LUCERNE2025
5TH CISM MILITARY WORLD WINTER GAMES

FINAL REPORT

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Armed Forces

MILITARY CHAMPIONS FOR PEACE

The final report was printed on recycled paper.

Foreword

When the Swiss delegation began the feasibility study for hosting the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games in 2018, no one could have imagined that the world would change so fundamentally just two years later. The outbreak of the COVID pandemic and the global consequences of the pandemic meant that many things that had previously been taken for granted had to be re-evaluated. These developments had a profound impact not only on the world population as a whole, but also on all sporting events. For CISM activities, this meant, among other things, that the Military World Winter Games in Berchtesgaden (Germany), which had already been planned for 2020 and postponed to 2021, could not take place. But the plans of the German CISM delegation inspired Switzerland to host its event. As a sign of appreciation for the work that had been done, the games cancelled in Germany were therefore to remain the 4th CISM Military World Winter Games, and the games in Switzerland were to be designated the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games.

Switzerland has been an active partner nation of the CISM since 1968 and carries its spirit far into its sporting community. Having hosted more than 30 CISM Military World Championships, the Swiss CISM delegation has built up a wealth of expertise in staging international military competitions – a wealth of experience that formed the basis for hosting the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games 2025 in Switzerland. The focus was not only on the sporting achievements of the athletes, the 'Military Champions for Peace'. The true value of this multi-sport event was derived from the virtues embodied by the CISM: tolerance, mutual understanding, tradition and honour, cross-border friendship and respect, and the common pursuit of peace, security and humanity. Under these values, the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games brought together over 1,300 participants from 42 nations and four continents – an impressive sign of the unifying power of sport.

Colonel Christian Hess
Chief of the CISM Delegation Switzerland

Through its climate-neutral approach, consistently sustainable event management and the inclusive participation of military parasports athletes, the Military World Winter Games convincingly demonstrated that modern major sporting events can be held in an economically responsible, socially sustainable and environmentally friendly manner, while still achieving the highest level of sporting excellence. The consistent use of existing sports infrastructure and the accommodation of all athletes in military quarters have shown that the Military World Games can also be held using a pragmatic, resource-saving concept. This sustainable model should also encourage other nations to become host countries for future Military World Games.

In a world marked by global crises such as geopolitical tensions, economic uncertainties and social challenges, the Military World Games have a special appeal. The outstanding performances of all athletes have not only set sporting standards but also made a valuable contribution to promoting peace worldwide. This commitment underlines that top-class military sport is much more than just competition – it connects nations, builds bridges and strengthens the common pursuit of peace and friendship. The 5th CISM Military World Winter Games in Switzerland brought together participants from all over the world and offered high-calibre, fair sporting competitions. They created a unique community experience that made everyone involved a winner – true 'Military Champions for Peace'. Games by soldiers for soldiers, true to the motto of 'Friendship through sport'!

The 5th CISM Military World Winter Games would not have been possible without the tireless and selfless efforts of numerous individuals. A big thank you goes to everyone involved. Their personal commitment in many different areas made these unforgettable Military World Winter Games possible.

Table of contents


ALLEMAGN E
ARMÉNIE
AUTRICHE

1 CISM MILITARY WORLD WINTER GAMES IN SWITZERLAND

The International Military Sports Council (Conseil International du Sport Militaire, CISM) was founded on 18 February 1948 in Nice by Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. With 142 member states today, it is the third largest sports organisation in the world (after the International Olympic Committee IOC and the World Football Association FIFA). The main objective of the association is to promote the development of military sport on a broad basis and friendly relations between the Armed Forces and member states. In addition to organising military sports competitions, the International Military Sports Council also organises scientific congresses and runs programmes to promote peace and solidarity.

The Military World Games are held every four years, always one year after the Olympic Games. The Military World Games were first held in Rome in 1995 as part of the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the ratification of the United Nations Charter. Since then, there have been seven Military World Summer Games and three Military World Winter Games. The fourth Winter Games that were scheduled to take place in Germany had to be cancelled due to the COVID pandemic. As multi-sport events featuring numerous different sports and disciplines, the Military World Games are the largest events organised by the International Military Sports Council.

Switzerland has been an active member of the CISM World Federation since joining in 1968. In addition to regularly participating in competitions and holding important positions in CISM committees, the Swiss Armed Forces have already organised 33 Military World Championships and numerous regional competitions. In particular, the Swiss Armed Forces have successfully hosted major events in winter sports disciplines, such as the CISM World Ski Championships in Andermatt in 2006 and the CISM Cross Country World Championships in Thun in 2008. Its close ties with CISM, its extensive experience in organising and running CISM competitions, and its commitment to the CISM motto of ‘friendship through sport’ prompted Switzerland to bid to host the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games.

1.1 From candidature to hosting the Games

The 5th CISM Military World Winter Games enjoyed broad support from government, the Armed Forces and the Swiss sporting community. On 5 December 2019, the then head of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS), Federal Councillor Viola Amherd, approved the bid and granted the necessary funding. The Chief of the Armed Forces had already spoken out in favour of hosting the Military World Games in Switzerland and pledged his support.

The Games also received active support from the cantons, cities and communes involved. By hosting the Military World Winter Games, the CISM delegation Switzerland was able to send a clear signal on behalf of military and elite sport in Switzerland and present Central Switzerland with its sports and tourism destinations to a global audience.

Right from the outset of the candidature the project team set itself ambitious goals in terms of legacy and sustainability. The Military World Games were to promote military sport on a broad basis and strive for the highest possible level of environmental compatibility. The Federal Office of Sport (FOSPO) was continuously involved in the planning of the games and, together with the umbrella organisation Swiss Olympic, acted as an important liaison to the national sports associations and local sports clubs.

Project milestones

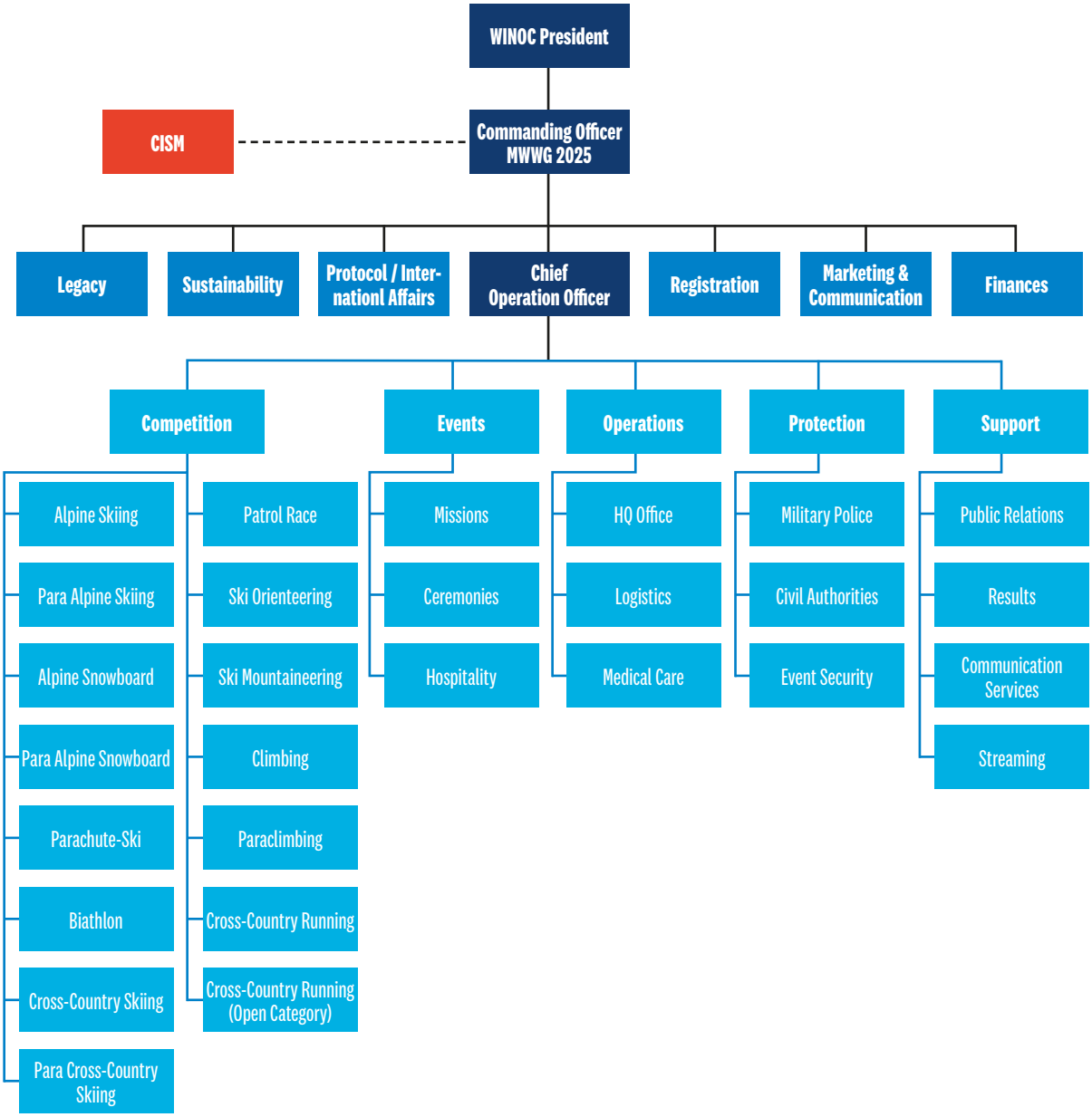
16.01.2018	Approval of feasibility study by Chief of Training Command
01.09.2018	Feasibility study (diploma thesis) Head of CISM Switzerland
25.02.2019	Approval of candidature by Chief of the Armed Forces
05.12.2019	Approval of candidature by Head of the DDPS
30.09.2020	Submission of candidature dossier to CISM
22.03.2021	Review of candidature by CISM Evaluation Commission
28.06.2021	Award of 5th CISM Military World Winter Games to Switzerland
07.06.2022	Kick-off of the Organising Committee (operational event planning)
06.10.2023	Signing of agreement for 5th CISM Military World Winter Games
20.12.2023	Signing of agreement (inclusion partnership) with PluSport
22. – 26.01.2024	Para cross-country skiing training camp in Andermatt
18. – 23.03.2024	Pre-visit CISM Coordination Committee
22.04.2024	Distribution of information letter
31.01.2025	Registration: Final entry
23. – 30.03.2025	Event phase 5th CISM Military World Winter Games

1.2 Event organisation

After winning the bid to host the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games in 2021, an organising committee (WINOC) was formed and gradually expanded as the project progressed.

The organising committee for the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games was divided into several groups. The groups covering technical matters (competitions, events, security, operations and command support) were primarily responsible for the operational aspects of the event. These groups were managed by a chief operating officer (COO). These operational structures were overseen by the cross-cutting tasks of legacy, sustainability (environment), protocol, marketing and communication, registration and finance. The organising committee was led by a competition commander. Overall responsibility for hosting the Games lay with the WINOC president, Major General Germaine J.F. Seewer.

The organising committee consisted mainly of reservists who had the necessary skillsets due to their military or professional backgrounds. A core team of four people (including 2.8 FTE project positions) was employed for the games at the Armed Forces Sports Competence Centre. The sports competitions were organised in close cooperation with civilian sports associations, in some cases with service agreements. Other tasks in the organising committee were assumed by professional organisations within the Swiss Armed Forces. For example, the military police played a leading role in security, and the Competence Centre for



Military Music planned the entertainment programme for the ceremonies. Other sections within the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport, as well as other federal offices, also provided support and advice for the games in certain areas. The organising committee met eleven times between June 2022 and March 2025 for one-day and two-day coordination meetings, two of which were held exclusively via video conference.

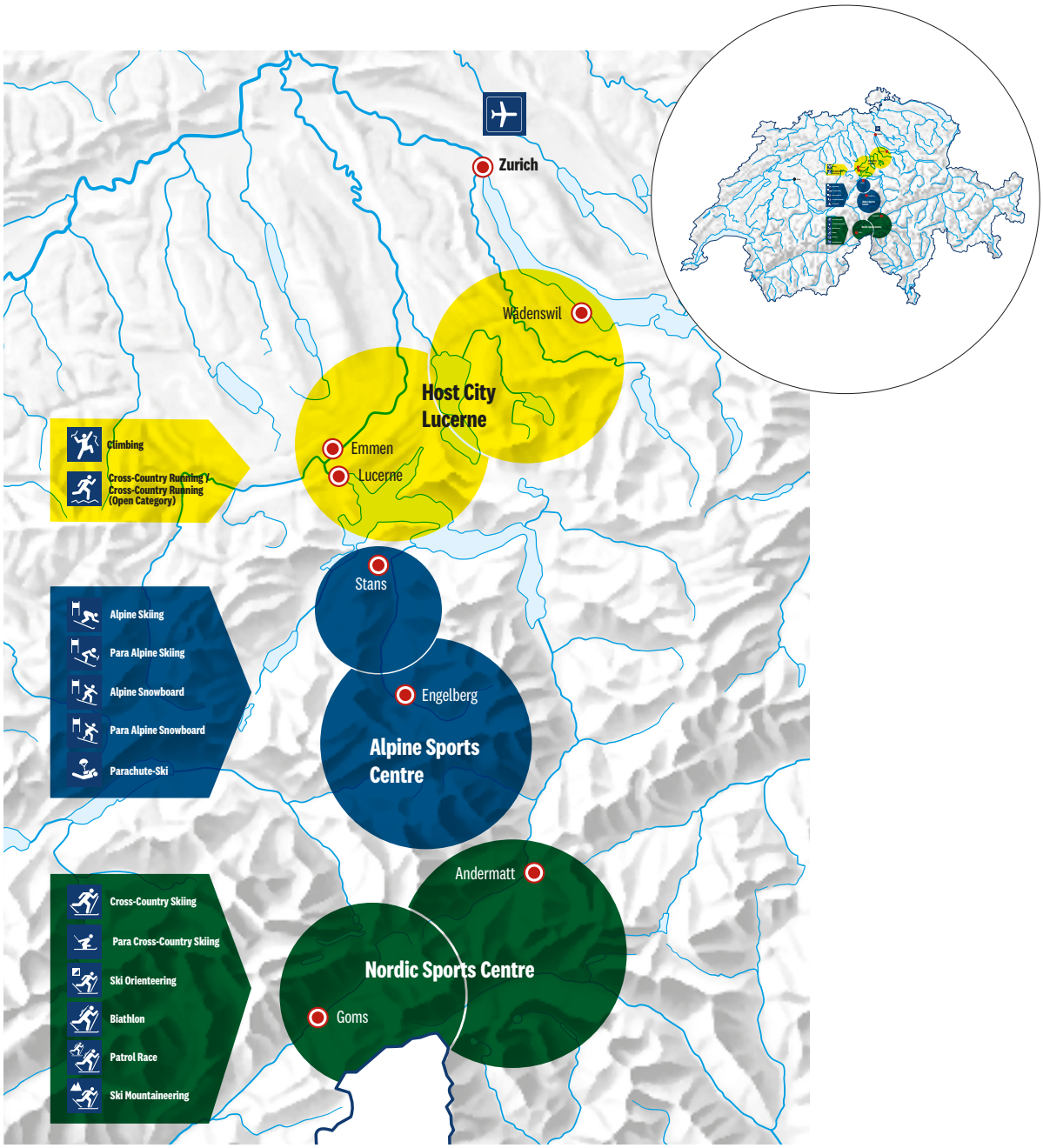
1.3 Location concept

Due to the numerous and wide range of sports disciplines, a decentralised location concept was the obvious choice. Nevertheless, it was important to the organising committee to bring all participants together in order to create a shared atmosphere. This was achieved by holding the opening and closing ceremonies centrally in the host city of Lucerne.

Alpine sports were held in the Engelberg-Titlis region where teams stayed at the Stans barracks. Teams competing in the Nordic sports were accommodated in Andermatt. Their competitions took place on the Oberalp Pass and at the Nordic Centre in Goms. Finally, there was a third location in Emmen. While the cross-country running took place in the immediate vicinity of the accommodation, the sport climbing athletes travelled to Wädenswil for their competitions.

All participants were to be accommodated in military facilities. As a result, the selected locations in the regions, with their existing military barracks and excellent sports facilities, were ideal. This also meant that CISM's World Federation's requirement that all locations must be within an hour's radius could be met.

The various locations (accommodation/competition venues) were divided into three regions. In order to create signage that was as easy as possible for participants and the organising committee to recognise, the centres were also marked with a colour code. This approach made it possible to use logistically simple and efficient processes. The central sports centre became the ‘Yellow Village’, the alpine sports centre the ‘Blue Village’ and the Nordic sports centre the ‘Green Village’.



1.4 Sports and disciplines

At the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games, all core sports were organised in accordance with the applicable CISM guidelines.

In addition, the organising committee planned competitions in alpine snowboarding, parachute-ski, cross-country running and sport climbing. While the main aim of the alpine snowboarding and parachute-ski events was to increase the appeal and breadth of the sporting competitions, the motivation behind organising the cross-country running and sport climbing events was to involve nations without a winter sports tradition in the Games.

In the spirit of an inclusive sporting event, competitions for parasport athletes with physical impairments were also offered in the disciplines of alpine skiing, alpine snowboarding, cross-country skiing and sport climbing. In cross-country running, soldiers with mental health impairments were also able to compete in an open category and thus also take part in the games.

The paraclimbing event had to be cancelled due to a shortage of registrations. However, one registered athlete with a mental health condition was integrated directly into the regular sports competitions.

Sport	Discipline	♂	♀	Venue
Alpine Skiing	Slalom	×	×	Engelberg-Titlis
	Giant Slalom	×	×	
Para Alpine Skiing	Slalom	×	×	Engelberg-Titlis
	Giant Slalom	×	×	
Alpine Snowboard	Giant Slalom	×	×	Engelberg-Titlis
Para Alpine Snowboard	Giant Slalom	×	×	Engelberg-Titlis
Parachute-Ski	Elite	×	×	Engelberg-Titlis
	Junior	×	×	
Biathlon	Sprint	×	×	Goms
	Mixed Relay	×	×	
Cross-Country Skiing	Individual	×	×	Goms
	Team Sprint	×	×	
Para Cross-Country Skiing	Individual	×	×	Goms
Patrol Race	Team Competition	×	×	Goms
Ski Orienteering	Sprint	×	×	Goms
	Middle Distance	×	×	
	Mixed Relay	×	×	
Ski Mountaineering	Sprint	×	×	Andermatt
	Individual	×	×	
	Mixed Relay	×	×	
Climbing	Lead	×	×	Wädenswil
	Speed	×	×	
	Boulder	×	×	
Paraclimbing	Lead (Toprope)	×	×	Wädenswil
Cross-Country Running	Individual	×	×	Emmen
	Mixed Relay	×	×	
Cross-Country Running (Open Category)	Individual	×	×	Emmen
	Open Relay	×	×	

1.5 Budget and expenses

The necessary funds were drawn from the regular Armed Forces budget. During the development of the overall concept and the associated cost calculation, the original estimated operating costs of CHF 6.5 million rose continuously to CHF 12.87 million – the amount that was ultimately requested and approved. This doubling of the amount was due to reviews by various bodies not directly involved in the organisation and also included reserves of CHF 2.97 million.

In addition to the estimated operating costs of CHF 12.87 million, expenses of CHF 6.64 million were approved for non-operating costs (e.g. wage costs for project-related positions). This meant that the committee had a total of CHF 19.51 million at its disposal to plan and run the Games.

The approved operating budget of CHF 12.87 million served as a cost ceiling that had to be strictly adhered to by the organising committee. The catalogue of services for the Games was therefore always based on the financial possibilities. Exceeding the cost ceiling was not an option from the outset; in extreme cases, services would have had to be dispensed with (e.g. by cancelling sports).

Division	Item	Amount CHF	Total CHF
CISM	CISM (solidarity)	121 143.20	**121 143.20**
Competition	Competition	729 824.65	**729 824.65**
Events	Opening-/Closing ceremony	1 223 377.80	
	Eventorganization	218 513.60	**1 441 891.40**
Security	Security	8 348.80	**8 348.80**
Operations	Accommodation (VIPs and officials)	639 609.80	
	Catering	1 215 760.10	
	Public transportion	278 849.00	
	Logistics	10 439.65	**2 144 658.55**
Support	Streaming	190 213.85	
	Command support	128 242.25	**318 456.10**
Medical	Medical service	80 912.30	
	Antidoping	114 787.15	**195 699.45**
Marketing	Marketing / Branding	159 146.00	**159 146.00**
Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	61 425.30	
	Parasport: wheelchair accessibility	347 487.05	
	Sutstainability	142 715.10	**551 627.45**
TOTAL «OC - Operational Costs»			**5 670 795.60**
ITC	ITC systems	1 250 258.00	**1 250 258.00**
Personnel	Troops	397 215.00	
	Project-related costs DDPS	2 490 358.50	**2 887 573 .50**
TOTAL «Non-OC - Non operational costs»			**4 137 831.50**
TOTAL COSTS CISM MWWG 2025			**9 808 627.10**


Löffler

2 EVENT REPORT

28.3.2025, Andermatt and Goms

RETO HAMMER

With 1,324 participants from 42 nations, the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games 2025 were the most attended Winter Games in the history of the International Military Sports Council. 784 athletes took part in the sports competitions. The proportion of female athletes was 38%. Forty-two athletes were registered for the parasport competitions. The smallest delegation came from Norway with two participants, while France had the largest delegation with 111 participants. Thirty-one delegations from Europe, six from Asia, three from North and South America and two from Africa took part in the Games.

Compared to previous multisport events held in Switzerland, it can be said that the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games were the second largest event after the 2020 Youth Olympic Games in Lausanne – in terms of the number of nations, participants and disciplines.

The nations and the exact number of participants are listed below, sorted by category and function.

Nations represented at the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games

Armenia	France	Poland
Austria	Germany	Romania
Bahrain	Italiy	Serbia
Belgium	Latvia	Slovakia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lithuania	Slovenia
Brazil	Luxembourg	Spain
Bulgaria	Morocco	South Korea
China	Monaco	Sweden
Czech Republic	Montenegro	Switzerland
Cyprus	Netherlands	Tanzania
Denmark	North Macedonia	Turkey
Ecuador	Norway	Ukraine
Estonia	Pakistan	United States of America
Finland	Palestine	Uzbekistan

VVIP, CISM VIP & Officials

Function	Number
Minister	1
Generals	7
Official representatives of international sports associations	4
CISM President	1
Official CISM representatives	5
CISM VIP	6
President of the CISM Sports Commissions	3
Members of the CISM Sports Commissions	7
CISM Headquarters Staff	10
Referees / Technical Delegates	5
CISM guests	8
Observers / Accompanying Staff	24
Total	**81**

Delegation management

Function	Number
Head of delegation	42
Deputy head of delegation	9
Doctor	20
Physiotherapist	31
Media representatives	39
Driver	6
Ad libitum (at the disposal of the delegation leadership)	26
Total	**173**

Central Sports Centre

Function	Sport climbing	Cross-country	Cross-country running (open category)	Total
Athletes (Male)	54	113	11	
Athletes (Female)	34	75	4	
Team Captain				18
Coaches	14	26	3	
Support staff			4	
Total				**356**

Alpine Sports Centre

Function	Alpine skiing	Para Alpine skiing	Alpine snowboarding	Para Alpine Snowboarding	Parachute-Ski	Total
Athletes (Male)	55	11	18	5	28	
Athletes (Female)	35	2	15		4	
Team Captain Alpine						12
Team Captain Parachute Ski						6
Coach	13	4	8	1	6	
Referee					8	
Technical staff	10	2	5	2		
Assistants		4		2		
Total						**256**

Nordic Sports Centre

Function	Cross-country skiing	Para cross-country skiing	Biathlon	Ski orienteering	Ski mountaineering	Total
Athletes (Male)	55	9	76	29	25	
Athletes (Female)	39		54	17	16	
Team Captain Nordic Sports Centre						19
Coaches	16	4	19	13	12	
Technical staff	15	4	17	7	10	
Assistants		2				
Total						**458**

Friday, 21 March and Saturday, 22 March

2.1 Press conference and commemoration stone

Planned press conference

Media representatives were invited to an official press conference on Friday, 21 March. However, due to a lack of registrations, the planned event did not take place.

A lasting legacy – commemoration stone and tree planting

On Saturday, 22 March, a lasting and symbolic gesture was made. In a simple ceremony, the President of CISM, Colonel Nilton Rolim Filho, and the President of the Organising Committee, Major General Germaine J.F. Seewer, unveiled a commemoration stone at the AAL Lucerne. In addition, four trees were planted in the immediate vicinity – as a lasting reminder of the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games in Lucerne.

The three English oaks and one silver poplar symbolise growth, stability and environmental awareness – while also contributing to the event's carbon offsetting efforts. They also represent the four continents from which the participants travelled – Europe, Africa, Asia and America – as well as the four elements of earth, water, fire and air as key elements of the United Nations agenda.

The values of the Swiss Armed Forces – such as discipline, camaraderie and competence – are also expressed in this. The commemoration stone from the Gotthard massif, one of Switzerland's most striking landmarks, underlines the stability and deeply rooted importance of peace and international cohesion in the spirit of sport.

This act not only created a lasting symbol of commemoration but also made a clear commitment to responsibility towards the environment, society and future generations.

Sunday, 23 March

2.2 Arrival

Arrival of national representatives – Start of the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games

Switzerland – a significant moment that marked the official start of an extraordinary week. In the early hours of the morning, the first athletes, support teams and officials from the expected 42 nations arrived at the accreditation centre – accompanied by great anticipation for the intensive competitions, camaraderie and friendly international exchanges to come.

Thanks to meticulous planning by the organising committee, the arrival went smoothly. Via Zurich Airport and other transport hubs, the delegations were quickly directed to the accreditation centre in Lucerne and then taken to their accommodation in the host regions. Military transport and civilian vehicles were precisely coordinated to ensure that everything ran smoothly, even with a high volume of arrivals. To ensure that everything ran smoothly, all luggage was sorted at Zurich Airport according to destination and transported directly to the respective accommodation.

There was a special atmosphere at the accreditation centre: warmth, joy at seeing each other again and first encounters characterised the scene. Old sporting friendships were celebrated with hugs, while new contacts were made between people from different cultures and continents. Many delegations have long-standing ties with CISM, which made this arrival day all the more symbolic.

The Swiss Armed Forces gave an impressive demonstration of its operational capability on this day. A total of around 1,800 armed forces personnel were on duty during the Military World Winter Games – whether providing support for the participants, logistical assistance, preparing the competition venues or ensuring the smooth running of the sporting competitions. The arrival day impressively demonstrated the professional interaction of various military functions for this international sporting event.

With the arrival of the nations, the Games finally took shape. Barracks and troop accommodation filled up, preparations at the competition venues were in full swing – and above all, there was a palpable sense of excitement and anticipation. This Sunday was much more than just an arrival day: it was the moment when the vision of the 5th Military World Winter Games became reality – as a platform for sporting competition, cultural encounters and peaceful dialogue.

Monday, 24 March

2.3 Opening ceremony

Impressive opening ceremony –
A successful start to the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games

On Monday, 24 March, the official starting signal for the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games was given with an impressive opening ceremony at the Messe Lucerne. The ceremony embodied everything that these international games stand for: solidarity across borders, sporting fairness and the shared values of the military sports community.

Delegations from 42 nations were present with their participants as music, light, Swiss tradition and modern staging merged into an atmospheric and emotional ceremony. Cloé and Rainer Maria Salzgeber hosted the evening, charmingly and warmly bridging the gap between military protocol and sporting enthusiasm. The international participants were welcomed by numerous members of the public and the Swiss Armed Forces, which was an added bonus for the athletes.

Highlights of the ceremony included the symbolic torch handover with the official mascot ‘Murmeli’, the song ‘A Celebration of Sports!’ composed especially for the Games, and the official opening address given by Federal Councillor Viola Amherd. A few days before the end of her term of office, she gave a touching farewell speech and was honoured by the audience with a lengthy standing ovation. In addition, the CISM President presented Federal Councillor Viola Amherd with the CISM Grand Cordon medal. This moment marked not only the beginning of the Games, but also a dignified conclusion to her long political career.

