each representing their own discipline and/or cultural interest. Nonetheless a couple of key features can be singled out:

- Most of these organisations and federations are short-staffed, often led by passionate people (volunteers also play a key role in supporting existing

structures). Small and bigger organisations try to organise themselves in umbrella organisations; either on a regional level (e.g. VlaS for Flemish TSG) or international level (e.g. ETSGA or TAFISA). The umbrella organisations help federations to sustain themselves and have a capacity-building component, providing administrative help and advocacy support. At European level, ETSGA does not have actual employees and its existence and actions depend on volunteers.⁹

- Organisations that do secure sufficient resources to hire staff are almost always subsidised in some way. This funding for operating costs is mostly provided on a local, regional or national level. Erasmus+ and even Creative Europe are focusing more and more on sports and some actions (such as the 2013 Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports' and the support to small collaborative partnerships under Erasmus+) are specifically targeting the promotion of TSG, and represent an important financing source to develop new activities. However smaller federations often lack the capacity or know-how to access this funding unless they team up with (inter)national, more established organisations or research institutes (the list of EU-funded projects in Annex II provides more information on past partnerships).

Some TSG may be played in different regions, but how the sports or games are experienced, perceived and played generally differ per country or even region. The local, regional or national identity associated with TSG grows and evolves through practise, making it more powerful from a cultural and sociological point of view.¹⁰ TSG participate in a cultural identity in each community. In short, TSG are not only a mirror of their society, but also a mirror of their communities and even neighbourhoods and individuals.¹¹

2.2 Distinctive features intrinsic to traditional sports and games

TSG cultivate local and regional customs and strengthen the sense of belonging. On top of that, TSG can encourage exchanges between districts and regions, and they can help preserve a sense of local, regional or even national identity.¹² These types of games and sports are indeed a part of a local, regional or national culture. TSG are usually played by a minority and still relate to other aspects of culture such as rituals and religions, music, regional clothing, work, etc. Most TSG are not yet standardised or institutionalised leisure, past time movement or physical activity practise.¹³ But even though TSG are not institutionalised, they do contribute to refine many skills (e.g. teamwork, co-operation, managing a challenge, setting and achieving goals), build character, provide an outlet for expression and allow for the improvement of performance.

⁹ Renson, R. and E. de Cramer and E. de Vroede 1997. Local heroes: Beyond the stereotype of the participants in traditional games. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 32: 1, 59-68.

¹⁰ Renson, R. (2004), *Ludodiversity: extinction, survival and invention of movement culture*. In G. Pfister, *Games of the past – Sports for the future? Globalisation, Diversification, Transformation*, Proceedings of the 4th ISHPES/TAFISA Symposium, Duderstadt 2000, (ISHPES –Studies, publications of the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport 9) (pp. 87-95).

¹¹ Lavega, Pere (2007): *Traditional games in Spain. A Social School of values and learning*, in: *International Journal of Eastern Sports & Physical Education (IJESPE)* vol. 5, 1 p. 152-170, 2007.

¹² Jarvie, Grant (2006): *Sport, culture and society. An introduction*. Routledge, London & New York.

¹³ Publications from the FP7 project Re-play (access and interpretation of digital content for Traditional Sports and Games): <http://www.fp7-replay.eu/index.php/eu/>

Existing research shows that through practising most of the TSG can develop values such as fair play and lead to a healthier life style or positive attitude to life.¹⁴ On top of that, through playing TSGs, imagination and creativity can be developed and communication skills and social abilities enhanced.¹⁵

The level of sportification¹⁶ of most TSG is low, and as most TSG do not put a focus or emphasis on winning, but rather try to improve the universal/cultural values which that can be transmitted from generation to generation this can appeal to people who aren't looking for a competitive sport, but just want to spend their free time having a good time and finding new social connections.

To make this process even easier, most TSG don't require a lot of or expensive equipment, making it easier for clubs to run on little means, and making the sport fairly cheap to exercise, which in its turn contribute to the accessibility of TSG.

While other sports certainly demonstrate similar benefits to our societies¹⁷, TSG are especially interesting as they are accessible to all members of society and to different age groups. They are not only entertaining but also attractive to people of different age groups (from the very early to older ages) and different level of fitness. Participants often do not need any professional sport skills to begin, which means TSGs are accessible to all who have the will to move.

TSG can easily be adapted to the groups that want to play: TSG are cross-generational and cross-gender. They provide the opportunity for families and peers to spend time together whilst exercising. As also stated by TAFISA, the modern urban way of life may lack the spaces and infrastructures required for physical activity. While modern sport may be the answer for many, TSG offer a broader, low cost and fun way to improve healthful physical activity.

Perhaps more importantly, TSG are the 'carrier' of universal, social values and symbolic functions, which are extremely important to the educational dimension of physical culture (e.g. sports practice). The knowledge we acquire from TSG is a rich resource for the present and for the future. They are not "just unknown sports or games", "they are part of culture, history, a goal, a people, a purpose, a structure, a philosophy and a strategy".¹⁸

2.3 Typology and key features of organisations active in the field of TSG

TSG are however not only characterised by a great diversity in the type of sports and games they offer and in the way those activities are perceived, but also the in the way they organise themselves. Those organisations arguably fall into the following three categories:

1. local federations and organisations that focus on one (national) or more TSG;

¹⁴ Egan S., (2003), An Holistic Analysis of the Educational Components of Traditional Games, Studies in Physical Culture and Tourism, Vol.10, No 1., 39-49.

¹⁵ Lavega, Pere (2007): Traditional games in Spain. A Social School of values and learning, in: International Journal of Eastern Sports & Physical Education (IJESPE) vol. 5, 1 p. 152-170, 2007.

¹⁶ Sportification is the process in which a physical activity or a sport becomes regulated by a set of rules and standards, legitimised by supervisory institutions, Lebreton F., et.al., 'Urban culture and physical and sports activities. The "sportification" of parkour and street golf as cultural mediation', Can Rev Sociol. 2010: 293-317.

¹⁷ See for example the results from research projects on the benefits of physical activity for health: <http://www.repopa.eu/content/publications> or <http://eurofitp7.eu/>

¹⁸ Jaouen G. (2003), Educational Stakes for The 21st Century Society Trough Inheritance, Diffusion, And Transmission of Tradition Games (Preface), Studies in Physical Culture and Tourism, Vol. 10, No.1, 11-13.

2. networks or umbrella organisations that focus on promoting TSG in a broader sense, both nationally and internationally. They often gather the local federations and organisations in a membership-based structure;
3. research centres, universities and museums that focus more on research and the value of TSG as part of Europe's intangible cultural heritage.

2.3.1 TSG Sport Federations

There are many small and local organisations that focus mainly on the sport itself – the added heritage values being of less importance. Annex I gives an overview of all the federations identified as part of this assignment.

TSG federations are usually quite small, even in regions where the practice of TSG is still very much alive, and the members of most TSG federations are on average older than 30 and male. According to an analysis of its members by VlaS, more than 60% of its members fall under this category. This trend was also acknowledged and confirmed by TAFISA.¹⁹ However, many federations understand the challenges they face, but also the opportunities they can offer. Some larger federations have already identified young children and youth as their next target group. Other countries rely on government funding and awareness-raising, which makes it possible for some sports to be taught at school, enhancing its popularity.

TSG federations are aware of their precarious situation, but because of their uniqueness, they keep appealing to people. Irish road bowling, however not very popular amongst young people, is so embedded in the culture that everyone knows its rules. In Finland, the government has recognised the importance of TSG and supports traditional baseball to be taught in schools. TSG federations are just as diverse as the sports practiced.

2.3.2. Networks or umbrella organisations promoting TSG

TSG are also backed by international and European organisations, like TAFISA and ETSGA. Those organisations are constantly looking for new forms of cooperation on national and international level. They are all looking for more opportunities to share their knowledge, methodology and experience²⁰, and to learn from other organisations.

Most of these organisations do work together or are at least connected on some level. TAFISA for example has over 200 members from 130 countries on all continents. Their member structure is unique, comprising of both governmental and non-governmental organisations, including national sport federations, national Olympic committees, and ministries of health, culture, sport, etc., international, national, regional and local "Sport for All" organisations, educational institutions and individuals. An example of an umbrella organisation is VlaS (Belgium) – Flemish traditional sports or FIGEST (Italy). VlaS acts as an umbrella organisation for no less than 23 types of traditional sports and games and membership comes with many benefits; the confederation offers the TSG community in Flanders administrative, managerial, technical and promotional support. They, like many other organisations in this field, have special promotional programs and campaigns to attract young people and women.

2.3.3 Other types of organisation active in the field of TSG

¹⁹ Interview with Hein Comeyne, VlaS director, and interview with Wolfgang Baumann, TAFISA director.

