

FROM
ERASMUS
TO
ERASMUS+
A STORY OF
30 YEARS

Université de Strasbourg

MAY 8-12 2017

France



**European
Network for
Scientific
Sport
Studies**

**Actions to Foster Positive Relations and
Mutual Understanding Between Students in Europe
in the Field of Sport Science**

en3s.org

UNIVERSITÉ DE STRASBOURG

Faculté
des sciences
du sport
STRASBOURG



Welcome to the 2017 EN3S meeting

Contents

02-03

Welcome to the 2017 EN3S meeting
Erasmus+ Staffweek Program

04-05

Workshops & Presentations Content

06-07

EN3S: History, Vision and Mission(s)

08-09

Situation Analysis of Sport in Europe

10-11

Getting Around Strasbourg:
Map and Places of Interest

12-13

EN3S Address Book

14-15

Visit of the Council of Europe

16-17

The University of Strasbourg
Sports at Unistra

18-19

Strasbourg --the City

We are very pleased to welcome you to this new edition of the [European Network for Scientific Sport Studies \(EN3S\)](#) meeting. This year's gathering is held at the heart of Europe, in Strasbourg, from May 8 to 12, 2017.

After our inspiring meeting in Urbino (Italy) last year, it is our wish to further the agenda of the network. The programming orientation reflects sports as an interdisciplinary theme. We wish to discuss the empirical methodologies that can be used to [foster positive relations and mutual understanding between students in the field of sport science](#). Also, we aim at building the network's future with new approaches and new determination for the benefit of scientific sport studies in Europe.

This new edition offers several network members the opportunity to share their experiences and examine possibilities for increased cooperation among us. Moreover, our hope is to cover new activities, which may involve new participants and/or researchers from different fields relevant to our network's expansion and diversification.

This short guide aims at providing you with some important information for our meeting. We are really excited to host you during the beautiful Alsatian spring!

The Strasbourg EN3S team.

ERASMUS+ STAFFWEEK PROGRAM

Tuesday, May 9th, 2017

- 09:00 - 09:30 Welcome coffee
09:30 - 10:00 Opening words
10:00 - 10:45 Round table covering the challenges of EN3S in the future, John Humphreys (University of Gloucestershire, 2016-2018 EN3S coordinator)
11:00 - 11:45 **Workshop 1:** Increasing the mobility of students, teachers and researchers within EN3S.
- 12:00 - 14:00 Lunch at *Le 32*, boulevard de la Victoire
- 14:00 - 15:00 Creative dancing experience
15:00 - 15:30 **Presentation 1:** "Erasmus Mobility and the Intercultural Experience in Sport, Physical Education and related HE disciplines - progress report," Håkon Engstu (University College of South-East Norway, NO) & John Humphreys (University of Gloucestershire, UK)
15:30 - 15:45 Discussion over coffee break
15:45 - 16:30 **Workshop 2:** Understanding the students' needs: discussion with Strasbourg students
17:00 - 18:00 Cultural event: Guided sightseeing tour
19:00 - 21:00 Welcome dinner at Alsatian restaurant *Gurtlerhoft*, place de la Cathédrale

Wednesday, May 10th, 2017

- 09:00 - 09:30 Morning coffee
09:30 - 10:00 **Presentation 2:** "Sport as a tool for social integration, inclusion and citizenship for people with disabilities: myth, reality or fiction?" Joël Gaillard (Université de Lorraine, FR)
10:00 - 10:30 **Presentation 3:** "Moving away from special towards inclusive education: physical education for children with disabilities," Diana Reklaitiene (Lithuanian Sports University, LT)
10:30 - 10:45 Coffee break
10:45 - 11:45 **Workshop 3:** EU call for proposals: how to take EN3S further? Sylvia Mesa (Université de Strasbourg, International Relations Office)

12:00 - 14:00 Lunch at *Le 32*, boulevard de la Victoire

- 14:00 - 14:30 **Presentation 4:** "Innovation in the field of sport and physical activity through personal and social responsibility to prevent violence in sport," Alfonso Valero Valenzuela (Universidad de Murcia, S)
14:30 - 15:00 **Workshop 4:** Assessment of EN3S achievements: work in progress 2017
15:00 - 17:30 **Cultural event:** Guided tour of the Council of Europe (starts at 15:30)
19:00 - 21:00 Organic dinner at *Une Fleur des Champs*, rue des Charpentiers

Thursday, May 11th, 2017

- 09:00 - 09:45 Asana and Pranayama (gentle) yoga
10:00 - 10:30 **Workshop 5:** "Industry academy models: teacher training & English language academies," Christine A. J. Palmer (City of Glasgow College, UK)
10:30 - 10:45 Coffee break
10:45 - 11:30 **Workshop 6:** "University-wide language provision at the Université de Strasbourg: challenges and prospects," Denyze Toffoli (UWLP Department, Université de Strasbourg, FR)
11:30 - 12:00 **Best practice exchange:** "Teaching Equestrian Sports Vocabulary : from the E-Learning Experience to the Designing of a Dedicated App" Anne-Emmanuelle Legris-Pages (Université de Caen, FR)
- 12:00 - 14:00 Lunch at *Le 32*, boulevard de la Victoire
- 14:00 - 14:30 **Presentation 5:** "Sports consultancy: looking for a new model of collaboration between students and companies," José Luis Felipe (Universidad Europea de Madrid, S)
14:30 - 15:00 **Presentation 6:** "Gender, sport and Europe: a sociological perspective," William Gasparini (Jean Monnet Chair 15-18, Faculty of Sport Sciences, Université de Strasbourg)
15:00 - 19:00 **Networking forum:** possibilities to meet potential partners, exchange ideas, suggestions for the future - and/or free time to enjoy the city
19:00 - 21:00 International picnic somewhere in Strasbourg

A detailed historical map of Strasbourg, France, showing the city's layout with streets, buildings, and landmarks. The map is in a sepia tone with red highlights for certain areas. A blue banner is overlaid on the left side of the map.

Workshops & presentations content

Workshops

1. Increasing the mobility of students, teachers and researchers within EN3S

What does it mean to be mobile in higher education? Is the network responding to the needs of all people concerned? What recurring problems are our students facing when they spend one or two semester(s) abroad? What are our individual approaches for internationalization? What are some best practices exchanges for internationalization of sport programs?

2. Understanding the students' needs: discussion with Strasbourg students

Are all students the same or are sport students very peculiar? How do students perceive student mobility? What are their demands regarding sport practices? How can we do to meet their demands? How can we help with the cultural and language barrier? If there was an aspect of their study-abroad program they could change, what would it be and why?

3. EU call for proposals: how to take EN3S further?

What programs are we referring to when mentioning "EU projects" and how are they structured? Is there a specific range of projects EN3S members should focus on? Where can tenders be found and how to respond effectively? Are there any best practice examples available? Can EN3S members propose joint projects and what should the procedure be?