In her speech, Organising Committee President Major General Germaine J.F. Seewer emphasised the importance of the Military World Winter Games for friendship. With the words “we are ready and fully prepared to welcome you and your delegation”, she made it clear that the organising committee was very well prepared. She also thanked the German CISM delegation, which had made intensive preparations for the 4th Military World Winter Games and thus provided enormous support to the Swiss organising committee.

In the morning, all soldiers with mental health impairments had the opportunity to familiarise themselves with the venue during the dress rehearsal for the ceremony. This allowed them to decide for themselves where they wanted to sit during the ceremony.

While celebrations were under way in Lucerne, the sporting competitions had already begun elsewhere: the lead climbing qualification round took place at the Wädenswil climbing hall on the same day – the first official discipline of the Games. Although the medal decisions were not scheduled until Tuesday, the athletes already put in impressive performances in the qualification round. The tension was palpable – a promising preview of the sporting highlights to come in the days ahead.

At the other venues – including Emmen, Engelberg, Andermatt and Goms – Monday was dominated by intensive preparations. The participants used the time to familiarise themselves with the routes and competition facilities, complete training sessions and make final adjustments with their support teams. The Swiss Armed Forces ensured highly professional conditions: excellently pre-

pared trails, secure facilities and coordinated transport routes provided optimal conditions.

As such Monday formed a successful link between the festive opening ceremony and the sporting preparations.

Tuesday, 25 March

2.4 Competition day 1

The first official day of competition of the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games

On Tuesday, 25 March, the official starting signal for the sports competitions of the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games was given at all venues. What followed was a day full of top performances, moving moments and international sporting spirit – in keeping with the motto: 'Military Champions for Peace'.

Nordic disciplines in Goms: world-class performances in cross-country skiing and biathlon

At the Nordic Centre in Goms, participants and spectators were treated to a picture-perfect panorama: bright sunshine, ideal snow conditions – perfect conditions for the first medal decisions.

The cross-country skiing competitions kicked off in the morning with the 10 km (women) and 15 km (men) events. Nadja Kälin (Switzerland) thrilled the home crowd with a dominant gold medal performance. Silver went to Caterina Ganz (Italy) and bronze to Flora Dolci (France). In the men's event, Italian athletes Davide Graz (gold) and Elia Barp (silver) stood at the top of the podium. Bronze went to Finland's Markus Vuorela. Candide Pralong was the best Swiss performer, finishing 8th in a high-calibre field.

The biathlon sprints followed in the afternoon. Lou Jeanmonnot (France) shone with flawless shooting and secured gold in the women's event. She was followed by Natalia Sidorowicz (Poland) and Samuela Comola (Italy). Lena Häcki-Gross was the best Swiss athlete, finishing sixth with two shooting errors. In the men's event, Eric Perrot (France) was crowned the winner with only one shooting error. Switzerland's Joscha Burkhalter took silver, while bronze went to Jakob Kublin from Estonia.

The first medals were also awarded in para cross-country skiing. In the standing category, Benjamin Daviet from France won gold. In the "Sitting" category, the

entire podium was made up of Italian athletes. Giuseppe Spatola won the competition ahead of Jacopo Maria Curzi and Marco Pisani.

Inclusion on the slopes: giant slalom in Engelberg

The giant slalom competitions in regular sport and parasport were on the programme at the Joch Pass in Engelberg. In challenging weather conditions with sun, fog and snowfall, the slopes were technically demanding and required the athletes to maintain the highest level of concentration. The giant slalom was also the first discipline for the athletes in the parachute-ski competitions, who then moved on to the parachute jumps in the following days.

Switzerland dominated in para sport: Pascal Christen and Felix Frohofer celebrated a double victory in the ‘Sitting Men’ category. Camille Jaouen (France) secured gold in the women’s event ahead of Celine van Till (Switzerland).

The Swiss also impressed in the regularly disciplines. Nick Spörri secured the title with a spectacular second run. He was followed by Hannes Ammann (Germany) and Alban Cannaferina (France). In the women’s event, Janine Schmitt (Switzerland) finished second behind Sophie Mathiou (Italy), followed by Nina Astner (Austria). Four Swiss women finished in the top 16 – a strong team result.

The competitions in Engelberg impressively underlined the integrative power of sport. Para sport was not only equally placed on the programme, but also the centre of attention – a clear sign of inclusion in action.

Climbing triumph in Wädenswil: gold for Switzerland

After Monday's qualifying rounds, the semi-finals and finals in lead climbing were held in Wädenswil – accompanied by an electric atmosphere in the hall.

Sascha Lehmann (Switzerland) excelled in a high-calibre field and secured the title, followed by Jonas Utelli (Switzerland) and Luka Potočar (Slovenia). Nino Grünenfelder rounded off the strong Swiss result with his participation in the final.

In the women's competition, Sara Čopar (Slovenia) climbed her way to gold with precision and nerves of steel. Austrians Jessica Pilz and Mattea Pötzi took second and third place. Liv Egli also reached the final and achieved the best Swiss result in the women's competition.

Challenge at altitude: ski mountaineering on the Oberalp Pass

On the Oberalp Pass near Andermatt, the individual ski mountaineering race demanded everything from the participants. At an altitude of over 2,000 metres, with icy winds and changing snow conditions, both technical precision and physical endurance were required.

Xavier Gachet (France) made a clear statement in the men's race, winning gold by a clear margin. Paul Verbnjak (Austria) and Klemen Španring (Slovenia) completed the podium. Pierre Mettan (Switzerland) put in a strong performance and finished fifth, around five minutes behind the winner.

Axelle Mollaret-Gachet (France) dominated the women's race. She pulled away early on and confidently defended her lead to the finish line. Alba De Silvestro (Italy) took silver and Iwona Januszyk (Poland) bronze.

Official mission chiefs' day with the traditional exchange of gifts

On this first day of competition, the official event for the delegation leaders took place in Lausanne. The event began with a wreath-laying ceremony at the grave of General Henry Guisan, who founded the Federal School of Sport in Magglingen in 1944. In a dignified setting, host and participant gifts were exchanged and dialogue between the delegations was fostered, accompanied by the official part

with a lunch prepared by the Swiss Armed Forces Culinary Team (SACT). The day ended with a visit to the Olympic Museum in Lausanne.

Results

Cross-Country Skiing

10km Women		
1.	SWITZERLAND	**Nadja Kälin**
2.	ITALY	**Caterina Ganz**
3.	FRANCE	**Flora Dolci**
15km Men		
1.	ITALY	**Davide Graz**
2.	ITALY	**Elia Barp**
3.	FINLAND	**Markus Vuorela**
Para Cross-Country Skiing Men Standing		
1.	FRANCE	**Benjamin Daviet**
2.	ITALY	**Mattia Dal Pastro**
3.	FRANCE	**Davide Barnabe**
Para Cross-Country Skiing Men Sitting		
1.	ITALY	**Giuseppe Spatola**
2.	ITALY	**Jacopo Maria Curzi**
3.	ITALY	**Marco Pisani**

Biathlon

Sprint Women		
1.	FRANCE	**Lou Jeanmonnot**
2.	POLAND	**Natalia Sidorowicz**
3.	ITALY	**Samuela Comola**

Sprint Men		
1.	FRANCE	**Eric Perrot**
2.	SWITZERLAND	**Joscha Burkhalter**
3.	ESTONIA	**Jakob Kublin**

Ski Alpin

Giant Slalom Women		
1.	ITALY	**Sophie Mathiou**
2.	SWITZERLAND	**Janine Schmitt**
3.	AUSTRIA	**Nina Astner**

Giant Slalom Men		
1.	SWITZERLAND	**Nick Spörri**
2.	GERMANY	**Amman Hannes**
3.	FRANCE	**Alban Elezi Cannaferina**

Para Giant Slalom Women Standing		
1.	FRANCE	**Camille Jaouen**
2.	SWITZERLAND	**Celine Carola van Till**

Para Giant Slalom Men Standing		
1.	AUSTRIA	**Nico Pajantschitsch**
2.	SWITZERLAND	**Brandon Gex**
3.	FRANCE	**Emilien Pauthier**

Para Giant Slalom Men Sitting		
1.	SWITZERLAND	**Pascal Christen**
2.	SWITZERLAND	**Felix Frohofer**
3.	ITALY	**Giorgio Giuseppe Porpiglia**

Ski Mountaineering

Individual Race Women		
1.	FRANCE	**Axelle Mollaret-Gachet**
2.	ITALY	**Alba De Silvestro**
3.	POLAND	**Iwona Jauszyk**

Individual Race Men		
1.	FRANCE	**Xavier Gachet**
2.	AUSTRIA	**Paul Verbnjak**
3.	SOLVENIA	**Klemen Španring**

Sport Climbing

Lead Women		
1.	SOLVENIA	**Sara Čopar**
2.	AUSTRIA	**Jessica Pilz**
3.	AUSTRIA	**Mattea Pötzi**

Lead Men		
1.	SWITZERLAND	**Sascha Lehmann**
2.	SWITZERLAND	**Jonas Utelli**
3.	SOLVENIA	**Luka Potočar**

Wednesday 26 March

2.5 Competition day 2

Mud races, snow duels and climbing records – a day full of contrasts

Wednesday, 26 March, once again offered top-level sport at the venues of the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games.

A premiere: cross-country running in Emmen

Wednesday saw a real premiere take centre stage in Emmen: cross-country running, part of the Military World Winter Games for the first time in 2025, was held under the most challenging conditions. Muddy ground, rough terrain and an undulating course demanded everything from the athletes – both physically and mentally. The races offered thrilling duels and impressive individual performances.

In the men's field, Rop Albert from Bahrain prevailed against strong competition and secured the first title in this new discipline. Behind him were Joseph Panga from Tanzania in second place and Djilali Bedrani from France in third. The women's race was also highly competitive: Winfred Yavi from Bahrain dominated the field and celebrated a commanding victory. Manon Trapp from France came second, followed by Violah Motosio in third place, also from Bahrain.

With a category for soldiers with post-traumatic stress disorder, the cross-country race was also complemented by an important, inclusive symbol – for the healing power of sport and the unifying element of shared exercise, regardless of origin or personal history. These athletes also successfully completed the distances and conquered the challenging course.

Home advantage exploited: cross-country skiing and ski orienteering competitions in Goms

At the Nordic Centre in Goms exciting Nordic disciplines were again the focal point. The team sprint in cross-country skiing proved to be an atmospheric highlight. The Swiss women won a thrilling race in front of their home crowd. Silver went to the Italian team and France won bronze. The Swiss men's team also put in a strong performance and deservedly won the silver medal behind the French team, with the Finnish team completing the podium.

The programme was rounded off by the middle-distance ski orienteering event. Bulgaria and Sweden set the pace in this technically demanding competition, which required both navigation skills and endurance. In the men's event, Stanimir Belomazhev (Bulgaria) won ahead of Rasmus Wickbom (Sweden) and Nils Gouy (France). Gold in the women's event went to Evelina Wickbom (Sweden) ahead of Antoniya Grigorova (Bulgaria) and Doris Kudre (Estonia). The Swiss athletes achieved solid placings in the middle of the field.

Wädenswil climbing hall: records on the speed wall

The speed climbing competitions were on the programme in Wädenswil – and generated great levels of excitement. The top international field climbed at the highest level, breaking several records in the process.

Guillaume Moro (France) excelled with a time of 5.19 seconds – a hall record. Silver and bronze went to Hryhorii Ilchyshyn and Kostiantyn Pavlenko from Ukraine. In the women's competition, Aleksandra Miroslaw from Poland, Olympic champion and world record holder, also made a clear statement with a time of 6.73 seconds. She was followed by Giulia Randi (Italy) in second place and Manon Lebon (France) in third place.

The Swiss team also performed strongly and secured several places in the final. The intense and tense atmosphere in the hall was a symbol of the high sporting status of this discipline.

Postponement of the slalom races in Engelberg

The Alpine skiing slalom races scheduled for Wednesday on the Joch Pass had to be postponed due to persistent adverse weather conditions. For safety reasons and to ensure a fair competition, the organisers decided to move the races to Friday. A high-ranking delegation including the Deputy Minister of Defence from Germany visited several competition venues that day, including Engelberg. There, Swiss Radio and Television (SRF) recorded a report featuring German soldier Maik Mutksche, who participated in the Military World Games as a para-athlete.

Results

Cross Country running

8km Women		
1.	BAHRAIN	**Winfred Yavi**
2.	FRANCE	**Manon Trapp**
3.	BAHRAIN	**Violah Motosio**

10km Men		
1.	BAHRAIN	**Rop Albert**
2.	TANZANIA	**Panga Joseph**
3.	FRANCE	**Bedrani Djilali**

Open Category Women		
1.	ROMANIA	**Alexandra Gutu**
2.	FRANCE	**Marion Blot**
3.	FRANCE	**Ludivine Court-Seguineau**

Open Category Men		
1.	ROMANIA	**Ionut Zinca**
2.	FRANCE	**Mickael Courtois**
3.	ECUADOR	**Darwin Vallejo Guangaje**

Cross Country Skiing

Team Sprint Women		Team Sprint Men	
1.	SWITZERLAND	1.	FRANCE
2.	ITALY	2.	SWITZERLAND
3.	FRANCE	3.	FINLAND

Ski orienteering

Middle Distance Women		
1.	SWEDEN	**Evelina Wickbom**
2.	BULGARIA	**Antoniya Grigorova**
3.	ESTONIA	**Doris Kudre**

Middle Distance Men		
1.	BULGARIA	**Stanimir Belomazhev**
2.	SWEDEN	**Rasmus Wickbom**
3.	FRANCE	**Nils Gouy**

Sport Climbing

Speed Women		
1.	POLAND	**Aleksandra Miroslaw**
2.	ITALY	**Giulia Randi**
3.	FRANCE	**Manon Lebon**

Speed Men		
1.	FRANCE	**Guillaume Moro**
2.	UKRAINE	**Hryhorii Ilchyshyn**
3.	UKRAINE	**Kostiantyn Pavlenko**

Thursday, 27 March

2.6 Competition day 3

Bahrain triumphs in the mixed relay in Emmen

The previous day's cross-country running winner, Albert Rop, got the mixed cross-country relay off to a flying start. The Bahraini dominated the first lap and laid the foundation for a strong performance by his team. However, after the second lap, it was Austria's Lena Millonig who handed over the baton in the lead with an outstanding split time, creating excitement. As the race progressed, a three-way battle developed at the highest level. The race became particularly intense on the third lap, with Balew Birhanu (Bahrain), Krystian Zalewski (Poland) and Julien Le Cozler (France) fighting for every thousandth of a second. The decision was made on the final lap – and Bahrain had the strongest runner in the field in Olympic champion Winfred Yavi. With a powerful sprint, she secured a well-deserved victory for her team ahead of Poland and France.

The open relay was an emotional conclusion to the cross-country competitions. Eleven mixed teams of athletes, organisers and military personnel lined up together at the start. The non-competitive race underlined the unifying power of sport and sent a clear message of inclusion, camaraderie and the spirit of the Military World Games. Even the head of the mascot Murmeli became part of the

relay, carried by a German athlete together with the German mascot CISMO – a lasting image to remember!

Biathlon and ski orienteering: pure excitement at the Nordic Centre Goms

There was also high tension at the Nordic Centre in Goms: in the biathlon mixed relay, the French team impressed with flawless shooting and controlled racing tactics. They secured gold ahead of Italy, who also performed strongly with only one shooting error. Switzerland also put in a convincing team performance, remaining flawless and being rewarded with the bronze medal.

Bulgarian athletes dominated the ski orienteering sprint. In the women's event, Antoniya Grigorova won narrowly ahead of Sweden's Evelina Wickbom, with bronze going to Daisy Kudre-Schnyder from Estonia. In the men's field, Stanimir Belomazhev (Bulgaria) won convincingly, followed by Olle Ilmar Jaama (Estonia) and Rasmus Wickbom (Sweden). Switzerland's Severin Müller achieved a remarkable fifth place.

Technique, tactics and team spirit on the Oberalp Pass

The Oberalp Pass proved to be tactically and technically challenging: steep climbs, fast descents and running passages demanded everything from the participants in the ski mountaineering relay race. The individual start qualification round was already exciting. In the final, Switzerland's Marianne Fatton got off to a strong start before Pierre Mettan took over the baton and maintained the

lead. But the competition did not rest on its laurels: Italy, Germany and France caught up. In a thrilling final, Italy secured gold ahead of Germany. The battle for bronze was a real thriller – with a courageous final sprint, Pierre Mettan saved third place for Switzerland ahead of the fast-approaching Frenchman Baptiste Ellmenreich.

Snowboard races cancelled

The penultimate day of competition at the Games was less enjoyable for the snowboarders. The slalom competitions scheduled for Thursday at the Joch Pass had to be cancelled due to persistent bad weather. It was no longer possible to reschedule the event due to the tight schedule – a bitter but unavoidable decision in the interests of safety and fairness.

High-profile guests from politics, business, the military and sport

On Thursday, 27 March, the organising committee held an official guests' day. This took place at all competition venues. The offer was eagerly taken up, with a high-ranking group of visitors attending the competitions at each location and honouring the athletes. The participation of over 200 high-ranking guests clearly demonstrated the keen interest in top-level military sport.

Results

Cross Country running

Mixed Relay	
1.	BAHRAIN
2.	POLAND
3.	FRANCE

Biathlon

Mixed Relay	
1.	FRANCE
2.	ITALY
3.	SWITZERLAND

Ski Orienteering

Sprint Women		
1.	BULGARIA	**Antoniya Grigorova**
2.	SWEDEN	**Evelina Wickbom**
3.	ESTONIA	**Daisy Kudre-Schnyder**

Sprint Men		
1.	BULGARIA	**Stanimir Belomazhev**
2.	ESTONIA	**Ilmar Jaama Olle**
3.	SWEDEN	**Rasmus Wickbom**

Ski Mountaineering

Mixed Relay	
1.	ITALY
2.	GERMANY
3.	SWITZERLAND

Friday, 28 March

2.7 Competition day 4

Sunny finale on the Joch Pass

In bright sunshine and perfect slope conditions, the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games experienced a spectacular finale on the Joch Pass on Friday. After the weather-related cancellations of the previous days, the slalom races in alpine skiing were a welcome conclusion in Engelberg.

In the women's competition, Marion Chevrier from France won convincingly and secured the gold medal. Switzerland's Aline Höpli finished second with a strong run, while Doriane Escane from France took bronze. Switzerland's Anuk Brändli narrowly missed out on the podium, finishing fourth.

In the men's event, Italy's Hannes Zingerle won ahead of Austria's Adrian Pertl. Switzerland's Joel Lütolf rounded off the podium and provided another highlight from the host country's perspective. Four other Swiss athletes finished in the top 15: Delio Kunz (8th), Nick Spörri (10th), Reto Mächler (11th) and Fadri Janutin (15th). Gino Stucki was eliminated in the first run.

The final placings were also decided in parasport. Davide Nadai from Italy won the competition in the "Standing Men" category, with the other athletes who

started being eliminated. In the “Sitting Men” category, neither of the two athletes who started were able to reach the finish line.

Patrol race and mixed relay in Goms: team spirit and precision to finish

On the last day of competition at the Nordic Centre in Goms, two exciting events were once again on the programme: the patrol race and the mixed relay in ski orienteering. Both disciplines required the athletes to demonstrate the highest level of concentration, endurance and tactical skill.

In the women’s patrol race, France triumphed with a strong team performance ahead of Italy and Sweden. The men’s race was also thrilling with Finland narrowly beating Germany by just 0.3 seconds, and France taking third place. Switzerland finished eighth in the men’s race and sixth in the women’s race.

The Swedish team dominated the mixed relay in ski orienteering: Evelina and Rasmus Wickbom led their nation to victory with convincing runs. Estonia took second place, with the second Swedish team completing the podium in third place – a worthy conclusion to this technically demanding discipline.

Ski mountaineering sprint at the Oberalp Pass: explosive showdown in the sunshine

At the end of the ski mountaineering competitions, the Oberalp Pass once again showed its kinder side: sunny, wintry and with ideal conditions for the sprint – the discipline that will celebrate its premiere at the Olympic Games in 2026.

Along the course with steep 60-metre climbs, carrying passages and fast descents, the athletes delivered impressive performances at the highest level. After exciting qualifiers, the medals were awarded in several final runs.

In the men's event, Italy's Nicolo Ernesto Canclini took the gold medal ahead of Austria's Andreas Mayer. Patrick Perreten from Switzerland secured another podium place for the hosts with third place. The favourite, Finn Hösch from Germany, gave an impressive demonstration of sporting fairness when he did not give up in the final run after losing his adhesive skin, which was also highlighted by the OC President, Major General Germaine J.F. Seewer, at the closing ceremony. In the women's event, Switzerland even took the top spot on the podium: Marianne Fatton triumphed ahead of Lena Bonnel (France) and Tatjana Paller (Germany).

Bouldering in Wädenswil: concentration and creativity

While the athletes battled for seconds and medals in the snow, the last climbing discipline of the Games was on the programme at the Wädenswil climbing hall: bouldering. The athletes mastered challenging routes with a high level of concentration and creativity. After exciting qualifiers on Thursday, the medal decisions followed on Friday. In the women's competition, Oriane Bertone (France) won gold ahead of Katja Debevec (Slovenia) and Giorgia Tesio (Italy). Mejdi Schalck (France) triumphed in the men's competition, with silver going to Anze Peharc (Slovenia) and bronze to Nicolai Uznik (Austria). The bouldering competitions provided a fitting conclusion to this varied week of competition in Wädenswil.

Final jumps in parachute skiing: Austria dominates at the end

The final decisions in parachute skiing also took place on the Friday – and they were spectacular. Despite difficult weather conditions, the athletes in parachute skiing showed impressive consistency, technique and nerves of steel.

At Alpnach airfield, Austria's Sophie Grill took the lead in the women's competition, relegating Switzerland's Mirjam Lutz and Italy's Leonora Gambassi to second and third place respectively. In the men's competition, Austria celebrated a triple victory: Sebastian Graser won ahead of Michael Urban and Joachim Knauss. Austria also left no doubt about its dominance in the team competition, with the team securing a confident victory. Switzerland took second place, followed by Slovenia in third.

Results

Ski Alpin

Slalom Women		
1.	FRANCE	**Marion Chevrier**
2.	SWITZERLAND	**Aline Höpli**
3.	FRANCE	**Doriane Escane**

Slalom Men		
1.	ITALY	**Hannes Zingerle**
2.	AUSTRIA	**Adrian Pertl**
3.	SWITZERLAND	**Joel Lütolf**

Para Slalom Men Standing		
1.	ITALY	**Davide Nadai**

Patrol Race

Women		Men	
1.	FRANCE	1.	FINLAND
2.	ITALY	2.	GERMANY
3.	SWEDEN	3.	FRANCE

Ski Orienteering

Mixed Relay	
1.	SWEDEN 1
2.	ESTONIA
3.	SWEDEN 2

Ski Mountaineering

Sprint Women		
1.	SWITZERLAND	**Marianne Fatton**
2.	FRANCE	**Lena Bonnel**
3.	GERMANY	**Tatjana Paller**

Sprint Men		
1.	ITALY	**Ernesto Canclini Nicolo**
2.	AUSTRIA	**Andreas Mayer**
3.	SWITZERLAND	**Patrick Perreten**

Sport Climbing

Boulder Women		
1.	FRANCE	**Oriane Bertone**
2.	SOLVENIA	**Katja Debevec**
3.	ITALY	**Giorgia Tesio**

Boulder Men		
1.	FRANCE	**Mejdi Schalck**
2.	SOLVENIA	**Anze Peharc**
3.	AUSTRIA	**Nicolai Uznik**

Parachute Ski

Individual Women		
1.	AUSTRIA	**Sophie Grill**
2.	SWITZERLAND	**Mirjam Lutz**
3.	ITALY	**Leonora Gambassi**

Individual Men		
1.	AUSTRIA	**Sebastian Graser**
2.	AUSTRIA	**Michael Urban**
3.	AUSTRIA	**Joachim Knauss**

Team	
1.	AUSTRIA
2.	SWITZERLAND
3.	SOLVENIA

Saturday, 29 March

2.8 Closing ceremony

The 5th CISM Military World Winter Games came to an official close at the Messe Lucerne. Athletes from 42 nations competed for medals for a week, not only demonstrating outstanding sporting achievements, but also embodying the spirit of international friendship and cooperation – in keeping with the CISM motto of 'Friendship through sport' and the slogan of the Games, 'Military Champions for Peace'.

The Games featured impressive sporting competitions, with medals awarded in 10 sports and 12 disciplines. France topped the medal table as the best nation with 17 gold medals. Italy followed in second place with 10 gold medals.

The Swiss delegation won a total of 25 medals (9 gold, 9 silver, 7 bronze) and secured third place in the medal table overall. The performances of the Swiss athletes, who are supported by the Swiss Armed Forces, were impressive and underlined the strength of its elite sport programme.

The premises of the Messe Lucerne provided a fitting setting for the end of this extraordinary event. The song 'A Celebration of Sports!', which had already premiered at the opening ceremony, kicked off the closing ceremony. The flags of all 42 participating nations were then carried into the hall by athletes who had earned this honour through their outstanding performances. France was awarded the title of best nation for its excellent overall performance.

CISM President Colonel Nilton Rolim Filho highlighted the perfect organisation and warm welcome that Switzerland had offered the international participants. He also praised the hospitality and successful organisation of the games. The organising committee President, Major General Germaine J.F. Seewer, took the opportunity to thank all those involved and the audience present. She did not fail to highlight a few highlights and specific scenes, which also elicited several laughs from the audience. The Chief of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Thomas Süssli, praised the work done by the Swiss Armed Forces in support of this major multi-sport event. In her speech, National Council President Maja Riniker emphasised the immense commitment of the support troops of the Swiss Armed Forces, without whose contribution the event could not have taken place. As the highest-ranking Swiss representative, it was also her responsibility to officially declare the Games closed.

Several individuals were honoured with special awards during the closing ceremony. National Council President Maja Riniker received the title of 'Commander' of the CISM, the Chief of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Thomas Süssli, received the title of 'Officer' and the organising committee President, Major General Germaine J.F. Seewer, received the title of 'Knight'. All the awards were accompanied by the gratitude of the International Military Sports Council for Switzerland's great commitment. In addition, CISM awarded the 'Fair Play Trophy' to Switzerland, recognising the respectful and fair treatment of all participants during the event.

The Games ended in a spirit of camaraderie and friendly exchange with a joint dinner between the participants and the organising committee. Even the attempted 'theft' of the CISM cow was prevented by the courageous intervention of the military police.

Medal table

Rang	Nation	Gold medals	Silver medals	Bronze medals	Total
1	FRANCE	17	4	14	35
2	ITALY	10	14	4	28
3	SWITZERLAND	9	9	7	25
4	AUSTRIA	6	6	5	17
5	SWEDEN	4	2	3	9
6	BAHRAIN	4	0	2	6
7	BULGARIA	3	1	1	5
8	POLAND	1	3	1	5
8	SOLVENIA	1	2	3	6
10	FINLAND	1	1	3	5
11	TANZANIA	1	1	1	3
	UKRAINE	1	1	1	3
13	GERMANY	0	4	3	7
	ESTONIA	0	4	3	7

Sunday 30 March

2.9 Departure

After a week of intense competition and emotional moments, the nations were bid farewell and accompanied to Zurich Airport or Lucerne railway station. The athletes then set off on their journey home with lasting memories.

The 5th CISM Military World Winter Games were more than just a sporting event. They were a symbol of how sport can act as a unifying force between nations. Throughout the week, both at and away from the competition venues, there was a strong sense of unity and cohesion. The Games offered participants not only the opportunity to compete in sport, but also to make new friends and promote mutual understanding.

