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EUSL SOCIAL CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER FRAMEWORK

A 24/7 APPROACH ON SOCIAL INTEGRATION — NOT JUST WORK

CREATED BY

EUSL AB

Care to Change the World



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EUSL Social Constitutional Chamber Framework

Introduction and Background

The Social Constitutional Chamber (SCC) is a principal division within the European Social Label (EUSL) created to institutionalize social inclusion “outside formal office hours.” Its operational premise is that a significant share of cohesion-building activity occurs beyond the workplace and traditional public services. The SCC therefore designs, convenes, and governs low-barrier civic interactions—such as neighborhood walks, coffee meet-ups, cultural gatherings, and accessible sports formats—targeted to individuals and groups experiencing exclusion, including newly arrived migrants and long-term residents with weak social ties. These activities are organized as repeatable, standards-aligned programs that can be replicated at municipal, regional, and national levels within the EUSL ecosystem.

The Division’s policy relevance rests on three interlocking foundations recognized across European and international guidance. First, the European Commission frames migrant integration as an essential component of a well-managed migration and asylum system, stressing participation and access to opportunities; sport and community activities are explicitly mapped by the Commission as vehicles for social inclusion and best practice transfer.

https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/migrant-integration_en; https://tdh-europe.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/nc0416616enn_002.pdf

Second, EU institutions have underscored the societal externalities of sport and physical activity for health, education, inclusion, and sustainable development, inviting Member States and stakeholders to use sport as a lever for behavioral transformation and social participation. These conclusions offer a policy anchor for SCC’s use of community-level sport formats as inclusive entry points that require minimal equipment, cost, or prior affiliation.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:C:2022:170:FULL>; https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=oj:JOC_2021_212_R_0002

Third, health-enhancing physical activity (HEPA) and inclusive physical education are recognized by WHO/Europe and UNESCO as cost-effective, multisectoral strategies that can be adapted across settings, with particular emphasis on reaching inactive and vulnerable populations. SCC’s programming adopts these principles for design, outreach, and measurement, ensuring that leisure-time activities deliver tangible health and psychosocial benefits alongside social connection.

<https://www.who.int/europe/groups/hepa-europe-%28european-network-for-the-promotion-of-health-enhancing-physical-activity%29>; <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000375422>

Within the European social-policy architecture, SCC’s mission aligns with the **European Pillar of Social Rights**, which articulates 20 principles to support fair and well-functioning labour markets and welfare systems, including equal opportunities, access to essential services, and inclusion of people with disabilities and persons at risk of exclusion. The Division positions its community programs as complementary, citizen-facing instruments that help local authorities and private actors translate these principles into everyday, low-threshold participation.

<https://employment-social-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies-and-activities/european-pillar-social-rights->



building-fairer-and-more-inclusive-european-union_en; <https://op.europa.eu/webpub/empl/european-pillar-of-social-rights/en/>

SCC also draws on contemporary **youth-work** standards that emphasize non-formal learning, voluntary participation, and outreach to young people with fewer opportunities, thereby reinforcing the Division's approach to inclusive programming in public spaces and community venues. European resolutions on the Youth Work Agenda and Council of Europe resources provide definitional clarity and quality markers that SCC uses to structure its field protocols, training, and partner agreements. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2020.415.01.0001.01.ENG; <https://www.coe.int/en/web/youth/youth-work>

The Division's "outside formal hours" emphasis is informed by **time-use and leisure** evidence showing that non-work time is a significant determinant of well-being and social interaction. Eurostat's quality-of-life indicators on leisure and social participation provide a statistical backdrop for SCC's focus on evening and weekend scheduling, micro-formats, and family-friendly designs that lower participation barriers across demographic groups. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?oldid=685246>

Given the Division's initial Scandinavian footprint, SCC acknowledges **national public-health guidance** relevant to local pilots. Swedish authorities, for example, align physical-activity recommendations with WHO and emphasize applicability "regardless of age, gender, cultural background, socioeconomic status, or disability." SCC treats such national guidance as the minimum floor for program design in host jurisdictions and calibrates intensity, duration, and accessibility accordingly. <https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/the-public-health-agency-of-sweden/living-conditions-and-lifestyle/physical-activity/>; <https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/publikationer-och-material/publikationsarkiv/p/promote-physical-activity-and-limit-sedentary-behaviour-guidelines-and-recommendations-for-physical-activity-and-sedentary-behaviour/>