4. Assessment of EN3S achievements: work in progress 2017

Group work on what we have achieved since our last meeting in Urbino. What are the propositions for the future and who would like to participate?

5. Industry academy models: teacher training & English language academies. Christine A. J. Palmer & Elspeth McCallum

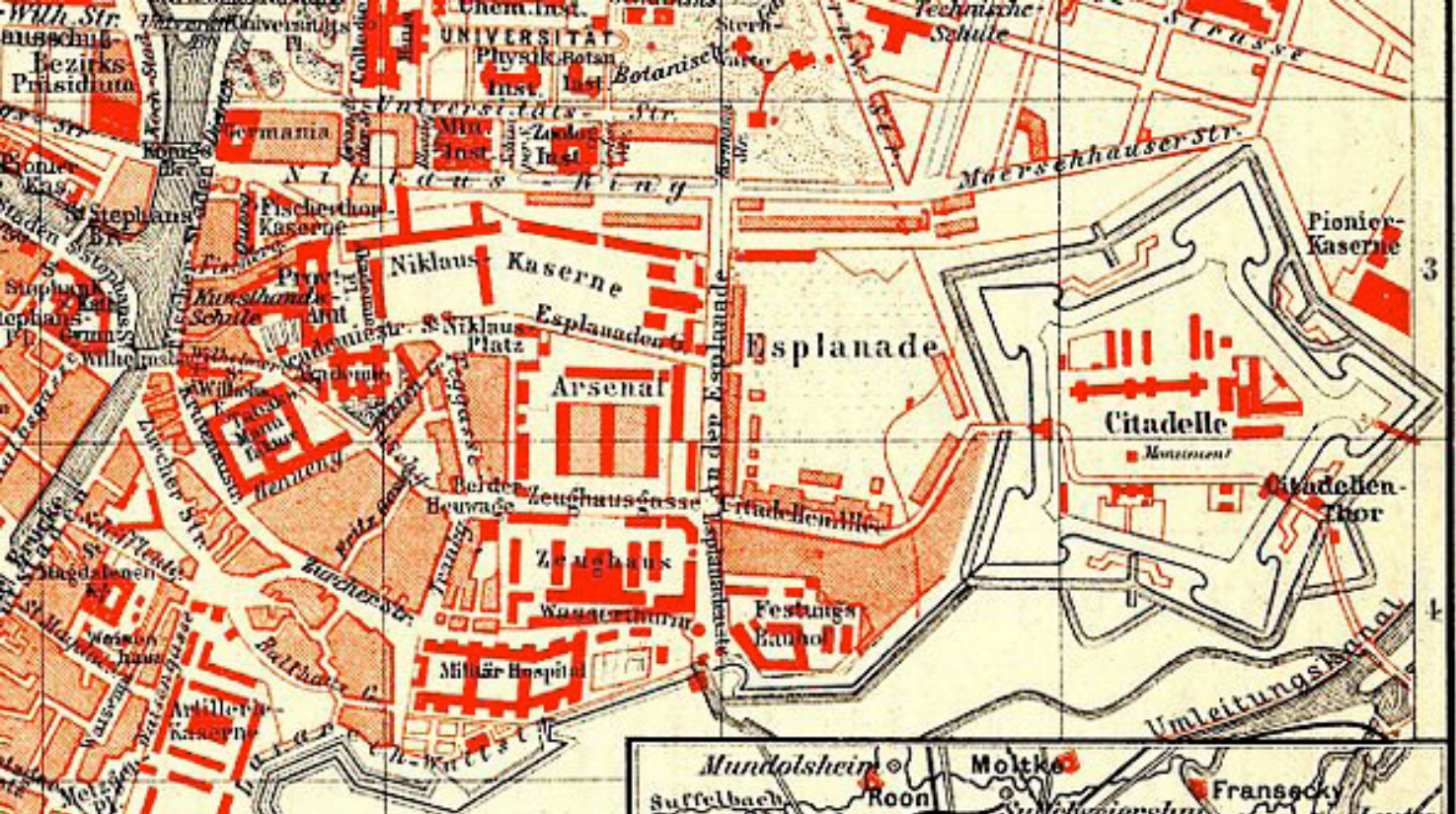
In our presentation we will introduce City of Glasgow College, and our unique Industry Academy model, with specific reference to Sport and Teacher Training. We will discuss how we 'Let Learning Flourish', highlighting ways we enhance our student learning experience through employer engagement, partnerships using an external facing model designed to link the curriculum to industry. We will end our presentation in a fun way, showing some communicative teacher training activities, which should appeal to the sports enthusiasts in all of you!

6. University-wide language provision at the Université de Strasbourg: challenges and prospects. Denyze Toffoli

Since 2014, the University of Strasbourg has been involved in a process of reorganizing language provision. In this presentation, I will look at local policies and their administrative and pedagogical implementation, but also at student profiles and their representations of language learning at university. I would like to focus discussion on issues such as the links between plurilingualism and mobility, learner autonomy and CLIL.

Best practice: Teaching Equestrian Sports Vocabulary : from the E-Learning Experience to the Designing of a Dedicated App. Anne-Emmanuelle Legris-Pages

This presentation will deal with the designing of an e-learning module initially dedicated to professionals of the horse industry. I will show how this module came to influence my teaching methods in a blended learning environment, and how it simultaneously evolved into an innovative app in order to match professional requirements.



Präsentations

1. Erasmus Mobility and the Intercultural Experience in Sport, Physical Education and related HE disciplines -- progress report. Håkon Engstu & John Humphreys

This paper will outline the purpose and updated methodology of this study since the EN3S meeting in Urbino. The principal tools of pre- and post- mobility questionnaires and focus groups will be explained following their development and piloting, with opportunity for comment from network members on their application.

2. Sport as a tool for social integration, inclusion and citizenship for people with disabilities: myth, reality or fiction? Joël Gaillard

Are all students the same or are sport students very peculiar? How do students perceive student mobility? What are their demands regarding sport practices? How can we do to meet their demands? How can we help with the cultural and language barrier? If there was an aspect of their study-abroad program they could change, what would it be and why?

3. Moving away from special towards inclusive education: physical education for children with disabilities. Diana Reklaitiene

The main problems of effective inclusion will be highlighted in this presentation. Children with disabilities are less physically active than their non-disabled peers. Physical activity and sport is one of the most effective tools that could accelerate and facilitate the adaptation process and the social integration. Still, there are a lot of reasons for exclusion. The main question is, what could be most effective strategies for successful inclusion of children with disabilities into sports and physical activities?