²⁰ Erik de Vroede and Ronald Renson. Traditional games in Flanders: state of the art. Short paper available at: http://www.isdy.net/pdf/eng/2007_24.pdf

Other organisations focus not only on the benefits of sport but also research the societal role of sport, its economic dimension and its organisational dimension. Those are mainly research centres, universities and museums. Their research reflects the cross-sectoral dimension of sport, directly connected to other policy fields such as employment, education and training, health or economic growth.

Apart from universities and research centres, there are also museums that focus on the conservation of TSG as (in)tangible heritage. These organisations focus mostly on research and reviving extinct TSG, focusing on the heritage value. These organisations are gravitating around TSG and are of the utmost importance when it comes to the preservation and safeguarding of TSG, even when they are no longer played. They also contribute to raise awareness among players about the cultural significance of their intangible cultural heritage.²¹

²¹ Mariate Linaza, Kieran Moran and Noel E. O'Connor (2013) "Traditional Sports and Games: A New Opportunity for Personalized Access to Cultural Heritage".

Case study I: Sportimonium	
Key activities and objectives	Sportimonium (Belgium) is an institution that combines a museum with archive and documentation practices, dealing with repertoires and intangible cultural heritage, managing networks of associations, groups and individuals. It's an interactive museum and it's collection combines tangible and intangible heritage aspects.
Scope	Flanders (Belgium)
Main outcomes	Safeguarding measures undertaken by Sportimonium include support to specialised and umbrella organisations, publications, festivals, demonstrations, exchanges of expertise, promotion activities, loan services providing people with traditional games equipment, and a Traditional Games Park. The basis for the programme is systematic documentation and research.
Sustainability	Since its foundation, Sportimonium has been working on a programme to safeguard traditional sports and games in Flanders and to raise awareness about the diversity and richness of the play heritage. In doing so, they acknowledge the 2003 Unesco Convention for the safeguarding of intangible heritage. Special attention is devoted to attracting new members, especially young people and women. The model of Sportimonium can be applied elsewhere. One advantage of the programme is its modular design, divided into different phases that can be implemented according to local, regional, national and international contexts.

Table 1: Case Study Sportimonium

2.4 The diversity of TSG – some examples

The diversity of TSG is immense, not only in types of games but also in how does games are perceived and how much attention is given to them in schools or media. Some sports, like Finnish baseball or Glima make up on undeniable part of a national or local identity, whilst other TSG like Ritinis are far less known and supported by the community (see table below, adapted from the SETS project).

Differences across TSG practised in Northwest Europe

Examples of TSG: Popinjay shooting; table skittles; bar billiards....

Main features:

- * rarely known
- * appreciated (but not important)
- * not often a tourism asset
- * interconnectedness decreasing
- * mostly practiced by elderly

Examples of TSG:

Fierljeppen; hurling; human towers

Main features:

- * well known sports
- * media attention/positive image
- * tourism asset
- * part of the culture
- * taught in schools

Examples of TSG: Polish/Latvian games; Ritinis

Main features:

- * rarely known
- * no media attention
- * no financial support
- * held Managed by enthusiasts

Examples of TSG: Finnish baseball; traditional wrestling; Glima; gothlandic games

Main features:

- * well known sports
- * part of the culture
- * media attention/positive image
- * taught in schools
- * lots of spectators

Table 2: Diversity of TSG in selected EU countries

Ritinis, sometimes called ripka, originated from the Lithuanian ethnic game that was played on an open field. The first rule book of the Ritinis game was written in 1923, and according to the Latvian Ritinis Association it is the only game which was transformed into a sport. It is included in the World Lithuanian Games and Ritinis is also represented in the TAFISA World Games.²² The rules of the game are easy though they may differ depending on clubs and regions. Not a lot of media attention is given to ritinis, affecting the popularity of the sport and making it difficult for clubs to exist.

Some sports are endangered, but other TSG are still very popular, playing an important and dominant role in their respective societies. These TSG are called 'vital TSG'. They rely on a set of (often old) rules and traditions, and are linked to a collective identity, spanning from a local to a national one. Pesäpallo, or Finnish baseball is an example of a 'vital TSG'.

Pesäpallo or Finnish Baseball is not only a traditional sport from Finland, but also a modern sport.²³ It is played in schools, but it is so popular that it has its own championship league: Superpesis. It is played in the entire country, and its stadiums can be found everywhere and they have a strong national organisation dealing with all of the same issues a modern sport federation has to deal with. Pesäpallo is one of the three most popular sports in Finland – only hockey and football can attract more attention and people to the matches. With more Finnish people moving to the cities in the 60s and 70s, the game was adapted to practise in urban settings. However Pesäpallo kept its rural

²² Information retrieved from the federation's website: www.ritinis.lt

²³ Publications from the FP7 project Re-play (access and interpretation of digital content for Traditional Sports and Games): <http://www.fp7-replay.eu/index.php/eu/>

image, as most of the teams participating to Superpesis come from smaller towns. Pesäpallo is a Finnish institution, bringing together typical TSG aspects with popular, international sport characteristics, and is so important in Finnish society that pupils at elementary school are being taught the rules as part of their elementary physical education.

Through these two different examples, it appears clearly that different parameters play a key role in the development of TSG:

- Popularity and integration of TSG in the educational system;
- The media attention given to TSG is key for them to grow their membership;
- The intangible heritage component of TSG – while very important and contributing to a positive image of TSG – is not sufficient by itself to attract new players;
- TSG can also contribute to the local economy as a touristic asset and strengthening links between the two fields may be a way to secure additional resources.

3.0 Analysis

3.1 Introduction

Based on the literature review and interviews, we have extracted key points for an analysis of the current situation of TSG in Europe. We are taking into account TSG in their societal role, but also their main economic and organisation features across Europe. We have strived to factor inasmuch as possible the discrepancies of TSG organisations across Europe and qualified our analysis accordingly.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSG are a priceless part of humanity's cultural heritage, as evidenced by UNESCO and the European Commission - TSG are anchored in local needs and possibilities - TSG reinforces and is rooted in cultural identities - TSG have health benefits that can be seen as a part of active and healthy ageing - TSG are inclusive and have a socialising influence - TSG, in general, are easy to do – they require simple tools and implicate few and mostly easy rules - TSG are low cost to organise and for participants (in most cases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSG landscape is characterised by a huge variety of small organisations - Most TSG organisations have limited financial means and human resources - TSG organisations have a language barrier to bridge when they want to cooperate – exacerbated by the low resources of most organisations - TSG experience a lack of manuals/courses - TSG are not strongly supported/covered by popular media - Growing political attention but still relatively low
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSG are played all over Europe and some TSG cross borders to be practiced on a European scale - Increased coverage of TSG in media can lead to more respect and better visibility - TSG can still grow by expanding their network and appealing to more people - Untapped synergies with intangible cultural heritage or larger sports events offer room for new developments across TSG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSG identity can be threatened by trends towards sportification - TSG unique linkages with cultural heritage is difficult to maintain under the pressure of globalisation - TSG are vulnerable to extinction if not supported

Table 3: SWOT Analysis

3.2 Strengths and opportunities

TSG are considered inclusive because they involve simple physical games and are usually **easy to understand and play**: they consist of simple basic rules with a clear purpose. And even though the threshold in order to participate is low, the potential depth and complexity of TSG is not. Players take years to actually master the tactics of the game and the specific skill required excelling in a given sport or game.

The socialising influence of TSG focuses on developing good morals in the minds of the players – **fair play, respect for diversity and cooperation** in the game. The evolution and appropriation of TSG rules also calls to the creativity of the players and requires players to communicate with each other. TSG seek to include an entire community: they appeal to older players – in Belgium, a large number of all players are older than 40 – but also target younger enthusiasts.²⁴

Physical inactivity is a growing health problem for children, youth and (young) adults. TSG require simple tools and implicate few rules; they're low cost and make use of their local surroundings: people can start playing in the street or in the park.

As our knowledge of physical activity grows, so does our understanding of the multiple benefits brought by different variations of physical activity, play and exercise, including TSG. It is becoming clear that TSG offer a wider range of benefits than just physical health.

One way of summarising the relationship between physical activity and different aspects of human development is the Human Capital Model as shown in the adjacent figure.²⁵

Considering the characteristics of TSG and their strong ties with cultural heritage and identity, it is worth mentioning another potential capital which would be the cultural capital. It can materialise through a number of non-financial social assets (sense of community, social norms, peer acceptance, civic participation...).

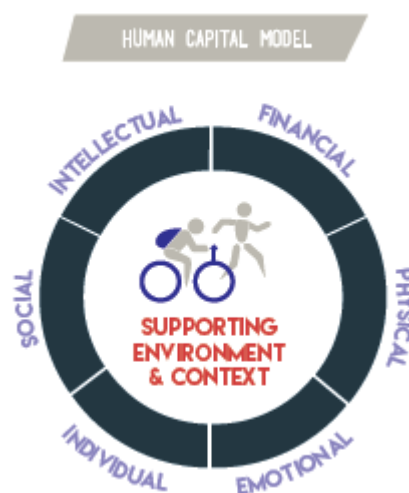


Figure 1: The human capital model

²⁴ Interview with Hein Comeyne, VlaS director.