Historically, the SCC emerged to complement EUSL's private-sector mobilization strategy by offering a structured, civic-space counterpart: while other divisions orchestrate investment, project delivery, and corporate engagement, the SCC curates the human interface of social equity—regular, predictable, and dignified participation opportunities in everyday settings. Programmatically, its activities serve as feeders and community touchpoints for larger initiatives—including youth sports pathways that ultimately connect to the WOSL Games—while remaining locally governed and accessible. In this sense, the SCC embodies EUSL's commitment to measurable inclusion through practical, standards-informed routines that strengthen belonging, trust, and participation at neighborhood scale.

Mandate and Scope

The Social Constitutional Chamber (SCC) is vested with a formal mandate to design, govern, and scale inclusive participation frameworks that operate beyond formal working hours, thereby addressing structural gaps in social cohesion and community engagement. Its scope is defined by the imperative to create low-threshold, replicable activities that foster belonging, trust, and equitable access to social interaction for individuals and groups at risk of exclusion, including migrants, youth, and persons with limited social capital.



1. Program Development and Standardization

The SCC is responsible for conceptualizing and implementing structured models for social inclusion that can be adapted across municipalities and regions. These models prioritize simplicity, affordability, and cultural sensitivity, ensuring that participation does not require prior affiliation, specialized equipment, or significant financial outlay. Program design is informed by the **European Pillar of Social Rights**, which enshrines principles of equal opportunities, access to essential services, and inclusion of vulnerable groups ([European Commission, 2021](#)), and by **Council conclusions on sport and inclusion**, which recognize sport as a driver of social participation and health ([Council of the EU, 2022](#)).

2. Governance and Compliance

The Division establishes governance structures and quality standards for all community-based programs under its purview. These standards incorporate principles from the **Council of Europe Youth Work Charter** ([CoE, 2020](#)) and WHO's **Health-Enhancing Physical Activity (HEPA) Europe** framework ([WHO Europe](#)), ensuring that activities are safe, inclusive, and evidence-based. Compliance mechanisms include risk assessments, safeguarding protocols, and periodic audits to verify adherence to both internal policies and external regulatory requirements.

3. Cross-Sector Collaboration

The SCC facilitates structured partnerships between municipalities, civil society organizations, and private-sector actors to co-create and co-finance inclusion programs. These partnerships are governed by principles of transparency, accountability, and shared value creation, referencing the **OECD Principles for Public Governance of Public-Private Partnerships** ([OECD, 2012](#)). The Division also aligns with EU-level strategies on volunteering and civic engagement, recognizing the role of voluntary action as a cornerstone of democratic participation and social resilience (European Commission, Volunteering Policy).

4. Operational Boundaries

The SCC's mandate explicitly excludes direct political advocacy, formal labor-market interventions, or regulatory enforcement, which fall under the competence of other EUSL divisions or external authorities. However, the SCC maintains a facilitative role in linking community-level engagement with broader EUSL initiatives, including pathways to structured youth sports systems and the WOSL Games, thereby ensuring continuity between local participation and global impact objectives.

Organizational Structure

The Social Constitutional Chamber (SCC) is constituted as a Swedish limited liability company (Aktiebolag) under the EUSL corporate structure, hereafter "SCC AB." This legal form ensures compliance with the [Swedish Companies Act \(Aktiebolagslagen 2005:551\)](#), which prescribes governance organs, shareholder rights, and fiduciary duties of directors. The Act provides the statutory foundation for SCC AB's general meeting, board of directors, and managing director, including provisions on decision-making, capital maintenance, and disclosure obligations.