4. Innovation in the field of sport and physical activity through personal and social responsibility to prevent violence in sport. Alfonso Valero Valenzuela

This is an international project that pursues the ticked objective through the training of physical education teachers and sports trainers in new teaching methodologies that are oriented towards education in values; in this case, the Teaching Personal and Social Responsibility model, that consists of designing physical activities for the promotion of pro-social values like respect, care, help, autonomy, resilience, leadership, sportpersonship.

5. Sports consultancy: looking for a new model of collaboration between students and companies. José Luis Felipe

One of the major challenges facing the educational system in the university area is shortening the distance between the latter and the professional environment. Society demands learning based on the development of competences and their acquisition through experiential learning in real environments. The collaboration between the university and the professional world has become a fundamental axis of innovation. To this end, we have developed a transversal line of work to help recognized sport entities solve specific problems.

6. Gender, sport and Europe: a sociological perspective. William Gasparini (Jean Monnet Chair)

At the European level, an increasing number of women are engaged in sporting activities. However, competitive sport is largely masculine, and women's sport remains mostly restricted to leisure or health-related lifestyle activities. Historically, sport in Europe has been theorized and practiced for and by men. But as the number of women in competitive sport increases, sports federations remain largely masculine. Sociologists believe that such male domination has been integrated by men *and* women - and contribute to ordinary sexism.



EN3S Meeting in Urbino (Italy) in May 2016

EN3S History, Achievements, Vision & Mission(s)

History of EN3S

The EN3S network of universities started in 1988 between the University of Göttingen and Cheltenham and Gloucester College of Higher Education, as part of the town-twinning arrangements. It developed in subsequent years, with the assistance of **Erasmus** funding by the European Commission, to include exchanges of students and academic staff and now involves twenty partner Universities from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Norway and Romania. During this time, well over 1000 students and over 200 academic staff have taken part in exchanges between the partner universities. Among the important benefits of these exchanges has been an increased awareness of the sporting and cultural diversities among the member states and a growing desire for greater knowledge and understanding of these sporting and cultural differences.

There was a very strong and close-knit group from the start to about 2005, but by then there were signs that things were changing. The group grew too large to manage effectively. Individual staff members and universities left the group. Some academic staff were replaced by administrative staff, who brought new qualities to the group, but were less interested in the academic content and more occupied with staff and student mobility. In the following years up until today, it was and is important for the cohesion of EN3S to find topics for the meetings and communication in between with academic relevance and common interest.

Achievements

The first step aimed to develop curriculum for a European module on **Sport in Europe: International Comparisons**. After the "curriculum development era", the main activity during the group meetings and their preparation until 2014 was the discussion and finally the decision of a **European Certificate** as a double qualification in addition to the home diploma with the following objectives: to promote European integration, to recognize European countries as a favourable learning environment for our students, to emphasize Europe as an employment market for our students, to improve the employment chances for our graduates, to reduce the problems of unemployment for our graduates in Europe.

After the joint research project from 2009 on **Health-Related Physical Activity** - or how to enhance health through physical activity (a project undertaken by

some of the partner universities, *i.e.* Gloucestershire (UK), Gottingen (Germany), Vitoria (Spain), and Las Palmas (Spain), plus Brasov (Romania) and Dublin (Ireland)) – EN3S started a new joint research project on the employability of Sport Sciences graduates which was successful in its application for funding from Brussels from September 2012. The latter was mainly carried out by the universities of Gottingen (Germany), Gloucestershire (UK) and Strasbourg (France), with all the other partners as an advisory committee, essentially aimed at spreading the questionnaires to **Employability of Graduates in Sport (EGS)**, giving feedback and diffusing the tool kit which was obtained when the project came to an end.

Vision and mission(s)

From 2016 onwards (after being proposed in Constanta, Romania, in 2015), the new focus of research has been dealing with “Erasmus mobility and the inter-cultural experience: a research proposal set in the context of higher education, sport and physical education”, and is mainly undertaken by the University of Gloucestershire and USN (University College of Southeast Norway, formerly Telemark University College), although other partners have joined in.



EN3S Meeting in Constanța (Romania) in May 2015

As far as the relations with partner universities are concerned, EN3S intends to strengthen them by developing communication and activities between annual meetings, notably by creating a taskforce on EN3S communication (website promotion and journal, as mentioned in May 2016 in Urbino, Italy). Of course, the organisation of student and teacher mobility is one of the focuses, so as to improve how each partner deals with incoming and outgoing exchange students and to enrich one another's practices through the exchange of educational experiences and views.



As far as the relations with partner universities are concerned, EN3S intends to strengthen them by developing communication and activities between annual meetings, notably by creating a taskforce on EN3S communication (website promotion and journal, as mentioned in May 2016 in Urbino, Italy). Of course, the organisation of student and teacher mobility is one of the focuses, so as to improve how each partner deals with incoming and outgoing exchange students and to enrich one another's practices through the exchange of educational experiences and views. Besides, another target is the ongoing Erasmus+ mid-term evaluation and the opportunity for individuals and organisations to respond to the European Commission consultation by May 31st 2017. In fact, the European Commission has published an online questionnaire to gather views on the purpose and impact of the Erasmus+ programme. This consultation is part of a wide-reaching mid-term evaluation that will pull together information and opinions on Erasmus+ (and its predecessor programmes such as Lifelong Learning Programme and Youth in Action) to help shape how it will look after 2020. There is a focus on how Erasmus+ is implemented, and its added-value as a European programme. EN3S network members thought it might be worth considering a joint response from the network, and to review how important Erasmus+ is to our work as we look ahead.

(By Victor Kerton, Jürgen Schröder and Elodie Parisse)



EN3S Meeting in Caen (France) in May 2014



Situation Analysis of *Sport* in European Programs

Sport in Europe: *International Comparisons*

This series of booklets on the topic of ***Sport in Europe: International Comparisons*** originates from the successful partnership between a number of European universities offering academic courses in sport and physical education. Among the important benefits of these exchanges has been an increased awareness of the sporting and cultural diversities among the member states and a growing desire for greater knowledge and understanding of these sporting and cultural differences. Clearly not all students and academic staff are able to benefit by personal experience of an exchange to a partner University. As a result, partner universities decided, in 1996, on a more efficient method of providing a "European experience" for those students and academic staff who were not able to take advantage of the mobility programmes, thereby disseminating knowledge and understanding of this sporting and cultural diversity to a wider audience. The result of this deliberation was an application to **Socrates** for funding to develop curriculum for a European module on ***Sport in Europe: International Comparisons***. The intention was that the module would be adopted by member universities and implemented in the degree programmes. A series of topics were planned, including:

- Organisation & Structure of Sport in Europe (1997)
- Organisation of Sport in Schools (1998)
- Sports Pedagogy: Teaching & Coaching (1999)
- Development of Youth Sport (2000)

There is little published comparative literature on the topic of ***Sport in Europe***. Since this initiative ***Worldwide Trends in Youth Sport*** provides a valuable addition to the database of information on comparative sport.