²⁵ Bailey, R.P., Hillman, C., Arent, S., & Petitpas, A. (2013). Physical activity: an underestimated investment in human capital. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 10(3), 289-308.

Case study II: Gerlev Play Park	
Key activities and objectives	Gerlev was founded in 1983 as a school and Research Centre, and over the years it has collected hundreds of TSG in a unique database. Since 1999 and the opening of a 4 hectares park (the Gerlev Play Park), 130 of them can be played and tried out on site, while educational and training programs are run all over Denmark for the benefit of all generations.
Scope	Located in Denmark with a focus on Danish TSG, founded by TAFISA
Main outcomes	Gerlev Play Park is the only place in Scandinavia which has gathered games from the past and is presenting them in an active way. Visitors can experience the game culture of the Viking Age, Middle Age and Industrial Age. The different game areas cover an area of 3 football fields. The park also has a small cafe and their own workshop. The Play Park has existed since 1999 and still tries to find more games from the past.
Sustainability	At Gerlev Play Park, TSG is mobilised in the process of developing tourism in a sustainable way. They put unique features of the region forward, and promote their history and cultural background. Sustainability for Gerlev Play Park is not limited to environmental issues, but also includes sustainability among people and cultures. TSG is used to bring people of all generations and countries together and help build lasting and real relationships. On top of that, the Gerlev school advocates for (and provides strategic advice on) a sustainable health framework for active cities.

Table 4: Case Study - Gerlev Play Park

TSG are a priceless part of humanity's **cultural heritage**, as was recognised by the UNESCO.²⁶ There are many organisations focusing on the historical aspect of TSG, and this represents another opportunity for TSG to reach more people: TSG are more than just unknown sports, they have a whole history 'attached' to them. This makes TSG easier to promote and makes them interesting for research, preservation and even revival. In Flanders, Sportimonium focuses on the cultural value that is inherent to TSG, and since the appointment of their new director, they succeed in attracting a new, younger audience to the museum.

European projects have a **strong added value** in the practice of TSG as they are played all over Europe and some TSG actually cross borders and are being practiced on a European scale. They also contribute to raise awareness on TSG and their value. After the SETS-project (funded under the 2013 Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on

²⁶ UNESCO (2009), International Charter of Traditional Sports and Games, internal act, UNESCO. CIGEPS 'Sport and Culture' working group, Teheran, Iran (16-19 January 2009).

Sports'), VlaS and other organisations received more and permanent official recognition by local, regional, national and European authorities. With more political support, TSG raises more media coverage and will gain more respect, both for their historical and sportive values. This contributes to better visibility, and thus more interest and active players.

The increased awareness on the benefits of TSG and political support for them also presents the opportunity to better integrate TSG across European societies, for example by streamlining it across educational systems. In this regard the Recall project – funded under the 2013 Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports' – should be highlighted as it sought to link the benefits of practicing TSG to today's societal challenges.

Case study III: Recall : Games of the Past – Sports for Today

Key activities and objectives	<p>"Recall: Games of the Past – Sports for Today" is a project led by TAFISA, supported by 12 partner organisations coming from all over Europe, that was co-funded by the European Commission from the 1st of January 2014 to the 30th of June 2015 under the 2013 call for actions "European Partnerships on Sport", and that now continues on its own will.</p> <p>Project Recall aims to reintroduce Traditional Sports and Games into the daily lives of young people as a means to tackle social challenges of today – including the epidemics of physical inactivity, by documenting and disseminating TSG heritage worldwide.</p>
Scope	Located in Denmark with a focus on Danish TSG, founded by TAFISA
Main outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Collection of TSG including Games' rules, how to play, illustrations, working cards and videos, that are suitable to be reintroduced to children and youth; -Tools and practical advice to help teachers, coaches, caretakers and volunteers to teach and (re)introduce TSG to children and youth in their own environments: schools, universities, Sport Clubs and Federations, events' Organisers, universal Access - Scientific publications providing background on the topic of Traditional Sports and Games.
Sustainability	<p>Running website, book, expansion beyond Europe. This has led to the development and submission of a new project under Erasmus+ in May 2016.</p> <p>It should be noted that TAFISA is also now developing a network of TSG centres across Europe, with a view to have 10 members by September 2016 (Gerlev Play Park is already a member).</p>

Table 5: Case Study - Recall Project

According to VlaS, TSG still have the opportunity to grow and expand their network, to build a stronger identity and to appeal to more people. On top of the heightened visibility, facilitating the organisation of traditional sports festivals/meetings also creates an environment where TSG leaders can get to know each other's approach and exchange good practices. In any case; festivals and other eye-catching events are necessary, as well as a set yearly tradition to attract (media) attention and to arouse interest.

3.3 Weaknesses and threats

TSG do not receive a lot of media coverage and their popularity differs from country to country. The reasons for the lack of media attention are as diverse as TSG are. TSG have the disadvantage of not being 'fashionable' compared to more popular sports.

The intrinsic features of TSG and their strong local or regional anchorage is not always an asset for sensitive political reasons. For example it is difficult to promote the Flemish culture because of the connotation with the (extreme) right the 'Flemish' identity has had since the First World War. In Central and Eastern European countries with a communist regime, TSG were not promoted either due to the focus on Olympic disciplines, marginalising TSG in terms of media attention and public funding. TSG are not yet extinct in former communist countries, but the TSG associations and groups are smaller in Eastern Europe and country-wide federations either do not exist or have very limited resources.

Since TSG are confronted with limited financial means, it's not easy for the often relatively small organisations to set up events or organise large scale national competitions to attract more media coverage. There are however some regions or national governments that do value their TSG heritage. The reason for Finland's use of TSG is twofold: to promote their national heritage and to motivate youth to participate in sports and to become more physically active.

Many TSG are not bound to state borders – the games played can be the same, but the way in which the games are played can differ, from rules to equipment needed. In practice, moving beyond borders proves to be easier said than done. Studies have shown that many TSG members have in many cases a low educational attainment.²⁷ This may explain the language barriers that exist between TSG associations throughout Europe. This was mentioned as one of the main reasons for TSG's fragmentation on a European and international scale.²⁸

This also means that the development of a pan-European umbrella organisation is challenging. Many members and even chairmen of often small organisations don't speak any other language than their native tongue. ETSGA, focusing on the south of Europe, mainly communicates in French, Spanish or English. Capacity-building courses focusing on languages could make a difference in helping organisations to run more professionally and find their lingua franca to improve their combination with each other. Of course, when playing sports, people also communicate in a non-verbal way. Knowing and understanding the rules of a sport is often enough to find connection with a group of players, and TSG players are creative and don't mind adapting the rules of the games

²⁷ Renson, R. (2004), *Ludodiversity: extinction, survival and invention of movement culture*. In G. Pfister, *Games of the past – Sports for the future? Globalisation, Diversification, Transformation*. Proceedings of the 4th ISHPES/TAFISA Symposium, Duderstadt 2000, (ISHPES –Studies, publications of the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport 9) (pp.87-95).

²⁸ Interview with Hein Comeyne, VlaS director.

when new players join, as was already mentioned.²⁹ Some games are also played across European borders, linking one type of game (like road bowling, which is popular in Ireland, The Netherlands and Belgium, amongst other countries) to several local cultures and identities (see also table 2).

It should also be noted that a structuration of existing networks, leading to larger umbrella organisations and a more centralised management to stimulate TSG should be treated carefully to best cater to the unique and local nature of TSG. Some TSG organisations are arguably not open to the idea of a more structured organisation of TSG. TSG are very specific and leave a lot of room for evolution through practice, which may be hampered by further codification of TSG rules and practice.³⁰

Some level of such sportification can be better perceived when local actors have the opportunity work together and find a way to serve everyone's needs and wishes. Some degree of sportification is also very useful to overcome the language barrier and practise TSG through an agreed set of rules.

3.4 Conclusion

Although European umbrella organisations and networks do exist as such, they need support to take off. Existing networks have very limited resources, even compared to the relatively small national federations or umbrella organisations. ETSGA relies completely on volunteers, which means that time commitment is highly challenging. Devoting resources to the development of the network, reaching out to potential new members is thus very difficult. EU-funded projects represent a very precious resource in this regard as it allows for networking, exchanges of best practices, meetings and awareness-raising activities.

TSG being played across European borders have the ability to combine a European and local dimension. With the European Year of Cultural Heritage in 2018, more European attention will be given to the importance of heritage, including intangible heritage. This might be an opportunity for the TSG communities to liaise with other heritage fields and improve their visibility.