The Military World Winter Games have thus not only set sporting standards but also made an important contribution to promoting peace. They have shown that top-level military sport is much more than just a competition – it is a platform for dialogue, cohesion and the promotion of shared values. These Winter Games will be remembered as another significant chapter in the history of international military sport. They sent a strong signal for peace and cooperation between nations and demonstrated that sport has the power to unite people across all borders.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3 LEGACY

The Swiss Armed Forces set itself the goal of using the Military World Winter Games to generate valuable momentum for the promotion and further development of military sport. By hosting the Winter Games, Switzerland also demonstrated its commitment to global peace and created a unique opportunity to foster friendship between all participating nations.

However, the Games were also intended to create further legacies in social areas. In particular, the environmentally friendly management of the training and competition facilities and the inclusive organisation of parasport events were intended to set a strong example for future sporting events.

3.1 Target vision

The organising committee planned the Military World Winter Games with the following objectives in mind:

- Promoting a positive, modern perception of Switzerland and its Armed Forces, both nationally and internationally;
- Positioning the Military World Winter Games as 'games by soldiers for soldiers', based on solidarity, collegiality and mutual respect;
- Avoiding gigantism: focusing on simplicity, efficiency and sustainability in planning, implementation and post-use;
- Focus on athletes: sporting excellence, fair competition and camaraderie take precedence over self-promotion;
- Maximum use of existing resources, in particular:
  - the skills of the conscript-based armed forces;
  - Military infrastructure;
  - Synergies with other federal agencies and local authorities.

This fundamental approach enabled a coherent understanding of sustainability with a concrete impact – in social, ecological and institutional terms. The Games were not just a sporting event, but a flagship project of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS) for sustainable organisation, resource-efficient use and partnership-based implementation. Close co-

operation within the department – in particular between the Armed Forces and the Federal Office of Sport – was key to ensuring coherent action.

Even in the concept phase, key areas were identified in which the Games could make specific contributions to sustainable development. Specifically these were:

The Armed Forces as a credible player in health promotion:

— Emphasis on the connection between physical fitness, camaraderie and prevention;

Visibility of the Armed Forces' elite sports programme:

— Positioning the Armed Forces' elite sports programme as an investment in motivation, integration and international cooperation;

Positive diplomatic and security policy impact:

— Maintaining international military contacts in a sporting context;
— Platform for confidence-building measures with partner countries;

Efficient use of infrastructure and resources:

— Use of existing infrastructure (e.g. military accommodation, sports facilities);
— Synergy with the infrastructure needs of sports associations and potential future events;

'Showcase sustainability':

— Organisation of a major sporting event as a reference project for ecological, social and economic sustainability in line with the 'Major Sporting Events Switzerland' strategy;

Strengthening regions with strong Armed Forces and winter sports traditions:

— Constructive cooperation between the military, communes, tourism and civil society in venues with a strong winter sports profile;

Utilisation of institutional knowledge and experience:

— Adoption and further development of organisational, logistical and communication insights from the 2021 Winter Universiade in Lucerne, which was cancelled due to the pandemic.

3.2 Areas of impact

The organising committee sought to implement the target vision in various areas through specific measures. This was done in general fields, but also with a special focus on military sport.

Environment

Global environmental change is one of the most significant megatrends. The Games were held in compliance with strict environmental standards. The focus was not only on avoiding environmental damage, but also on generating ecological added value. Existing infrastructure was used, sensitive areas were avoided and interference with nature was prevented. Particular attention was paid to measures with a long-term impact, such as the reuse of equipment, the promotion of ecological mobility and the establishment of sustainable operating models. The environment was not treated as a technical side issue, but as a central field of action for legacy building and innovation. Sustainability measures focused not only on conserving resources but also aimed to achieve climate-positive effects. The Games were able to make a significant contribution in this area, in particular through preventive planning, intelligent infrastructure and mobility solutions, and local compensation measures.

Economy

Depending on its scale, a future-oriented major event can have positive economic effects in specific areas, especially if it creates an atmosphere conducive to development and innovation. Although the Games offered limited direct implementation opportunities in the economic sphere, they were nevertheless able to provide specific impetus – for example, through local procurement, cooperation with regional service providers and pilot projects in the catering sector.

Society

Issues such as inclusion, participation and diversity were systematically integrated into the event. A socially inclusive legacy was created through accessible sports facilities, the active involvement of volunteers, free access to the competitions and participatory event formats.

Health

The Games helped to broaden understanding of healthy eating and fitness within the Armed Forces. The event was used to draw attention to the Swiss Armed Forces' existing fitness and health promotion programmes, both in popular and elite sports. The armed forces' image as a health-promoting institution was strengthened.

Culture

The cultural legacy of the Games was evident in the diversity of the participants, the symbolic significance of military sporting tradition and the cultural exchange. The international participants were able to experience local culture and hospitality at the opening and closing ceremonies as well as at the competition venues. Culture served as a bridge between nations and as a vehicle for shared values.

Excellence in the Armed Forces and sport

The integration of SwissSki, the Swiss Alpine Club, Swiss Athletics, Swiss Orienteering and PluSport linked armed forces sports promotion, sports association strategies and local infrastructure. This created a sustainable model for the further development of training locations, elite sports programmes and regional sports promotion.

Diversity

A special legacy was the promotion of equality in the armed forces and sport. Women's and disabled sports were integrated on an equal footing, training models were adapted and new opportunities for participation were created. Accessibility to sports facilities in general, but also the participation of top disabled athletes in the armed forces' top-level sports programme, was ensured in the course of the parallel development of the armed forces' top-level sports promotion.

3.3 Conclusion

In summary, the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games were able to create a significant legacy for military sport in the following areas:

1. Holistic approach

The Games were conceived systemically: they aimed not only at immediate sporting success, but also at sustainable effects on the environment, economy, society, health and culture. This was based on a dual perspective – social megatrends and concrete sustainability strategies.

2. Handprint instead of just footprint

The legacy of the event was defined not only by damage limitation, but also by active contributions to positive transformation. The 'handprint' approach made the Games an active agent of change.

3. Environment: added value through prevention and innovation

Environmental measures were an integral part of the planning – for example, by avoiding interference with nature, reusing resources, promoting ecological mobility and local compensation. This created an ecological legacy.

4. Economy: Regional impetus despite limited scope

Although economic levers were limited, local procurement, cooperation with regional service providers and innovation networks made selective contributions to sustainable value creation.

5. Society: Inclusion and participation as design principles

The Games addressed current social trends such as diversity, inclusion and intergenerational solidarity. Participatory formats and accessible offerings strengthened the social legacy.

6. Health: promoting athleticism as a way of life

The Games strengthened the image of the Armed Forces as an institution that promotes health. The understanding of health was broadened – beyond fitness to quality of life and prevention.

7. Culture: building bridges through exchange and symbolic power

Military sporting tradition was embedded in a cultural context. International encounters, local hospitality and symbolic elements made culture the bearer of shared values.

8. Focus on the Armed Forces, sport and peace

The event provided specific impetus for the performance of the Armed Forces, excellence in top-level sport, the promotion of women's and disabled sport, the strengthening of tourism and Switzerland's position on peace policy.

9. Sustainable snow sports and voluntary commitment

Environmentally friendly standards in snow sports and a conscious effort to strengthen young talent and volunteerism underlined the long-term nature of the momentum generated.

10. The legacy as a strategic goal

The Games were not evaluated retrospectively, but designed prospectively as a development tool – a milestone for future sports-based sustainability initiatives in Switzerland.

4 SUSTAINABILITY

Fronalpstock with a view of Lake Lucerne.

The organising committee had set itself the ambitious goal of staging the first climate-neutral Military World Games. This goal was achieved through numerous measures in various areas. The explanations below describe the individual packages of measures, provide information on the CO_2 balance and explain the procedure for offsetting unavoidable CO_2 emissions.

4.1 Measures to reduce CO_2 emissions

Accommodation

All international participants and the organising committee of the Games were accommodated in existing military or civilian infrastructure. No new buildings were constructed and no temporary accommodation was erected. By not using the latter, an estimated reduction in emissions of 7 tonnes of CO_2 was achieved, based on the typical impact of transporting and operating (heating, electricity) containers for such an event.

The delegation leaders, who are usually accommodated in 4- to 5-star hotels, were accommodated in 3- and 4-star hotels in the region. The reduction in CO_2 emissions resulting from this measure is estimated at 6 tonnes of CO_2.

Transport

All registered participants were given the opportunity to use public transport free of charge through accreditation. However, certain journeys to the competition venues had to be made by vehicle. These were estimated at a total of around 200 km per delegation. The use of public transport avoided an estimated 1.6 tonnes of CO_2 emissions for journeys by team coaches and 7.2 tonnes of CO_2 emissions for athletes' journeys.

In addition, the organising committee's location concept sought to accommodate participants as close as possible to the competition venues in order to avoid long journeys to and from the venues. Here, too, public transport was used in some places, specifically between Andermatt and Goms by train through the Furka Tunnel.

Food

Food waste was avoided by choosing appropriate portion sizes. Participants were able to get top up their plates at any time. This was to ensure that as little food as possible ended up in the waste. In consultation with nutrition specialists, many vegetarian menus were offered and the overall amount of meat was kept low. These measures resulted in a significant reduction in emissions, estimated at 35.2 tonnes of CO_2.

Food was sourced regionally in accordance with the regulations applicable in the Armed Forces. Animal products (meat, poultry, dairy products and fish) were purchased from Swiss producers. When Swiss products were not available, as was the case with some fish, attention was paid to MSC, ASC or FOS labels when purchasing foreign products. This applied to catering for both international participants and support troops. By sourcing food locally wherever possible, emissions were reduced by 0.5 tonnes of CO_2 emissions.

Foregoing events

The organising committee decided not to hold any ski cross or snowboard cross events, as 400,000m³of snow would have been needed to prepare the courses, which would have resulted in high energy consumption.

The use of artificial snow was also dispensed with, reducing emissions by 0.5 tonnes of CO_2.

No grandstands were erected at the competition venues, which eliminated the need for extensive material transport. The effect of this measure is estimated at 3.6 tonnes of CO_2. Likewise, no extensive VIP areas were created, which meant an additional saving of 1.6 tonnes of CO_2.

4.2 CO_2 balance

The CO_2 balance of the event was calculated according to the principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol in accordance with the ISO 14064 standard, which is the international reference.

The total emissions calculated for the entire event amounted to 774 tonnes of CO_2. During the planning phase in 2023, the organising committee had estimated emissions of 1,700 tonnes of CO_2. The continuous optimisation of resources and the decline in the number of international delegations registered led to a significant reduction in of CO_2 emissions.

The main source of emissions was the delegations' return journeys by aeroplane or vehicle. During the Games, the meals served and transport services were the largest sources of emissions.

The distribution of the various sources of emissions can be broken down as follows:

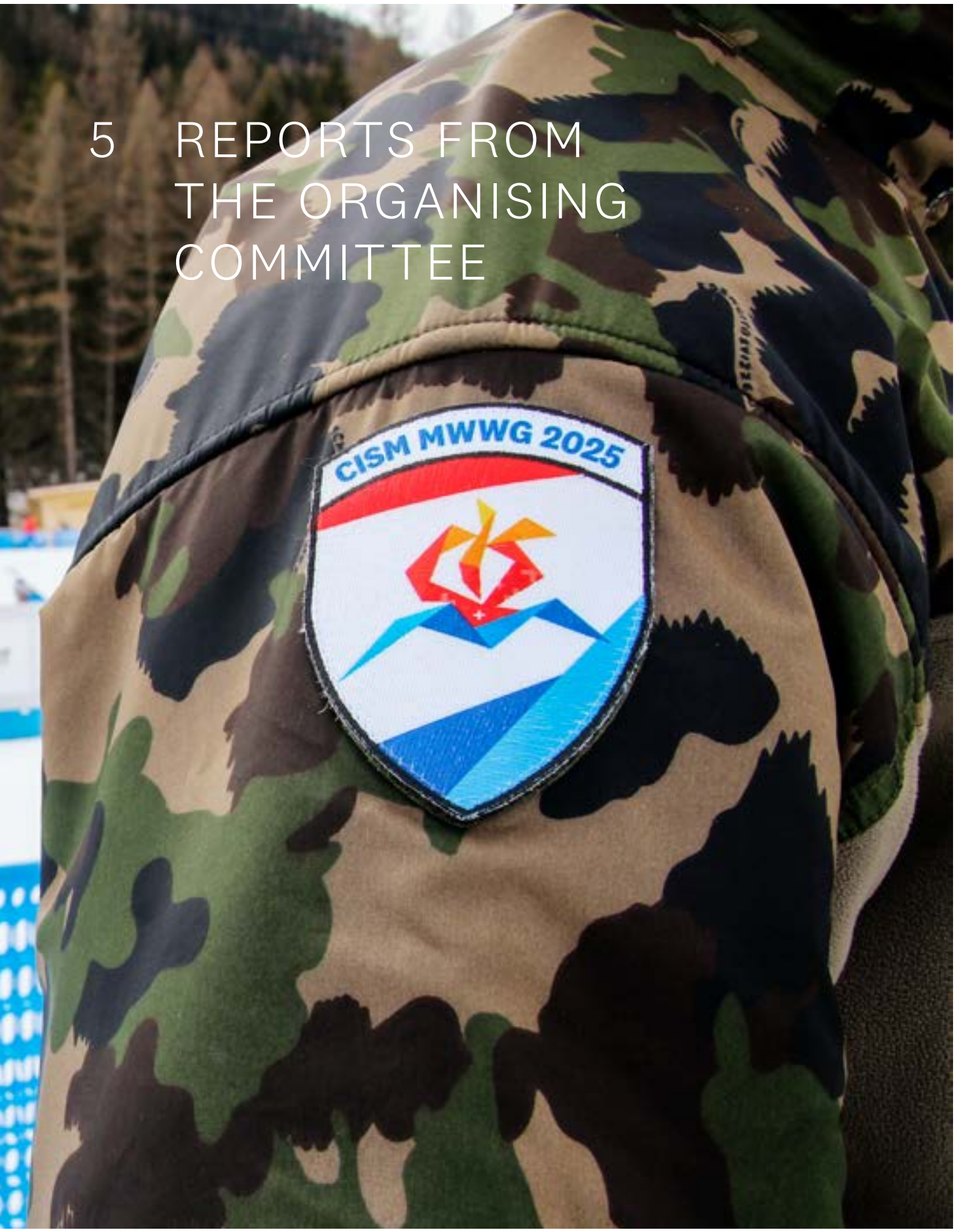
— Almost three quarters of emissions (74%) were caused by the travel of participants and spectators. This is mainly due to the travel of delegations who flew to Switzerland.
— Transport (11%) is the second most significant category. This includes transport by the organising committee for the staging of the Games, but also air transport of equipment by foreign delegations.
— The third largest category of emissions is catering (8%). The number of meals required inevitably led to these emissions, even though the organising committee endeavoured to offer menus with a low carbon footprint.
— Heat production in the accommodation accounted for 4% of emissions.

4.3 Carbon offsetting

The goal of hosting carbon-neutral Games included not only reduction measures but also compensation measures. When offsetting CO2 emissions in accordance with international standards, carbon offset credits are usually purchased. Currently, this offsetting must take place outside Switzerland, as almost all reductions achieved in Switzerland are included in the national accounts. This effectively rules out issuing offset credits. However, reduction measures that are not reported in the federal government's annual report (National Inventory Report, NIR) can be counted towards carbon offsetting. The organising committee favoured these reduction measures within Switzerland and so opted for CO_2 sequestration projects.

The organising committee established a partnership with Edaphos Engineering AG with the aim of offsetting all remaining CO_2 emissions through civil projects in Switzerland aimed at renaturation of urban areas. The quantification of the reduction achieved is currently being validated (in accordance with ISO 14064). In 2024 Edaphos Engineering SA captured 500 tonnes of CO_2 and emissions were completely offset after the Military World Winter Games.

5 REPORTS FROM THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE



This chapter describes the most important milestones and areas of event organisation. It highlights the experiences and insights gained by the organising committee during the planning and implementation of the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games.

5.1 Strategic and operational event planning

After a thorough assessment of the issues involved in the feasibility study, three essential elements for the successful hosting of the Military World Winter Games emerged: (1) availability of military infrastructure in the three regions, (2) financing of the event, and (3) military support services. If any of these three factors had not been in place, the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games could not have taken place in Switzerland.

When the Swiss bid was approved by the then Federal Councillor Viola Amherd, the organising committee was given three conditions: (1) the games must be organised in a carbon-neutral manner, (2) disabled athletes must be included, and (3) female members of the armed forces must be involved in the organising committee as much as possible.

In order to be carbon neutral, not only did the carbon footprint generated in Switzerland have to be offset, but the CO2 emissions resulting from travel to and from the Games by all participants also had to be taken into account. The organising committee therefore set itself the goal of neutralising the CO2 emissions in Switzerland and not seeking compensation through the purchase of certificates.

The participation of soldiers with service-related disabilities was a first for a CISM military sporting event in Switzerland. To ensure that the para sport competitions were organised smoothly and in accordance with the rules, the organising committee worked closely with the PluSport organisation, which ultimately led to an inclusion partnership. The biggest challenge in the area of para

sport was the lack of accessible military accommodation. Sustainable and professional measures to ensure accessibility were implemented at all three sites.

In order to increase the visibility of female Armed Forces personnel, selected communication measures were carried out with top female athletes from the Swiss Armed Forces. In addition, the president of the Organising Committee, Major General Germaine J.F. Seewer, sent a strong signal in support of women in high-ranking positions in the Armed Forces. It should also be mentioned that no distinction was made between the sexes in the sports competitions and that there was an above-average level of participation on the part of female athletes.

Only a few experienced individuals were involved in the planning phase, all of whom had in-depth knowledge of military sport due to their professional or military careers. Specifically, this core team had extensive experience in organising military world championships and congresses in Switzerland, as well as participating in competitions abroad. In addition, a broad network was quickly established within and outside the Swiss Armed Forces – whether in the Federal Administration, the national and international sports community, or with government-owned companies or service providers. The Military World Winter Games were organised as a project with short lines of communication to decision-makers, which reduced interfaces and enabled efficient preparation. Another advantage was that the organising committee focused entirely on the participating athletes, with no personal ambitions being pursued in the organisation of the Games.

The Swiss CISM delegation enjoyed a high level of trust thanks to its many years of active involvement in the International Military Sports Council. This served as a solid foundation for constructive cooperation with the various commissions and officials of CISM. Long and sometimes intensive negotiations with the International Military Sports Council enabled the Swiss CISM delegation to set new standards for the organisation of the Military World Winter Games. The organising committee was also able to achieve significant financial savings by, for example, foregoing broadcasting, which would have meant expenditure in the millions. The Swiss organising committee questioned established processes in many respects. The organising committee's goal was always to organise the Military World Winter Games in a responsible and resource-efficient manner with-

out compromising on high-quality sporting competitions. The aim was also to ensure that future host countries would find conditions that would allow them to organise this type of event.

The contract negotiations reflected the constructive cooperation with CISM. Active exchanges before, during and after the Games were a key element in the event's success. From the perspective of the organising committee, the newly negotiated host contract was balanced and provided a solid basis for future events. The contract was signed on 6 October 2023 after 18 months of negotiations.

The organising committee also wanted to set an example during the preparatory meetings (pre-visits). Whereas in the past it was customary for several visits to take place on site with larger delegations from CISM, these meetings were reduced to a minimum for the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games. Online meetings were a targeted and efficient alternative.

Solidarity is a key pillar among the member nations of the CISM World Federation. By hosting the cross-country running and sport climbing events, the Swiss delegation also wanted to enable nations without a winter sports tradition to participate. CISM already had a programme in place to support nations with limited financial resources. To enable these nations to travel to the games, the Swiss CISM delegation proposed the earmarked use of the organisational flat rate. The organising committee made available a sum of around EUR 100,000 (with the option of an additional EUR 20,000 if necessary), which could be used for solidarity expenses.

Responsible use of public funds is particularly important in military sporting events that are financed by the state. The organising committee decided to forego sponsorship agreements entirely.

The CISM guidelines are a crucial element in the organisation of the event. At present, there are still no precise guidelines regarding the organisation of para sport competitions, the awarding of medals and the calculation of the medals table at the Military World Winter Games.

A key objective for the organising committee was to ensure doping-free competitions. The Swiss CISM delegation decided to pursue a comprehensive anti-doping strategy that went beyond the minimum standards. In order to ensure that all tests were carried out smoothly and, above all, in accordance with the law, a service agreement was signed with the national anti-doping agency (Swiss Sport Integrity). The 'Test Distribution Plan' ensured that all medallists and all fourth-place finishers were tested. In addition, several random tests were carried out, even on the day of arrival.

Finally, ensuring the safety of this major sporting event was of crucial importance. For this reason, a risk analysis was carried out continuously in the run-up to and during the Games, and the necessary measures were taken. Fortunately, it can be stated that there were no notable incidents.

5.2 Registration

The registration of delegations for the CISM Military World Winter Games was a critical factor in the success of the event. Only with timely and complete information from the participants was the organising committee able to carry out its planning work effectively. To that end, a web-based registration application was developed for the Winter Games.

The aim was to have an online registration tool that could capture all the necessary details about the participants and cover all phases of registration. With ten sports, each with several disciplines, different categories and functions, this was an enormously complex task. An important requirement for the application was that accreditation cards and participant lists could be directly exported. In addition, delegation leaders should be able to make adjustments during the 'late replacement' phase until shortly before the start of the Games. When processing personal data, it was also important to ensure data protection and data security in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

Development of the registration application began in 2023, two years before the Games, in close cooperation with the Federal Office of Information Tech-

nology, Systems and Telecommunication (FOITT). The tool was tested for the first time at the CISM Half Marathon World Championships in October 2023. This provided important insights that were incorporated into the tool's further development. More than a year before the event, registration for the CISM Military World Winter Games was opened. The organising committee clearly communicated that the 'First Preliminary Agreement' had to be submitted on time to participate in the Games. This proved very successful and the registration discipline of the CISM nations was above average compared to previous events. The estimated number of participants could then be updated in the 'Second Preliminary Agreement' before the actual participants were personally registered in the 'Final Entry' phase. Thanks in part to proactive communication on the part of the organising committee, the majority of the information provided by the delegations was received on time during these phases as well. In the 'Late Replacement' phase, delegation leaders were able to make changes up to two weeks before the start of the Games, with additional participants requiring approval from the organising committee.

The data provided during registration was suitably detailed meaning that the accreditation of participants upon arrival went smoothly. Even large delegations were able to be accredited within a few minutes. The exported lists also proved their worth for the organising committee.

The registration tool developed for the Military World Winter Games will also be used for all CISM events in Switzerland in the future. The newly created tool has fundamentally improved and modernised the entire registration process. Through continuous development, the registration process will also be continuously adapted to new requirements in the future.

5.3 Communication and marketing

The 5th CISM Military World Winter Games received media coverage at national and international level. With 61 news articles and an estimated reach of 8.7 million people in Switzerland, the Games were brought to the attention of the wider public. The committed participation of communes, tourism partners and infra-

structure operators was particularly important in this regard. Through their active assistance with branding and public relations, they helped to the visibility of the event. The event also attracted international attention: reports in many participating countries showed that the Winter Games generated interest beyond national borders.

The website for the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games was designed to offer an appealing and modern platform that could be used not only for the event itself, but also for future CISM events in Switzerland. The latest news and results were published on the website throughout the event. The media gallery with photos and videos also attracted a great deal of interest. The presence of the Games on digital channels also boosted the event's visibility.

Thanks to close and constructive cooperation with the Armed Forces' Digital Media Centre (DMA), the branding of the competition venues and the production of merchandising articles were realised.

A special symbol of the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games was the torch – a symbol of peace, unity and the spirit of sporting competition in the form of a gentian flower. As with other international sporting events, the torch was at the centre of the opening ceremony and embodied the unifying power of sport. Unlike traditional torch relays, the Winter Games torch relay took digital form: Swiss athletes carried the torch virtually through the various disciplines and sports venues – a modern interpretation that combined sport, technology and symbolism. The torch also set ecological standards in technical terms: instead of an open flame, an energy-efficient LED light source was used – safe, resource-saving and a further way of reducing CO2. The torch was made from recycled materials using a 3D printer and symbolised environmentally conscious and future-oriented sport.

Another symbol and central figure of the Games was the mascot 'Murmeli'. As a popular symbol of the Alpine region, marmots were the perfect choice for the Winter Games in Switzerland. They embody the country's deep connection to its impressive mountains and at the same time reflect the warm, welcoming and lively atmosphere of the event. As the face of the Games, 'Murmeli' officially lit the fire at the opening ceremony and spread good cheer at the various com-

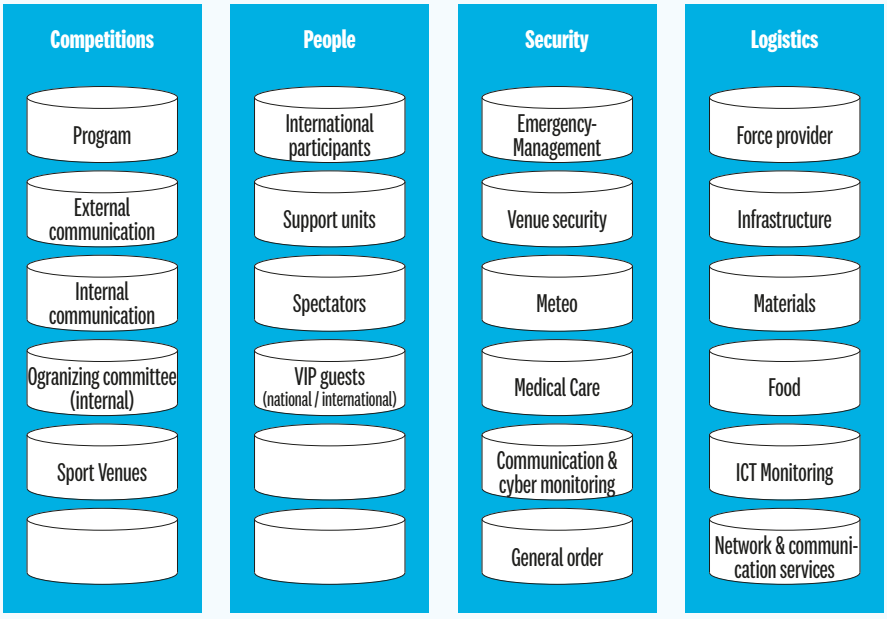
petition venues, inspiring athletes and spectators alike and strengthening the sense of togetherness.

5.4 Situation Monitoring Centre

The Military World Winter Games were planned with a decentralised location concept, and the sporting competitions took place in three geographically separate regions. Nevertheless, there were numerous areas within the organising committee that were managed centrally. Even though resources were used in a decentralised manner, they still had to be coordinated at a higher level.

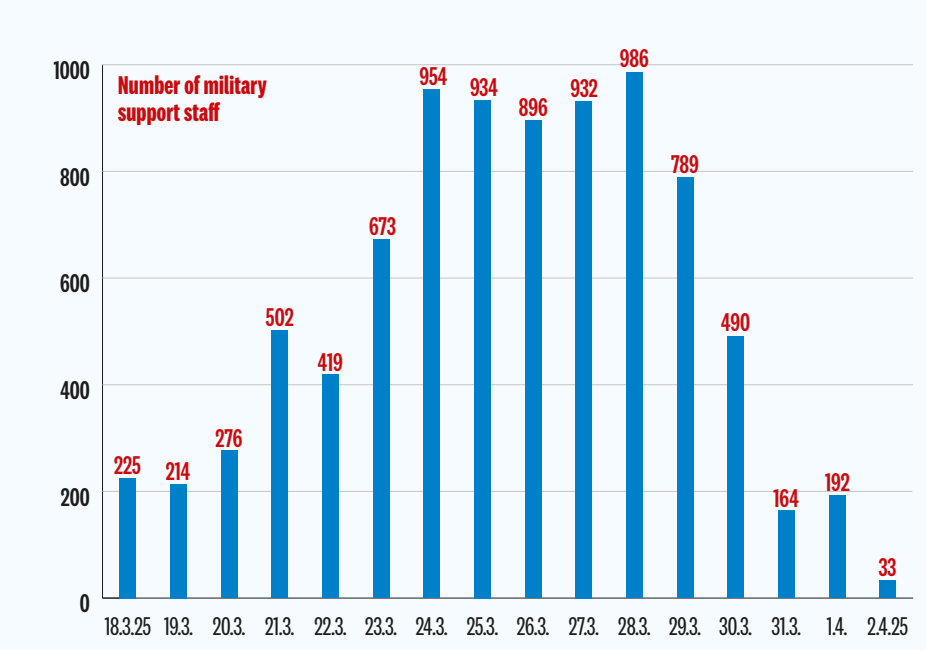
To ensure this interface between central management and decentralised deployment, a situation monitoring centre was set up, which operated 24 hours a day and so served as the central point of contact for all matters. The situation monitoring centre oversaw the management of the event, the exchange of information between all sectors and external partners, and constant availability. A crisis situation would also have been managed by an emergency team at the situation monitoring centre.