Organisation and Structure of Sport in Europe

Sport occupies an important place in contemporary Western society. This importance is reflected in the growing participation rates among the general population, the expanding variety of sport forms available, the economic importance of sport, the professionalisation, commodification and privatisation of sport and the relative importance which individual states place on sports performance and sport for all. Sporting events now reach a global market thanks to increased media coverage and sponsorship and for many people sport is an important spectacle and means of entertainment as well as for recreation. Without question the last two decades has seen unprecedented changes in the way in which sport is played, organised and presented.

Whilst some trends in sport are common among most European cultures there are also some differences. Countries are experiencing different influencing factors, which affect the development of sport. A common factor across Europe is the ageing population and the fewer predicted young people engaged in sport. Sport has traditionally targeted youth. A predicted decline in the young population in the coming years (and a predicted increase in the older population) may well have an effect on national sports policies. A concern that is evident in some societies is the continued dropout of sport by young people and the ill-health associated with an inactive lifestyle. How different countries attempt to tackle both the common and the specific concerns which they face are important issues for academic study.

Although we live in a common European Community it is evident that sport is organised and structured in different ways, with greater or lesser extent of centralisation and control. Different "models" of sport have developed. Whilst this richness of 'difference' is to be valued (a political move towards a Federal States of Europe should not necessarily result in a common sports structure or sports policies) we can nevertheless learn from the policies adopted by partner countries in their attempt to resolve both common and specific problems facing sport.

In particular a cornerstone of European Community economic policy involves the freedom of movement of labour. An understanding of the sports systems adopted in member states, and a harmonisation of the qualifications of sports teachers and coaches, is more likely to bring about the achievement of this fundamental economic policy.



Trends in Youth Sports

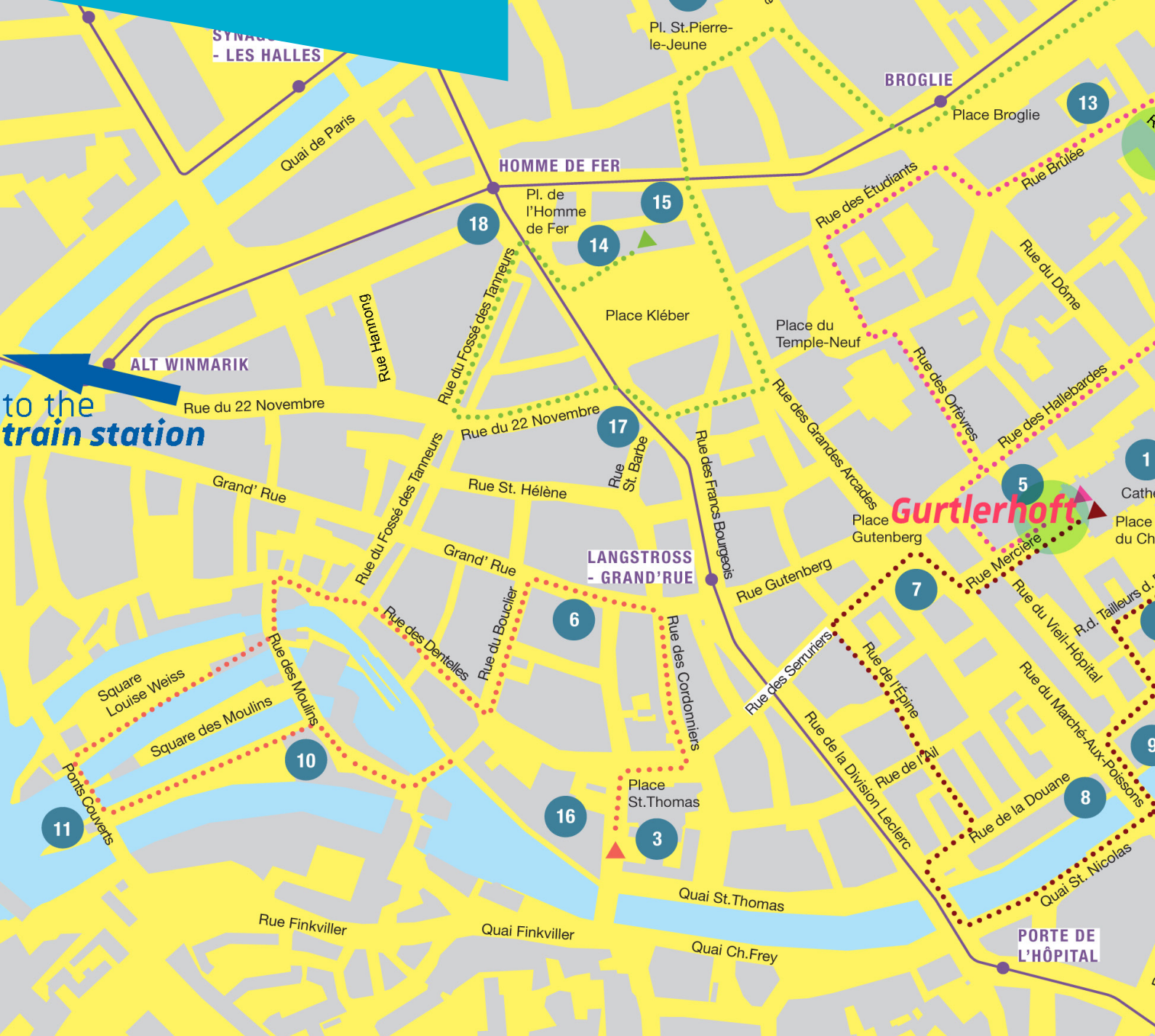
(with acknowledgement to De Knop et al. chapter 23)

There are several trends in the development of youth sport in recent years that are common in several European countries:

1. In recent years sport has become more specialised and differentiated, and this trend is likely to continue into the future. The contemporary requirements of competitive sports performance mean that it is increasingly difficult for children to be successful in more than one sport and requires early specialisation.
2. Sport has become increasingly institutionalised and formalised. Traditional sports are played less spontaneously than previously and are increasingly organised and structured. Two distinct groups of children are seen: one group heavily involved in sport on most days, the other hardly involved at all.
3. There has been an increase in individualised and independent sports, mainly using commercial facilities. Many of these new sports activities do not require formal membership of a sports club or even specialist facilities.
4. There is an increasing trend for early specialisation in specific sports, rather than an involvement in many sports.
5. Drop out of sport, particularly among girls and in traditional team sports, is a growing concern.
6. Adult sport influences youth sport both in the rules and in the way in which it is played, particularly with the increasing emphasis on winning and performance.
7. Youth sport has become more serious and organised and less playful. The increased emphasis on winning and on the financial rewards (extrinsic rewards) leads to the increasing temptation to use deviant behaviour, even in youth sport.