The European TSG landscape is a patchwork of numerous very committed organisations, led by extremely motivated individuals. They however lack the resources and capacities to develop and pilot larger-scale actions. This is where larger organisation with an interest in TSG, such as TAFISA, could step in and use their experience to organise events and engage people on a large scale.

Since TSG are mostly popular with adult and older people, it is important to engage young people as the next generation of players. Without players, TSG would go extinct and could only exist in museums like Sportimonium and researched by institutions like FIGEST.³¹ Developing TSG associations and making them more fashionable, more international, and overall more appealing to younger people, might just be what TSG needs to keep on existing.

²⁹ Egan S., (2003), An Holistic Analysis of the Educational Components of Traditional Games, Studies in Physical Culture and Tourism, Vol.10, No 1., 39-49

³⁰ Jaouen G. (2003), Educational Stakes for The 21st Century Society Trough Inheritance, Diffusion, And Transmission of Tradition Games (Preface), Studies in Physical Culture and Tourism, Vol. 10, No.1, 11 -13.

³¹ Italian Federation of TSG: www.figest.it

The growing political recognition from trusted international institutions, such as UNESCO and the European Commission, has a strong effect locally as it gives local actors a positive edge when communicating about TSG. It also enables to give more credibility to the actions undertaken locally and sometimes bypass issues which may be particularly sensitive at local or regional levels, as they may be perceived very differently in other European countries.

4.0 Recommendations

The recommendations presented in this report stem from the mapping exercise and our analysis of the key features of TSG across Europe – in terms of sport practice and organisation. In addition to that, the interviews enabled us to fine-tune our understanding of existing actions and initiatives already taking place across active TSG organisations.

The recommendations include ideas linked to existing needs, challenges and opportunities. They are structured around general areas of actions for the benefit of TSG, as well as more specifically on more operational ideas on a support to a platform for TSG at EU level.

4.1 General recommendations for the promotion of TSG at EU level

These recommendations cover three general aspects:

- Structuration & governance aspects, where recommendations focus on activities contributing to the development of TSG organisations themselves.
- Synergies with existing initiatives and programmes, to build bridges between TSG and other actions, while seeking to make the most of the distinctive features of TSG.
- Playing with financial constraints, where we suggest ways for TSG organisation to secure additional resources, or develop highly cost-effective initiatives.

Structuration & governance aspects:

- Action at EU-level should be combined with **capacity-building activities** to work more efficiently with the diversity of TSG organisations across Europe. This may for example include language courses, training on project development and management, or on network development (how to identify and attract new members).
- A European **quality label** or recognition of interesting projects related to TSG would contribute: the European Commission and the UNESCO could make use of their outreach to showcase such examples. The 'success stories' developed by the Erasmus+ dissemination platform could be used as a starting point.³² ETSGA and TAFISA could also help to identify the right projects.
- **Peer-learning exchanges** between more robust federations and smaller ones could contribute to more efficient capacity-building. In this regard the

³² Three TSG-related projects have been selected as 'success stories' :

- Recall: Games of the Past – Sports for Today: <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace%3A%2F%2FSpacesStore%2F897b85f3-450d-4a2b-8981-8ea6d084e90a>
- European Medieval Sport & Street Games Network (Ga.M.E.S.Net):
<http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace%3A%2F%2FSpacesStore%2F5b7ef6b6-bafb-4e5e-86e9-6fc5caadc52d>
- Strengthening European Traditional Sports (SETS): <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/11fb328f-0bdf-45d4-b02f-41206bb20b1d>

categorisation of TSG based on geographic regions (table 2) could be a useful starting point to match leading TSG organisation to the needs of different local contexts.

- Support at EU level should not take the form of a membership based organisation, as there are existing initiatives in the field. A **task force** or **discussion platform** could be a more flexible form of organisation and work on different themes to cater to the needs of the typology of TSG organisations in a more targeted way.

Synergies with existing initiatives and programmes:

- The image/media coverage deficit of TSG could be partly addressed through initiatives with a high visibility. The **European days of cultural heritage** could be an interesting lead as it combines EU-wide visibility with strong local anchorage. Synergies between **TAFISA** (strong visibility through their world event) and **ETSGA** (very active European members) should be favored, for example through joint organisation of one of TAFISA's world event, or via cooperating on an event included in the EU Week of Sport.
- Encourage **Erasmus+ desks** to raise awareness about existing opportunities for TSG organisations and the support they can provide to potential applicants. The listings provided in the Annexes can help identifying existing organisations.

Playing with financial constraints:

- Make the most of **local anchorage** and promote local identities in a positive way.
- Because TSG are so embedded in local traditions and customs, they make way to promote other regional traditions and specialties, like culinary specialties. This would make TSG more than just a local tradition, it would transform them into a unique experience that brings together heritage and play components, making it more fashionable and even newsworthy, bolstering the image of TSG.
- Linking up TSG events with other local traditions (such as food/gastronomy) could provide additional revenue streams for the organisation of those events and attract different audiences.
- At international level this could be supported through policy statements emphasising the role of TSG in intangible cultural heritage and/or for tourism.
- Given the nature of TSG, which are at the crossroads between sport and culture, **referencing TSG as eligible activities** in the framework of EU programmes (outside Erasmus+) would be interesting. A number of projects have been supported as part of Creative Europe, the EU programme for support to culture. One recommendation would be to mention the word "Traditional Sport and Games" in those programmes and/or in specific call for proposals.
- **Raise awareness and communicate on TSG** through existing platforms & channels (e.g: EU Week of Sport, EU Year of Cultural Heritage).
- During the EU Week of Sport, it could be considered to give extra attention the added values that TSG can bring to the field of sports, like the historical aspect or the social component. An event like a European Day for TSG could focus on aspects such as:
 - A European competition or demonstration, involving different countries where the same sports or games are played;
 - the fact that TSG can build bridges between their cultural differences;
 - using TSG and other local traditions, like food, dance, and other types of 'local markers'.

- Develop bridges between TSG and larger sport federations to strengthen their development and management. This could be promoted as part of the peer-learning mechanism suggested above. In terms of visibility and pooling of resources, the possibility to associate TSG to **large-scale sport events** should also be explored. A side-event focusing on TSG could significantly increase their visibility. Events such as the Olympic Games would be an interesting starting point due to the importance of side-events in these competitions. These events offer a worldwide and powerful window of communication. This would also help to modernise the image of TSG and present its practice as complementary to more established disciplines.

4.2 Focused recommendations: EC support to a network/platform on TSG

Rationale

The recommendations outlined below focus more specifically on how a network or platform could be established at EU level and suggest a structure for the functioning of such a platform. These recommendations are based on the principles that such support should not overshadow existing networks (e.g: ETSGA and TAFISA) in Europe but rather support existing efforts to structure the landscape of TSG across Europe.

Aims

Based on the analysis set out in section 3, the aim of the platform should be to 1) encourage greater visibility of TSG at EU and more local levels 2) Raise awareness and further document the benefits of TSG for European society, 3) Inform decision-making at EU (and potentially national) level by providing key facts about TSG in Europe and ensure the distinctive features of TSG are adequately taken into account, and make the most of the unique benefits they can provide.

To take into account the current development of TSG networks in Europe (ETSGA extending its membership, and TAFISA is developing a network of TSG centers), we take the view that EU action would be best targeted by providing a discussion platform and a resource hub, complementing and augmenting the actions of existing organisations. It should also provide technical support to allow for the participation of TSG organisations which generally have limited resources.

Operationalisation and potential actions

- Workshops and discussion spaces on key topics related to TSG. These would also allow linking TSG to key policy topics for the EU (e.g: impact of TSG on active and healthy ageing; contribution to skills development). This also implies that the platform could act as a relay to share information on existing related events & workshops to facilitate participation of TSG organisations.
- Development of toolkits to support the development of TSG (especially smaller organisations). Translations and dissemination of such toolkits could be undertaken by the Erasmus+ support desks. This could include:
 - Toolkit for raising funding for the organisation of events;
 - Toolkit for online communication and marketing;
 - Toolkit on the benefits of TSG for active societies.

- Development of a quality label outlining simple criteria and guidelines to support local operators in the development of their own projects;
- The platform would allow to better coordinate future testing of interesting initiatives/pilot projects which can already be funded under the Erasmus+ programme;
- An **online resource hub**, pooling resources from the different TSG organisations. The feasibility and opportunity of such a tool should be tested with them beforehand, and costs should be carefully assessed.

To best factor in the existing landscape of TSG organisations and its diversity of smaller organisations, support documents should inasmuch as possible be handled by the platform itself or procured. Ad-hoc specific expertise could be mobilised for the development of toolkits or meeting preparations, for example.

The core **target groups** of the platform should be TSG organisations. Additional target groups should be strongly involved depending on the topics discussed. For example on the topic of pooling resources and developing synergies, cultural heritage-related organisations and/or organisers of larger sport events could be invited.