Clusters of the situation report



The situation monitoring centre was indispensable for a multi-sport event on this scale. It was crucial for the management of the event to have access to an up-to-date and complete overview of the situation at all times. A situation report provided an overview of all developments in the various areas of the competitions, people, security and logistics. This situation report was continuously updated with daily camp reports and reports from all internal and external sensors involved.

5.5 Support units



Around 1,800 members of the armed forces provided significant support for the international military competition and fulfilled their tasks in full. A sporting event on this scale would not have been possible without the dedicated support of numerous helpers, partners and organisations. Their efforts contributed significantly to the smooth running of the 2025 Military World Winter Games and made the event an unforgettable experience. In particular, the successful cooperation between professional organisations and the militia associations contributed to this strong performance. Formations that were not deployed were able to complete their regular training programme during this time.

The deployment of support troops had to be planned at an early stage, without precise information on the number of international participants being available at that time. However, thanks to constant and intensive dialogue between the organising committee and the support troops, this task was completed very successfully.

5.6 Security

The safety of participants was a top priority for the organising committee. Extensive security measures were therefore in place at official events and all sporting competitions. The deployment of military police was agreed and coordinated in advance with the civilian police forces of the cantons concerned. A total of over 100 military police officers were on duty during the event.

Participants had the option of calling an emergency hotline operated by the Swiss Armed Forces Situation Monitoring Centre around the clock. By operating the Situation Monitoring Centre, the organising committee ensured that incoming reports could be processed quickly and measures taken in a timely manner.

To the satisfaction of the organisers, the Military World Winter Games passed off without any security-related incidents.

5.7 Competition

The sporting competitions at the Military World Winter Games were held exclusively at existing competition venues with a proven track record. This ensured that all sports enjoyed optimal competition conditions at their respective locations. A competition director was responsible for managing the competition in each sport. A technical director ensured that the competitions were conducted in accordance with the rules throughout the entire event.

The competition managers were experienced individuals from the respective sports – some performed their duties as part of their military service, while others were employed by the organising committee on a mandate basis. This ensured that the sporting competitions complied with CISM guidelines and the requirements of the international sports federations. The close cooperation between the military organising committee and the civilian sports federations was an important factor in the success of the event. For timekeeping and results evaluation, all competitions worked with service providers with specific experience in the relevant sports.

The organising committee conducted several surveys among CISM nations in the run-up to the Games. This enabled both the demonstration sports and the para sports to be determined appropriately. With the exception of the discipline of paraclimbing, all the disciplines offered attracted a sufficiently high number of registrations.

The inclusion of parasports was a key strategic goal. Wherever possible, para sport competitions were to be held directly alongside regular sports competitions. This approach was successfully implemented, with the competitions for para athletes being held on the same infrastructure.

During discussions with CISM, it was determined that the CISM guidelines did not contain any specific requirements regarding the format of the Military World Winter Games in some sports. It was unclear whether competition formats and scoring were valid in the same way as for CISM World Championships. This ultimately led to discussions during the Games about the awarding of medals in some sports. A revision of the CISM guidelines should establish clear framework conditions for the future – this is particularly urgent for parasport competitions.

5.8 Events

The event group was responsible for all activities of the Military World Games that had to be carried out in accordance with the applicable CISM protocol. The group was primarily responsible for the following events and tasks:

— Main opening and closing ceremonies
— Decentralised flower and award ceremonies
— Official event for chief of missions (gift exchange)
— Support for delegations
— Setting up hospitality areas at the competition venues

For the opening and closing ceremonies at the Messe Lucerne, the organising committee was able to draw on the support of the Swiss Armed Forces' Centre of Excellence for Military Bands. The military band not only took on a significant part of the planning work but also conducted the ceremonies under its direction. This created enormous added value as the military band has extensive experience in organising public events and was able to contribute its expertise.

The flower ceremonies took place immediately after the end of the competitions at the sports venues. This allowed the athletes to present themselves to the audience on the podium. The official award ceremonies, on the other hand, followed a formal protocol and were held in the CISM clubs at the accommodation locations. This decentralised concept enabled the organising committee to avoid long journeys to and from the venues for medal winners, who often had to compete again the following day. This concept also proved to be effective, and the award ceremonies were very well attended, albeit exclusively by official participants in the games. After the official medal ceremonies, the CISM clubs became meeting places with bars, music and games.

The delegations were primarily looked after during the Games by assigned liaison officers. The officers deployed were language specialists who either spoke the language of the respective nation or at least had a very good command of English. In order to be able to fulfil all support tasks, soldiers with special language skills from the support troops were also deployed. This ensured that the delegations and high-ranking individuals were closely supported at all times and had a direct link to the organising committee.

The deployment group also set up the VIP areas at the competition venues. The facilities were deliberately kept simple, but the VIP areas nevertheless provided an opportunity for chief of missions, officials and guests to exchange ideas.

Finally, the group also put together a cultural programme that offered participants individual opportunities for excursions and sightseeing during the Games.

5.9 Operations

The operations group provided all the logistical services that were essential in order for the Games to run smoothly. This included the following areas in particular:

— Accommodation in barracks and hotels
— Catering services
— Transport services
— Materials management
— Accreditation centre and registry
— Medical service
— Anti-doping

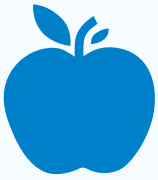
During the Games, the teams were accommodated in federal government accommodation – mostly in barracks. VIPs and CISM officials were accommodated in 3- to 4-star hotels. For the duration of the games, units of the Swiss Armed Forces moved to other locations so that the most conveniently located accommodation was available to the participants. This meant that one of the key objectives, namely to accommodate all athletes in military accommodation, was achieved.

The quality of the catering was very good. Several factors were taken into account, including a selection of foods suitable for athletes, regional products and a low ecological footprint. The avoidance of food waste was also a high priority and was achieved throughout. For the Games, the organising committee concluded contracts with private catering companies that had experience in hosting decentralised sporting events.

Transport arrangements for the Games were complex with frequent services being required. In addition to the Armed Forces' own vehicles, other means of transport were used via contracted third-party companies. Transport services were arranged by the organising committee in close cooperation with the Transport Centre of the Armed Forces and the support units. Overall, transport services ran smoothly. All participants were able to use public transport in the Games region free of charge with their accreditation card.

Materials management was carried out in close cooperation with the Armed Forces Logistics Organisation. In addition to the regular equipment for the armed forces personnel deployed, over 8,500 additional specific items were delivered for the staging of the Games.

The delegations arrived and were checked in at a central accreditation centre in Lucerne. Thanks to the advance online registration, all delegations were able to be issued with accreditation cards within a very short time. Last-minute changes could also be recorded quickly. After the official arrival day, the accreditation centre was converted into an office that primarily provided services to the CISM headquarters.



Food

- 7498 meals
- 700 kg bananas
- 1.67 kg carbon dioxide emission per meal
- Foodwaste: 20–30 g per meal

Transportation

- 206 388 km driving distance
- 1348 transportation tasks
- 95% capazity utilization of vehicles

Antidoping

- 203 doping controls
- 169 urine samples
- 26 blood and urine samples (combined)
- 8 blood samples
- 66 working days of doping control officers

A central medical concept and sport-specific medical measures were implemented at the competition venues. These were closely coordinated with the civilian rescue services and all civilian hospitals in the cantons. In addition to the Armed Forces' existing medical facilities, mobile medical stations were operated at each competition venue. Fortunately, there were no major injuries or other medical incidents during the Games.

5.10 Command support

IT services were provided and coordinated in the area of command support. Specifically, this involved the following tasks:

- Ensuring adequate network coverage at all competition venues
- Setting up Wi-Fi hotspots in all accommodation and at the competition venues
- Providing mobile phones to delegation leaders for the exchange of information
- Ensuring permanent availability within the organising committee via satellite phones
- Results service and connection of timekeeping to the event website
- Production and editing of video material
- Content management for the event website and social media channels
- Live streaming of the opening and closing ceremonies

The exchange of information between the organising committee and CISM officials as well as delegation members was ensured via a messenger service. To guarantee communication between the organising committee and the delegations, all delegation leaders and key officials of CISM were provided with a personally assigned smartphone with pre-installed communication channels. This measure had already been used at the 2023 CISM Half Marathon World Championships in Switzerland and once again proved its worth at the Military World Winter Games.

To ensure network coverage, the organising committee was supported by the telecom specialist staff. The militia soldiers deployed had the necessary equip-

ment and skills to respond to changing conditions. This meant that network coverage at the alternative location on the Oberalp Pass could be established within a very short space of time.

For cost reasons, the organising committee decided against both broadcasting and live streaming the sporting competitions. For the opening and closing ceremonies, live streaming was offered via the event website at a reasonable cost. Film crews were also deployed at all competition venues to record parts of the competitions and gather impressions of the Games, which were then presented at the closing ceremony. The highlights of each day were published on the website and social media channels in the form of short video clips. The results were published shortly after the competitions.


LUCERNE2025
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MURMELI
MILITARY CHAMPIONS
FOR PEACE

6 CONCLUSION

The 5th CISM Military World Winter Games were the largest military sporting event ever held in Switzerland – in terms of the number of participants – and were also the second largest multi-sport event ever organised in Switzerland. For the first time, the competitions took place at different locations, and the accommodation was also spread across three centres. With 42 nations, over 1,300 participants, ten sports, 64 medal decisions and 203 doping controls, the organisational challenges were greater than ever before.

6.1 Lessons learned for future CISM events in Switzerland

Due to the complexity and scale of the event, the resources of the sports specialist team were insufficient. Cooperation with external agencies was essential, particularly in the areas of sustainability and security. In organising the Military World Winter Games, the organising committee was able to draw on its excellent cooperation with various specialist units of the Swiss Armed Forces and other partners; the exchange with the German Armed Forces was also valuable.

The Military World Games are multi-sport events with a wide range of organisational requirements. Intensive cooperation and binding agreements with the International Military Sports Council were therefore of great importance. During the planning and implementation of the Games, various points were identified that require follow-up work for future CISM events. This will enable future events to be carried out with clear guidelines.

Collaboration with the umbrella organisation PluSport proved very successful in the organisation of the para sport competitions. In particular, the prior inspection of the athletes' route with para sport athletes proved invaluable in identifying specific needs and ensuring accessibility. Para sport competitions will also be organised with an inclusive approach at future CISM events in Switzerland.

Ambitious sustainability goals were set for the Military World Winter Games, which were unprecedented in military sports competitions. With the integration

of public transport, a conscious choice of menus in the catering area and the carbon offsetting of all delegations' return journeys, important measures were adopted that can also be applied in future events. The decision to use only existing sports infrastructure made an enormous contribution to the event's sustainability and financial feasibility. Switzerland has excellent sports infrastructure and is therefore in an excellent position to host further CISM events.

The newly developed online registration tool with staggered registration phases proved to be very successful. This allowed the organising committee to make preliminary plans for logistics and personnel at an early stage. For future events, too, emphasis must be placed on timely and accurate registration. In order to ensure that the arrival process runs smoothly, it is again essential to allow for a 'late replacement' phase.

The complexity of this multi-sport event was both a challenge and an enrichment. For future events, it will now be important to analyse and implement the insights gained in the individual areas. This applies in particular to the management and organisation of the interfaces within the organising committee.

6.2 Summary

The 5th CISM Military World Winter Games set new standards in military sport in Switzerland. For the first time, the Swiss Armed Forces organised an international multi-sport event with a decentralised location concept. The feedback from the participating nations was extremely positive. Not only were the hospitality and smooth organisation praised, but also the professional execution of the sporting competitions on excellent infrastructure and the impressive ceremonies. The Swiss Armed Forces succeeded in demonstrating that modern sporting events can be held without gigantism and with a sustainable approach. The Games will remain in the participants' memories for a long time to come and have carried Swiss values out into the world.

Grateful – privileged – happy! This is how those responsible would sum up the 5th CISM Military World Winter Games. The Games were made possible thanks to the great level of commitment and dedication on the part of numerous military and professional personnel, as well as to the experience and expertise of people from a wide variety of fields. The event was a success thanks to that collaboration.

The 5th CISM Military World Winter Games were held at a variety of locations, which generated a lot of excitement: among the military athletes in the sporting competitions, among the helpers and spectators, and among those responsible for organising the event.

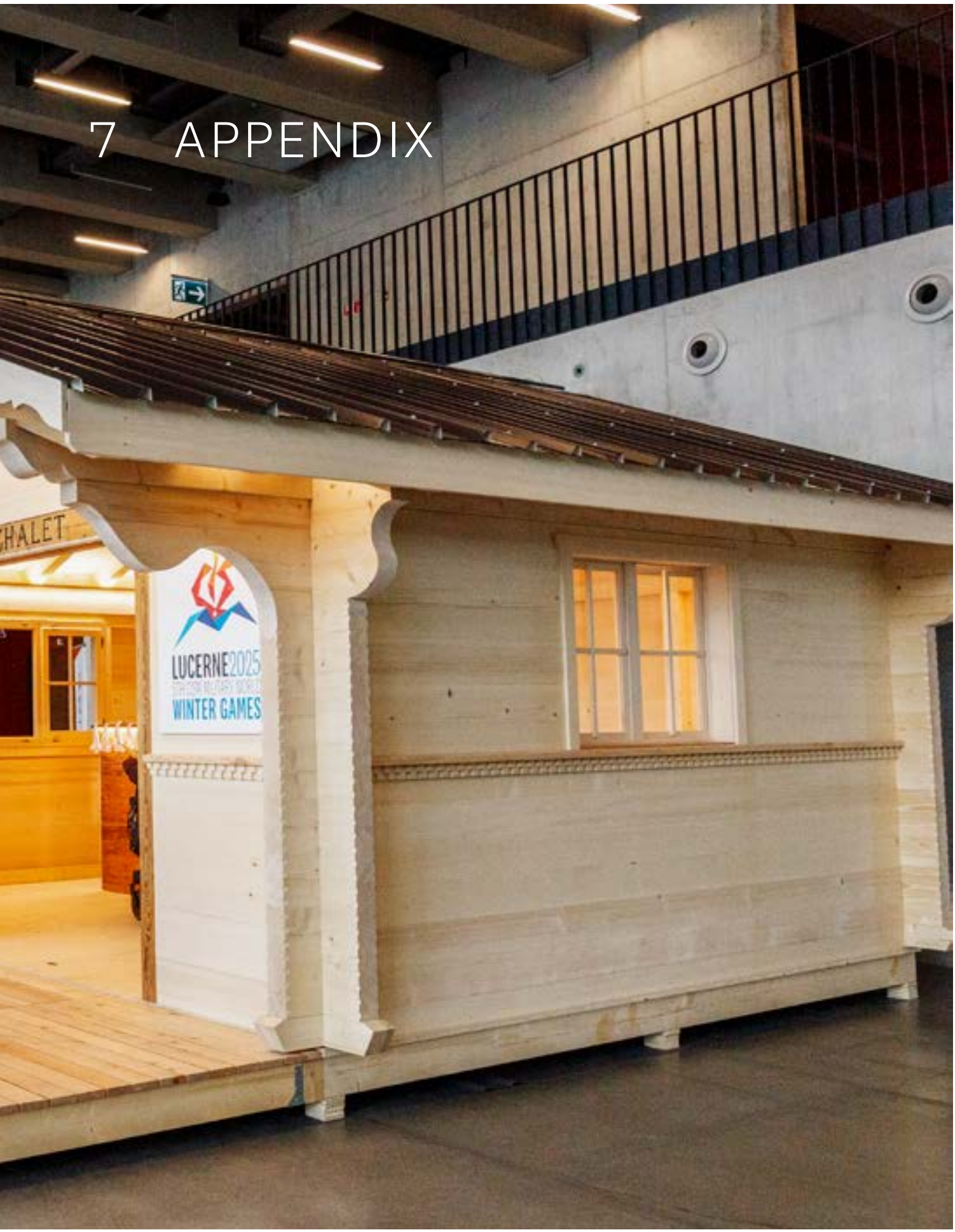
It was an impressive achievement by the Swiss Armed Forces – with an impact extending far beyond the country's borders!

The Swiss CISM delegation will remain an active member of the International Military Sports Council in the future. The next CISM sporting event in Switzerland will take place in 2026 with the hosting of the Military Orienteering World Championships.


J. IVKOVIĆ
I. SAITAJ
VOJSKA CRNE GORE


CISM SUISSE
CISM
SUISSE

7 APPENDIX



7.1 Rankings

Ski Alpin: Slalom Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Time	Behind
1	ZINGERLE Hannes	ITA	48.45	49.97	**1:38.42**	
2	PERTL Adrian	AUT	49.20	49.33	**1:38.53**	0.11
3	LUETOLF Joel	SUI	48.28	50.40	**1:38.68**	0.26
4	DESGRIPPES Hugo	FRA	49.27	50.02	**1:39.29**	0.87
5	ZLATKOVKalin	BUL	48.71	50.63	**1:39.34**	0.92
6	SEIDLER Ralph	AUT	48.94	50.43	**1:39.37**	0.95
7	MAURBERGER Simon	ITA	49.32	50.19	**1:39.51**	1.09
8	KUNZ Delio	SUI	50.15	49.98	**1:40.13**	1.71
9	GREBER Jakob	AUT	49.60	50.55	**1:40.15**	1.73
10	SPOERRI Nick	SUI	49.25	50.94	**1:40.19**	1.77
11	MAECHLER Reto	SUI	49.59	50.65	**1:40.24**	1.82
12	TREMMEL Anton	GER	49.64	50.72	**1:40.36**	1.94
13	CANINS Matteo	ITA	49.75	50.77	**1:40.52**	2.10
13	PRAMSTALLER Kilian	AUT	49.81	50.71	**1:40.52**	2.10
15	JANUTIN Fadri	SUI	50.09	50.44	**1:40.53**	2.11
16	SEPPI Davide Leonard	ITA	50.29	50.25	**1:40.54**	2.12
17	MEISEN Adrian	GER	50.01	50.89	**1:40.90**	2.48
18	GRATZ Fabian	GER	50.68	50.31	**1:40.99**	2.57
18	BERTOLDINI Andrea	ITA	50.13	50.86	**1:40.99**	2.57
20	STOCKINGER Jonas	GER	50.55	50.75	**1:41.30**	2.88
21	TALACCI Simon	ITA	50.88	50.49	**1:41.37**	2.95
22	AMMAN Hannes	GER	51.40	51.48	**1:42.88**	4.46
23	OSCH Matthieu	LUX	51.98	51.78	**1:43.76**	5.34
24	MAGI Laur	EST	51.88	53.61	**1:45.49**	7.07
25	KLINAR Danilo	SLO	1:03.01	1:02.08	**2:05.09**	26.67
26	PRISADOV Dimitar	BUL	1:05.99	1:05.47	**2:11.46**	33.04
27	RUSU Emanuel	ROU	1:06.35	1:07.02	**2:13.37**	34.95
28	KEHAYOV Anastas	BUL	1:08.81	1:09.37	**2:18.18**	39.76
29	STYLIANOS Theodoros	CYP	1:09.72	1:09.16	**2:18.88**	40.46
30	CABARKAPA Sinisia	SRB	1:09.95	1:09.46	**2:19.41**	40.99
31	SVETOZAREVIC Milan	SRB	1:11.67	1:10.36	**2:22.03**	43.61
32	BOANTA Adrian	ROU	1:12.27	1:12.82	**2:25.09**	46.67
33	GERGIOS Theodorou	CYP	1:13.58	1:14.64	**2:28.22**	49.80
34	IFRIM Relu	ROU	1:27.80	1:30.23	**2:58.03**	1:19.61
DNF 1	GEISSLER-HAUBER Max	GER				
DNF 1	STUCKI Gino	SUI				
DNF 1	NARALOCNIK Nejc	SLO				
DNF 1	PESIC Deniel	SRB				
DNF 1	ABRAHAMYAN Artur	ARM				
DNF 1	ALES Jure	SLO				
DSQ 1	DURANOVIC Aldin	BIH				
DNF 2	ELEZI CANNAFERINA Alban	FRA				
DNF 2	SUPIALA Alin	ROU				

Ski Alpin: Slalom Men (Team Ranking)

1 – AUT **4:58.05**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
PERTL Adrian	AUT	2	**1:38.53**
SEIDLER Ralph	AUT	6	**1:39.37**
GREBER Jakob	AUT	9	**1:40.15**
PRAMSTALLER Kilian	AUT	13	1:40.52

2 – ITA **4:58.45 (+ 0.40)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
ZINGERLE Hannes	ITA	1	**1:38.42**
MAURBERGER Simon	ITA	7	**1:39.51**
CANINS Matteo	ITA	13	**1:40.52**
SEPPI Davide Leonardo	ITA	16	1:40.54
BERTOLDINI Andrea	ITA	18	1:40.99
TALACCI Simon	ITA	21	1:41.37

3 – SUI **4:59.00 (+ 0.95)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
LUETOLF Joel	SUI	3	**1:38.68**
KUNZ Delio	SUI	8	**1:40.13**
SPOERRI Nick	SUI	10	**1:40.19**
MAECHLER Reto	SUI	11	1:40.24
JANUTIN Fadri	SUI	15	1:40.53
STUCKI Gino	SUI		

4 – GER **5:02.25 (+ 4.20)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
TREMMEL Anton	GER	12	**1:40.36**
MEISEN Adrian	GER	17	**1:40.90**
GRATZ Fabian	GER	18	**1:40.99**
STOCKINGER Jonas	GER	20	1:41.30
AMMAN Hannes	GER	22	1:42.88
GEISSLER-HAUBER Max	GER		

5 – BUL **6:08.98 (+ 1:10.93)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
ZLATKOV Kalin	BUL	5	**1:39.34**
PRISADOV Dimitar	BUL	26	**2:11.46**
KEHAYOV Anastas	BUL	28	**2:18.18**

6 – ROU **7:36.49 (+ 2:38.44)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
RUSU Emanuel	ROU	27	**2:13.37**
BOANTA Adrian	ROU	32	**2:25.09**
IFRIM Relu	ROU	34	**2:58.03**
SUPIALA Alin	ROU		

Ski Alpin: Slalom Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Time	Behind
1	CHEVRIER Marion	FRA	49.96	50.77	**1:40.73**	
2	HOEPLI Aline	SUI	49.71	51.49	**1:41.20**	0.47
3	ESCANE Doriane	FRA	50.07	51.45	**1:41.52**	0.79
4	BRAENDLI Anuk	SUI	50.06	51.58	**1:41.64**	0.91
5	RAICH Leonie	AUT	50.04	51.61	**1:41.65**	0.92
6	FALCH Natalie	AUT	50.06	51.92	**1:41.98**	1.25
7	PAZZAGLIA Alice	ITA	50.40	51.63	**1:42.03**	1.30
8	TEN RAA Gwyneth	LUX	51.21	52.60	**1:43.81**	3.08
9	ERTL Romy	GER	51.61	52.23	**1:43.84**	3.11
10	LIPP Elina	GER	51.63	52.29	**1:43.92**	3.19
11	MATHIOU Sophie	ITA	51.70	52.31	**1:44.01**	3.28
12	SCHMITT Janine	SUI	52.25	52.62	**1:44.87**	4.14
13	CONSTANTIN Maria Ioana	ROU	52.35	53.10	**1:45.45**	4.72
14	SEEBACHER Lisa	GER	54.05	54.41	**1:48.46**	7.73
15	LEITNER Christina	GER	54.81	54.15	**1:48.96**	8.23
16	WOERLE Emily	GER	55.62	54.18	**1:49.80**	9.07
17	TERAZ Patricija	SLO	1:03.12	1:04.26	**2:07.38**	26.65
18	SIMEONOVA Dayana	BUL	1:06.51	1:03.38	**2:09.89**	29.16
19	HADZHIEVA Vanya	BUL	1:14.28	1:16.36	**2:30.64**	49.91
20	RUSENOVA Anelia	BUL	1:17.30	1:20.31	**2:37.61**	56.88
DNF 1	ASTNER Nina	AUT				
DNF 1	NAREA Sandra	ROU				
DSQ 1	HALLER Sina	ITA				
DSQ 1	GUERINONI Alessia	ITA				
DNF 2	STEINMAR Laura	AUT				
DNF 2	BIELER Tatum	ITA				
DNF 2	OLIVIER Victoria	AUT				
DNF 2	MIRON Silvana	ROU				

Ski Alpin: Slalom Women (Team Ranking)

1 – SUI **5:07.71**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
HOEPLI Aline	SUI	2	**1:41.20**
BRAENDLI Anuk	SUI	4	**1:41.64**
SCHMITT Janine	SUI	12	**1:44.87**

2 – GER **5:16.22 (+ 8.51)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
ERTL Romy	GER	9	**1:43.84**
LIPP Elina	GER	10	**1:43.92**
SEEBACHER Lisa	GER	14	**1:48.46**
LEITNER Christina	GER	15	1:48.96
WOERLE Emily	GER	16	1:49.80

3 – BUL **7:18.14 (+ 2:10.43)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
SIMEONOVA Dayana	BUL	18	**2:09.89**
HADZHIEVA Vanya	BUL	19	**2:30.64**
RUSENOVA Anelia	BUL	20	**2:37.61**