(By Victor Kerton & Jürgen Schröder)

Getting around Strasbourg



Getting around Strasbourg

The city is very easy to navigate. You can walk anywhere, to and from your hotel, including campus. We are meeting in the Fustel de Coulanges room on the first floor of the **Palais Universitaire** -- one of the University of Strasbourg's oldest buildings.

10

Tourist Office / Office de tourisme

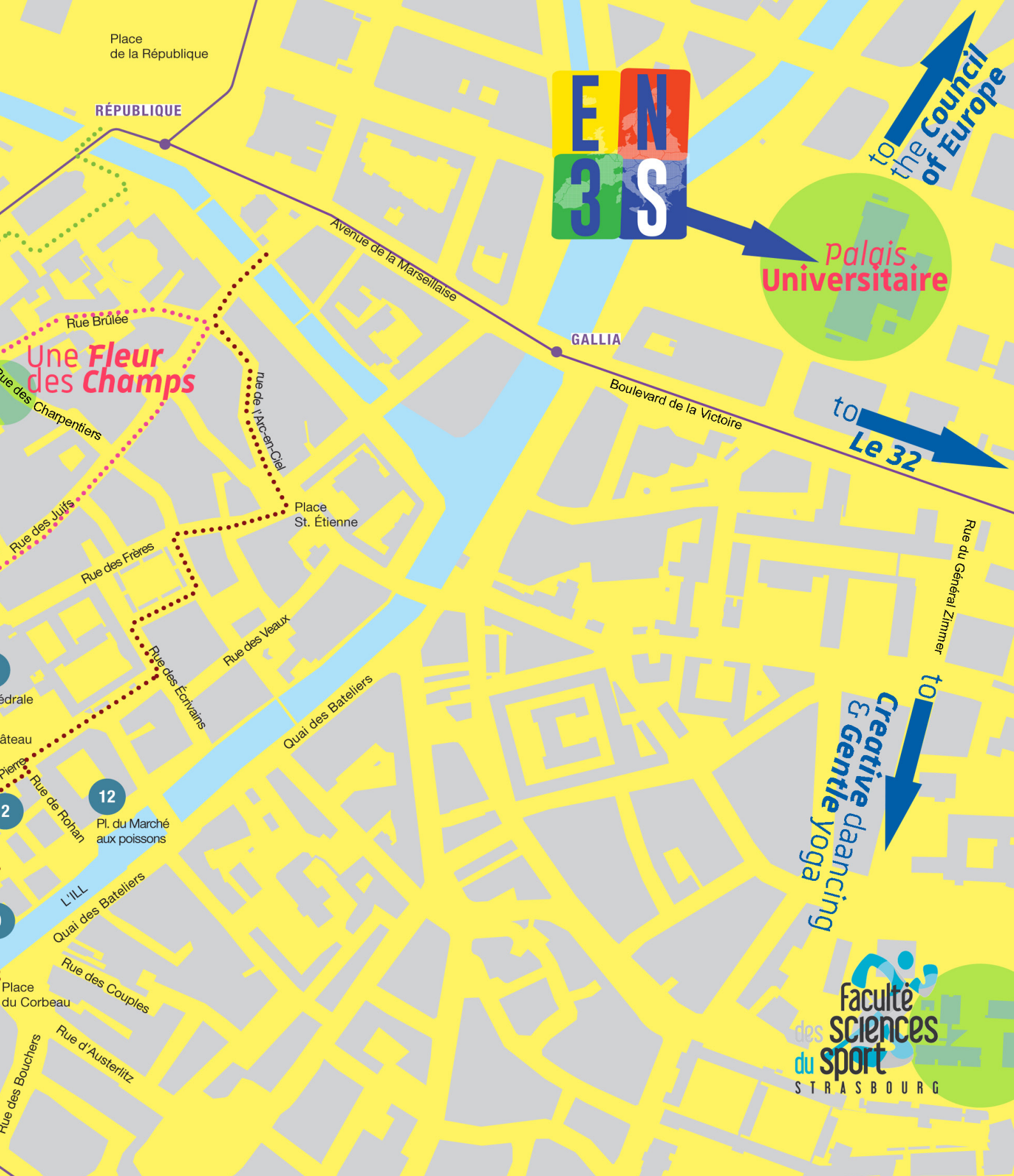
17 Place de la Cathédrale

Tel: 0033.388.522.828

Web: otstrasbourg.fr/en

Email: info@otstrasbourg.fr

Open every day from 9am to 7pm.



Places of interest

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 - Cathedral (Place de la Cathédrale) | 10 - Petite France |
| 2 - Maison de l'Oeuvre Notre-Dame (Place du Château) | 11 - Covered Bridges and Vauban Barrage (Terrasse panoramique) |
| 3 - Saint-Thomas's church (Place Saint-Thomas) | 12 - Palais Rohan (Place du Château) |
| 4 - Saint-Pierre-le-Jeune Protestant church | 13 - Town Hall (9 rue Brûlée, place Broglie) |
| 5 - Maison Kammerzell (Place de la Cathédrale) | 14 - Aubette (Place Kléber) |
| 6 - Former Hôtel Zorn de Bulach (120 Grand' Rue) | 15 - Petites Boucheries (4 rue de la Haute Montée) |
| 7 - Neubau (Place Gutenberg) | 16 - Saint-Thomas's school (2 rue de la Monnaie) |
| 8 - Old Customs House (1 rue du Vieux-Marché-aux-Poissons) | 17 - Galeries Lafayette (34 rue du 22 Novembre) |
| 9 - Former Grande Boucherie (2 rue du Vieux-Marché-aux-Poissons) | 18 - Place de l'Homme de Fer |