Annex I – Overview of TSG organisations in Europe

Overview of Traditional Sports and Games Federations in Europe

Country	TSG (if focusing on a single one)	Organisation	Website	Type of organisation
Austria	Fitschigogerl	Austrian Fitschigogerl	www.oefic.at	Federation
	Ranggeln	Salzburger Rangglerverband	www.volkskultur.org/piesendorf/rangglerverband.htm	Federation
	Ranggeln federation		http://www.aeiou.at/aeiou.encycloped.r/r129757.htm;internal&action=_setlanguage.action?LANGUAGE=en	Umbrella organisation
	Karnten Ringen		http://www.coreedaoz.com/main/page_association_of_australian_celtic_wrestlers.html	Umbrella organisation
Belgium (Flanders)	Buksschieten	Federatie van Vlaamse Historische Schuttersgilden	www.vlaamseschuttersgilden.be	Federation
	Dunne krulbol		http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/dunne_krulbol	Federation
	Gaaibol		Information flyer : www.vlas.be/vlaspdf/infofolders/gaaibol.pdf	Federation
	Golfbiljart	Belgische golfbiljartbond	www.golfbiljart.be	Federation
	Kaatsen	Kaatsentiteit Vlaanderen vzw	www.vleugelvlaanderen.be	Federation
	Katapultschieten (catapult-shooting)	Vlaamse katapultbond	www.vlaamsekatapultbond.be	Federation
	Kegelen (skittle game)			Federation
	Klepschieten	Schuttersverstandhouding Zand-Leemstreek	www.verbondzandenleemstreek.be	Federation
	Krachtbal	Vlaamse Krachtbal Federatie vzw	www.krachtbal.be	Federation

	Krulbol	Belgische krulbolbond	www.krulbol.be	Federation
	Liggende wipschieten (horizontal popinjay shooting)	Vlaamse Boogsportfederatie Liggende Wip vzw	www.vbflw.be	Federation
	Paapgooien	member of ETSGA via VlaS		Federation
	Staande wipschieten (vertical popinjay shooting)	Koninklijke Bond der Belgische Wipschutters	www.knbbw-frnab.tk	Federation
	Trabol	West-Vlaamse Trabolers federatie	www.westvlaamsetrabolers.net	Federation
		Sportimonium	http://www.sportimonium.be	Museum
Bulgaria		International Council of Organisations for Festivals, Folklore and Traditional Arts	www.cioff-bulgaria.com	Research center
Croatia	Jeu de crosse			Federation
	Picigin		www.picigin.org	Federation
Czech Republic	Sprtec (Billiard hockey)	Billiard Hockey Club Most	www.most.billiard.hockey.cz	Federation
	Narodni hazena (Czech National handball)	Czech Union of National handball	www.svaznarodnihazene.cz	Federation
		The society of European Martial Arts	http://www.sebu.cz/index_EN.php?docID=uvod	Umbrella organisation

		Czech and Slovakia Sling Shooters	www.prakiada.cz	Umbrella organisation
		Czech Association of Table Hockey Players	www.most.billiardhockey.cz	Umbrella organisation
Denmark	Keglebillard (skittle billiard)	ASAA Billardklub	www.asaabillard.dk	Federation
	Krolf		www.krolf.dk	Federation
	Ring Riding	Ringriderfesten Sønderborg	www.ringriderfesten.dk	Federation
		Gerlev Idrætshejskole/Gerlev Legepark	http://gerlevlegepark.dk/	Umbrella organisation
		Center for forskning i Idræt, Sundhed og Civilsamfund, Syddansk Universitet (Research Centre for Sports, Health and Civil Society, University of Southern Denmark)	www.cisc.sdu.dk	Research center
		Idræthistorisk Værsted (atelier de l'histoire du sport et de l'expérimentation)	www.ihv.dk	Research center
Estonia	Bandy	The Bandy Federation of Estonia	www.hot.ee/estbandy	Federation
	Kiiking	Estonian kiiking association	www.kiiking.ee	Federation
		Estonian Sports Museum	www.spordimuuseum.ee	Museum
Finland	Suomen Tikkaurheilulajit (Finnish)	The Finnish dart sport association	www.tikkaurheiku.fi	Federation

	darts)			
	Kyykkä	Suomen Kyykäliitto	www.kyykkaliitto.fi	Federation
	Finnish Baseball	Suomen Pesapalloliitto	http://www.pesis.fi/pesapalloliitto/	Umbrella organisation
France		FFBSQ - Fédération Française des sports quilles	http://www.ffbsq.org/	Federation
		Fédération Française de Balle au Tambourin	http://ffsport-tambourin.fr/	Federation
		Palet de Normandie		Federation
		Soule de Normandie	http://soulenormande.forumactif.com/	Federation
		Fédération Française de Ballon au poing - Picardie	http://www.jeuxpicards.org/ballonaupoing/ballonpoing.html	Federation
		Fédération Française de Longue Paume - Picardie	http://www.longue-paume.fr/lp/	Federation
		Fédération Française de Javelot Tir sur Cible - Picardie	http://www.jeuxpicards.org/javelot.html	Federation
		Association de la Balle tamis de Méneslies	http://www.petitfute.com/v30993-meneslies-80520/c1171-sports-loisirs/c1302-association-sportive/422625-association-de-la-balle-au-tamis-de-meneslies.html	Federation
		Fédération Française de Balle à la Main - Picardie	http://www.ffbm.fr/	Federation
		Fédération de Gouren (Lutte)	http://www.gouren.com/	Federation
		Fédération Boule de fort	http://fedebouledefort.fr/	Federation
		Fédération des boules de sable		Federation
		FFBSQ - section Quilles au maillet	http://www.ffbsq.org/	Federation
		FFBSQ - Section des quilles de huit	http://www.ffbsq.org/	Federation

		FFBSQ - Section quilles de six	http://www.ffbsq.org/	Federation
		FFBSQ - Section quilles de neuf	http://www.ffbsq.org/	Federation
		Comité du palet laiton sur plomb		Federation
		Comité vendéen du Palet		Federation
		European Traditional Sports & Games association	http://www.jugaje.com	Umbrella organisation
		Fédération Internationale de Balle au Tambourin (3 pays)	http://ffsport-tambourin.fr/	Umbrella organisation
		Fédération des jeux de Picardie	http://www.jeuxpicards.org/	Umbrella organisation
		Confédération FALSAB	http://www.falsab.com/fr	Umbrella organisation
		Centre des jeux traditionnels d'Occitanie	http://fdfr32.pagesperso-orange.fr/cjsto03/	Umbrella organisation
		Think Tank Sport and Citizenship, France	http://sportetcitoyennete.com/	Think tank
Germany	Eisstockschiessen (ice stick sport)	Deutscher Eisstockverband E.V.	www.eisstock-verband.de	Federation
	Fingerhakler		movie: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dE6HyNdrCOM (keyword: finger wrestling championship)	Federation
	Gorodki	German Gorodki Association	www.gorodki.de	Federation
	Historischer Schützen (historic guilds)	Bund der Historischen Duetzchen Schützenbruderschaften	www.bund-bruderschaften.de & www.e-g-s.eu	Federation

		ften e.V. European Community of historic guilds		
	Klootschiessen (road bowling)	Friessische Klootschiesser Verband	www.klootschiessen.de	Federation
	Novuss	Novuss Verband Germany	www.novuss-verband.de	Federation
	Ringtennis	Deutsche Ringtennis	www.ringtennis.de	Federation
	Schuffleboard	German Shuffleboard Association e.V.	www.shuffleboarder.de	Federation
	Pangration	Hellenic pangration athlima federation	www.pangration.org	Federation
		The Association For International Sport for All (TAFISA)	http://www.tafisa.net	Umbrella organisation
		German Gorodki Association	www.gorodki.de	Umbrella organisation
		German Shuffleboard Association e.V.	www.shuffleboarder.de	Umbrella organisation
		V.S.H.B.(international handball federation)		Umbrella organisation
		German Sport University Cologne / Institute of European Sport Development and Leisure studies	https://www.dshs-koeln.de	University
Greece		Public Benefit Organisation of the city of Kavala	www.euplayground.org	Research center