Ski Alpin: Giant Slalom Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Time	Behind
1	SPOERRI Nick	SUI	46.36	48.52	**1:34.88**	
2	AMMAN Hannes	GER	46.13	49.14	**1:35.27**	0.39
3	ELEZI CANNAFERINA Alban	FRA	46.50	48.94	**1:35.44**	0.56
4	TALACCI Simon	ITA	46.76	49.06	**1:35.82**	0.94
5	MAURBERGER Simon	ITA	46.94	49.10	**1:36.04**	1.16
6	ZWISCHENBRUGGER Noel	AUT	46.51	49.60	**1:36.11**	1.23
7	GRATZ Fabian	GER	47.90	48.51	**1:36.41**	1.53
8	SEPPI Davide Leonardo	ITA	47.25	49.37	**1:36.62**	1.74
9	JANUTIN Fadri	SUI	47.76	48.99	**1:36.75**	1.87
10	LUETOLF Joel	SUI	47.64	49.30	**1:36.94**	2.06
11	PERTL Adrian	AUT	47.58	49.40	**1:36.98**	2.10
12	STUCKI Gino	SUI	47.97	49.35	**1:37.32**	2.44
13	KUNZ Delio	SUI	47.67	49.72	**1:37.39**	2.51
14	STOCKINGER Jonas	GER	48.01	49.48	**1:37.49**	2.61
15	MAECHLER Reto	SUI	48.15	49.48	**1:37.63**	2.75
16	CANINS Matteo	ITA	48.70	49.28	**1:37.98**	3.10
17	PRAMSTALLER Kilian	AUT	48.40	49.66	**1:38.06**	3.18
18	THEAUX Adrien	FRA	49.31	48.92	**1:38.23**	3.35
19	NARALOCNIK Nejc	SLO	48.27	50.60	**1:38.87**	3.99
19	GREBER Jakob	AUT	48.99	49.88	**1:38.87**	3.99
21	ZLATKOV Kalin	BUL	49.03	50.29	**1:39.32**	4.44
22	MAGI Laur	EST	49.45	49.97	**1:39.42**	4.54
23	OSCH Matthieu	LUX	49.43	50.62	**1:40.05**	5.17
24	GEISSLER-HAUBER Max	GER	49.43	51.16	**1:40.59**	5.71
25	ALES Jure	SLO	52.44	53.24	**1:45.68**	10.80
26	KLINAR Danilo	SLO	54.67	54.57	**1:49.24**	14.36
27	ABRAHAMYAN Artur	ARM	56.18	57.11	**1:53.29**	18.41
28	KEHAYOV Anastas	BUL	56.35	59.08	**1:55.43**	20.55
29	ALCANIZ CATALINA Gonzalo	ESP	1:01.36	1:01.79	**2:03.15**	28.27
30	PRISADOV Dimitar	BUL	59.79	1:04.20	**2:03.99**	29.11
31	BOANTA Adrian	ROU	1:00.30	1:04.30	**2:04.60**	29.72
32	RUSU Emanuel	ROU	1:01.75	1:02.95	**2:04.70**	29.82
33	STYLIANOS Theodoros	CYP	1:03.40	1:02.61	**2:06.01**	31.13
34	LOUREIRO GONZALES Raul	ESP	1:01.10	1:05.02	**2:06.12**	31.24
35	MARTIJNSE Jordi	NED	1:03.00	1:07.85	**2:10.85**	35.97
36	EELKEMA Karsten	NED	1:06.78	1:05.01	**2:11.79**	36.91
37	GERGIOS Theodorou	CYP	1:06.90	1:07.93	**2:14.83**	39.95
38	SPASOJEVIC Marko	BIH	1:08.80	1:11.19	**2:19.99**	45.11
39	ELEZ Bozidar	BIH	1:11.76	1:11.75	**2:23.51**	48.63
DNF 1	Meisen Adrian	GER				
DNF 1	TREMMEL Anton	NED				
DNF 1	SUPIALA Alin	ROU				
DNF 1	Drenth Patrick	NED				
DNF 2	ZINGERLE Hannes	ITA				
DNF 2	SEIDLER Ralph	AUT				
DNF 2	BERTOLDINI Andrea	ITA				
DNF 2	DESGRIPPES Hugo	FRA				
DNF 2	IFRIM Relu	ROU				
DNF 2	ZEEGERS Merwin	NED				
DNF 2	JAYME MINDAN Jorge	ESP				

Ski Alpin: Giant Slalom Men (Team Ranking)

1 – ITA **4:48.48**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
TALACCI Simon	ITA	4	**1:35.82**
MAURBERGER Simon	ITA	5	**1:36.04**
SEPPI Davide Leonardo	ITA	8	**1:36.62**
CANINS Matteo	ITA	16	1:37.98
ZINGERLE Hannes	ITA		
BERTOLDINI Andrea	ITA		

2 – SUI **4:48.57 (+ 0.09)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
SPOERRI Nick	SUI	1	**1:34.88**
JANUTIN Fadri	SUI	9	**1:36.75**
LUETOLF Joel	SUI	10	**1:36.94**
STUCKI Gino	SUI	12	1:37.32
KUNZ Delio	SUI	13	1:37.39
MAECHLER Reto	SUI	15	1:37.63

3 – GER **4:49.17 (+ 0.69)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
AMMAN Hannes	GER	2	**1:35.27**
GRATZ Fabian	GER	7	**1:36.41**
STOCKINGER Jonas	GER	14	**1:37.49**
GEISSLER-HAUBER Max	GER	24	1:40.59
MEISEN Adrian	GER		
TREMMEL Anton	GER		

4 – AUT **4:51.15 (+ 2.67)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
ZWISCHENBRUGGER Noel	AUT	6	**1:36.11**
PERTL Adrian	AUT	11	**1:36.98**
PRAMSTALLER Kilian	AUT	17	**1:38.06**
GREBER Jakob	AUT	19	1:38.87
SEIDLER Ralph	AUT		

5 – SLO **5:13.79 (+ 25.31)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
NARALOCNIK Nejc	SLO	19	**1:38.87**
ALES Jure	SLO	25	**1:45.68**
Klinar Danilo	SLO	26	**1:49.24**

6 – BUL **5:38.74 (+ 50.26)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
ZLATKOV Kalin	BUL	21	**1:39.32**
KEHAYOV Anastas	BUL	28	**1:55.43**
PRISADOV Dimitar	BUL	30	**2:03.99**

Ski Alpin: Giant Slalom Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Time	Behind
1	MATHIOU Sophie	ITA	46.26	50.12	1:36.38	-
2	SCHMITT Janine	SUI	45.92	50.51	1:36.43	0.05
3	ASTNER Nina	AUT	46.50	50.13	1:36.63	0.25
4	STEINMAIR Laura	ITA	46.89	49.84	1:36.73	0.35
5	PAZZAGLIA Alice	ITA	46.71	50.15	1:36.86	0.48
6	BIELER Tatum	ITA	46.91	50.06	1:36.97	0.59
7	RAICH Leonie	AUT	47.17	50.13	1:37.30	0.92
8	TEN RAA Gwyneth	LUX	47.36	50.37	1:37.73	1.35
9	MING-NUFER Priska	SUI	47.78	50.24	1:38.02	1.64
9	FALCH Natalie	AUT	47.81	50.21	1:38.02	1.64
11	HALLER Celina	ITA	48.07	49.96	1:38.03	1.65
12	BRAENDLI Anuk	SUI	47.28	50.78	1:38.06	1.68
13	LIPP Elina	GER	48.13	50.03	1:38.16	1.78
14	CLEMENT Karen	FRA	48.32	50.14	1:38.46	2.08
15	BUERGLER Viktoria	AUT	48.14	50.84	1:38.98	2.60
16	HOEPLI Aline	SUI	48.42	50.92	1:39.34	2.96
17	CHEVRIER Marion	FRA	48.43	51.32	1:39.75	3.37
18	LEITNER Christina	GER	48.99	51.01	1:40.00	3.62
19	WOERLE Emily	GER	49.94	51.70	1:41.64	5.26
20	SEEBACHER Lisa	GER	50.03	51.89	1:41.92	5.54
21	CONSTANTIN Maria Ioana	ROU	51.37	54.18	1:45.55	9.17
22	NAREA Sandra Elena	ROU	55.06	57.33	1:52.39	16.01
23	SIMEONOVA Dayana	BUL	57.01	59.06	1:56.07	19.69
24	DIJKSMAN Danielle	NED	1:01.34	1:02.19	2:03.53	27.15
25	HADZHIEVA Vanya	BUL	1:03.52	1:05.55	2:09.07	32.69
26	RUSENOVA Anelia	BUL	1:06.05	1:07.75	2:13.80	37.42
27	RUIZ DE ALMIRÓN DE ANDRÉS Marta	ESP	1:08.86	1:16.51	2:25.37	48.99
28	MIRON Silvana	ROU	1:16.40	1:20.30	2:36.70	1:00.32
DNF 1	ESCANE Doriane	FRA				
DNF 1	ERTL Romy	GER				
DNF 1	GUERINONI Alessia	ITA				
DNF 2	OLIVIER Victoria	AUT				
DNF 2	MONASTERIO ORTEGA Alicia	ESP				
DNF 2	OLIVIER Victoria	AUT				

Ski Alpin: Giant Slalom Women (Team Ranking)

1 – ITA **4:49.97**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
MATHIOU Sophie	ITA	1	**1:36.38**
STEINMAIR Laura	ITA	4	**1:36.73**
PAZZAGLIA Alice	ITA	5	**1:36.86**
BIELER Tatum	ITA	6	1:36.97
HALLER Celina	ITA	11	1:38.03
GUERINONI Alessia	ITA		

2 – AUT **4:51.95 (+ 1.98)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
ASTNER Nina	AUT	3	**1:36.63**
RAICH Leonie	AUT	7	**1:37.30**
FALCH Natalie	AUT	9	**1:38.02**
BUERGLER Viktoria	AUT	15	1:38.98
OLIVIER Victoria	AUT		

3 – SUI **4:52.51 (+ 2.54)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
SCHMITT Janine	SUI	2	**1:36.43**
MING-NUFER Priska	SUI	9	**1:38.02**
BRAENDLI Anuk	SUI	12	**1:38.06**
HOEPLI Aline	SUI	16	1:39.34

4 – GER **4:59.80 (+ 9.83)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
LIPP Elina	GER	13	**1:38.16**
LEITNER Christina	GER	18	**1:40.00**
WOERLE Emily	GER	19	**1:41.64**
SEEBACHER Lisa	GER	20	1:41.92
ERTL Romy	GER		

5 – ROU **6:14.64 (+ 1:24.67)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
CONSTANTIN Maria Ioana	ROU	21	**1:45.55**
NAREA Sandra Elena	ROU	22	**1:52.39**
MIRON Silvana	ROU	28	**2:36.70**

6 BUL **6:18.94 (+ 1:28.97)**

Name	Nation	Rank	Time
SIMEONOVA Dayana	BUL	23	**1:56.07**
HADZHIEVA Vanya	BUL	25	**2:09.07**
RUSENOVA Anelia	BUL	26	**2:13.80**

Para Ski Alpin: Slalom Men (Standing)

Rank	Name	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Time	Behind
1	NADAI Davide	ITA	1:12.02	1:12.40	2:24.42	
DNF 1	MUTSCHKE Maik	GER				
DNF 2	MENICUCCI Marco	ITA				

Para Ski Alpin: Slalom Men (Sitting)

Rank	Name	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Time	Behind
DSQ 2	FROHOFER Felix	SUI				
DSQ 2	PORPIGLIA Giorgio Giuseppe	ITA				

Para Ski Alpin: Slalom Women → DNS

Para Ski Alpin: Giant Slalom Men (Standing)

Rank	Name	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Time	Behind
1	PAJANTSCHITSCH Nico	AUT	48.79	52.76	1:41.55	
2	GEX Brandon	SUI	1:03.36	1:07.31	2:10.67	29.12
3	PAUTHIER Emilien	FRA	1:05.51	1:11.00	2:16.51	34.96
4	NADAI Davide	ITA	1:11.18	1:07.12	2:18.30	36.75
5	MENICUCCI Marco	ITA	1:12.94	1:15.57	2:28.51	46.96
6	MUTSCHKE Maik	GER	1:20.50	1:19.91	2:40.41	58.86

Para Ski Alpin: Giant Slalom Men (Sitting)

Rank	Name	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Time	Behind
1	CHRISTEN Pascal	SUI	1:04.62	1:08.28	2:12.90	
2	FROHOFER Felix	SUI	1:09.94	1:14.58	2:24.52	11.62
3	PORPIGLIA Giorgio Giuseppe	ITA	1:29.08	1:33.53	3:02.61	49.71

Para Ski Alpin: Giant Slalom Men (Visual impaired)

Rank	Name	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Time	Behind
DNS	AIGNER Johannes	AUT				

Para Ski Alpin: Giant Slalom Women (Standing)

Rank	Name	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Time	Behind
1	JAOUEN Camille	FRA	1:11.42	1:18.04	2:29.46	
2	VAN TILL Celine Carola	SUI	1:25.45	1:31.84	2:57.29	27.83

Snowboard: Giant Slalom Men → DNS

Snowboard: Giant Slalom Women → DNS

Para Snowboard: Giant Slalom Men → DNS

Para Snowboard: Giant Slalom Women → DNS

Parachute-Ski: Individual Men
Factor: 0.5 / Max. Points: 90

Rank	Name	Nation	Result Ski					Result Accuracy										Total
			Q	R1	R2	Total	Rank	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	F	Total	Rank	
1	GRASER Sebastian	AUT	0:51.01	0 0:49.36	0 0:50.62	0 1:39.98	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	13	2	13
2	URBAN Michael	AUT	0:56.78	7 0:52.92	7 0:54.25	14 1:47.17	2	3	1	5	2	1	3	1	16	5	30
3	KNAUSS Joachim	AUT	0:57.14	10 0:54.46	10 0:55.85	20 1:50.31	4	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	17	6	37
4	BEČAN Matej	SLO	1:00.01	13 0:55.85	19 1:00.23	32 1:56.08	7	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	8	1	40
5	RATAJ Jakub	CZE	0:59.30	16 0:57.13	16 0:58.38	32 1:55.51	7	1	3	5	0	0	3	1	13	2	45
6	ZWICKER Lukas	SUI	0:59.61	18 0:58.36	18 0:59.51	36 1:57.87	9	7	2	1	0	1	4	0	15	4	51
7	FREI Andrin	SUI	0:57.04	16 0:57.31	14 0:57.40	30 1:54.71	6	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	22	7	52
8	NIKLES Vincent	SUI	1:02.65	8 0:53.26	8 0:54.46	16 1:47.72	3	7	2	1	3	22	4	7	46	8	62
9	ROLLI Rolf	SUI	1:01.85	24 1:01.43	24 1:02.78	48 2:04.21	10	4	2	1	2	2	2	-	13	16	61
10	KOSTANJEVEC Matej	SLO	1:06.32	25 1:02.04	28 1:04.78	53 2:06.82	11	2	2	2	0	3	1	-	8	11	61
11	SULZBACHER Manuel	AUT	0:57.18	10 0:54.47	13 0:57.05	23 1:51.52	5	30	0	1	3	1	4	-	39	20	62
12	CARDELLI Niccolò-lorenzo	ITA	1:08.62	27 1:03.07	27 1:03.87	54 2:06.94	13	2	13	2	2	0	2	-	8	11	62
13	KOFOL Jaka	SLO	1:06.02	27 1:03.09	26 1:03.62	53 2:06.71	11	1	1	4	2	0	7	-	15	17	68
14	BEDNAR Radim	CZE	1:04.20	29 1:03.61	29 1:04.90	58 2:08.51	14	2	1	2	3	2	1	-	11	15	69
15	ŽÁK Ondřej	CZE	1:05.39	45 1:12.08	28 1:04.75	73 2:16.83	15	0	3	1	0	2	1	-	7	10	80
16	DZIERGAS Piotr	POL	1:12.68	46 1:12.35	50 1:15.40	96 2:27.75	17	1	3	6	11	8	4	-	33	18	129
17	ZGIERSKI Rafal	POL	1:24.41	66 1:22.48	71 1:26.01	137 2:48.49	20	0	3	3	0	1	1	-	8	11	145
18	BALTA Peter	SLO	1:27.27	64 1:21.29	78 1:29.48	142 2:50.77	22	0	0	1	2	2	0	-	5	9	147
19	PAVLÍČEK Jakub	CZE	1:14.86	90 1:50.38	50 1:15.70	140 3:06.08	21	3	1	4	2	0	0	-	10	14	150
20	CHUDYBA Artur	POL	1:14.98	45 1:12.10	47 1:13.95	92 2:26.05	16	30	15	9	7	8	0	-	69	23	161
21	VALLARINO Michele	ITA	1:07.60	43 1:10.62	90 1:49.80	133 3:00.42	18	4	0	4	2	1	30	-	41	21	174
22	ZATKO Rastislav	SVK	1:17.70	43 1:10.74	90 X	133 X	18	2	2	2	29	1	6	-	42	22	175
23	FILKOR Peter	SVK	1:21.60	90 X	65 1:23.09	155 X	24	6	14	8	3	3	1	-	35	19	190

24	PUIGDOMENECH NOVOA Luis Alberto	ESP	1:41.71	90 1:58.37	90 1:45.81	180 3:44.18	25	30	12	5	5	4	30	-	86	24	266
25	MARTINEZ ORTIZ Mario Mateo	ESP	1:30.67	78 1:28.34	66 1:23.78	144 2:52.12	23	30	23	30	30	30	30	-	173	27	317
26	MASJUAN CAMBIL Luis Rafael	ESP	1:43.53	90 2:02.73	90 1:48.52	180 3:51.25	25	30	30	30	6	11	30	-	137	25	317
27	BENITO PEREZ Jorge	ESP	2:08.58	90 2:54.04	90 2:37.15	180 5:31.19	25	30	30	30	4	30	30	-	154	26	334
28	WÓJCIAK Kamil	POL	1:16.07	90 X	90 X	180 X	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	-	180	28	360

Parachute-Ski: Individual Men Junior
Factor: 0.5 / Max. Points: 90

Rank	Name	Nation	Result Ski					Result Accuracy									Total
			Q	R1	R2	Total	Rank	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	F	Total	Rank	
1	URBAN Michael	AUT	0:56.78	7 0:52.92	7 0:54.25	14 1:47.17	2	3	1	5	2	1	3	1	16	5	30
2	KNAUSS Joachim	AUT	0:57.14	10 0:54.46	10 0:55.85	20 1:50.31	4	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	17	6	37

Parachute-Ski: Individual Women
Factor: 0.5 / Max. Points: 90

Rank	Name	Nation	Result Ski					Result Accuracy									Total
			Q	R1	R2	Total	Rank	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	F	Total	Rank	
1	GRILL Sophie	AUT	0:52.45	0 0:51.98	0 0:52.68	0 1:44.66	1	30	3	3	30	1	1	2	70	4	70
2	LUTZ Mirjam	SUI	1:03.33	25 1:04.63	26 1:05.87	51 2:10.50	2	3	2	9	7	0	3	2	26	1	77
3	GAMBASSI Leonora	ITA	1:12.72	52 1:17.78	44 1:14.45	96 2:32.23	4	3	2	3	0	7	25	5	45	2	141
4	VALLARINO Samanta	ITA	1:16.41	41 1:12.61	48 1:16.63	89 2:29.24	3	2	5	4	4	0	30	12	57	3	146

Parachute-Ski: Individual Women Junior → DNS

Parachute-Ski: Individual Men (Team Ranking)
Factor: 0.5 / Max. Points: 90

Rank	Name	Result Ski					Result Accuracy									Total
		Q	R1	R2	Total	Rank		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	Total	Rank	
1	**AUT**	27	30	**57**	1	37	5	11	8	5	12	7	**85**	3		**135**
	Graser, Sebastian	0 0:49.36	0 0:50.62	0		2	2	3	2	1	1	2	0			0
	Urban, Michael	7 0:52.92	7 0:54.25	14		3	1	5	2	1	3	1	0			14
	Sulzbacher, Manuel	10 0:54.47	13 0:57.05	23		30	0	1	3	1	4	0	0			23
	Knauss, Joachim	10 0:54.46	10 0:55.85	20		2	2	2	1	2	4	4	0			20
2	**SUI**	66	64	**130**	2	22	10	7	7	27	13	10	**96**	4		**216**
	Rolli, Rolf	24 1:01.43	24 1:02.78	48		4	2	1	2	2	2	0	0			48
	Frei, Andrin	16 0:57.31	14 0:57.40	30		4	4	4	2	2	3	3	0			30
	Nikles, Vincent	8 0:53.26	8 0:54.46	16		7	2	1	3	22	4	7	0			16
	Zwicker, Lukas	18 0:58.36	18 0:59.51	36		7	2	1	0	1	4	0	0			36
3	**SLO**	129	151	**280**	3	1	4	8	7	6	10	0	**36**	1		**316**
	Balta, Peter	64 1:21.29	78 1:29.48	142		0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0			142
	Kostanjevec, Matej	25 1:02.04	28 1:04.78	53		0	2	2	0	3	1	0	0			53
	Kofol, Jaka	27 1:03.09	26 1:03.62	53		1	1	4	2	0	7	0	0			53
	Bečan, Matej	13 0:55.85	19 1:00.23	32		0	1	1	3	1	2	0	0			32
4	**CZE**	180	123	**303**	4	6	8	12	5	4	5	1	**41**	2		**343**
	Bednar, Radim	29 1:03.61	29 1:04.90	58		2	1	2	3	2	1	0	0			58
	Pavlíček, Jakub	90 1:50.38	50 1:15.70	140		3	1	4	2	0	0	0	0			140
	Žák, Ondřej	45 1:12.08	28 1:04.75	73		0	3	1	0	2	1	0	0			73
	Rataj, Jakub	16 0:57.13	16 0:58.38	32		1	3	5	0	0	3	1	0			32
5	**ITA**	174	217	**391**	5	11	9	11	8	8	87	17	**151**	5		**525**
	Cardelli, Niccolò-Lorenzo	27 1:03.07	27 1:03.87	54		2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0			54
	Vallarino, Michele	43 1:10.62	90 1:49.80	133		4	0	4	2	1	30	0	0			133
	Vallarino, Samanta	47 1:12.61	52 1:16.63	99		2	5	4	4	0	30	12	0			99
	Gambassi, Leonora	57 1:17.78	48 1:14.45	105		3	2	3	0	7	25	5	0			105
6	**POL**	247	258	**505**	6	61	51	48	48	47	35	0	**290**	6		**795**
	Chudyba, Artur	45 1:12.10	47 1:13.95	92		30	15	9	7	8	0	0	0			92
	Wójciak, Kamil	90 X	90 X	180		30	30	30	30	30	30	0	0			180
	Dziergas, Piotr	46 1:12.35	50 1:15.40	96		1	3	6	11	8	4	0	0			96
	Zgierski, Rafal	66 1:22.48	71 1:26.01	137		0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0			137
7	**ESP**	348	336	**684**	7	120	95	95	45	75	120	0	**550**	7		**1234**
	Puigdomenech Novoa, Luis Alberto	90 1:58.37	90 1:45.81	180		30	12	5	5	4	30	0	0			180
	Martinez Ortiz, Mario Mateo	78 1:28.34	66 1:23.78	144		30	23	30	30	30	30	0	0			144
	Benito Perez, Jorge	90 2:54.04	90 2:37.15	180		30	30	30	4	30	30	0	0			180
	Masjuan Cambil, Luis Rafael	90 2:02.73	90 1:48.52	180		30	30	30	6	11	30	0	0			180

Biathlon: Sprint Men

Rank	Name	Nation	P	S	T	Time	Behind
1	PERROT Eric	FRA	1	0	1	**25:25,1**	-
2	BURKHALTER Joscha	SUI	1	0	1	**26:34,3**	01:09,2
3	KULBIN Jakob	EST	0	0	0	**26:35,6**	01:10,5
4	BRAUNHOFER Patrick	ITA	0	0	0	**26:39,0**	01:13,9
5	CLAUDE Fabien	FRA	1	1	2	**26:46,1**	01:21,0
6	VIDMAR Anton	SLO	0	0	0	**26:52,4**	01:27,3
7	FRATZSCHER Lucas	GER	0	2	2	**26:53,1**	01:28,0
8	DOHERTY Sean	USA	0	1	1	**27:00,3**	01:35,2
9	CLAUDE Emiliene	FRA	0	3	3	**27:07,2**	01:42,1
10	BIRKENTĀLS Renārs	LAT	1	1	2	**27:14,9**	01:49,8
11	NASYKO Denys	UKR	1	0	1	**27:16,3**	01:51,2
12	PLANKO Lovro	SLO	1	1	2	**27:23,3**	01:58,2
13	HOFER Lukas	ITA	1	3	4	**27:23,9**	01:58,8
14	ILIEV Vladimir	BUL	2	1	3	**27:24,2**	01:59,1
15	GUNKA Jan	POL	1	1	2	**27:26,6**	02:01,5
16	HEIKKINEN Arttu	FIN	1	1	2	**27:28,8**	02:03,7
17	HARJULA Tuomas	FIN	1	0	1	**27:29,8**	02:04,7
18	KLEMETTINEN Jimi	FIN	1	2	3	**27:34,5**	02:09,4
19	PUCHIANU Cornel Dumitru	ROU	1	1	2	**27:34,9**	02:09,8
20	TODEV Blagoy	BUL	1	1	2	**27:36,6**	02:11,5
21	GERMAIN Maxime	USA	0	1	1	**27:47,7**	02:22,6
22	DOVŽAN Miha	SLO	0	0	0	**27:48,7**	02:23,6
23	BIONAZ Didier	ITA	0	3	3	**27:52,4**	02:27,3
24	TKALENKO Ruslan	UKR	1	1	2	**28:01,3**	02:36,2
25	MÜLLAUER Fabian	AUT	1	1	2	**28:02,0**	02:36,9
26	KOMATZ David	AUT	3	0	3	**28:11,0**	02:45,9
27	KASKEL Fabian	GER	1	0	1	**28:13,3**	02:48,2
28	TSYMBAL Bohdan	UKR	2	0	2	**28:16,9**	02:51,8
29	DOMBROVSKI Karol	LTU	0	0	0	**28:21,4**	02:56,3
30	MÜHLBACHER Fredrik	AUT	1	2	3	**28:22,4**	02:57,3
31	STROLIA Vytautas	LTU	2	1	3	**28:24,2**	02:59,1
32	GUIGONNAT Antonin	FRA	0	3	3	**28:48,4**	03:23,3
33	FLORE Raul Antonio	ROU	1	0	1	**28:53,0**	03:27,9
34	ZENI Elia	ITA	1	0	1	**29:06,5**	03:41,4
35	NEDZA-KUBINIEC Andrzej	POL	0	3	3	**29:09,7**	03:44,6
36	KAUKĖNAS Tomas	LTU	1	1	2	**29:11,2**	03:46,1
37	OBERHAUSER Magnus	AUT	2	2	4	**29:24,8**	03:59,7
38	KREUZER Yannik	SUI	1	1	2	**29:29,1**	04:04,0
39	BADACZ Konrad	POL	2	2	4	**29:36,2**	04:11,1
40	UDAM Mehis	EST	3	1	4	**29:47,9**	04:22,8
41	NIELSEN Camren	USA	2	0	2	**29:52,4**	05:06,6
42	GEDDA Hjalmar	SWE	1	1	2	**29:56,7**	04:59,3
43	CERVENKA Vaclav	USA	2	2	4	**30:04,8**	05:03,6
44	TYSHCHENKO Artem	UKR	2	1	3	**30:05,3**	05:04,3
45	KAZAR Matej	SVK	0	0	0	**30:06,4**	05:11,4
46	STRELOW Justus	GER	0	5	5	**30:06,8**	06:21,5
47	NYKVIST David	SWE	2	2	4	**30:10,5**	05:00,7
48	PACAL James	SUI	2	1	3	**30:14,4**	05:28,7
49	HALLSTROM Simon	SWE	2	2	4	**30:16,5**	04:45,8
50	JANSSON-SAADIO Sebastian	SWE	0	0	0	**30:21,7**	05:12,9

51	MOSOIU Cristian Marioan	ROU	2	3	5	**30:29,7**	04:47,0
52	SERBAN Denis Georgian	ROU	3	1	4	**30:31,9**	04:50,2
53	NEVEROV Yaroslav	EST	2	1	3	**30:34,0**	05:00,3
54	HUSU Niko	FIN	3	4	7	**30:40,2**	04:39,9
55	ULLMANN Felix	SUI	3	1	4	**30:51,7**	05:00,8
56	PIQUERAS GARCÍA Roberto	ESP	1	1	2	**31:45,5**	05:35,9
57	SANZ CALLEJA Guzmán	ESP	1	2	3	**33:35,6**	05:46,6
58	JIMÉNEZ ATIENZAR Guillermo	ESP	0	3	3	**34:35,3**	06:00,3
59	WANG Wenqiang	CHN	1	1	2	**36:01,8**	06:08,8
60	CHOI Jungi	KOR	3	2	5	**36:09,3**	05:51,6
61	CISAR Alex	SLO	3	0	3	**36:30,1**	06:54,1
62	YE Zhenling	CHN	2	3	5	**36:48,5**	06:09,8
63	CHEON Yunpil	KOR	4	2	6	**37:28,1**	06:03,6
64	ROLAN Raimkulov	UZB	0	2	2	**37:41,1**	06:26,0
65	YU Jin	CHN	3	2	5	**37:54,10**	06:09,1
66	GENG Youwei	CHN	3	2	5	**38:41,1**	06:20,6
67	AĞA Oğuzhan	TUR	3	2	5	**38:57,4**	06:11,8
68	KIM Eunho	KOR	2	3	5	**39:02,2**	05:53,5
69	PULIDO SERRANO Samuel	ESP	1	2	3	**39:52,6**	06:41,6
70	KANAT Mehmet	TUR	1	2	3	**40:24,9**	07:19,6
71	DILMUROD Abdurakhmanov	UZB	3	2	5	**47:53,9**	08:06,5
DNF	ANEV Krasimir	BUL					
DNF	KIM Kwanghoon	KOR					
DNS	ZAWOL Marcin	POL					