Participants' Address Book

Alfonso Valero Valenzuela

Murcia University



avalero@um.es

Anne-Emmanuelle Legrix-Pagès

Université de Caen Normandie



anne-emmanuelle.legrix-pages@unicaen.fr

Antonio Almeida Aguiar

Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria



antonio.almeida@ulpgc.es

Axel Molinero

Georg-August-Universität Göttingen



axel.molinero@sport.uni-goettingen.de

Christine A.J. Palmer

City of Glasgow College



christine.palmer@cityofglasgowcollege.ac.uk

Diana Reklaitiene

Lithuanian Sports University



diana.reklaitiene@lsu.lt

Elodie Parisse

Université de Caen Normandie



elodie.parisse@unicaen.fr

Elodie Ponsot

University of Örebro



elodie.ponsot@oru.se

Elsbeth McCallum

City of Glasgow College



elsbeth.mccallum@cityofglasgowcollege.ac.uk

Emily Hancock

Université de Toulouse - Paul Sabatier



emily.hancock@univ-tlse3.fr

Francesco Cellerino

Università Piemonte Orientale



francesco.cellerino@med.uniupo.it

François Doppler-Speranza

Université de Strasbourg



fdoppler@unistra.fr



Joël Gaillard

Université de Lorraine



joel.gaillard@univ-lorraine.fr

John Humphreys

University of Gloucestershire



jhumphreys@glos.ac.uk

Jose Gonzales Alonso

Brunel University London



Jose.Gonzalez-Alonso@brunel.ac.uk

Jose Luis Felipe

Universidad Europea de Madrid



joseluis.felipe@uem.es

Laura Gostian

Universidad Europea de Madrid



lauraaugusta.gostian@universidadeuropea.es

Maria Jesus Bazaco Belmonte

Universidad de Murcia



mjbazaco@um.es

Mariana Barzu

West University of Timișoara



barzu.mariana@yahoo.com

Martin Flück

City of Glasgow College



martin.flueck@balgrist.ch

Riccardo Izzo

Università degli studi di Urbino



izzore@yahoo.it

Rosie Quin

City of Glasgow College



rosie.quin@cityofglasgowcollege.ac.uk

Sabine Groison

Université de Lorraine



sabine.groison@univ-lorraine.fr

Sebastià Mas Alòs

University of Lleida



sma@inefc.es

Zuzana Hanelová

Palacký University Olomouc



zuzana.hanelova@upol.cz

Visit of the Council of Europe

The Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg, which was designed by the French architect Henry Bernard in 1977, is the headquarters of the Council of Europe, the oldest European political institution.

The building houses part of the Council of Europe Secretariat, which has some 2.200 staff members from 47 countries, committed to the common goal of achieving a united Europe based on democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Through many activities, the Council of Europe advocates freedom of expression and of the media, freedom of assembly, equality and the protection of minorities. It has launched campaigns on issues such as child protection, online hate speech, and the rights of the Roma, Europe's largest minority.

The Council of Europe helps member states fight corruption and terrorism and undertake necessary judicial reforms. Its group of constitutional experts, known as the Venice Commission, offers legal advice to countries throughout the world.

The Council of Europe promotes human rights through international conventions, such as the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the Convention on Cybercrime. It monitors member states' progress in these areas and makes recommendations through independent expert monitoring bodies. Council of Europe members states no longer apply the death penalty.

WARNING

*Do not forget
your I.D. CARD
or Passport !*



Some COE Achievements

The Council of Europe played a pioneering role in the struggle for several important issues, which had no place in democratic societies.

Abolition of the death penalty

In April 1983 it adopted Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights abolishing the death penalty, followed in May 2002 by Protocol No. 13 on abolition in all circumstances. The Council of Europe has made abolition of the death penalty a precondition for accession. No executions have been carried out in any of the Organisation's 47 member states since 1997.

Strengthening of human rights

Every country which joins the Council of Europe agrees to be subject to independent monitoring mechanisms which assess its compliance with human rights and democratic practices. One example is the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture, which regularly makes unannounced visits to places of detention in the 47 member states (prisons, police stations, holding centres for foreign nationals) in order to evaluate the way in which people deprived of their liberty are treated. For its part, the European Committee of Social Rights verifies that the rights to housing, health, education, employment and freedom of movement guaranteed by the European Social Charter are implemented by the countries concerned. Another example is the Group of States against Corruption (Greco), which identifies deficiencies in national anti-corruption policies and encourages states to carry out the necessary legislative, institutional or administrative reforms. Its evaluation is based on the relevant Council of Europe conventions.

Non-discrimination and the fight against racism

The European Convention on Human Rights prohibits all forms of discrimination by public authorities, on any grounds whatsoever. The Council of Europe carries out various activities to protect minorities, including the largest minority in Europe, the Roma. The European Alliance of Cities and Regions for Roma Inclusion, for

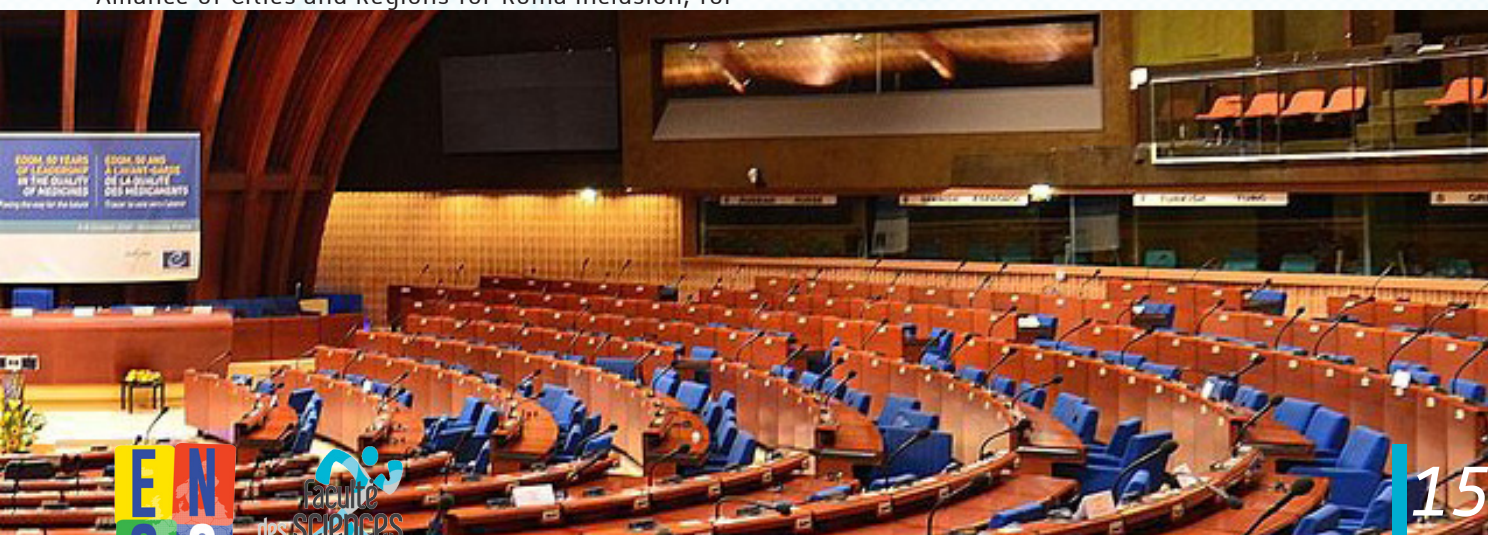
instance, is an initiative of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe. One tangible result of the Alliance is the Romact project run jointly with the European Union. For its part, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance analyses those specific problems and makes regular recommendations to the 47 member states of the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe also plays a leading role in the fight against discrimination for reasons of sexual orientation or gender identity. Finally, the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities provides for a monitoring mechanism which evaluates and improves the protection of minorities in the countries concerned.