Hungary	Botolo		demonstration: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uqgLoTahxXQ (keyword: cigany botolo)	Federation
	Futométa	National Baranta Association	www.baranta.org	Federation
	Horseback Archery	Kassai Horse Archery School	www.lovasijaszat.hu	Federation
	Shuttlecock	Hungarian Shuttlecock Association	www.labtoll.hu	Federation
	Szektorlabda (sectorball)	Hungarian sectorball Association	www.gombfoci.hu	Federation
		Hungarian Coaching Association	http://www.coachfederation.hu/	Umbrella organisation
		Tesz-Vesz Children and Youth Foundation	www.teszvesz-alapitvany.eu	Umbrella organisation
		Baranta Traditional Hungarian Martial Arts Association	www.baranta.org	Umbrella organisation
		Hungarian Shuttlecock Association	www.labtoll.hu	Umbrella organisation
		International Sectorball Federation	www.gombfoci.hu	Umbrella organisation
		Abádszalók association		
Italy		Federachon Esport de Nohtra Tera, F.E.N.T.	http://cesie.org/en/	Umbrella organisation/Research center
		Traditional Sports and Games Italian Federation: FIGEST	http://www.figest.it/	Umbrella organisation
		Federation S'Istrumpa di Sardegna	http://www.ladonnasarda.it/cose-belle/5710/s-istrumpa-ecco-lo-sport-piu-antico-della-sardegna.html	Umbrella organisation

Ireland	Irish Road Bowling	Irish Road Bowling Association/Boll Chumann na hEireann	www.irishroadbowling.ie	Federation
	Camogie	The Camogie Association	www.camogie.ie	Federation
	Gaelic Football (Peil or Caid)	Gaelic Athletic Association	www.gaa.ie	Federation
	Gaelic Handball	GAA Handball	www.gaahandball.ie	Federation
	Horseshoes Pitchers	Horseshoe Pitcher Association	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horseshoes	Federation
	Hurling (Iomaniocht)	Gaelic Athletic Association	www.gaa.ie	Federation
	Rounders	GAA Rounders	www.gaarounders.ie	Federation
		Gaelic Athletic Association (Cumann Luthchleas Gael)	http://www.gaa.ie	Umbrella organisation
		Boll Chumann na hEireann	http://www.irishroadbowling.ie/	Umbrella organisation
		European board of the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA)	www.europegaa.eu	Umbrella organisation
		ANAM - fédération des jeux traditionnels d'Irlande		Umbrella organisation
		The Institute of Technology Tralee	http://www.ittralee.ie/en	University
Latvia	Novuss/Koroon a	Latvian Novuss Federation	www.novuss-lnf.lv	Federation
		Latvian traditional games and Ethnosport Association	http://ethnosport.com/geo/9.htm	Umbrella organisation

Lithuania	Ritinio	Lietuvos Federacija	Ritinio	www.ritinis.lt	Federation
		United Wrestling's Belt Committee	World Wrestling Committee	www.fila-offical.com	Umbrella organisation
Luxemburg		European Education Association, EUPEA	Physical	http://www.eupea.com	Umbrella organisation
The Netherlands	Beugelen	Nederlandse Bond	Beugel	www.beugelen.nl	Federation
	Buksschieten	Noordbrabantse Federatie van Schuttersgilden		www.schuttersgilden.nl	Federation
	Fierljeppen	Friese fierljeppers Bond		www.fierljeppenfriesland.nl	Federation
	Fries kaatsen (Frieze throw-back)	Koninklijke Nederlandse Kaatsbond		www.knkb.nl	Federation
	Historische Schuttersgilden	European Community of historic guilds		www.schuttersgilden.nl & www.e-g-s.eu	Federation
	Ijszeilen (Icesailing)	Ijszeilvereniging DN Nederland		www.ijszeilen.nl	Federation
	Klootschieten (Road bowling)	Nederlandse Klootschietbond		www.klootschieten.com	Federation
	Kolven	Koninklijke Nederlandse Kolfbond		www.kolfbond.nl	Federation
	Kruisboogschieten	Nederlandse Kruisboog bond NKB		www.nkbkruisboog.nl	Federation
	Krulbol	Nederlandse krulbolverenigingen		http://people.zeelandnet.nl/mwelec/	Federation

	Muurkaatsen (one-wall handball)		www.onewallhandball.nl	Federation
	Ringrijden	De Zeeuwse Ringrijders Vereniging	www.ringrijden.nl	Federation
	Schoonrijden	Landelijke Vereniging van Schoonrijders	www.schoonrijden.nu	Federation
	Sjoelen	Algemene Nederlandse Sjoelbond	www.sjoelsport.nl	Federation
		Nederlandse Fierljep Bond	www.nederlandsefierljepbond.nl	Umbrella organisation
		Federatie Van Verenigingen Traditionele Sporten		Umbrella organisation
Poland	Horseback Archery	Polish Archery Horseback Assoicatin	www.pslk.org	Federation
	Kapela			
	Palant	LKS Schlagball team Cyprzanow	www.schlagball-cyprzanow.freehost.pl	Federation
	Piersceniowka (ringnetball)			
	Ringo	International Ringo federation	www.ringo.org.pl	Federation
	Sztekiel			
		Palant Cyprzanow	www.schalgball-cyprzanow.freehost.pl	Umbrella organisation
		Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego (University School of PE	http://www.awf.edu.pl/en	University

		University school of Physical Education, Laboratory of Traditional Sports and Ethnology of Sports	www.awf.poznan.pl/tir-sporty-tradycyjne	University
Portugal		Confederação Portuguesa das Colectividades de Cultura, Recreio e Desporto	http://www.confederacaodascolectividades.com/	Research center
Romania	Oina	Romanian Oina Association	www.oina.ro	Federation
	Tzurca	Romanian Tzurca Association	www.tzurca.wordpress.com	Federation
		Romanian Oina Federation	www.froina.ro	Umbrella organisation
Spain	Bolo Palma	Bolo Palma	http://www.atc.unican.es/~rafa/bolos_palma.html	Federation
		Federacion Aragonesa de Deportes Tradicionales	http://www.deportestradicionales.es/	Umbrella organisation
		Federacion Cantabras de Bolos	https://maderadeser.com/	Umbrella organisation
		Federacion Regional de Deportes Autoctonos	http://www.diputaciondevalladolid.es/ciudadanos/ciu-deportes/juegoscolares/imprimir/?refbol=deporte-escolar&refsec=deporte-escolar_reglamentos-tecnicos&idarticulo=133876&imp=1	Umbrella organisation
		Federacion de Lucha Leonesa	http://luchaleonesa.es/	Umbrella organisation
		Federacion de Lucha Canaria	http://www.federacioncanariadeluchacanaria.com/web/index.php	Umbrella organisation
		Federació Catalana	http://www.bittles.com/	Umbrella

		de Bittles i Bowling		organisation
		Bolo Alavès	http://www.clubaraba.com/?page_id=15	Umbrella organisation
		Bolo Salinero	http://www.jugaje.com/es/federations/bolo_salinero/	Umbrella organisation
		Euskal Kiroi Federakundea	http://www.eke.eus/eu/kultur-eragileak/partaideak/euskal_kirol_federakundea	Umbrella organisation
		KULKI S.C.	http://www.bogoni.pl/	Umbrella organisation
		Euskadiko Herri Kiroi Federakundea	http://www.herrikirolak.eus/language/eu/federazioa/	Umbrella organisation
		Federation Asturiana Deportes Tradicionales		Umbrella organisation
		Federación de bolos Asturianos	http://www.federacionasturianadebolos.es/web/	Umbrella organisation
		National Institute of Physical Education	http://www.inefc.cat/inefc/AppPHP/index.php?id_pagina=1	University
		Museo de Juegos tradicionales de CAMPO	http://www.patrimonioculturaldearagon.es/bienes-culturales/museo-de-juegos-tradicionales-campo	Museum
Slovakia	Nohejbal (futnet)	Slovakian Nohejbal Association	www.nohejball-sk.sk	Federation
Slovenia	Pandolo	Slovenian Pandolo federation	www.pandolo.si	Federation
Sweden	Arena Sports	Föreningen Gutnisk Idrott	www.laget.se/fgi & www.stangaspelen.com	Federation
	Glima	Svenska Budo & Kampsportsförbundet	www.budokampsport.se	Federation
		The International Glima Association	www.internationalglima.com	Federation

	Kubb	VM i Kubb	www.vmkubb.com	Federation
	Pärk	Föreningen Gutnisk Idrott	www.stangaspelen.com & www.laget.se/fgi	Federation
	Varpa	Föreningen Gutnisk Idrott	www.stangaspelen.com & www.laget.se/fgi & www.varpa.se	Federation
		Svenska Budo & Kampsportförbundet	www.stangaspelen.com	Umbrella organisation
		The Swedish Varpa Association	www.varpa.se	Umbrella organisation
UK England	Aunt Sally	Oxford & District Aunt Sally Association	www.oxfordauntsally.co.uk	Federation
	Bat & Trap	Sevenoaks & District Bat & Trap League	www.batandtrap.org.uk	Federation
	Conker	Ashton Conker Club	www.worldconkerchampionships.com	Federation
	Cornish Wrestling	Cornish Wrestling Association	www.cornishwrestling.co.uk	Federation
	Croquet	The Croquet Association	www.croquet.org.uk	Federation
	Dodgeball	UK Dodgeball Association	www.ukdba.org	Federation
	Fives	The Rugby Fives Association	www.rfa.org.uk	Federation
	London skittles	London Skittles	www.londonskittles.co.uk	Federation
	Stoolball	Stoolball England	www.stootball.org.uk	Federation
	Table skittles	Leicester Mixed Table Skittles Summer League	www.tableskittles.co.uk	Federation
		All England Bar Billiards Associations	www.aebba.org.uk	Umbrella organisation
		Sevenoaks & District Bat & Trap League	www.batandtrap.org.uk	Umbrella organisation