Biathlon: Sprint Men (Team Ranking)

1. FRANCE **1:19:18,4**

Name	**Nation**	**Time**
PERROT Eric	FRA	25:25,1
CLAUDE Fabien	FRA	26:46,1
CLAUDE Emilien	FRA	27:07,2

2. ITALY **1:21:55,3**

Name	**Nation**	**Time**
BRAUNHOFER Patrick	ITA	26:39,0
HOFER Lukas	ITA	27:23,9
BIONAZ Didier	ITA	27:52,4

3. SLOVENIA **1:22:04,4**

Name	**Nation**	**Time**
VIDMAR Anton	SLO	26:52,4
PLANKO Lovro	SLO	27:23,3
DOVŽAN Miha	SLO	27:48,7

4. FINLAND **1:22:33,1**

Name	**Nation**	**Time**
HEIKKINEN Arttu	FIN	27:28,8
HARJULA Tuomas	FIN	27:29,8
KLEMETTINEN Jimi	FIN	27:34,5

5. UKRAINE **1:23:34,5**

Name	Nation	Time
NASYKO Denys	UKR	27:16,3
TKALENKO Ruslan	UKR	28:01,3
TSYMBAL Bohdan	UKR	28:16,9

6. AUSTRIA **1:24:35,4**

Name	Nation	Time
MÜLLAUER Fabian	AUT	28:02,0
KOMATZ David	AUT	28:11,0
MÜHLBACHER Fredrik	AUT	28:22,4

7. USA **1:24:40,4**

Name	Nation	Time
DOHERTY Sean	USA	27:00,3
GERMAIN Maxime	USA	27:47,7
NIELSEN Camren	USA	29:52,4

8. GERMANY **1:25:13,2**

Name	Nation	Time
FRANTSCHER Lucas	GER	26:53,1
KASKEL Fabian	GER	28:13,3
STRELOW Justus	GER	30:06,8

9. LITHUANIA **1:25:56,8**

Name	Nation	Time
DOMBROVSKI Karol	LTU	28:21,4
STROLIA Vytautas	LTU	28:24,2
KAUKÉNAS	LTU	28:24,2

10. POLAND **1:26:12,5**

Name	Nation	Time
GUNKA Jan	POL	27:26,6
NEDZA-KUBINIEC Andrzej	POL	29:09,7
BADACZ Konrad	POL	29:36,2

11. SWITZERLAND **1:26:17,8**

Name	Nation	Time
BURKHALTER Joscha	SUI	26:34,3
KREUZER Yannik	SUI	29:29,1
PACAL James	SUI	30:14,4

12. ESTLAND		**1:26:57,5**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
KULBIN Jakob	EST	26:35,6
UDAM Mehis	EST	29:47,9
NEVEROV Yaroslav	SUI	30:34,0
13. ROMANIA		**1:26:57,6**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
PUCHIANU Cornel Dumitru	ROU	27:34,9
FLORE Raul Antonio	ROU	28:53,0
MOSOIU Cristian Marioan	ROU	30:29,7
14. SWEDEN		**1:30:23,7**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
GEDDA Hjalmar	SWE	29:56,7
NYKVIST David	SWE	30:10,5
HALLSTROM Simon	SWE	30:16,5
15. SPAIN		**1:39:56,4**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
PIQUERAS GARCÍA Roberto	ESP	31:45,5
SANZ CALLEJA Guzmán	ESP	33:35,6
JIMÉNEZ ATIENZAR Guillermo	ESP	34:35,3
16. CHINA		**1:50:44,4**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
WANG Wenqiang	CHN	36:01,8
YE Zhenling	CHN	36:48,5
YU Jin	CHN	37:54,1
17. KOREA		**1:52:39,6**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
CHOI Jungi	KOR	36:09,3
CHEON Yunpil	KOR	37:28,1
KIM Eunho	KOR	39:02,2

Biathlon: Sprint Women

Rank	Name	Nation	P	S	T	Time	Behind
1	Lou JEANMONNOT	FRA	0	0	0	**23:01,8**	-
2	Natalia SIDOROWICZ	POL	0	0	0	**23:23,2**	00:21,4
3	Samuela COMOLA	ITA	0	1	1	**23:53,5**	00:51,7
4	Anna JUPPE	AUT	1	1	2	**24:10,9**	01:09,1
5	Lisa HAUSER	AUT	2	0	2	**24:14,4**	01:12,6
6	Lena HÄCKI-GROSS	SUI	1	1	2	**24:15,7**	01:13,9
7	Deedra IRWIN	USA	1	0	1	**24:17,3**	01:15,5
8	Erika JÄNKÄ	FIN	0	0	0	**24:17,5**	01:15,7
9	Paula BOTET	FRA	2	0	2	**24:34,1**	01:32,3
10	Amy BASERGA	SUI	0	2	2	**24:45,1**	01:43,3
11	Joanna JAKIELA	POL	1	2	3	**24:48,6**	01:46,8
12	Polona KLEMENČIČ	SLO	1	2	3	**24:58,8**	01:57,0
13	Milena TODOROVA	BUL	1	3	4	**24:58,9**	01:57,1
14	Emma NILSSON	SWE	1	1	2	**25:05,2**	02:03,4
15	Yulia DZHIMA	UKR	2	1	3	**25:18,1**	02:16,3
16	Rebecca PASSLER	ITA	2	2	4	**25:19,9**	02:18,1
17	Iryna PETRENKO	UKR	0	0	0	**25:33,2**	02:31,4
18	Dunja ZDOUC	AUT	1	1	1	**25:44,7**	02:42,9
19	Anna HEDSTROM	SWE	2	1	3	**25:46,1**	02:44,3
20	Lea MEIER	SUI	0	1	1	**25:47,6**	02:45,8
21	Chloe CHEVALIER	FRA	0	1	1	**25:47,9**	02:46,1
22	Anna MAKA	POL	0	2	2	**25:53,5**	02:51,7
23	Zuzana REMENOVA	SVK	2	1	3	**25:54,1**	02:52,3
24	Martina TRABUCCHI	ITA	2	0	2	**26:13,6**	03:11,8
25	Živa KLEMENČIČ	SLO	0	3	3	**26:18,0**	03:16,2
26	Kamila ZUK	POL	2	3	5	**26:26,4**	03:24,6
27	Maria REMENOVA	SVK	0	3	3	**26:31,1**	03:29,3
28	Annija Keita SABULE	LAT	0	0	0	**26:34,2**	03:32,4
29	Flavia BARMETTLER	SUI	1	1	2	**26:37,9**	03:36,1
30	Rosalie UNGLAUBE	GER	1	1	2	**26:48,7**	03:46,9
31	Kristina OBERTHALER	AUT	2	0	2	**27:03,0**	04:01,2
32	Linda ZINGERLE	ITA	1	3	4	**27:06,2**	04:04,4
33	Natalija KOČERGINA	LTU	2	1	3	**27:17,8**	04:16,0
34	Anna KRYVONOS	UKR	2	0	2	**27:21,6**	04:19,8
35	Julia VOGLER	GER	1	1	2	**27:28,1**	04:26,3
36	Charlotte GALLBRONNER	GER	2	3	5	**27:58,9**	04:57,1
37	Nicolina LINDQVIST	SWE	0	1	1	**28:10,8**	05:09,0
38	Annie LIND	SWE	1	3	4	**28:19,2**	05:17,4
39	Nadiia BIELKINA	UKR	2	0	2	**28:34,6**	05:32,8
40	Tara GERAGHTY-MOATS	USA	1	2	3	**28:47,9**	05:46,1
41	Hanna-Brita KAASIKU	EST	1	1	2	**29:45,0**	06:43,2
42	Luisa RASINA	ROU	2	1	3	**30:25,8**	07:24,0
43	Ying QU	CHN	1	2	3	**31:41,2**	08:39,4
44	Ioana ANDRECA	ROU	2	2	4	**32:39,6**	09:37,8
45	Xuelan WANG	CHN	2	2	4	**33:10,0**	10:08,2
46	Diana SALMAN	ROU	1	3	4	**33:15,1**	10:13,3
47	Zoe NOBLE	USA	4	2	6	**33:23,6**	10:21,8
48	Hongru SHEN	CHN	1	0	1	**33:34,4**	10:32,6
49	Maria ANDRECA	ROU	1	4	5	**33:58,4**	10:56,6
50	Shuting ZHAN	CHN	3	1	4	**34:28,4**	11:26,6
DNF	BRAUN Mareike	GER					
DNS	CHAUVEAU Sophie	FRA					

Biathlon: Sprint Women (Team Ranking)

1. FRANCE **1:13:23,8**

Name	Nation	Time
JEANMONNOT Lou	FRA	23:01,8
BOTET Paula	FRA	24:34,1
CHEVALIER Chloe	FRA	25:47,9

2. POLAND **1:14:05,3**

Name	Nation	Time
SIDOROWICZ Natalia	POL	23:23,2
JAKIELA Joanna	POL	24:48,6
MAKA Anna	POL	25:53,5

3. AUSTRIA **1:14:10,0**

Name	Nation	Time
JUPPE Anna	AUT	24:10,9
HAUSER Lisa	AUT	24:14,4
ZDOUC Dunja	AUT	25:44,7

4. SWITZERLAND **1:14:48,4**

Name	Nation	Time
HÄCKI-GROSS Lena	SUI	24:15,7
BASERGA Amy	SUI	24:45,1
MEIER Lea	SUI	25:47,6

5. ITALY **1:15:27,0**

Name	Nation	Time
COMOLA Samuela	ITA	23:53,5
PASSLER Rebecca	ITA	25:19,9
TRABUCCHI Martina	ITA	26:13,6

6. UKRAINE **1:18:12,9**

Name	Nation	Time
DZHIMA Yulia	UKR	25:18,1
PETRENKO Iryna	UKR	25:33,2
KRYVONOS Anna	UKR	27:21,6

7. SWEDEN **1:19:02,1**

Name	Nation	Time
NILSSON Emma	SWE	25:05,2
HEDSTROM Anna	SWE	25:46,1
LINDQVIST Nicolina	SWE	28:10,8

8. GERMANY **1:22:15,7**

Name	Nation	Time
UNGLAUBE Rosalie	GER	26:48,7
VOGLER Julia	GER	27:28,1
GALLBRONNER Charlotte	GER	27:58,9

9. USA **1:26:28,8**

Name	Nation	Time
IRWIN Deedra	USA	24:17,3
GERAGHTY-MOATS Tara	USA	28:47,9
NOBLE Zoe	USA	33:23,6

10. ROMANIA **1:36:20,5**

Name	Nation	Time
RASINA Luisa	ROU	30:25,8
ANDRECA Ioana	ROU	32:39,6
SALMAN Diana	ROU	33:15,1

11. CHINA **1:38:25,6**

Name	Nation	Time
QU Ying	CHN	31:41,2
WANG Xuelan	CHN	33:10,0
SHEN Hongru	CHN	33:34,4

Biathlon: Mixed Relay

1. FRANCE **0** **1:01:37,4**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
BOTET Paula	04:43,4 (2)	05:54,7 (7)	10:31,3 (5)	11:30,7 (2)	15:50,2 (2)	0	0
JEANMONNOT Lou	20:26,8 (1)	21:29,2 (1)	26:05,6 (1)	27:05,8 (1)	31:40,1 (1)	0	0
CLAUDE Emilien	35:47,0 (1)	36:52,9 (1)	41:04,7 (1)	42:12,6 (1)	46:25,9 (1)	0	0
PERROT Eric	50:44,5 (1)	51:45,5 (1)	56:08,9 (1)	57:02,5 (1)		0	0

2. ITALY **1** **1:02:04,6 (00:27,2)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
PASSLER Rebecca	04:52,9 (9)	06:12,4 (15)	10:56,4 (11)	12:29,3 (15)	17:08,9 (13)	0	0
COMOLA Samuela	21:48,0 (10)	23:01,0 (10)	27:45,8 (9)	28:41,1 (7)	33:19,5 (9)	0	0
BRAUNHOFER Patrick	37:25,6 (7)	38:18,0 (7)	42:26,7 (7)	43:22,5 (4)	47:30,4 (3)	0	0
HOFER Lukas	51:38,2 (3)	52:33,4 (3)	56:47,1 (2)	57:42,9 (2)		0	0

3. SWITZERLAND I **0** **1:02:25,9 (00:48,5)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
BASERGA Amy	04:51,9 (7)	05:44,4 (2)	10:27,5 (4)	11:36,9 (4)	16:06,4 (4)	0	0
HÄCKI-GROSS Lena	20:53,3 (3)	21:46,5 (2)	26:32,7 (2)	27:31,8 (2)	32:01,6 (2)	0	0
PACAL James	36:34,9 (2)	37:33,0 (2)	42:03,0 (2)	43:05,3 (2)	47:27,4 (2)	0	0
BURKHALTER Joscha	51:46,5 (2)	52:46,4 (2)	57:08,1 (3)	57:54,2 (3)		0	0

4. POLAND **0** **1:03:06,6 (01:29,2**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
SIDOROWICZ Natalia	04:43,9 (3)	05:40,4 (1)	10:23,4 (1)	11:41,8 (8)	16:16,2 (6)	0	0
JAKIELA Joanna	21:06,6 (7)	22:15,6 (6)	27:04,0 (6)	28:12,8 (4)	32:46,8 (6)	0	0
NEDZA-KUBINIEC Andrzej	37:07,6 (4)	38:13,0 (4)	42:32,7 (5)	43:37,5 (3)	48:03,6 (4)	0	0
GUNKA Jan	52:23,6 (4)	53:20,4 (4)	57:44,2 (4)	59:00,0 (4)		0	0

5. GERMANY I **0** **1:03:25,3 (01:47,9)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
VOGLER Julia	04:56,9 (13)	06:05,3 (13)	11:01,1 (14)	12:01,8 (10)	16:58,9 (11)	0	0
UNGLAUBE Rosalie	22:03,4 (13)	23:25,3 (12)	28:26,7 (12)	29:25,8 (11)	34:23,5 (12)	0	0
FRATZSCHER Lucas	38:34,6 (11)	39:28,1 (11)	43:32,0 (11)	44:22,6 (10)	48:23,0 (8)	0	0
STRELOW Justus	52:41,7 (6)	53:36,5 (5)	58:01,7 (5)	59:12,5 (5)		0	0

6. AUSTRIA I **2** **1:03:45,9 (02:08,5)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
OBERTHALER Kristina	04:52,9 (9)	05:53,4 (6)	10:45,1 (7)	11:41,7 (7)	16:18,7 (7)	0	0
JUPPE Anna	21:05,0 (5)	22:07,4 (4)	26:50,5 (4)	28:36,0 (6)	33:12,5 (4)	0	1
OBERHAUSER Magnus	37:25,2 (6)	39:05,1 (6)	43:31,3 (6)	44:45,1 (9)	48:54,3 (7)	1	0
MÜHLBACHER Fredrik	53:19,9 (9)	54:16,9 (10)	58:41,6 (9)	59:42,3 (8)		0	0

7. UKRAINE I **0** **1:03:50,5 (02:13,1)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
PETRENKO Iryna	05:03,3 (14)	05:55,4 (9)	11:00,5 (13)	12:03,8 (11)	17:07,7 (12)	0	0
DZHIMA Yulia	21:55,2 (11)	22:49,8 (9)	27:41,3 (8)	28:44,8 (9)	33:41,5 (8)	0	0
NASYKO Denys	38:12,7 (9)	39:04,5 (9)	43:32,8 (9)	44:30,3 (8)	48:37,3 (10)	0	0
TKALENKO Ruslan	53:00,5 (7)	54:01,2 (6)	58:37,6 (6)	59:43,0 (6)		0	0

8. AUSTRIA II **2** **1:04:10,3 (02:32,9)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
ZDOUC Dunja	04:45,2 (5)	05:52,5 (5)	10:46,3 (8)	11:39,4 (5)	16:43,9 (8)	0	0
HAUSER Lisa	21:30,5 (8)	22:32,9 (7)	27:19,1 (7)	28:22,4 (5)	32:55,0 (7)	0	0
MÜLLAUER Fabian	37:03,6 (5)	38:20,6 (5)	42:33,6 (4)	44:36,3 (5)	48:52,6 (5)	0	2
KOMATZ David	53:18,9 (8)	54:23,8 (8)	58:48,6 (8)	59:58,0 (10)		0	0

9. USA I **0** **1:04:30,2 (02:52,8)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
IRWIN Deedra	04:43,0 (1)	05:45,1 (3)	10:23,7 (2)	11:31,8 (3)	16:00,8 (3)	0	0
GERAGHTY-MOATS Tara	21:05,4 (6)	22:40,0 (8)	27:52,0 (10)	29:04,6 (10)	34:01,6 (10)	0	0
DOHERTY Sean	38:27,3 (10)	39:34,0 (10)	43:51,2 (10)	44:46,5 (11)	48:53,1 (11)	0	0
GERMAIN Maxime	53:20,2 (10)	54:21,7 (9)	58:44,1 (10)	59:54,7 (9)		0	0

10. SLOVENIA **3** **1:05:16,7 (03:39,3)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
KLEMENČIČ Polona	04:45,8 (6)	05:45,8 (4)	10:24,3 (3)	11:24,4 (1)	15:49,6 (1)	0	0
KLEMENČIČ Živa	20:50,9 (2)	22:03,2 (3)	26:57,0 (5)	28:43,9 (8)	33:40,9 (5)	0	1
DOVŽAN Miha	38:12,2 (8)	39:04,0 (8)	43:32,3 (8)	44:21,6 (7)	48:39,8 (9)	0	0
PLANKO Lovro	53:07,7 (5)	54:08,4 (7)	58:37,0 (7)	1:00:48,5 (7)		0	2

11. SWITZERLAND II **0** **1:06:55,3 (05:17,9)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
MEIER Lea	04:52,4 (8)	06:04,4 (12)	10:44,4 (6)	12:03,9 (12)	16:44,0 (9)	0	0
BARMETTLER Flavia	22:02,7 (12)	23:26,0 (13)	28:41,1 (13)	29:47,1 (13)	34:57,7 (13)	0	0
ULLMANN Felix	39:13,7 (13)	40:43,5 (13)	45:16,8 (13)	46:05,5 (13)	50:33,8 (13)	0	0
KREUZER Yannik	55:02,9 (12)	56:38,5 (12)	1:01:12,3 (12)	1:02:31,0 (12)		0	0

12. SWEDEN I **1** **1:07:26,3 (05:48,9)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
LINDQVIST Nicolina	05:05,1 (15)	06:03,3 (11)	11:19,3 (15)	12:13,6 (14)	17:19,1 (15)	0	0
LIND Annie	22:10,1 (14)	24:02,4 (15)	28:54,6 (14)	30:26,6 (14)	35:16,9 (14)	1	0
JANSSON-SAADIO Sebastian	39:55,1 (14)	40:53,9 (14)	45:50,6 (14)	46:42,6 (14)	51:36,8 (14)	0	0
HALLSTROM Simon	56:01,0 (13)	57:13,1 (14)	1:01:38,5 (14)	1:03:07,7 (13)		0	0

13. UKRAINE II **0** **1:07:34,7 (05:57,3)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
KRYVONOS Anna	04:55,8 (11)	05:55,3 (8)	10:59,6 (12)	12:12,5 (13)	17:16,6 (14)	0	0
BIELKINA Nadiia	22:22,7 (15)	23:57,1 (14)	29:35,7 (15)	31:10,3 (15)	36:51,8 (15)	0	0
TYSHCHENKO Artem	41:28,6 (15)	42:22,4 (15)	46:57,4 (15)	47:55,2 (15)	52:24,0 (15)	0	0
TSYMBAL Bohdan	56:45,6 (15)	57:44,5 (15)	1:02:21,0 (15)	1:03:20,4 (15)		0	0

14. GERMANY II **2** **1:07:59,3 (06:21,9)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
GALLBRONNER Charlotte	04:56,3 (12)	05:56,6 (10)	10:47,7 (10)	11:59,7 (9)	16:47,8 (10)	0	0
DUNKEL Ami	21:47,7 (9)	23:06,7 (11)	28:19,1 (11)	29:41,3 (12)	34:53,5 (11)	0	0
KASKEL Fabian	39:12,3 (12)	40:15,3 (12)	44:34,2 (12)	45:30,9 (12)	49:55,5 (12)	0	0
LESSER Erik	54:22,6 (11)	56:26,5 (11)	1:01:07,6 (11)	1:03:28,9 (11)		1	1

15. SWEDEN II **5** **1:09:36,2 (07:58,8)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
NILSSON Emma	04:44,3 (4)	06:05,9 (14)	10:46,9 (9)	11:40,3 (6)	16:08,0 (5)	0	0
HEDSTROM Anna	20:53,7 (4)	22:09,4 (5)	26:48,8 (3)	27:56,1 (3)	32:31,2 (3)	0	0
GEDDA Hjalmar	36:54,8 (3)	38:57,1 (3)	43:28,9 (3)	47:04,2 (6)	51:36,4 (6)	1	4
NYKVIST David	56:00,5 (14)	57:25,2 (13)	1:01:59,0 (13)	1:03:14,3 (14)		0	0

16. ROMANIA **1** **1:19:59,8 (18:22,4)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
RASINA Luisa	05:15,1 (16)	06:26,6 (16)	12:21,8 (16)	14:01,0 (16)	20:07,1 (16)	0	0
ANDRECA Ioana	25:36,2 (16)	27:35,1 (16)	33:29,3 (16)	35:12,8 (16)	41:20,3 (16)	1	0
PUCHIANU Cornel Dumitru	45:51,9 (16)	47:01,5 (16)	51:40,4 (16)	52:34,8 (16)	56:43,6 (16)	0	0
FLORE Raul Antonio	1:01:55,0 (16)	1:02:52,9 (16)	1:07:57,2 (16)	1:09:00,7 (16)		0	0

17. USA II **10** **1:23:32,2 (21:54,8)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
NOBLE Zoe	05:30,2 (17)	07:56,0 (17)	13:33,4 (17)	15:31,4 (17)	21:26,2 (17)	1	0
THIESCHAFFER Shawna	28:09,9 (17)	32:30,3 (17)	39:08,2 (18)	43:34,1 (18)	50:02,0 (18)	4	4
CERVENKA Vaclav	54:42,2 (18)	55:35,2 (18)	1:00:15,3 (18)	1:01:12,6 (18)	1:05:53,6 (18)	0	0
NIELSEN Camren	1:10:45,7 (18)	1:11:55,4 (18)	1:16:53,5 (17)	1:18:37,8 (17)		0	1

18. CHINA **5** **1:24:54,3 (23:16,9)**

Name	Round 1	Shoot 1	Round 2	Shoot 2	Round 3	S1	S2
ZHAN Shuting	05:49,6 (18)	09:05,3 (18)	15:19,7 (18)	18:54,7 (18)	25:38,8 (18)	2	2
SHEN Hongru	31:26,7 (18)	32:57,0 (18)	38:51,1 (17)	41:09,8 (17)	47:05,6 (17)	0	1
YU Jin	52:11,3 (17)	53:30,9 (17)	58:53,9 (17)	1:00:18,6 (17)	1:05:47,4 (17)	0	0
WANG Wenqiang	1:10:57,3 (17)	1:12:35,8 (17)	1:18:14,4 (18)	1:19:15,0 (18)		0	0