Upholding freedom of expression

There can be no true democracy without freedom of expression and without free and pluralist media. The case-law of the European Court of Human Rights affords the press extremely wide-ranging protection, especially where the confidential nature of journalists' sources is concerned. According to the Court, the absence of such protection could deter sources from helping the press to keep people informed about matters of public interest. The right to freedom of expression also applies to new forms of mass communication, including the Internet. The Council of Europe is constantly active in defence of this right, taking account of any developments. It is helping several of its member states to improve their legislation and policies on freedom of expression and freedom of the press. Training courses and study visits are also organised for media professionals.

Gender equality

In the sphere of justice and democracy, gender equality is now considered to be important to countries' economic growth. The aim of the relevant Council of Europe instruments is to combat all forms of discrimination against women and to promote women's role in society. The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women, which constitutes a significant step forward in this field, is based on the premise that such violence cannot be eradicated unless efforts are made to achieve greater equality between women and men.





The University of Strasbourg

5 centuries of excellence

Located in the heart of Europe, the University of Strasbourg is heir to a great tradition born of the humanism of the 16th century. It boasts almost 44.000 students each year, 20% of which are foreign, together with 4.600 teachers-researchers and staff, 37 training and research units, and 79 research units. These impressive figures make the University a rich hub driven by its active involvement in virtually every discipline comprising the current body of knowledge.

Several distinguished personalities, including 17 Nobel Prize winners, have studied at the University of Strasbourg over time. The University's international partnerships along with its humanitarian, intellectual, and scientific potential, have contributed to fueling the greatest of ambitions on an international scale. Influenced by a variety of cultures, the University has developed strong European and international ties and offers exchange programs with countless establishments around the world.

Multi-disciplinary and international

The University of Strasbourg offers a diversity of programs that cover the 5 main areas of education:

- Arts, Literature, Languages
- Law, Economics, Management, Political & Social Sc.
- Social sciences and Humanities
- Science and Technology
- Health

16

As a member of the **EUCOR campus**, the University of Strasbourg allows its students to study freely at the Swiss, German, and French partner Universities without having to pay enrolment fees. There are three ways to benefit from this network:

- Enrolling in one of the 18 common programmes offered in all areas of education
- Completing a study period at a EUCOR university (one semester or a year)
- Designing your own course of study by completing your education with courses offered at EUCOR universities.

A quest for excellence

The University of Strasbourg has 79 research units that encompass all disciplinary fields. As a centre of excellence in biology, biotechnology, medicine, chemistry, material physics, and space science, the University also actively participates in the development of social sciences through activities at the **Maison Interuniversitaire des Science de l'Homme-Alsace**.

Certified Excellence Initiative (IdEx)

With the help of the national program **Investissement d'Avenir**, the University of Strasbourg strengthens its position as an internationally attractive university. Implementing innovative projects that foster excellence, the it is involved in supporting its researchers and students. As a leading European centre for training and research, it has developed strong French-German cooperations.



Sport Sciences at the University of Strasbourg

The Faculty of Sport Sciences aims to teach the most recent scientific and technical knowledge in the field of sport science. Courses are divided into 4 fields:

Adapted physical activities and Health course (APAS).

The trainings of this track allow the students to acquire skills and knowledge related to disabilities (motor, sensory, mental, psychological) and social maladjustments in the fields of physical and sport activities, leisure, adapted tourism, in associations, territorial communities and companies.

Sports Training course. This degree aims to train staff to be capable of designing and managing a training and physical preparation project (planning, training scheduling, scientific knowledge of biomechanics, nutrition, physiology) for various sport populations in public or private structures (local communities, professional clubs, national federations).

Physical Education course. These trainings aim to provide professional skills related to physical education teaching (namely in schools, in line with the program of the competitive exams (CAPEPS and Agrégation), and design of training mechanisms in interventive education through PE professions.

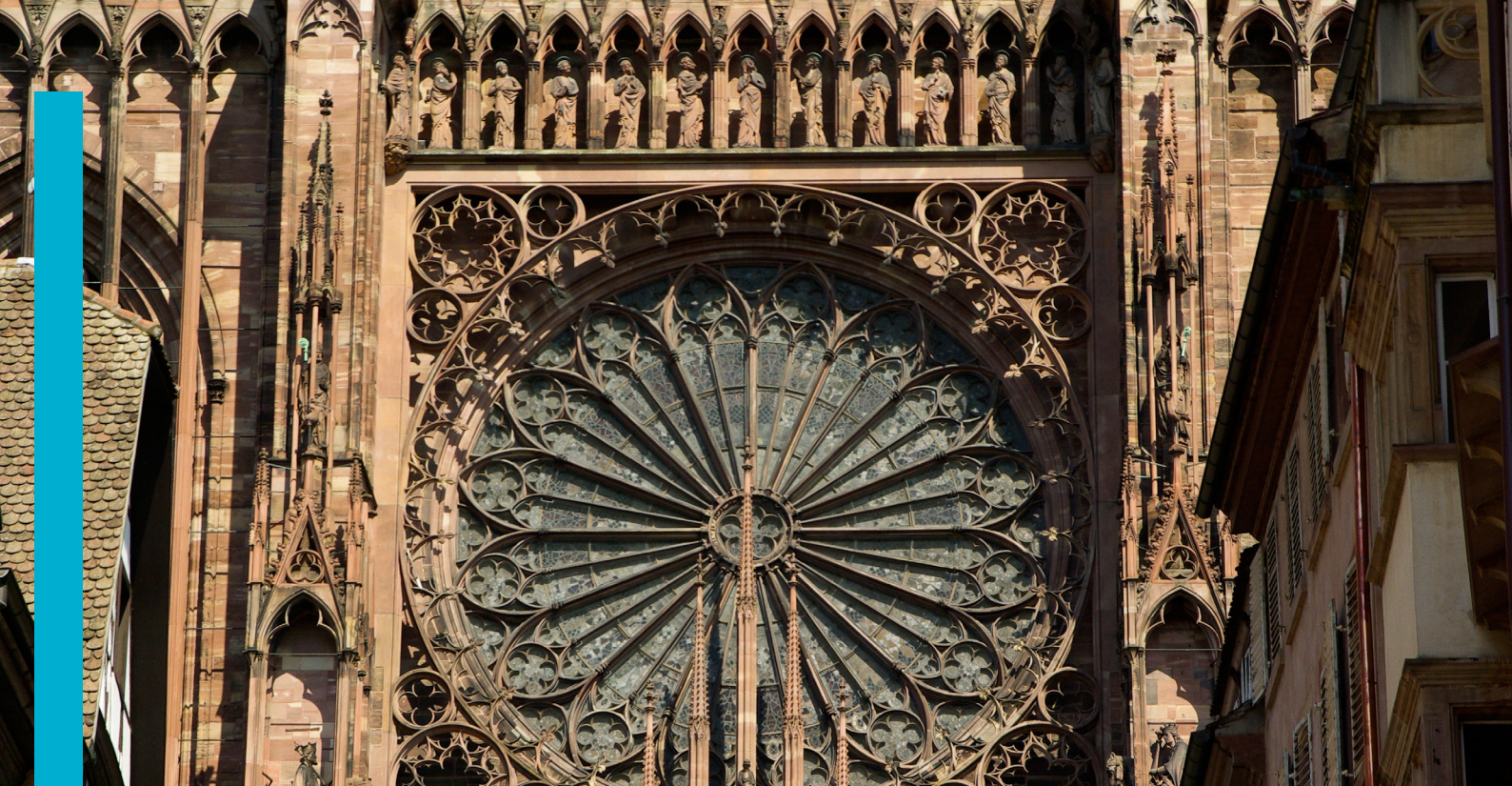
Sport Management course. This course aims to provide training in commercial, marketing and management