1. Core Governance Organs

- **General Meeting of Shareholders:** The highest decision-making authority, empowered to appoint and dismiss directors, approve annual accounts, and decide on profit allocation.
- **Board of Directors:** Responsible for strategic oversight, risk governance, and compliance assurance, operating under a formal charter aligned with [ISO 37000: Governance of Organizations](#).

- **Managing Director:** Accountable for day-to-day operations, reporting to the Board, and ensuring execution of strategic objectives within the approved mandate.

2. Internal Components and Platforms

The SCC's operational architecture comprises the following components:

- **Community Engagement Unit:** Designs and delivers local programs such as walks, coffee meet-ups, and cultural gatherings. It ensures adherence to inclusion standards and safeguarding protocols.
- **Sports and Recreation Platform:** Governs structured sports activities (e.g., football, hockey, darts) in compliance with WHO/HEPA guidelines and EU sport policy frameworks ([WHO Europe](#); [Council of the EU, 2022](#)).
- **Volunteer and Civic Engagement Hub:** Coordinates volunteer recruitment, training, and deployment, referencing EU volunteering policy instruments (European Commission).
- **Safeguarding and Compliance Office:** Implements child protection and safeguarding measures aligned with European Commission and Council of Europe standards ([Council of Europe Youth Work Charter](#)).

3. Functional Integration

Each component operates under a unified governance and risk framework based on the [IIA Three Lines Model](#):

- **First Line:** Program managers own operational risks and controls.
- **Second Line:** Compliance and safeguarding functions provide oversight and policy guidance.
- **Third Line:** Internal audit (at EUSL group level) delivers independent assurance to the SCC Board.

4. Digital and Data Governance

The SCC's platforms are integrated with EUSL's digital backbone through **EUSL Fusion**, ensuring interoperability, GDPR compliance, and information security controls aligned with ISO/IEC 27001. Service delivery and IT operations follow [ITIL 4](#) and [ISO/IEC 20000-1](#) for service management, while enterprise architecture adheres to [TOGAF](#).

Strategic Objectives

The Social Constitutional Chamber (SCC) pursues a set of strategic objectives designed to institutionalize inclusive participation frameworks that operate beyond formal working hours, thereby reinforcing EUSL's mission of advancing social equity through structured, measurable, and scalable interventions. These objectives are aligned with European and international policy instruments, including the [European Pillar of Social Rights](#), [Council conclusions on sport and inclusion](#), and WHO/HEPA guidelines for health-enhancing physical activity ([WHO Europe](#)).

1. Institutionalize Inclusive Community Frameworks

To design and standardize low-threshold participation models—such as neighborhood walks, cultural meet-ups, and accessible sports formats—that can be replicated across municipalities and regions. These frameworks will embed principles of equal opportunity and non-discrimination as articulated in the European Pillar of Social Rights.

2. Promote Health and Well-being through Physical Activity

To integrate WHO's recommendations on physical activity into SCC programming, ensuring that community-based initiatives deliver measurable health benefits while fostering social interaction. This objective aligns with the WHO/Europe HEPA policy framework and the EU Work Plan for Sport.

3. Strengthen Social Cohesion and Migrant Integration

To create structured pathways for social interaction that facilitate the integration of migrants and marginalized groups, referencing the European Commission's [Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion](#). SCC programs will prioritize cultural sensitivity, language accessibility, and intergenerational participation.

4. Embed Safeguarding and Child Protection Standards

To institutionalize safeguarding protocols across all SCC activities, referencing the [Council of Europe Youth Work Charter](#) and EU child protection guidelines. This includes mandatory volunteer screening, grievance mechanisms, and independent oversight.

5. Foster Cross-Sector Partnerships and Volunteerism

To establish durable partnerships with municipalities, civil society, and private-sector actors under transparent governance frameworks, referencing the [OECD Principles for Public Governance of Public-Private Partnerships](#). Volunteer engagement will be structured in line with EU volunteering policy instruments to ensure quality, recognition, and sustainability.

6. Develop Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Systems

To implement a robust MEL framework that captures participation rates, health outcomes, and social inclusion indicators, referencing the [Impact Management Platform](#) and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards for non-financial disclosure.