Cross-Country Skiing: 15 km Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time 4	Time 5	Time	Behind
1	GRAZ Davide	ITA	4:20,4 (1)	9:48,2 (1)	14:15,8 (1)	19:58,3 (1)	24:40,0 (1)	**30:06,4**	
2	BARP Elia	ITA	4:30,7 (8)	10:10,8 (3)	14:47,6 (2)	20:30,1 (2)	25:11,7 (2)	**30:40,7**	00:34,3
3	VOURELA Markus	FIN	4:35,2 (12)	10:17,6 (7)	14:52,8 (4)	20:37,4 (3)	25:16,7 (3)	**30:48,6**	00:42,2
4	RUUSKANEN Arsi	FIN	4:38,9 (19)	10:25,9 (11)	15:00,8 (8)	20:43,6 (6)	25:25,1 (5)	**30:48.6**	00:44.8
5	BÖGL Lucas	GER	4:28,3 (4)	10:14,5 (4)	14:53,5 (5)	20:38,4 (4)	25:22,1 (4)	**30:51,2**	00:47,0
6	BURY Dominik	POL	4:27,1 (3)	10:08,0 (2)	14:52,7 (3)	20:40,1 (5)	25:28,5 (6)	**31:06,1**	00:59,7
7	LAPIERRE Jules	FRA	4:25,1 (2)	10:28,0 (12)	15:09,0 (10)	20:58,8 (10)	25:39,8 (9)	**31:06,2**	00:59,8
8	PRALONG Candide	SUI	4:30,9 (9)	10:17,0 (5)	14:59,7 (6)	20:51,3 (8)	25:38,9 (8)	**31:17,0**	01:10,6
9	JOUVE Richard	FRA	4:29,9 (6)	10:29,0 (14)	15:22,9 (14)	21:07,4 (11)	25:46,7 (11)	**31:19,7**	01:13,3
10	LAPALUS Hugo	FRA	4:40,2 (21)	10:43,2 (20)	15:24,1 (17)	21:12,5 (13)	25:55,1 (13)	**31:20,7**	01:14,3
11	GANNER Tobias	AUT	4:29,1 (5)	10:17,0 (5)	15:00,3 (7)	20:57,1 (9)	25:46,5 (10)	**31:24,1**	01:17,7
12	AHONEN Ville	FIN	4:46,8 (28)	10:28,5 (13)	15:04,7 (9)	20:49,3 (7)	25:32,9 (7)	**31:24,9**	01:18,5
13	CHAPPAZ Jules	FRA	4:40,6 (23)	10:46,6 (23)	15:25,0 (19)	21:11,0 (12)	25:54,4 (12)	**31:26,9**	01:20,5
14	SOSSAU Anian	GER	4:34,3 (11)	10:18,6 (8)	15:09,0 (10)	21:13,7 (14)	26:03,1 (14)	**31:45,7**	01:39,3
15	FÄHNDRICH Cyril	SUI	4:35,7 (13)	10:19,3 (9)	15:19,0 (13)	21:23,9 (18)	26:16,7 (17)	**31:47,4**	01:41,0
16	STÖLBEN Jan	GER	4:32,5 (10)	10:32,7 (16)	15:23,8 (16)	21:18,3 (15)	26:13,8 (16)	**31:54,3**	01:47,9
17	ABRAM Mikael	ITA	4:30,5 (7)	10:24,6 (10)	15:15,2 (12)	21:22,2 (16)	26:18,3 (18)	**31:55,4**	01:49,0
18	GANNER Florian	AUT	4:36,9 (17)	10:30,4 (15)	15:23,4 (15)	21:22,3 (17)	26:13,2 (15)	**31:58,6**	01:52,2
19	ŠIMENC Miha	SLO	4:46,2 (27)	10:46,5 (22)	15:36,9 (22)	21:32,1 (19)	26:26,9 (19)	**32:12,7**	02:06,3
20	NUFER Cla-Ursin	SUI	4:45,8 (26)	10:42,9 (19)	15:34,9 (21)	21:40,0 (21)	26:31,1 (21)	**32:19,8**	02:13,4
21	PETZOLD Luca	GER	4:36,2 (14)	10:35,3 (18)	15:32,1 (20)	21:41,0 (22)	26:29,4 (20)	**32:25,2**	02:18,8
22	ENGEL Erik	AUT	4:51,9 (34)	10:58,1 (27)	15:50,0 (23)	21:55,1 (23)	26:45,4 (23)	**32:33,2**	02:26,8
23	BURY Kamil	POL	4:36,2 (14)	10:33,8 (17)	15:24,2 (18)	21:39,7 (20)	26:41,1 (22)	**32:47,1**	02:40,7
24	GRANSTORM Eric	SWE	4:40,2 (21)	10:49,3 (24)	15:52,6 (25)	22:00,3 (24)	27:07,8 (24)	**33:11,8**	33:11,8
25	SKORUSA Wojciech	POL	4:50,4 (32)	11:07,6 (29)	16:10,9 (28)	22:18,8 (26)	27:22,0 (26)	**33:15,0**	03:08,6
26	LAITILA Olli-Pekka	FIN	4:37,1 (18)	10:46,4 (21)	15:52,0 (24)	22:05,7 (25)	27:10,2 (25)	**33:17,2**	03:10,8
27	LOOMIS Ben	USA	4:41,1 (24)	10:50,3 (25)	16:04,8 (26)	22:28,6 (27)	27:50,3 (28)	**34:04,7**	03:58,3
28	ČRV Vili	SLO	4:36,5 (16)	10:54,9 (26)	16:07,1 (27)	22:45,1 (30)	28:04,6 (30)	**34:14,8**	04:08,4
29	JAKIELA Tomasz	POL	4:57,4 (38)	11:13,4 (33)	16:20,3 (31)	22:37,1 (28)	28:00,2 (29)	**34:18,2**	04:11,8
30	PALICI Viorel Andrei	ROU	4:51,5 (33)	11:09,0 (30)	16:19,7 (30)	22:45,4 (31)	28:05,8 (31)	**34:23,8**	04:17,4
31	RONNESTRAND Tor	SWE	4:49,1 (30)	11:10,5 (31)	16:25,3 (34)	22:58,8 (32)	28:21,3 (32)	**34:28,5**	04:22,1
32	HELLWEGER Michael	ITA	4:54,2 (36)	11:17,5 (35)	16:16,6 (29)	22:40,6 (29)	27:31,4 (27)	**34:31,2**	04:24,8
33	HORTLUND Johannes	SWE	4:54,1 (35)	11:18,8 (36)	16:36,7 (35)	23:12,2 (35)	28:28,5 (33)	**34:44,4**	04:38,0
34	RIEBLI Janik	SUI	4:39,8 (20)	11:03,6 (28)	16:20,9 (32)	23:05,0 (34)	28:45,6 (35)	**34:52,4**	04:46,0
35	STEINER Christian	AUT	4:49,2 (31)	11:11,7 (32)	16:25,1 (33)	23:03,7 (33)	28:38,6 (34)	**35:13,6**	05:07,2
36	DOTSENKO Andriy	UKR	4:47,2 (29)	11:13,9 (34)	16:37,4 (36)	23:25,6 (36)	29:07,7 (36)	**35:35,8**	05:29,4
37	PRYMA Artem	UKR	4:55,9 (37)	11:36,8 (38)	17:05,1 (37)	23:57,6 (37)	29:20,2 (37)	**35:42,0**	05:35,6
38	DINDA Darius	LTU	5:26,2 (44)	12:10,6 (41)	17:35,4 (40)	24:28,2 (39)	29:45,3 (38)	**36:26,6**	06:20,2
39	OSKARSSON Erik	SWE	5:14,1 (40)	12:06,9 (40)	17:39,5 (41)	24:34,0 (40)	30:14,4 (39)	**37:02,5**	06:56,1
40	KAPUSTIN Vlad	USA	5:01,8 (39)	11:48,4 (39)	17:24,8 (39)	24:22,0 (38)	30:15,8 (40)	**37:05,8**	06:59,4
41	RUIZ ASÍN Diego	ESP	5:23,3 (43)	12:12,6 (42)	17:45,1 (42)	24:45,3 (41)	30:37,0 (41)	**37:40,4**	07:34,0
42	CERVENKA Matej	USA	4:43,2 (25)	11:26,3 (37)	17:06,5 (38)	24:50,6 (42)	30:55,4 (42)	**38:19,4**	08:13,0
43	MOISAN Dumitru	ROU	5:22,3 (42)	12:29,7 (43)	18:22,1 (43)	25:45,4 (43)	31:46,3 (43)	**38:54,3**	08:47,9
44	JIANG Yunlong	CHN	5:21,6 (41)	12:44,0 (44)	18:39,4 (44)	26:11,5 (44)	32:12,8 (44)	**39:38,5**	09:32,1
45	NEMOV Georgi	BUL	5:33,6 (49)	12:54,6 (45)	18:51,5 (45)	26:28,6 (45)	32:41,2 (45)	**40:03,9**	09:57,5

46	WANG Xiao	CHN	5:43,2 (51)	13:01,0 (48)	18:59,0 (46)	26:39,4 (46)	32:48,1 (46)	**40:10,3**	10:03,9
47	ZHAN Zhaowei	CHN	5:34,5 (50)	12:57,8 (47)	19:06,7 (48)	26:47,9 (47)	32:55,0 (47)	**40:32,6**	10:26,2
48	ILIE Sorin	ROU	5:27,7 (45)	12:56,3 (46)	19:05,0 (47)	26:55,5 (48)	33:12,9 (48)	**40:44,1**	10:37,7
49	HUNTER Caleb	USA	5:29,2 (47)	13:11,4 (49)	19:20,8 (50)	27:11,8 (49)	33:31,3 (49)	**40:48,1**	10:41,7
50	GERASIMOV Andrej	LTU	5:29,5 (48)	13:11,6 (50)	19:18,2 (49)	27:21,5 (50)	33:41,1 (50)	**41:37,1**	11:30,7
51	HAO Junguang	CHN	5:45,8 (52)	13:26,4 (52)	19:36,1 (51)	27:35,9 (51)	34:06,6 (51)	**41:51,9**	11:45,5
52	HA Heonseong	KOR	5:52,3 (53)	14:11,4 (53)	20:36,1 (53)	28:25,7 (53)	34:32,4 (52)	**42:07,7**	12:01,3
53	SULEK Feri	SVK	5:28,9 (46)	13:26,1 (51)	20:08,0 (52)	28:25,0 (52)	35:05,3 (53)	**42:44,9**	12:38,5
54	CUPSA Mihai	ROU	5:58,4 (54)	14:54,4 (55)	22:02,7 (55)	30:52,9 (55)	38:21,7 (55)	**47:05,0**	16:58,6
DNF	STARĆEVIĆ Marko	BIH							
DSQ	HARUTYUNYAN Erik	ARM							
DNS	BIRKENTĀLS Renārs	LAT							
DNS	PIQUERAS GARCÍA Roberto	ESP							
DNS	Guzmán SANZ CALLEJA	ESP							
DNS	JIMÉNEZ ATIENZAR Guillermo	ESP							

Cross-Country Skiing: 15 km Men (Team Ranking)

1. ITALY		**1:32:42,5**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
GRAZ Davide	ITA	30:06,4
BARP Elia	ITA	30:40,7
ABRAM Mikael	ITA	31:55,4
2. FINLAND		**1:33:04,7**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
VUORELA Markus	FIN	30:48,6
RUUSKANEN Arsi	FIN	30:51,2
AHONEN Ville	FIN	31:24,9
3. FRANCE		**1:33:46,6**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
LAPIERRE Jules	FRA	31:06,2
JOUVE Richard	FRA	31:19,7
LAPALUS Hugo	FRA	31:20,7
4. GERMANY		**1:34:33,4**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
BÖGL Lucas	GER	30:53,4
SOSSAU Anian	GER	31:45,7
STÖLBEN Jan	GER	31:54,3
5. SWITZERLAND		**1:35:24,2**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
PRALONG Candide	SUI	31:17,0
FÄHNDRICH Cyril	SUI	31:47,4
NUFER Cla-Ursin	SUI	32:19,8
6. AUSTRIA		**1:35:55,9**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
GANNER Tobias	AUT	31:24,1
GANNER Florian	AUT	31:58,6
ENGEL Erik	AUT	32:33,2
7. POLAND		**1:37:08,2**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
BURY Dominik	POL	31:06,1
BURY Kamil	POL	32:47,1
SKRUSA Wojciech	POL	33:15,0
8. SWEDEN		**1:42:24,7**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
GRANSTROM Eric	SWE	33:11,8
RONNESTRAND Tor	SWE	34:28,5
HORTLUND Johannes	SWE	34:44,4
9. USA		**1:49:29,9**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
LOOMIS Ben	USA	34:04,7
KAPUSTIN Vlad	USA	37:05,8
CERVENKA Matej	USA	38:19,4
10. ROMANIA		**1:54:02,2**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
PALICI Viorel Andrej	ROU	34:23,8
MOISAN Dumitru	ROU	38:54,3
ILIE Sorin	ROU	40:44,1
11. CHINA		**2:00:21,4**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
JIANG Yunlong	CHN	39:38,5
WANG Xiao	CHN	40:10,3
ZHAN Zhaowei	CHN	40:32,6

Cross-Country Skiing: 10 km Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time	Behind
1	KÄLIN Nadja	SUI	5:11,3 (4)	11:48,1 (1)	17:03,8 (1)	**23:28,9**	
2	GANZ Caterina	ITA	5:06,9 (1)	11:50,2 (2)	17:17,0 (2)	**23:47,6**	00:18,7
3	DOLCI Flora	FRA	5:14,3 (7)	12:04,0 (4)	17:27,2 (3)	**23:55,6**	00:26,7
4	WERRO Giuliana	SUI	5:12,6 (6)	11:57,9 (3)	17:27,6 (4)	**23:59,4**	00:30,5
5	CARL Victoria	GER	5:10,2 (2)	12:05,1 (5)	17:34,0 (5)	**24:22,2**	00:53,3
6	KÄLIN Marina	SUI	5:10,2 (2)	12:07,7 (6)	17:42,3 (6)	**24:26,9**	00:58,0
7	MANDELJC Anja	SLO	5:23,3 (11)	12:28,6 (9)	17:58,0 (7)	**24:28,7**	00:59,8
8	BELLINI Martina	ITA	5:22,3 (10)	12:21,1 (7)	17:58,7 (8)	**24:42,5**	01:13,6
9	CASSOL Federica	ITA	5:26,1 (12)	12:32,5 (10)	18:05,7 (10)	**24:45,2**	01:16,3
10	ENGELHARDT Magdalena	AUT	5:31,0 (15)	12:37,3 (12)	18:16,2 (11)	**24:57,9**	01:29,0
11	QUINTIN Lena	FRA	5:17,9 (8)	12:24,6 (8)	18:01,1 (9)	**24:59,2**	01:30,3
12	KECK Lena	GER	5:27,7 (13)	12:36,3 (11)	18:19,5 (12)	**25:15,7**	01:46,8
13	ANHAUS Wilma	AUT	5:47,0 (19)	13:06,1 (16)	18:50,9 (16)	**25:41,0**	02:12,1
14	MARCISZ Izabela	POL	5:29,9 (14)	12:43,8 (14)	18:29,4 (13)	**25:41,2**	02:12,3
15	NÜRNBERGER Saskia	GER	5:22,1 (9)	12:50,9 (15)	18:32,9 (14)	**25:47,1**	02:18,2
16	STENMAN Ebba	SWE	5:11,7 (5)	12:39,2 (13)	18:35,6 (15)	**26:00,8**	02:31,9
17	AUZIŅA Kitija	LAT	5:32,5 (16)	13:09,0 (17)	18:59,1 (17)	**26:07,5**	02:38,6
18	PITZER Leonie	AUT	5:48,7 (21)	13:33,0 (20)	19:35,3 (20)	**26:46,3**	03:17,4
19	JOENSSON Emma	SWE	5:36,8 (18)	13:18,6 (19)	19:19,2 (18)	**26:46,7**	03:17,8
20	SKINDER Monika	POL	5:33,2 (17)	13:15,7 (18)	19:19,8 (19)	**26:49,0**	03:20,1
21	HOJNISZ-STAREGA Monika	POL	6:02,4 (23)	13:49,8 (23)	19:53,8 (22)	**27:08,4**	03:39,5
22	OLEKH Viktoriia	UKR	5:50,1 (22)	13:37,0 (21)	19:53,2 (21)	**27:40,2**	04:11,3
23	JOHANSSON Wilma	SWE	5:48,0 (20)	13:42,1 (22)	20:15,4 (23)	**28:01,5**	04:32,6
24	NOBLE Zoe	USA	6:10,7 (24)	14:20,4 (24)	20:54,1 (24)	**28:39,9**	05:11,0
25	DMYTRENKO Valeriia	UKR	6:10,9 (25)	14:42,4 (26)	21:05,7 (25)	**28:44,1**	05:15,2
26	NILSSON Ida	SWE	6:12,8 (26)	14:39,7 (25)	21:11,6 (26)	**29:00,7**	05:31,8
27	LEHOTSKA Eva	SVK	6:31,0 (27)	15:43,3 (27)	22:56,5 (27)	**31:33,7**	08:04,8
28	PEREZ VICENTE Berta	ESP	7:14,3 (31)	7:14,3 (31)	7:14,3 (31)	**32:35,8**	09:06,9
29	FAUR Simona	ROU	7:13,0 (30)	16:37,2 (30)	24:02,4 (30)	**32:42,3**	09:13,4
30	MANDRILA Siniziiana-Ioana	ROU	6:53,2 (29)	16:24,0 (28)	23:54,1 (29)	**32:51,6**	09:22,7
31	DOGARU Andreea	ROU	6:52,1 (28)	16:44,0 (31)	24:15,4 (31)	**33:41,8**	10:12,9
32	YU Lan	CHN	7:38,5 (35)	17:35,9 (32)	25:24,5 (32)	**34:56,9**	11:28,0
33	WANG Jinyan	CHN	7:29,4 (34)	18:20,5 (33)	26:22,9 (33)	**36:26,3**	12:57,4
34	LI Qiao	CHN	7:18,6 (32)	18:54,3 (35)	26:59,2 (34)	**36:39,2**	13:10,3
35	ROBU Diana	ROU	7:53,7 (36)	18:33,5 (34)	27:04,1 (35)	**37:26,0**	13:57,1
36	CHEN Xinhui	CHN	7:19,2 (33)	19:27,9 (36)	28:17,1 (36)	**39:06,2**	15:37,3
DNS	CLAUDEL Delphine	FRA					
DNS	JÄNKÄ Erika Delphine	FIN					
DNS	REMENOVA Maria	SVK					
DNS	REMENOVA Zuzana	SVK					
DNS	THIESCHAFFER Shawna	USA					

Cross-Country Skiing: 10 km Women (Team Ranking)

1. SWITZERLAND		**1:11:55,2**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
KÄLIN Nadja	SUI	23:28,9
WERRO Giuliana	SUI	23:59,4
KÄLIN Marina	SUI	24:26,9
2. ITALY		**1:13:15,3**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
GANZ Caterina	ITA	23:47,6
BELLINI Martina	ITA	24:42,5
CASSOL Federica	ITA	24:45,2
3. GERMANY		**1:15:25,0**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
CARL Victoria	GER	24:22,2
KECK Lena	GER	25:15,7
NÜRNBERGER Saskia	GER	25:47,1
4. AUSTRIA		**1:17:25,2**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
ENGELHARDT Magdalena	AUT	24:57,9
ANHAUS Wilma	AUT	25:41,0
PITZER Leonie	AUT	26:46,3
5. POLAND		**1:19:38,6**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
MARCISZ Izabela	POL	25:41,2
SKINDER Monika	POL	26:49,0
HOJNISZ-STAREGA Monika	POL	27:08,4
6. SWEDEN		**1:20:49,0**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
STENMAN Ebba	SWE	26:00,8
JOENSSON Emma	SWE	26:46,7
JOHANSSON Wilma	SWE	28:01,5
7. ROMANIA		**1:39:15,7**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
FAUR Simona	ROU	32:42,3
MANDRILA Siniziiana-Ioana	ROU	32:51,6
DOGARU Andrea	ROU	33:41,8
8. CHINA		**1:48:02,4**
Name	**Nation**	**Time**
YU Lan	CHN	34:56,9
WANG Jinyan	CHN	36:26,3
LI Qiao	CHN	36:39,2

Cross-Country Skiing: Team Sprint Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Time	Behind
1	JOUVE Richard CHAPPAZ Jules	**FRANCE I**	03:04,57 03:04,08	03:00,90 03:09,64	03:14,99 03:09,39	**18:43,60**	-
2	FÄHNDRICH Cyril RIEBLI Janik	**SWITZERLAND I**	03:10,06 02:59,98	03:08,14 03:10,64	03:13,79 03:01,79	**18:44,42**	00:00,82
3	RUUSKANEN Arsi VUORELA Markus	**FINLAND I**	03:07,65 03:02,96	03:06,49 03:10,79	03:17,40 03:00,20	**18:45,51**	00:01,91
4	SOSSAU Anian STÖLBEN Jan	**GERMANY**	03:07,21 03:02,25	03:05,74 03:13,05	03:18,43 02:59,97	**18:46,68**	00:03,08
5	BARP Elia GRAZ Davide	**ITALY I**	03:11,71 03:06,82	03:12,42 03:03,31	03:13,20 03:00,22	**18:47,71**	00:04,11
6	BURY Kamil BURY Dominik	**POLAND I**	03:06,37 03:02,00	03:07,42 03:10,34	03:21,07 03:00,50	**18:47,73**	00:04,13
7	ŠIMENC Miha ČRV Vili	**SLOVENIA**	03:05,96 03:03,08	03:07,90 03:10,31	03:15,86 03:07,16	**18:50,30**	00:06,70
8	ABRAM Mikael HELLWEGER Michael	**ITALY II**	03:06,52 03:04,69	03:05,13 03:13,63	03:15,28 03:30,53	**19:15,80**	00:32,20
9	HUSU Niko AHONEN Ville	**FINLAND II**	03:12,20 03:06,52	03:09,26 03:17,55	03:22,80 03:09,11	**19:17,46**	00:33,86
10	ENGEL Erik GANNER Tobias	**AUSTRIA I**	03:08,57 03:07,80	03:17,75 03:10,20	03:30,79 03:04,49	**19:19,62**	00:36,02
11	NUFER Cla-Ursin PRALONG Candide	**SWITZERLAND II**	03:10,54 03:03,79	03:16,38 03:11,30	03:25,86 03:12,86	**19:20,76**	00:37,16
12	JAKIELA Tomasz SKORUSA Wojciech	**POLAND II**	03:14,24 03:02,92	03:24,27 03:17,25	03:38,67 03:23,57	**20:00,94**	01:17,34
13	FLORE Raul Antonio PUCHIANU Cornel Dumitru	**ROMANIA**	03:14,23 03:03,93	03:27,08 03:21,33	03:41,55 03:25,21	**20:13,35**	01:29,75
14	GANNER Florian STEINER Christan	**AUSTRIA II**	03:05,33 03:08,86	03:28,92 03:31,98	03:30,71 03:36,58	**20:22,39**	01:38,79
15	GRANSTORM Eric RONNESTRAND Tor	**SWEDEN**	03:11,57 03:13,59	03:31,25 03:40,38	03:52,97 03:42,23	**21:12,01**	02:28,41

Cross-Country Skiing: Team Sprint Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Time	Behind
1	WERRO Giuliana KÄLIN Nadja	**SWITZERLAND I**	03:38,57 03:37,94	03:43,81 03:41,30	03:48,91 03:33,66	**22:04,21**	-
2	GANZ Caterina CASSOL Federica	**ITALY**	03:40,30 03:36,21	03:44,36 03:46,20	03:43,78 03:41,78	**22:12,67**	00:08,46
3	DOLCI Flora QUINTIN Lena	**FRANCE I**	03:41,60 03:34,49	03:44,90 03:48,75	03:53,24 03:46,75	**22:29,76**	00:25,55
4	KECK Lena CARL Victoria	**GERMANY I**	03:42,26 03:45,41	03:52,60 03:51,25	03:52,86 03:34,22	**22:38,63**	00:34,42
5	KÄLIN Marina HÄCKI-GROSS Lena	**SWITZERLAND II**	03:42,98 03:36,67	03:44,97 03:52,69	04:00,80 03:44,08	**22:42,22**	00:38,01
6	SKINDER Monika MARCISZ Izabela	**POLAND**	03:41,01 03:36,85	03:43,88 03:48,26	04:12,45 03:45,21	**22:47,70**	00:43,49
7	MANDELJC Anja KLEMENČIČ Polona	**SLOVENIA**	03:47,70 03:48,29	03:56,67 04:02,51	03:59,73 03:48,08	**23:22,99**	01:18,78
8	REMENOVA Maria REMENOVA Zuzana	**SLOVAKIA**	03:52,72 03:41,86	04:02,30 04:01,01	04:06,58 03:56,96	**23:41,45**	01:37,24
9	ENGELHARDT Magdalena JUPPE Anna	**AUSTRIA I**	03:52,28 03:40,69	04:03,32 03:58,51	04:14,28 03:59,80	**23:48,90**	01:44,69
10	UNGLAUBE Rosalie NÜRNBERGER Saskia	**GERMANY II**	04:05,07 03:58,37	04:12,98 04:01,34	04:18,32 03:53,76	**24:29,87**	02:25,66
11	JOHANSSON Wilma HUBENETTE Sigrid	**SWEDEN II**	04:06,12 04:03,15	04:13,75 04:01,07	04:13,50 03:55,30	**24:32,91**	02:28,70
12	PITZER Leonie ANHAUS Wilma	**AUSTRIA II**	04:03,38 03:58,40	04:13,38 04:06,03	04:23,94 03:55,28	**24:40,43**	02:36,22
13	SABULE Annija Keita AUZIŅA Kitija	**LATVIA**	04:07,43 03:58,71	04:16,45 04:03,47	04:20,34 03:59,51	**24:45,93**	02:41,72
14	JOENSSON Emma STENMAN Ebba	**SWEDEN I**	03:53,20 03:41,21	04:32,01 04:06,83	05:04,22 03:59,16	**25:16,66**	03:12,45
15	IRWIN Deedra NOBLE Zoe	**USA**	03:40,58 04:23,23	04:08,23 04:42,17	04:18,98 04:30,79	**25:44,00**	03:39,79

Para Cross-Country Skiing: Men (Sitting)

Rank	Name	Nation	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time	Behind
1	SPATOLA Giuseppe	ITA	1:53,5 (3)	6:26,4 (2)	8:35,1 (2)	**13:07,8**	
2	CURZI Jacopo Maria	ITA	1:44,1 (1)	6:24,3 (1)	8:32,6 (1)	**13:14,4**	00:06,6
3	PISANI Marco	ITA	1:50,9 (2)	6:37,7 (3)	8:46,3 (3)	**13:47,2**	00:39,4
4	LEPIK Janno	EST	1:59,5 (4)	6:55,5 (5)	9:04,6 (4)	**14:25,7**	01:17,9
5	PENNO Rasmus	EST	2:30,2 (5)	8:47,0 (7)	11:35,5 (7)	**18:01,0**	04:53,2
6	VANICATTE Thibault	FRA	3:45,5 (8)	16:14,9 (8)	21:27,7 (8)	**32:21,3**	19:13,5
DNF	BRAHIM Gilles	FRA					

Para Cross-Country Skiing: Men (Standing)

Rank	Name	Nation	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time 4	Time 5	Time	Behind
1	Benjamin DAVIET	FRA	3:18,3 (6)	6:41,5 (4)	10:31,3 (5)	10:31,3 (1)	10:31,3 (1)	**28:55,1**	15:47,3
2	Mattia DAL PASTRO	ITA	3:42,3 (7)	7:27,4 (6)	11:29,7 (6)	11:29,7 (2)	11:29,7 (2)	**31:05,8**	17:58,0
DNF	David BARNABE	FRA							

Para Cross-Country Skiing: Men (Visual impaired) → DNS

Para Cross-Country Skiing: Women (Sitting / Standing / Visual impaired) → DNS

Patrol Race: Men

Rank	Name		R1	S1	R2	S2	R3	Time	S1	S2	S3
1	**FINLAND I** RUUSKANEN Arsi HEIKKINEN Arttu HARJULA Tuomas KLEMETTINEN Jimi	**(1)**	10:23,1 (7)	11:17,3 (4)	21:26,0 (2)	22:18,1 (1)	32:46,1 (1)	**44:04,6**	0	0	1
2	**GERMANY** BÖGI Lucas STRELOW Justus FRATZSCHER Lucas KASKEL Fabian	**(2)**	10:03,1 (1)	10:57,3 (1)	21:05,5 (1)	22:44,7 (2)	33:03,5 (2)	**44:04,9** **(00:00,3)**	0	2	0
3	**FRANCE** LAPIERRE Jules CLAUDE Emilien PERROT Eric CLAUDE Fabien	**(3)**	10:06,1 (2)	11:52,5 (11)	21:59,4 (5)	22:48,7 (3)	33:11,9 (3)	**44:39,1** **(00:34,5)**	2	0	1
4	**ITALY** BIONAZ Didier BRAUNHOFER Patrick ZENI Elia HOFER Lukas	**(2)**	10:19,9 (4)	11:11,5 (3)	21:37,7 (4)	22:49,1 (4)	33:36,0 (6)	**44:52,4** **(00:47,8)**	0	1	1
5	**SLOVENIA** ČRV Vili DOVŽAN Miha VIDMAR Anton PLANKO Lovro	**(3)**	10:18,3 (3)	11:07,1 (2)	21:31,8 (3)	22:52,4 (6)	33:24,0 (4)	**45:22,9** **(01:18,3)**	0	1	2
6	**AUSTRIA** GANNER Tobias MÜLLAUER Fabian KOMATZ David MÜHLBACHER Fredrik	**(3)**	10:22,3 (6)	11:43,8 (9)	22:11,3 (7)	23:02,0 (7)	33:26,1 (5)	**45:29,1** **(01:24,5)**	1	0	2
7	**USA I** NIELSEN Camren GERMAIN Maxime CERVENKA Vaclav DOHERTY Sean	**(1)**	10:33,7 (10)	11:30,3 (6)	22:01,8 (6)	22:51,9 (5)	33:43,9 (7)	**45:31,4** **(01:26,8)**	0	0	1
8	**SWITZERLAND** NUFER Cla-Ursin KREUZER Yannik ULLMANN Felix BURKHALTER Joscha	**(3)**	10:23,1 (7)	11:47,6 (10)	22:16,6 (8)	23:32,4 (9)	34:06,2 (8)	**45:48,3** **(01:43,7)**	1	1	1
9	**UKRAINE** DOTSENKO Andriy TKALENKO Ruslan TSYMBAL Bohdan NASYKO Denys	**(0)**	10:33,3 (9)	11:28,6 (5)	22:17,7 (10)	23:08,4 (8)	34:26,4 (9)	**46:14,4** **(02:09,8)**	0	0	0
10	**POLAND** BADACZ Konrad ZAWOL Marcin NEDZA-KUBINIEC Andrzej GUNKA Jan	**(1)**	10:58,9 (15)	12:13,1 (13)	22:54,0 (13)	24:08,6 (10)	34:51,0 (10)	**46:30,3** **(02:25,7)**	0	1	0
11	**LITHUANIA** DINDA Darius KAUKĖNAS Tomas DOMBROVSKI Karol STROLIA Vytautas	**(4)**	10:43,3 (14)	12:03,0 (12)	22:40,1 (12)	24:19,5 (11)	35:07,9 (11)	**47:03,7** **(02:59,1)**	1	2	1
12	**ROMANIA** MOSOIU Cristian Marioan SERBAN Denis Georgian FLORE Raul Antonio PUCHIANU Cornel Dumitru	**(3)**	10:42,0 (13)	11:39,2 (7)	22:30,5 (11)	24:50,3 (13)	35:49,0 (13)	**47:28,7** **(03:24,1)**	0	3	0
13	**ESTONIA** JAAMA Olle Ilmar UDAM Mehis NEVEROV Yaroslav KULBIN Jakob	**(6)**	10:38,8 (11)	11:41,3 (8)	22:17,1 (9)	24:31,3 (12)	35:26,6 (12)	**48:14,3** **(04:09,7)**	0	3	3