professions in the industry of sport, wellness, resort and sport services, in the commercial (equipment manufacturers, service providers, resort...) and non-commercial (local communities, federations, clubs, associations, tourist offices...) sectors.

Training adapted to high-level athletes. The objective is to allow the students engaging in high-level practices to reconcile their career with academic success. In this perspective, they are granted a "high-level" status, which entitles them to course adjustments: attendance exemption, personalized follow-up and mentoring.

Excellence course. Complementary high-level classes are proposed to the best students, in order to allow them to develop the necessary knowledge and skills to successfully pass very selective competitive exams.





Strasbourg

--the City

A vibrant cultural life

Strasbourg is a pioneer in cross-border cooperation and is located at the heart of the Eurodistrict, which promotes Franco-German partnerships and projects in transport, urban planning, education or health. The city is the seat of the Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights and the European Parliament. It hosts the headquarters of many other European organisations including Eurocorps, the European Pharmacopoeia, Arte (Franco-German cultural TV channel) as well as 30 consulates and 46 embassies.

Strasbourg has many museums, theatres, concert venues and hosts various cultural events throughout the year. These events include music, art and film festivals such as the Ososphere Electronic Nights, the European Fantastic Film Festival or St-art (European contemporary art fair). The city also has a lively nightlife, with plenty of restaurants, bars and clubs. Strasbourg is renowned for its Christmas market, one of the oldest and most famous ones throughout Europe, which draws millions of visitors each year.



A rich historical and architectural heritage

Strasbourg's historical city centre is listed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Commercial and cultural exchanges throughout history have endowed Strasbourg with a rich and well-preserved architectural heritage, including its monumental cathedral, the typical medieval district of Petite France or the 19th century German imperial district.

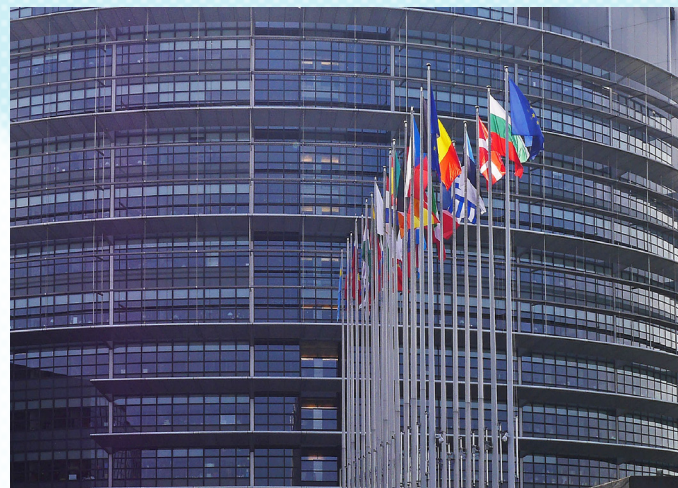
Strasbourg, a great city to live in

A city mixing cultural diversity and firmly rooted traditions, Strasbourg is the country's top city for international students. Its human size, its pedestrian city centre and 500 km of cycling paths make it a very pleasant city to wander around. Vibrant and affordable, Strasbourg is a true student city providing a great learning and living environment.



Alsace enjoys a strong regional identity

Who knew that the world-famous Mime Marceau was born and raised in Strasbourg? But he was always very proud to say that Michael Jackson's *moonwalk* was created in this region. Apparently, pretzels, sauerkraut, timber-framed houses, Easter bunnies and storks come from here as well... and are waiting to be discovered by you during your stay!



The cradle of Europe

Strasbourg is one of the world's only cities, along with Geneva and New York, to host the headquarters of international organizations without being a State capital. Seat of the Council of Europe since 1949, it also plays host to the European Court of Human Rights and the European Parliament. It boasts the headquarters of many other European organizations including Eurocorps, the European Pharmacopoeia, Arte (the Franco-German television channel), as well as 30 consulates and 46 embassies. Strasbourg is a pioneer in cross-border cooperation and at the heart of the Euro district, which promotes Franco-German objectives in the field of transport, urban planning, education, etc.



Alsace, one of France's leading scientific centres

3rd largest scientific hub of France, Alsace is one of France's most dynamic and prosperous regions, equipped with state of the art infrastructures and high-speed railway lines. Strasbourg's central location places it at the crossroads of the European economy, along the Rhine axis, in a very dense trading zone between Northern and Southern Europe. With its 2 universities, 12 grandes écoles, 250 laboratories and over 4,3000 researchers, Alsace is France's third largest scientific hub and is ranked 1st for chemistry.



Erasmus+



CITY OF GLASGOW COLLEGE

HSN Hogskolen i Sørøst-Norge



UNICAEN
université de Caen
Basse-Normandie



GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT
GÖTTINGEN



UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS PALMAS
DE GRAN CANARIA



UNIVERSITY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE
at Cheltenham and Gloucester



GCU
Glasgow Caledonian
University



UNIVERSITÉ DE LORRAINE

UNIVERSITÉ DE STRASBOURG



**UNIVERSITÉ TOULOUSE III
PAUL SABATIER**

Universidad del País Vasco
Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea



1506
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI URBINO
CARLO BO



Université de Strasbourg

Faculté des Sciences du Sport

14, rue René Descartes
67084 Strasbourg cedex

Graphic Design & Composition:
FDS / 2017 / F3S

Photo Credits:

Alex Mihis - Markus Spiske - Peter Kaminski - Scott Webb - Tookapic
Pexels.com - Pixabay.com - Unsplash.com