7. Create Pathways to Strategic Endgame Initiatives

To position SCC programs as feeder systems for large-scale initiatives such as the WOSL Games, ensuring continuity between local engagement and global impact objectives. This objective leverages SCC's role as the community interface within EUSL's integrated governance model.

Operational Modules and Functions

The SCC operates through a set of interdependent modules designed to deliver inclusive, low-threshold participation opportunities while ensuring compliance, safeguarding, and interoperability with the broader EUSL ecosystem. Each module is governed by standardized methodologies and aligned with international best practices for social inclusion, health promotion, and volunteer engagement.

1. Community Engagement Unit

Purpose:

To design and implement neighborhood-based activities such as walks, coffee meet-ups, and cultural gatherings that foster social interaction and inclusion.

Core Activities:

- Development of program templates adaptable to local contexts, referencing the [European Pillar of Social Rights](#).
- Coordination with municipalities and civil society organizations for venue access and outreach.
- Monitoring participation metrics and feedback to inform continuous improvement.



2. Sports and Recreation Platform

Purpose:

To govern structured, accessible sports activities (e.g., football, hockey, darts) as vehicles for health promotion and social cohesion.

Core Activities:

- Program design aligned with [WHO HEPA Europe guidelines](#) and [Council conclusions on sport and inclusion](#).
- Partnerships with local clubs and schools to ensure facility access and volunteer coaching.
- Integration of safeguarding protocols for minors and vulnerable participants, referencing [Council of Europe Youth Work Charter](#).

3. Volunteer and Civic Engagement Hub

Purpose:

To recruit, train, and manage volunteers as the backbone of SCC's community programs.

Core Activities:

- Development of volunteer role descriptions and competency frameworks aligned with EU volunteering policy (European Commission).
- Delivery of induction and safeguarding training, including GDPR compliance and child protection standards.
- Recognition and retention strategies, including certification and pathways to leadership roles.

4. Safeguarding and Compliance Office

Purpose:

To institutionalize child protection, risk management, and compliance across all SCC activities.

Core Activities:

- Implementation of safeguarding policies referencing [Council of Europe standards](#) and EU child protection guidelines.
- Risk assessments for events and activities, including health and safety checks.
- Oversight of grievance mechanisms and incident reporting systems.

5. Digital Integration and Data Governance

Purpose:

To ensure interoperability with EUSL's digital backbone and compliance with data protection regulations.

Core Activities:

- Deployment of participant registration and volunteer management systems under GDPR (EUR-Lex GDPR Text).
- Application of information security controls aligned with ISO/IEC 27001.
- Service management practices based on [ITIL 4](#) and [ISO/IEC 20000-1](#).



Governance and Oversight

The governance framework of the Social Constitutional Chamber (SCC) is designed to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance with statutory requirements and international best practices. As a Swedish limited liability company (Aktiebolag), SCC AB operates under the [Swedish Companies Act \(Aktiebolagslagen 2005:551\)](#), which prescribes the legal structure for corporate governance, shareholder rights, and fiduciary duties.

1. Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the supreme governing body of SCC AB, responsible for strategic oversight, risk governance, and compliance assurance. Its composition adheres to principles of independence, competence, and diversity, as recommended by [ISO 37000: Governance of Organizations](#). The Board's responsibilities include:

- Approving strategic plans, budgets, and major programmatic initiatives.
- Overseeing risk management and safeguarding compliance.
- Ensuring adherence to statutory obligations and ethical standards.

The Board operates under a formal charter that delineates roles, responsibilities, and decision-making protocols, ensuring alignment with the [IIA Three Lines Model](#).

2. Shareholder Oversight

The General Meeting of Shareholders constitutes the highest decision-making authority under Swedish law, empowered to appoint and dismiss directors, approve annual accounts, and decide on profit allocation. Shareholder rights are safeguarded by statutory provisions and reinforced through transparent reporting and disclosure practices, referencing the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance.

3. Internal Control and Risk Management

SCC applies a structured internal control system based on the Three Lines Model:

- **First Line:** Operational managers own risks and implement controls within their domains.
- **Second Line:** Compliance and safeguarding functions provide oversight, policy guidance, and monitoring.
- **Third Line:** Internal audit (at EUSL group level) delivers independent assurance to the SCC Board.