UK Scotland	Highland Games	Scottish Heavy Athletics	www.scottishheavyathletics.com	Federation
	Scottish backhold wrestling	The Scottish wrestling union / Federation International des Luttres Celtiques (FILC)	www.wrestle.co.uk & www.lusshighlandgames.co.uk	Federation
	Shinty	The Camanachd Association	www.shinty.com	Federation
		Welsh Quoiting Association	www.ukquoits.org	Federation
		Scottish Quoiting Association	www.ukquoits.org	Federation
		Shinty Association	http://www.shinty.com/	Federation
		Scottish Games Association	http://www.shga.co.uk/	Federation
		Stroud Skittles League	http://www.stroudskittles.co.uk/	Federation
		Cumberland wrestling association	http://www.cumberland-westmorland-wrestling-association.com/	Federation
		Scottish Highland Games Association	www.shga.co.uk	Umbrella organisation
		FISSG - Confédération écossaise des sports traditionnels		Umbrella organisation
UK Wales	Quoits	Welsh Quoiting Association	www.ukquoits.org	Federation

Annex II – EU-funded projects related to TSG

Programme	Project	More information	Partners	Key activities and link with TSG
Creative Europe Funding: Culture\Culture 2000 (2000-2006)	Play your Heart; Share your Culture	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/88132dc8-41ee-4394-ad0b-889e9720b21e	<p>ETSGA (International organisation) FILC – International federation of celtic wrestling (International organisation) Consejo General de la Actividad Fisica y el Deporte de España , Madrid (Spain) VLaS (Flanders - Belgium) University of la Laguna, Tenerife – (Canaries Island - Spain) University of Las Palmas, Grand Canaria – (Canaries Island - Spain) CPEFC (Catalonia – Spain) AWF - Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego (Poznań - Poland) IES FLIX, Val d’Aran centre for secondary education (Catalonia - Spain) CTS national des quilles de huit, skittle of eight section of the FFBSQ (Aveyron - France) Museo de Tàrrega , (Catalonia - Spain) FENT - Federaxon Esport Nohtra Tera (Val d’Aosta – Italy) AGXPT- Galician association for traditional games and sports, investigador patrimonio lúdico gallego. (Galicia - Spain) Catholic University of Murcia - Facultad Ciencias de la actividad física y el deporte (Murcia. Spain)</p>	<p>The different actions of the project were to achieve in the participating regions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A collection of the adults Traditional Games and Sports practiced currently - A collection of the videos and Web sites - A scientific data base integrating different parameters - A scientific analysis (with a educational goal) of these different parameters - Video rushes of the games in activity - A DVD (cutting) doing the synthesis of the different local videos - Publications concerning the project in several scientific magazines - A final Convention articulated around two themes - A Web portal on JUGAJE.com

2013 Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports'	Promotion of traditional sports and games	http://www.europeantraditionalsportsforum.eu	Sportimonium- BE European Traditional Sports & Games Association, AEJST- FR Tesz-Vesz Children and Youth Foundation- HU National Institute of Physical Education, INEFC- ES Federachon Esport de Nohtra Tera, F.E.N.T.- IT Bol Chumann na hEireann- IE Gerlev Idraetsheojkskole/ Gerlev Legepark, GIH- DK	The project sought to promote European values by using a bottom-up approach, as well as promoting TSG throughout Europe. The project involved Eastern and Northern European TSG associations and gathered data and good practices coming from these geographic locations. 41 TSG associations gathered during the conferences that were set up, and 93 different TSGs from Eastern and Northern Europe have been documented and published online (www.europeantraditionalsportsforum.eu).
2013 Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports'	"European Medieval Sports and Street Games Network (Ga.M.E.S.Net)".	http://www.gamesnetproject.eu/home.php?id=0	Câmara Municipal de Chaves, PT National Association of Municipal Clerks in Bulgaria, BG Municipality of Narni, IT Federación Andaluza de Bolos, ES Foundation for the Promotion of Social Inclusion in Malta, MT Deutscher Novuss-Sport Verband e.V., DE Provincia di Macerata, IT Mancomunitat de la Ribera Alta, ES The Society of European Martial Arts, CZ University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, ES Kunsill Malti ghull – iSport, MT Federación Aragonesa de Deportes Tradicionales, ES Federation Departementale des foyers ruraux du Gers, FR	The Ga.M.E.S.Net project aims to exchange information and good practice and to compare the models /standards of good practice regarding the awareness and promotion of the traditional sports and games among European subjects and entities at various levels. It focuses in particular on the historical and cultural common origins of the traditional sports and games in Europe, representing a fundamental part of the intangible territorial heritage and an important symbol of the cultural diversity of our societies. Such actions are addressed in particular to young people (students, volunteers, athletes, etc.) in order to ensure the transmission of such important cultural and social heritage to new generations of European citizens.

2013 Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports'	"Europe is our playground (EOP)"	http://www.euplayground.org/en/	Strömstads Kommun, SE Friends of the Museum – Rousse, BG Varna Municipality, BG Municipality of Warsaw, PL Municipality of Bansko, BG Griechische Kulturstiftung in Berlin, DE Municipality of Nürnberg, DE	This project seeks to promote and revive traditional sports and games, diffuse knowledge through sports and recreation to the next generations, protect the intangible heritage and create bonds of friendship through sportsmanship, which is offered by athleticism and games. It does this through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research and recording of oral stories about traditional games – sports of the 5 partner countries, - international conference, - educational online game - communication material - demonstration events of traditional and ancient sports and games from five different countries of the E.U. (Culture-Sport Festival).
2013 Preparatory Action 'European Partnership on Sports'	Recall: Games of the Past – Sports for Today	http://www.recallgames.com/about	Gaelic Athletic Association, GAA- IE Hungarian Coaching Association, MET- HU Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego (University School of PE), AWF- PL Think Tank Sport and Citizenship, 3S-FR Centro Studi Ed Iniziative Europeo, CESIE- IT Suomen Pesäpalloliitto / Finnish Baseball Association- FI European Physical Education Association, EUPEA- LU Aquitaine Sport pour Tous, A.S.P.T.- FR German Sport University Cologne / Institute of European Sport Development and Leisure Studies, GSU- DE The Institute of Technology Tralee, ITTRALEE- IE ENGSO Youth (European Non-Governmental Sport Organization), ENGSO YOUTH- DE Confederação Portuguesa das Colectividades de Cultura, Recreio e Desporto, CPCCRD- PT	Project Recall aims to reintroduce Traditional Sports and Games into the daily lives of young people as a means to tackle social challenges by documenting and disseminating TSG heritage worldwide, using the following materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Collection of TSG including Games' rules - Tools and practical advice to help teachers, coaches, caretakers and volunteers to teach and (re)introduce TSG to children and youth in their own environments: Schools, Universities, Sport Clubs and Federations, Events' Organisers, Universal Access - Scientific publications providing background information on the topic of Traditional Sports and Games.

Creative Europe	EX(S)PORTS	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/9f117cb8-63bf-406f-a8ab-c480aff54d01	L'Entorse (France) East Street Arts (UK) Kunstencentrum Vooruit (Flanders – Belgium)	EX[S]PORTS is a cooperation activities programme dedicated to building bridges between arts and sports sectors with aims to deliver innovation in audiences development, capacity building and economic strengthening. Beyond this first cooperation framework, EX[S]PORTS aim to inspire the cultural and sports sectors, with a significant legacy and future partnership widening.
Eramus + Funding: Youth\Youth in action (2007-2013)\Youth in the World\Cooperation with neighbouring partner countries	YE Let's play	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplus-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/4236ccb7-f07d-4d47-861a-0363044cc3c3	International Center of Youth Development and Integration; ICYDI (Armenia) Modern Youth Public Union; MYPU (Azerbaijan) Ensemble "Goce Delcev"; EGD (Bulgaria) Local action group 'Laura'; Laura (Croatia) MTU Noortevahetuse Arengu Uhing ESTYES; ESTYES (Estonia) House of Europe; HE (Lithuania) "Millenium" Training and Development Institute; TDIM (Moldova) Asociatia Magellan-Atlantis; Atlantis (Romania) ICO "IC "Green Dossier"; "Green Dossier" (Ukraine)	The games heritage lies at the very foundation of our respective cultural traditions. Promotion of the value of sport as a tool for social inclusion and active participation is the core of this project. Via Energizers, ice breaking, team building, YiA presentation, countries nights, we will create IC spirit and pleasant learning experience for participants; reflect on different cultural expressions, and create a bridge between cultures for a better mutual comprehension
Eramus + Funding: Youth\Youth in action (2007-2013)\Youth in the World\Cooperation with neighbouring partner countries	Revive tradition with sport	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplus-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/19708973-9cef-48be-904a-a8938fcbfe20	Pan European Center (Macedonia) European Youth Centre Břeclav o. s. (Czech Republic) YOUTHNET HELLAS (Greece) JUMP IN (Italy) Non-governmental organisation „IUVENTA“ (Serbia) ART OF LIFE ACADEMY (Poland) Youth Art Research and Training Association (Turkey)	YE "Revive tradition with sport" will promote the value of sport as a tool for social inclusion and active participation.