Risk management processes are aligned with ISO 31000: Risk Management Guidelines, ensuring systematic identification, assessment, and mitigation of risks across operational, financial, and compliance dimensions.

4. Safeguarding and Ethics

The SCC enforces a comprehensive safeguarding framework referencing the [Council of Europe Youth Work Charter](#) and EU child protection guidelines. Ethical conduct is codified in an internal Code of Ethics, incorporating principles from ISO 26000: Social Responsibility and the UN Global Compact.

5. Reporting and Transparency

SCC adheres to rigorous reporting standards, including:



- Annual financial statements audited in accordance with Swedish law.
- Non-financial disclosures aligned with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and, where applicable, the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).
- Periodic safeguarding and inclusion reports detailing program reach, participant demographics, and compliance performance.

Integration with the EUSL Ecosystem

The Social Constitutional Chamber (SCC) is structurally embedded within the EUSL governance and operational framework, functioning as the primary interface for community-level engagement and social inclusion. Its integration model ensures interoperability with other EUSL divisions and Creativa Center entities through standardized governance, digital architecture, and collaborative protocols.

1. Inter-Divisional Linkages

- **Impact Division:** SCC programs serve as feeder systems for large-scale initiatives coordinated by the Impact Division, including pathways to the WOSL Games. Integration occurs through shared governance mechanisms under **Ignite (PMO)** and continuous improvement protocols via **Re-ignite**, ensuring that community-level activities align with strategic objectives and quality standards ([ISO 21502](#); [PRINCE2](#)).
- **European Corporate Social Responsibility (ECSR) Division:** SCC collaborates with ECSR to leverage corporate networks for sponsorship, volunteer mobilization, and in-kind contributions. This partnership operationalizes the principle of **Charity as a Business**, enabling private-sector actors to co-finance inclusion programs under transparent governance frameworks referencing the [OECD Principles for Public Governance of Public-Private Partnerships](#).
- **Group Division:** SCC interfaces with Group platforms such as **Social Green House** and **Social Impact House** to provide physical spaces for community activities and volunteer training. These hubs act as logistical anchors for SCC programs, ensuring scalability and local adaptability.

2. Digital and Data Interoperability

SCC's operational systems are integrated with EUSL's digital backbone through **EUSL Fusion**, ensuring compliance with GDPR (EUR-Lex GDPR Text) and alignment with ISO/IEC 27001 for information security. Service delivery follows [ITIL 4](#) and [ISO/IEC 20000-1](#) for IT service management, while enterprise architecture adheres to [TOGAF](#) to ensure interoperability across divisions.

3. Governance and Assurance Alignment

Integration is reinforced through a unified governance model based on the [IIA Three Lines Model](#). SCC's risk and compliance functions coordinate with EUSL's central oversight units to maintain consistency in safeguarding, ethics, and financial controls. Internal audit at the group level provides independent assurance to both SCC and EUSL governing bodies.

4. Shared Reporting and Impact Measurement

SCC contributes to EUSL's consolidated non-financial reporting under the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and, where applicable, the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Impact measurement aligns with the [Impact Management Platform](#) to ensure comparability and decision-usefulness across divisions.

5. Strategic Endgame Integration

SCC's role extends beyond local engagement to strategic alignment with EUSL's long-term vision. Its community-based programs act as entry points for youth and marginalized groups into structured sports systems, culminating in participation in the **WOSL Games**—a global initiative governed by the Impact Division. This integration ensures continuity from neighborhood-level inclusion to international-scale social impact, reinforcing EUSL's holistic approach to equity and sustainability.

Revenue and Sustainability Model

The Social Constitutional Chamber (SCC) operates a hybrid sustainability model that treats membership fees as the basal funding layer and leverages the Division as a *marketing window* for ethically screened, micro-sponsorships from local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The model is expressly designed to convert “I paid but nothing happens” sentiments into visible, frequent, and locally anchored activities—walks, coffee meet-ups, cultural gatherings, and accessible sports—delivered outside formal office hours and tangibly attributed to community sponsors. The long-term objective is to scale these micro-sponsorships to tens of thousands of local SMEs, including structured pathways that can, in due course, support participation in the WOSL Games. For definitional clarity and eligibility of sponsors, SCC applies the European Commission's SME criteria and guidance. https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/smes/sme-definition_en; <https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/42903/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/pdf>

Model architecture

Membership fees finance the program backbone—design templates, safeguarding, volunteer training, insurance, and baseline communications—ensuring that core capacity does not depend on sponsor cycles. Micro-sponsorships then underwrite the *visible* elements of each activation. A coffee round, for example, is clearly signposted as “This round of coffee is sponsored by Company X,” with sponsor recognition executed under recognized advertising standards for transparency in sponsorship disclosures (ICC Code). The same approach scales to field rentals, equipment, refreshments, and specific activity blocks, including tournament days and local qualification events linked to the WOSL Games pathway.

https://iccwbo.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2024/09/ICC_2024_MarketingCode_2024.pdf

Revenue streams and use of funds

1. **Membership contributions.** Members co-finance a guaranteed cadence of local activities (e.g., weekly walks, monthly meet-ups), with funds ring-fenced to delivery budgets and safeguarding. This responds to historic dissatisfaction by linking dues to a published, time-bound activation calendar and post-event micro-reports. Non-financial reporting is consolidated under GRI and, where in scope, ESRS. <https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/>; <https://www.efrag.org/en/sustainability-reporting>
2. **Micro-sponsorships by local SMEs.** Sponsorship units are small, frequent, and attributable: coffee rounds, venue hours, equipment sets, or team kits. The attribution format follows the ICC Advertising and Marketing Communications Code for sponsorship disclosures, ensuring sponsor recognition is transparent, accurate, and non-deceptive. SCC standardizes packages to maintain price parity and avoid crowd-out effects between micro and anchor sponsors.



https://iccwbo.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2024/09/ICC_2024_MarketingCode_2024.pdf

3. **In-kind contributions.** Local businesses may provide refreshments, space, logistics, or services under the same transparency and safeguarding rules. Where in-kind support replaces cash, SCC applies fair-value attribution for reporting under GRI/ESRS. <https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/>; <https://www.efrag.org/en/sustainability-reporting>
4. **Event-linked aggregation for WOSL pathways.** SCC aggregates thousands of micro-sponsors across municipalities to finance local qualifiers, clinics, and inclusion formats that can connect to WOSL Games participation. The model favors broad SME participation over concentration, reinforcing community ownership.

https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/smes/sme-definition_en

Ethical screen and “no oil money” commitment

SCC implements an exclusion policy that declines funding from upstream and integrated oil and gas companies and other counterparties whose core activities conflict with SCC’s values (“no oil money”). The Division operationalizes this stance using risk-based due diligence consistent with the **OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2023 update)**—including environmental, human-rights, and anti-corruption considerations—and the **UN Global Compact Ten Principles** as a normative floor for sponsors. This approach ensures that marketing visibility is not purchased at the expense of environmental integrity or community trust.

<https://www.oecd.org/en/about/news/press-releases/2023/06/updated-guidelines-lift-ambition-on-responsible-business-conduct.html>; <https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles?embed=1>

Sponsorship transparency, non-political stance, and children’s safeguards

Sponsorship recognition is always labeled and not conflated with editorial or program governance. SCC adopts the ICC Code’s provisions on sponsorship transparency, and—although SCC does not accept political advertising—maintains processes that distinguish community sponsorship from political messaging in line with the EU’s evolving transparency rules for political advertising (to avoid accidental misclassification in mixed venues or digital channels).

https://iccwbo.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2024/09/ICC_2024_MarketingCode_2024.pdf; <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/03/11/eu-introduces-new-rules-on-transparency-and-targeting-of-political-advertising/>