Erasmus +	Youth's Memories Box	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplus-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/fe5aee5a-fdfe-440d-b0a4-5ca857d15572	Asociatia Act Integration (Romania) AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -to enhance the ability to understand the reality of young people from different periods and countries and learn what separates and what unites young Europeans -to improve solidarity and cooperation with vulnerable groups -to create "Youth's Memories Box" containing 5 drawers – 1 family- gastronomy and habits, 2 fashion, 3 leisures- music, sports, games and other hobbies, 4 education, 5 citizenship -to promote the "Youth's Memories Box" as a European cultural, educational and social tool -to develop the spirit of initiative and creativity among young people, creating "Magazia Kultural+"
Erasmus +	Triple T: Talents, Traditions, Together	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplus-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/c628fee9-c34a-48d1-a2d3-254168b7379c	Asociatia "Betfalvi Ifjusagi Szervezet" (Romania) HYP Learning (Greece) YOPA - Fiatalok az Állampolgári Részvételért Közhasznú Egyesület (Hungary) Anatolia Egitim Arastirma ve Kalkindirma Dernegi (Turkey) ASSOCIATION MIGRATION SOLIDARITE ET ECHANGE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (France) VILNIAUS TECHNOLOGIJU IR DIZAINO KOLEGIJA (Lithuania) Scambieuropei (Italy)	The overall aim of the Partnership building seminar is to train youth workers, youth leaders to be able to prepare, run and evaluate such type of non – formal educational methods which support young people to explore their talents meanwhile discover their own cultures. Practicing education through arts and sports in order to find strengths and creativity in traditions, which were forgotten and revise them, make it modern and popular among local community and European level.

Erasmus +	Europe en jeux, sports d'ici et d'ailleurs.	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplus-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/e4e9b223-b68f-41be-b89b-a61e78c48e66	<p>ecole publique charenton (France)</p> <p>Sixth secondary school "Bratya Miladinovi" (Bulgaria)</p> <p>1st Model Experimental Primary School of Rhodes (Greece)</p> <p>CEIP AYATIMAS (Spain)</p> <p>mimar kemalettin ilkokulu (Turkey)</p>	<p>For as long as we can remember kids have always played.</p> <p>TSG are by themselves something universal, that go far beyond borders, cultures, or colors.</p> <p>Therefore we expect that this « World language » that the games are will educate our pupils to be more tolerant, respectful and open towards the world out there. We will add up also to this idea of empathy, self-respect, in four words: « mens sana in corpore sano ».</p>
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Erasmus +	From ancient to modern: Challenging obstacles at a stroke with sport	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplu-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/e14eb87e-58fb-4e43-abdd-239c8000c8d1	MEHMET HIKMET KASERCI ORTAOKULU (Turkey) 9th Primary School of Rethymno (Greece)	In the context of this method, the objectives of the project are that, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreasing school absenteeism from 15% to 5% - Taking attention of students to school by making school a place more joyful. - To gain self- confidence to disabled and disadvantaged students (Increasing rate of self-confidence 20%). - Increasing concentration on a point, motivation and positive attitudes toward school. - Teaching eight different and unknown sports - By the help of sport increasing social relationships, integrating disabled and disadvantaged students to society and decreasing obesity problems. - To introduce a different nation by showing its similarities and differences and by giving chance of visiting a foreign country. - Teaching old Turkish, Ottoman and Ancient Greek sports - Gaining to set goal and problem solving skills in order to have life long lasting multidisciplinary skills by teaching strategy developing. - Mathematic achievement will increase 10% - Teaching fair play
Erasmus +	Devenir un citoyen européen : apprendre à connaître et respecter l'autre à travers sa langue et sa culture	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplu-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/0b53ce47-8ab3-490e-9012-6915b4d2fd44	Ecole publique de Condat (France) Ings Farm Primary School-Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (U.K.)	This interdisciplinary project allows a cultural and European openness. It will allow us to practice the seven major skills of The Common Base and Knowledge of Skills : Mastering the French language, Speaking a modern foreign language, Mastering common information and communication technologies, humanist culture, autonomy and initiative...

	Catch The Culture	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplus-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/eb0ff94b-6251-4de2-a6ed-0af05ee1b17d	Southern Education & Library Board (U.K.) LAPPEENRANNAN KAUPUNKI (Finland)	<p>The objectives of this project were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people will gain skills in presentation, facilitation and leadership while carrying out the youth exchange. - Young people will gain understanding of key partner's language. - Young people will have the ability to plan deliver and evaluate a workshop. - Young people will have increased mobility within the EU by being involved in the programme. - Young people will learn about another country and build and maintain relationships with the young people from the exchange. - Young people will have the skills and knowledge and opportunity to give back to local community groups what they have learnt from the exchange - Young people will have increased awareness of traditional food of young people from different cultural backgrounds - Young people will have increased knowledge of the traditional sporting games and historical places to visit in Norther Ireland
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Erasmus +	IN SPORT WE TRUST	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplu-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/31fb3130-5862-4466-bbbc-b03b9017adf0	Bulgarian Youth Association (Bulgaria) Zdruzenie za volonterizam VOLONTERSKI CENTAR BITOLA - Bitola (Macedonia) ICM Jindrichuv Hradec z.s. (Czech Republic) Vsi "Psichologiniu ideju namai" (Lithuania) Artilt-D (Latvia) ipazia (Italy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthening the cohesion on the European continent by presentation of and connection through its cultural diversity in the form of traditional sports and games - promoting European cooperation through gathering participants from various European countries and creating grounds for initiating future projects and partnerships -promoting active citizenship through involving participants in interactive, non-formal and informal learning daily activities tackling European issues and discussing possible solutions - highlighting the importance of healthy lifestyle through performing sports, games and outdoor activities and stressing the benefits that they bring - fostering European citizenship through involving young people in interactive activities that will help them understand their role as citizens of Europe and develop a sense of belonging to the idea of a united Europe.
Erasmus +	Modern Shepherds 1 & 2	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplu-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/da94949d-991e-401c-b341-06a929a142f3	Fundacion Ramon Gonzalez Ferreiro (Spain) Hellenic Youth Participation (Greece) Experimentáculo Associação Cultural (Portugal) FUNDATIA JUDETEANA PENTRU TINERET TIMIS (Romania) Mladi za Maro (Croatia) Experimentáculo Associação Cultural (Portugal) Neoi Prasinoi (Greece) ADZ Green Youth Malta (Malta) DUNAVSKA MREZA (Croatia) Giovani Iddocca - Gruppo Informale Giovanile (Italy)	<p>The project's main mission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promoting the knowledge of nature and the rural environment amongst the participants - promotion of of healthy and sustainable behaviours in the participants - promotion of social inclusion and active participation - raise awareness among young people for the preservation and conservation of the natural heritage - encourage and develop of skills and "green" behaviors among young people. <p>All activities will be developed based on non-formal education.</p>

Erasmus +	Creative Grounds	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplus-project-details-page/?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/cceb71c5-baa4-461e-80cf-45329d6909e2	<p>Move (Malta)</p> <p>A-net Ungdomsforum (Sweden)</p> <p>KÖZ-Pont Ifjúsági Egyesület (Debrecen) (Hungary)</p> <p>Youth4youth (Italy)</p> <p>Bridge to the Future (Azerbaijan)</p>	<p>Four main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to create, share and connect with other like-minded individuals and become a catalyst to the success of each other imagination - to promote active citizenship among the young generation - to develop entrepreneurial and management skills - to promote healthy behaviours, social inclusion and active participation of young people through the promotion of the practice of grassroots sport and outdoor activities.
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- www.ritinis.lt

- Publications from the FP7 project Re-play (access and interpretation of digital content for Traditional Sports and Games): <http://www.fp7-replay.eu/index.php/eu/>

List of interviewees:

- VlaS: Hein Comeyne
- Sportimonium & University of Leuven: Ronald Renson
- Tafisa : Wolfgang Baumann
- City of Kavala : Vassiliki Zafeiria Ypsilanti
- 'Recall Games' project manager: Malgorzata Bronikowska

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