All activities involving minors or vulnerable participants follow SCC’s safeguarding framework (see Chapter 6) and applicable national guidance. Data collection for sponsor attribution or communications uses consented, purpose-limited processing consistent with GDPR; digital systems operate under information-security controls aligned with ISO/IEC 27001. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0679>; <https://www.iso.org/isoiec-27001-information-security.html>



Converting fees into “visible outcomes”

To address the historic perception that “nothing happens,” SCC standardizes the conversion of each revenue unit—member euros and sponsor euros—into observable outputs:

- **Activation cadence.** Each locality publishes a rolling 90-day calendar of activities, minimum frequencies per program type, and “funded by” attributions matching the sponsorship unit purchased (e.g., venue hour, coffee round).
https://iccwbo.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2024/09/ICC_2024_MarketingCode_2024.pdf
- **Micro-reports.** After every activation, a one-page summary (attendance, inclusion notes, safeguarding confirmation) is posted to the local feed, with sponsor crediting and limited imagery compliant with GDPR. Non-financial indicators roll into GRI/ESRS disclosures.
<https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/>; <https://www.efrag.org/en/sustainability-reporting>
- **Community attribution.** Physical signage and digital labels follow the ICC Code for sponsorship clarity, ensuring participants explicitly see who funded what, without intrusive or manipulative placements.
https://iccwbo.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2024/09/ICC_2024_MarketingCode_2024.pdf

Financial controls, risk, and compliance

Funds are ring-fenced by locality and activity type to preserve donor intent and auditability. Internal control follows the IIA Three Lines Model (management ownership, independent compliance oversight, and group internal audit assurance). Sponsorship due-diligence and conflicts-of-interest controls are risk-based, using the OECD RBC framework to assess counterparties and prevent reputational or legal exposure.

<https://www.theiia.org/globalassets/documents/resources/the-iias-three-lines-model-an-update-of-the-three-lines-of-defense-july-2020/three-lines-model-updated-english.pdf>; <https://www.oecd.org/en/about/news/press-releases/2023/06/updated-guidelines-lift-ambition-on-responsible-business-conduct.html>

Long-term sustainability and scale

The sustainability thesis rests on: a) predictable membership income underwriting the backbone; b) high-frequency, low-value sponsorship units attractive to SMEs; and c) standardized, trust-building transparency that rewards continued participation. As local sponsor density increases, SCC aggregates micro-sponsorship across municipalities to finance larger inclusion days and youth sports pathways connected to the WOSL Games—without reliance on concentrated or misaligned capital sources.
https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/smes/sme-definition_en

Strategic Endgame or Vision

The strategic vision of the Social Constitutional Chamber (SCC) is to institutionalize a **permanent, standards-driven infrastructure for social inclusion** that operates beyond formal working hours and scales across municipalities, regions, and Member States. This vision positions SCC as the civic interface of EUSL’s integrated governance model, ensuring that social equity is not an abstract policy goal but a lived experience embedded in everyday routines.



1. From Local Activation to Systemic Impact

The SCC's endgame is to transform fragmented, ad hoc community activities into a **structured, replicable system of inclusion**. By standardizing program templates, safeguarding protocols, and reporting mechanisms, SCC enables municipalities, civil society, and private actors to deliver predictable, high-quality engagement opportunities. This system is designed to be **modular and scalable**, allowing rapid replication across diverse socio-economic and cultural contexts.

2. A Marketing Window for Ethical Business Engagement

SCC envisions a **new paradigm of corporate social responsibility** where local SMEs—not global conglomerates—become the primary sponsors of community well-being. Through micro-sponsorship models (“This coffee round is sponsored by Company X”), SCC converts marketing budgets into tangible social outcomes, creating **visible, attributable impact** for sponsors and trust for participants. This approach operationalizes the principle of **Charity as a Business** while adhering to ethical standards such as the [OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises](#) and the [UN Global Compact Ten Principles](#).

3. Pathways to the WOSL Games

At its highest level of ambition, SCC serves as the **grassroots engine for the WOSL Games**, a global youth-sport initiative governed by the Impact Division. SCC's community-based sports formats act as **entry points for children and adolescents**, creating inclusive pathways from neighborhood activities to regional qualifiers and ultimately to international participation. This continuum ensures that the WOSL Games are not an elite spectacle but the culmination of a **broad-based, socially inclusive movement**.

4. Institutionalization of Safeguarding and Social Standards

The SCC aims to embed **child protection, safeguarding, and ethical marketing** as non-negotiable norms in all community programs. By referencing frameworks such as the [Council of Europe Youth Work Charter](#), [WHO HEPA guidelines](#), and the [ICC Advertising and Marketing Communications Code](#), SCC ensures that inclusion is delivered with integrity, transparency, and accountability.

5. A Self-Sustaining Social Economy

The long-term vision is to create a **self-sustaining social economy** where membership fees and micro-sponsorships finance a continuous cycle of community engagement, reducing dependency on public subsidies or philanthropic grants. This model prioritizes **distributed participation over concentrated capital**, ensuring that thousands of SMEs collectively power a civic infrastructure that is resilient, transparent, and socially legitimate.

6. Strategic Positioning within Agenda for Social Equity 2074

SCC's trajectory aligns with the **Agenda for Social Equity 2074**, serving as the operational arm for principles of inclusion, participation, and equity. By institutionalizing “outside formal hours” engagement as a recognized policy instrument, SCC contributes to the systemic transformation of welfare models from state-centric to **multi-actor, co-created ecosystems**.

References and Source Frameworks

Legal and Governance Frameworks

Swedish Companies Act (Aktiebolagslagen 2005:551):

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/aktiebolagslag-2005551_sfs-2005-551/

ISO 37000 — Governance of Organizations:

https://committee.iso.org/ISO_37000_Governance



IIA Three Lines Model:

<https://www.theiia.org/globalassets/documents/resources/the-iias-three-lines-model-an-update-of-the-three-lines-of-defense-july-2020/three-lines-model-updated-english.pdf>

OECD Principles of Corporate Governance:

<https://www.oecd.org/corporate/principles-corporate-governance/>

Social Inclusion and Policy Instruments

European Pillar of Social Rights:

<https://op.europa.eu/webpub/empl/european-pillar-of-social-rights/en/>

European Commission — Migrant Integration Policy:

https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/migrant-integration_en

Council of the EU — Conclusions on Sport and Inclusion:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:C:2022:170:FULL>

Council of Europe — Youth Work Charter:

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/youth/youth-work>

WHO Europe — HEPA Guidelines:

<https://www.who.int/europe/groups/hepa-europe-%28european-network-for-the-promotion-of-health-enhancing-physical-activity%29>

Volunteerism and Civic Engagement

European Commission — Volunteering Policy:

https://ec.europa.eu/citizenship/volunteering_en

Digital and Data Governance

GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation):

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0679>

ISO/IEC 27001 — Information Security Management:

<https://www.iso.org/isoiec-27001-information-security.html>

ITIL 4 — Service Management:

<https://www.axelos.com/certifications/itil-service-management/itil-4-foundation>

ISO/IEC 20000-1 — Service Management Systems:

<https://www.iso.org/publication/PUB200200.html>

TOGAF — Enterprise Architecture:

<https://www.opengroup.org/togaf/new-version>

Sponsorship and Marketing Standards

ICC Advertising and Marketing Communications Code:

https://iccwbo.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2024/09/ICC_2024_MarketingCode_2024.pdf

EU Transparency Rules on Political Advertising (for compliance distinction):

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/03/11/eu-introduces-new-rules-on-transparency-and-targeting-of-political-advertising/>

Ethical and Sustainability Frameworks

OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2023 Update):

<https://www.oecd.org/en/about/news/press-releases/2023/06/updated-guidelines-lift-ambition-on-responsible-business-conduct.html>

UN Global Compact — Ten Principles:

<https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles?embed=1>



Impact Measurement and Reporting

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards:

<https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/>

EFRAG — European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS):

<https://www.efrag.org/en/sustainability-reporting>

Impact Management Platform:

<https://impactmanagementplatform.org/>

SME Sponsorship and EU Definitions

European Commission — SME Definition:

https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/smes/sme-definition_en