14	**SWEDEN** **GRANSTROM Eric** **GEDDA Hjalmar** **NYKVIST David** **HALLSTROM Simon**	**(6)**	**10:41,6 (12)**	**12:36,6 (15)**	**23:17,0 (14)**	**25:29,5 (14)**	**36:22,8 (14)**	**48:29,4** **(04:24,8)**	**2**	**3**	**1**
15	**FINLAND II** AHONEN Ville LAITILA Olli-Pekka HUSU Niko VUORELA Markus	**(11)**	10:20,1 (5)	13:18,9 (17)	23:43,3 (15)	26:19,8 (16)	36:45,7 (15)	**49:23,4** **(05:18,8)**	4	4	3
16	**BULGARIA** NEMOV Georgi Blagoy TODEV Krasimir ANEV Vladimir ILIEV	**(1)**	11:37,1 (17)	12:31,9 (14)	24:25,7 (16)	25:35,6 (15)	37:29,3 (16)	**50:43,7** **(06:39,1)**	0	0	1
17	**USA II** Ben Loomis Caleb HUNTER Matej CERVENKA Vlad KAPUSTIN	**(1)**	12:07,1 (20)	13:38,5 (19)	25:43,7 (19)	26:51,8 (17)	39:06,1 (17)	**53:01,8** **(08:57,2)**	0	0	1
18	**SPAIN** DIEGO RUIZ ASÍN Guillermo JIMÉNEZ ATIENZAR Roberto PIQUERAS GARCÍA Guzmán SANZ CALLEJA	**(6)**	11:24,4 (16)	13:35,0 (18)	25:28,7 (17)	27:53,4 (18)	39:56,3 (18)	**53:44,7** **(09:40,1)**	2	3	1
19	**KOREA** Kwanghoon Kim Eunho KIM Yunpil CHEON Jungi CHOI	**(6)**	11:39,9 (18)	13:18,0 (16)	25:35,5 (18)	28:35,1 (20)	40:43,1 (19)	**54:27,3** **(10:22,7)**	1	4	1
20	**CHINA** Yunlong Jiang Wenqiang WANG Jin YU Youwei GENG	**(6)**	11:45,3 (19)	13:44,7 (20)	26:00,4 (20)	28:23,1 (19)	41:09,3 (20)	**55:24,4** **(11:19,8)**	2	3	1

Patrol Race: Women

Rank	Name		R1	S1	R2	S2	R3	Time	S1	S2	S3
1	**FRANCE** FLORA DOLCI Chloe CHEVALIER Paula BOTET Lou JEANMONNOT	**(0)**	11:37,7 (2)	12:41,1 (2)	24:09,1 (1)	25:06,7 (1)	30:42,7 (1)	**37:06,3**	0	0	0
2	**ITALY** FEDERICA CASSOL Martina TRABUCCHI Rebecca PASSLER Samuela COMOLA	**(1)**	11:52,1 (5)	13:17,5 (5)	25:12,9 (4)	26:02,9 (4)	31:49,8 (4)	**38:23,7** **(01:17,4)**	1	0	0
3	**SWEDEN** Ebba Stenman Annie LIND Anna HEDSTROM Emma NILSSON	**(1)**	11:34,9 (1)	12:59,9 (3)	24:52,0 (3)	25:44,9 (2)	31:43,9 (3)	**38:40,3** **(01:34,0)**	1	0	0
4	**AUSTRIA** Magdalena Engelhardt Kristina OBERTHALER Lisa HAUSER Anna JUPPE	**(2)**	11:42,3 (3)	12:41,0 (1)	24:32,3 (2)	25:46,6 (3)	31:38,3 (2)	**38:45,3** **(01:39,0)**	0	1	1
5	**POLAND** Kamila Zuk Anna MAKA Natalia SIDOROWICZ Joanna JAKIELA	**(2)**	11:49,2 (4)	13:15,9 (4)	25:13,9 (5)	26:04,5 (5)	31:55,6 (5)	**39:00,5** **(01:54,2)**	1	0	1
6	**SWITZERLAND** Giuliana Werro Flavia BARMETTLER Lena HÄCKI-GROSS Lea MEIER	**(4)**	12:20,9 (6)	14:14,6 (8)	26:22,1 (6)	27:37,5 (6)	33:38,7 (6)	**40:51,2** **(03:44,9)**	2	1	1
7	**UKRAINE** VIKTORIIA OLEKH Anna KRYVONOS Valeriia DMYTRENKO Yulia DZHIMA	**(2)**	12:22,8 (7)	13:28,1 (6)	26:24,1 (7)	28:29,9 (8)	34:46,8 (8)	**41:41,9** **(04:35,6)**	0	2	0
8	**GERMANY** Mareike Braun Charlotte GALLBRONNER Rosalie UNGLAUBE Julia VOGLER	**(4)**	12:59,5 (8)	13:58,7 (7)	26:39,0 (8)	28:06,8 (7)	34:30,9 (7)	**42:53,6** **(05:47,3)**	0	1	3
9	**CHINA** Xuelan Wang Shuting ZHAN Hongru SHEN Ying QU	**(4)**	14:39,8 (10)	16:04,0 (9)	31:08,0 (10)	34:03,5 (10)	41:28,9 (10)	**50:19,8** **(13:13,5)**	0	3	1
10	**ROMANIA** MARIA ANDRECA Ioana ANDRECA Luisa RASINA Diana SALMAN	**(8)**	14:19,4 (9)	16:31,0 (10)	30:44,1 (9)	33:34,5 (9)	40:40,6 (9)	**50:29,3** **(13:23,0)**	2	3	3
11	**USA** Shawna Thieschaffer Tara GERAGHTY- Zoe NOBLE Deedra IRWIN	**(3)**	15:52,6 (11)	16:59,5 (11)	32:32,1 (11)	34:53,3 (11)	42:29,8 (11)	**51:17,4** **(14:11,1)**	0	2	1

Ski Orienteering: Sprint Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Time
1	BELOMAZHEV Stanimir	BUL	**11:02**
2	JAAMA Olle Ilmar	EST	**11:11**
3	WICKBOM Rasmus	SWE	**11:24**
4	ERIKSSON Simon	SWE	**12:05**
5	MUELLER Severin	SUI	**12:12**
6	SULCYS Kasparas	LTU	**12:44**
7	JUBELIS Andris	LAT	**13:01**
8	GOUY Nils	FRA	**13:04**
9	NEUMANN Vojtech	CZE	**13:13**
10	FUCHS Baptiste	FRA	**13:25**
11	KIVLENIEKS Raivo	LAT	**13:26**
11	LINNUS Sander	EST	**13:26**
13	PETRULIS Vitalijus	LTU	**13:37**
14	BEGLINGER Lars Niklaus	SUI	**14:00**
15	NOVAK Lukas	AUT	**14:54**
16	HNILICA Hannes	AUT	**15:26**
17	BIRO Stefan Alexandru	ROU	**15:34**
18	TAI Zhengwen	CHN	**16:06**
19	TINTAR Mihai Andrej	ROU	**16:13**
20	SONNENBERG Andrej	GER	**16:36**
21	DONCHEV Peyo	BUL	**17:47**
22	KRACUN Rajko	SLO	**19:44**
23	NOWAK Remigiusz	POL	**21:46**
24	PERPEN MARTINEZ Angel Emilio	ESP	**23:40**
25	VERA GUERRERO Carlos	ESP	**26:35**
DSQ	YE Zhenling	CHN	missing punch
DSQ	STRUEBEL Josua	GER	wrong order
DSQ	MUOTKA Miika	FIN	wrong punch

Ski Orienteering: Sprint Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Time
1	GRIGOROVA Antoniya	BUL	**12:49**
2	WICKBOM Evelina	SWE	**12:50**
3	KUDRE-SCHNYDER Daisy	EST	**13:05**
4	KUDRE Doris	EST	**13:37**
5	BOURGEOIS-PIN Elodie	FRA	**14:32**
6	VUILLEMIN Pauline	FRA	**14:55**
7	HORSTMANN Natalie	GER	**15:49**
8	PAUZAITE Sandra	LTU	**17:25**
9	TETISAN Anca Dorina	ROU	**18:05**
10	QU Ying	CHN	**18:12**
11	DUNKEL Ami	GER	**18:28**
11	ANDRASIUNIENE Gabriele	LTU	**18:38**
13	WANG Xuelan	CHN	**19:22**
14	FLERIN DREVENSEK Mojca	SLO	**20:58**
15	ADENSTEDT Emily	AUT	**23:05**
16	ARIAS ENERO Esther	ESP	**24:21**
17	PIRINGIU Mihaela	ROU	**27:15**
DSQ	SALEN Isabel	SWE	wrong order

Ski Orienteering: Middle Distance Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Time
1	BELOMAZHEV Stanimir	BUL	**39:50.1**
2	WICKBOM Rasmus	SWE	**39:54.7**
3	GOUY Nils	FRA	**40:03.6**
4	JAAMA Olle Ilmar	EST	**40:31.0**
5	JUBELIS Andris	LAT	**43:07.7**
6	MUOTKA Miika	FIN	**43:10.9**
7	LINNUS Sander	EST	**43:12.8**
8	SULCYS Kasparas	LTU	**43:13.6**
9	ERIKSSON Simon	SWE	**43:22.6**
10	MUELLER Severin	SUI	**43:45.1**
11	BEGLINGER Lars Niklaus	SUI	**43:51.3**
12	NEUMANN Vojtech	CZE	**44:28.1**
13	FUCHS Baptiste	FRA	**44:50.3**
14	PETRULIS Vitalijus	LTU	**45:02.3**
15	KIVLENIEKS Raivo	LAT	**46:42.7**
16	STRUEBEL Josua	GER	**49:15.4**
17	HNILICA Hannes	AUT	**49:48.0**
18	TINTAR Mihai Andrej	ROU	**51:33.4**
19	YE Zhenling	CHN	**51:58.0**
20	NOVAK Lukas	AUT	**51:58.6**
21	BIRO Stefan Alexandru	ROU	**53:13.2**
22	SONNENBERG Andrej	GER	**57:44.5**
23	DONCHEV Peyo	BUL	**59:44.0**
24	TAI Zhengwen	CHN	**1:00:50.7**
25	KRACUN Rajko	SLO	**1:02:12.3**
26	PERPEN MARTINEZ Angel Emilio	ESP	**1:11:57.1**
27	VERA GUERRERO Carlos	ESP	**1:25:54.1**
DSQ	BINSCH Olaf	NED	wrong order
DSQ	NOWAK Remigiusz	POL	missing punch

Ski Orienteering: Middle Distance Men (Team Ranking)

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Total Time
1	WICKBOM Rasmus	**SWE**	00:39:54	**01:23:16**
	ERIKSSON Simon		00:43:22	
2	JAAMA Olle Ilmar	**EST**	00:40:31	**01:23:43**
	LINNUS Sander		00:43:12	
3	GOUY Nils	**FRA**	00:40:03	**01:24:53**
	FUCHS Baptiste		00:44:50	
4	MUELLER Severin	**SUI**	00:43:45	**01:27:36**
	BEGLINGER Lars Niklaus		00:43:51	
5	SULCYS Kasparas	**LTU**	00:43:13	**01:28:15**
	PETRULIS Vitalijus		00:45:02	
6	JUBELIS Andris	**LAT**	00:43:07	**01:29:49**
	KIVLENIEKS Raivo		00:46:42	
7	BELOMAZHEV Stanimir	**BUL**	00:39:50	**01:39:34**
	DONCHEV Peyo		00:59:44	
8	HNILICA Hannes	**AUT**	00:49:48	**01:41:46**
	NOVAK Lukas		00:51:58	
9	TINTAR Mihai Andrej	**ROU**	00:51:33	**01:44:46**
	BIRO Stefan Alexandru		00:53:13	
10	STRUEBEL Josua	**GER**	00:49:15	**01:46:59**
	SONNENBERG Andrej		00:57:44	
11	YE Zhenling	**CHN**	00:51:58	**01:52:48**
	TAI Zhengwen		01:00:50	
12	PERPEN MARTINEZ Angel Emilio	**ESP**	01:11:57	**02:37:51**
	VERA GUERRERO Carlos		01:25:54	

Ski Orienteering: Middle Distance Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Time
1	WICKBOM Evelina	SWE	**40:01.8**
2	GRIGOROVA Antoniya	BUL	**40:11.7**
3	KUDRE Doris	EST	**42:15.4**
4	KUDRE-SCHNYDER Daisy	EST	**43:19.9**
5	VUILLEMIN Pauline	FRA	**45:07.3**
6	SALEN Isabel	SWE	**45:21.3**
7	DUNKEL Ami	GER	**48:42.2**
8	QU Ying	CHN	**51:31.0**
9	PAUZAITE Sandra	LTU	**52:00.4**
10	BOURGEOIS-PIN Elodie	FRA	**53:01.9**
11	HORSTMANN Natalie	GER	**54:29.8**
12	ANDRASIUNIENE Gabriele	LTU	**55:04.1**
13	WANG Xuelan	CHN	**57:29.0**
14	TETISAN Anca Dorina	ROU	**59:05.1**
15	FLERIN DREVENSEK Mojca	SLO	**1:01:45.3**
16	ADENSTEDT Emily	AUT	**1:09:53.4**
DSQ	KASTNER Ylvi	AUT	wrong order
DSQ	ARIAS ENERO Esther	ESP	wrong punch
DSQ	PIRINGIU Mihaela	ROU	overtime

Ski Orienteering: Middle Distance Women (Team Ranking)

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Total Time
	WICKBOM Evelina	**SWE**	00:40:01	**01:25:22**
	SALEN Isabel		00:45:21	
	KUDRE Doris	**EST**	00:42:15	**01:25:34**
	KUDRE-SCHNYDER Daisy		00:43:19	
	VUILLEMIN Pauline	**FRA**	00:45:07	**01:38:08**
	BOURGEOIS-PIN Elodie		00:53:01	
	DUNKEL Ami	**GER**	00:48:42	**01:43:11**
	HORSTMANN Natalie		00:54:29	
	PAUZAITE Sandra	**LTU**	00:52:00	**01:47:04**
	ANDRASIUNIENE Gabriele		00:55:04	
	QU Ying	**CHN**	00:51:31	**01:49:00**
	WANG Xuelan		00:57:29	

Ski Orienteering: Mixed Relay

Rank	Name	Nation	Race Time	Race Rank	Race Behind	Relay Time	Relay Rank	Relay Behind	Total Time
1	WICKBOM Evelina	**SWEDEN I**	11:46	1	0:00	11:46	1	0:00	**49:19**
	WICKBOM Rasmus		12:38	4	+1:00	24:24	1	0:00	
	WICKBOM Evelina		13:09	4	+3:35	37:33	1	0:00	
	WICKBOM Rasmus		11:46	1	0:00	49:19	1	0:00	
2	KUDRE-SCHNYDER Daisy	**ESTLAND I**	12:32	3	+0:46	12:32	3	+0:46	**50:44**
	JAAMA Olle Ilmar		13:00	7	+1:22	25:32	5	+1:08	**(+1:25)**
	KUDRE-SCHNYDER Daisy		12:57	3	+0:23	38:29	3	+0:56	
	JAAMA Olle Ilmar		12:15	4	+0:29	50:44	2	+1:25	
3	SALEN Isabel	**SWEDEN II**	11:50	2	+0:04	11:50	2	+0:04	**50:47**
	ERIKSSON Simon		12:38	4	+1:00	24:28	2	+0:04	**(+1:28)**
	SALEN Isabel		13:39	6	+1:05	38:07	2	+0:34	
	ERIKSSON Simon		12:40	7	+0:54	50:47	3	+1:28	
4	VUILLEMIN Pauline	**FRANCE I**	14:25	8	+2:39	14:25	8	+2:39	**51:46**
	GOUY Nils		12:21	3	+0:43	26:46	7	+2:22	**(+2:27)**
	VUILLEMIN Pauline		13:13	5	+0:39	39:59	7	+2:26	
	GOUY Nils		11:47	2	+0:01	51:49	4	+2:27	
5	GRIGOROVA Antoniya	**BULGARIA I**	13:17	5	+1:31	13:17	5	+1:31	**51:51**
	BELOMAZHEV Stanimir		11:38	1	0:00	24:55	3	+0:31	**(+2:32)**
	GRIGOROVA Antoniya		14:10	9	+1:36	39:05	5	+1:32	
	BELOMAZHEV Stanimir		12:46	8	+1:00	51:51	5	+2:23	
6	KÄLIN Nadja	**SWITZERLAND I**	13:06	4	+1:20	13:06	4	+1:20	**52:11**
	MUELLER Severin		12:06	2	+0:28	25:12	4	+0:48	**(+2:52)**
	KÄLIN Nadja		13:55	8	+1:21	39:07	6	+1:34	
	MUELLER Severin		13:04	10	+1:18	52:11	6	+2:52	
7	BOURGEOIS-PIN Elodie	**FRANCE II**	13:57	7	+2:11	13:57	7	+2:11	**53:16**
	FUCHS Baptiste		13:07	8	+1:29	27:04	8	+2:40	**(+3:57)**
	BOURGEOIS-PIN Elodie		13:45	7	+1:11	40:49	8	+3:16	
	FUCHS Baptiste		12:27	5	+0:41	53:16	7	+3:57	
8	PAUZAITE Sandra	**LITHUANIA I**	15:39	11	+3:53	15:39	11	+3:53	**58:12**
	SULCYS Kasparas		13:58	10	+2:20	29:37	9	+5:13	**(+8:53)**
	PAUZAITE Sandra		15:24	10	+2:50	45:01	9	+7:28	
	SULCYS Kasparas		13:11	11	+1:25	58:12	8	+8:53	
9	SIMA Signe	**LATVIA I**	15:58	13	+4:12	15:58	13	+4:12	**1:00:48**
	JUBELIS Andris		14:22	11	+2:44	30:20	11	+5:59	**(+11:29)**
	SIMA Signe		17:57	14	+5:23	48:17	12	+10:44	
	JUBELIS Andris		12:31	6	+0:45	1:00:48	9	+11:29	
10	WANG Xuelan	**CHINA II**	17:12	15	+5:26	17:12	15	+5:26	**1:01:03**
	YE Zhenling		14:48	13	+3:10	32:00	13	+7:36	**(+11:44)**
	WANG Xuelan		16:01	11	+3:27	48:01	11	+10:28	
	YE Zhenling		13:02	9	+1:16	1:01:03	10	+11:44	
11	PETRULIS Vitalijus	**LITHUANIA II**	15:29	10	+3:43	15:29	10	+3:43	**1:01:04**
	ANDRASIUNIENE Gabriele		14:25	12	+2:47	29:54	10	+5:30	**(+11:45)**
	PETRULIS Vitalijus		17:58	15	+5:24	47:52	10	+10:19	
	ANDRASIUNIENE Gabriele		13:12	12	+1:26	1:01:04	11	+11:45	
12	KASTNER Ylvi	**AUSTRIA I**	15:55	12	+4:09	15:55	12	+4:09	**1:02:46**
	NOVAK Lukas		15:04	14	+3:26	30:59	12	+6:35	**(+13:27)**
	KASTNER Ylvi		17:54	13	+5:20	48:53	13	+11:20	
	NOVAK Lukas		13:53	13	+2:07	1:02:46	12	+13:27	
13	ADENSTEDT Emily	**AUSTRIA II**	19:20	17	+7:54	19:40	17	+7:54	**1:11:14**
	HNILICA Hannes		16:14	15	+4:36	35:54	16	+11:30	**(+21:55)**
	ADENSTEDT Emily		20:15	18	+7:41	56:09	16	+18:36	
	HNILICA Hannes		15:05	15	+3:19	1:11:14	13	+21:55	
14	UNGLAUBE Rosalie	**GERMANY II**	25:26	20	+13:40	25:26	20	+13:40	**1:33:03**
	REHNER Klaus		26:35	20	+14:57	52:01	19	+27:37	**(+43:44)**
	UNGLAUBE Rosalie		22:01	19	+9:27	1:14:02	17	+36:29	
	REHNER Klaus		19:01	16	+7:15	1:33:03	14	+43:44	

DSQ	KUDRE Doris LINNUS Sander KUDRE Doris LINNUS Sander	**ESTLAND II**	missing punch
DSQ	DUNKEL Ami STRUEBEL Josua DUNKEL Ami STRUEBEL Josua	**GERMANY I**	missing punch
DSQ	QU Ying TAI Zhengwen QU Ying TAI Zhengwen	**CHINA I**	wrong punch
DSQ	TETISAN Anca Dorina BIRO Stefan Alexandru TETISAN Anca Dorina BIRO Stefan Alexandru	**ROMANIA I**	missing punch
DSQ	FLERIN DREVENSEK Mojca KRACUN Rajco FLERIN DREVENSEK Mojca KRACUN Rajco	**SLOVENIA I**	missing punch
DSQ	VOLKEN Flurina BEGLINGER Lars Niklaus VOLKEN Flurina BEGLINGER Lars Niklaus	**SWITZERLAND II**	wrong order
DSQ	ARIAS ENERO Esther PERPEN MARTINEZ Angel Emilio ARIAS ENERO Esther PERPEN MARTINEZ Angel Emilio	**SPAIN**	wrong punch
DSQ	PIRINGIU Mihaela TINTAR Mihai Andrej PIRINGIU Mihaela TINTAR Mihai Andrej	**ROMANIA II**	missing punch

Ski Mountaineering: Individual Race Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Behind	Bonif/Pen
1	GACHET Xavier	FRA	**1:21:39.8**	-	
2	VERBNJAK Paul	AUT	**1:23:25.7**	+01:45.9	
3	ŠPANRING Klemen	SLO	**1:25:23.9**	+03:44.1	
4	CANCLINI Nicolo Ernesto	ITA	**1:25:54.8**	+04:15.0	
5	METTAN Pierre	SUI	**1:26:50.0**	+05:10.2	
6	ALCALDE SÁNCHEZ Antonio	ESP	**1:29:34.1**	+07:54.3	
7	HÖSCH Finn	GER	**1:31:22.6**	+09:42.8	
8	MAYER Andreas	AUT	**1:33:07.6**	+11:27.8	
9	CABALLERO ORTEGA Miguel	ESP	**1:35:11.6**	+13:31.8	
10	SKALICKÝ Pavel	CZE	**1:35:23.5**	+13:43.7	
11	PREDA Andrei-Gabriel	ROU	**1:35:28.8**	+13:49.0	
12	STAREGA Maciej	POL	**2:07:40.4**	+46:00.6	
13	DYRSSEN Felix	SWE	**2:11:06.8**	+49:27.0	+0:30
14	ZHU Lei	CHN	**2:11:38.8**	+49:59.0	
15	LYNCH John	USA	**2:11:58.4**	+50:18.6	+0:30
16	ROZLOZNY Tomas	SVK	**2:13:55.8**	+52:16.0	
17	BAIMA Jiancan	CHN	**2:28:45.8**	+01:07:06.0	+0:30
18	BURNHAM Robert	USA	**3:24:09.1**	+02:02:29.3	
DNF	NIKOLIC Marko	BIH			
DNF	DZANIN Kudus	BIH			
DNF	JASUR Shamsiddinov	UZB			
DNF	DONIYOR Turgunov	UZB			

Ski Mountaineering: Individual Race Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Behind	Bonif/Pen
1	MOLLARET-GACHET Axelle	FRA	1:23:16.1	-	
2	DE SILVESTRO Alba	ITA	1:28:50.1	+05:34.0	
3	JANUSZYK Iwona	POL	1:36:17.2	+13:01.1	
4	PALLER Tatjana	GER	1:39:17.4	+16:01.3	
5	MASCHERONA Katia	ITA	1:41:23.5	+18:07.4	
6	ULRICH Caroline	SUI	1:43:17.4	+20:01.3	
7	WESSLING Sophia	GER	1:44:29.8	+21:13.7	
8	SAEZ TOLEDANO Monica	ESP	1:57:18.7	+34:02.6	
9	GUSTAFSSON Hilma	SWE	2:02:12.5	+38:56.4	
10	AHO Hanna	SWE	2:04:29.9	+41:13.8	
11	ROSCA Maria Ina	ROU	2:13:59.6	+50:43.5	
12	ZHONG Liwei	CHN	2:41:53.7	+01:18:37.6	
13	XIAO Ya	CHN	3:03:25.3	+01:40:09.2	
DNF	RUSU Rodcia	ROU			

Ski Mountaineering: Sprint Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Qualifs	Quarter Final				Semi Final		Final Time
				1	2	3	4	1	2	
Final										
1	CANCLINI NICOLO Ernesto	ITA	03:07.97 (3)				03:04.5 (1)		02:47.1 (2) +6.1	**02:43.6 (1)**
2	MAYER Andreas	AUT	03:08.80 (4)		02:55.0 (1)			02:46.7 (1)		**02:44.4 (2) +0.8**
3	PERRETEN Patrick	SUI	02:55.53 (1)	03:07.9 (1)				02:48.8 (2) +2.1		**02:46.2 (3) +2.6**
4	ELLMENREICH Baptiste	FRA	03:48.83 (15)			03:08.8 (2) +11.6			02:48.8 (3) +7.8	**02:49.4 (4) +5.8**
5	VERBNJAK Paul	AUT	03:10.27 (6)				03:11.2 (2) +6.7		02:50.6 (4) +9.6	**02:56.3 (5) +12.7**
6	HÖSCH Finn	GER	03:04.33 (2)			02:57.2 (1)			02:41.0 (1)	**03:36.8 (6) +53.2**
Semi Final										
7	ŠPANRING Klemen	SLO	03:53.69 (16)	03:11.8 (2) +3.9				02:58.8 (3) +12.1		
8	METTAN Pierre	SUI	03:26.21 (9)	03:20.5 (3) +12.6				03:09.0 (4) +22.3		
9	SKALICKÝ Pavel	CZE	03:09.55 (5)		03:10.8 (2) +15.8			03:12.6 (5) +25.9		
10	ALCALDE SÁNCHEZ Antonio	ESP	03:23.03 (7)			03:21.6 (3) +24.4			03:16.2 (5) +35.2	
11	PREDA Andrei-Gabriel	ROU	03:40.93 (12)		03:18.1 (3) +23.1			03:24.0 (6) +37.3		
12	STAREGA Maciej	POL	03:46.95 (14)				03:45.8 (3) +41.3		03:54.9 (6) +1:13.9	
Quarter Final										
13	RÖNNESTRAND Tor	SWE	03:25.81 (8)	03:22.9 (4) +15.0						
14	DONIYOR Torgunov	UZB	03:42.42 (13)		03:27.7 (4) +32.7					
15	CABALLERO ORTEGA Miguel	ESP	03:37.34 (10)			03:33.8 (4) +36.6				
16	LYNCH John	USA	04:11.81 (20)				03:59.0 (4) +54.5			
17	DYRSSEN Felix	SWE	04:01.41 (18)			03:41.6 (5) +44.4				
18	ZHU Leo	CHN	03:57.02 (17)	03:56.0 (5) +48.1						
19	JASUR Shamsiddinov	UZB	03:40.52 (11)				04:00.4 (5) +55.9			
20	ROZLOZNY Tomas	SVK	04:07.69 (19)		04:27.1 (5) +1:32.1					
21	BURNHAM Robert	USA	05:48.40 (21)				06:01.2 (6) +2:56.7			
Qualifications										
22	BAIMA Jiancan	CHN	DNS							
23	GACHET Xavier	FRA	DNS							

Ski Mountaineering: Sprint Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Qualifs	Quarter Final	Semi Final		Final Time
				1	1	2	
Final							
1	FATTON Marianne	SUI		03:31:00.0 (1)	03:14.6 (1)		**03:05.6 (1)**
2	BONNEL Lena	FRA		03:46:08.0 (5) +15:08.0	03:17.6 (3) +3.0		**03:12.5 (2)** **+6.9**
3	PALLER Tatjana	GER		03:38:09.0 (2) +7:09.0		03:19.4 (1)	**03:14.3 (3)** **+8.7**
4	MASCHERONA Katia	ITA		03:45:01.0 (4) +14:01.0	03:15.5 (2) +0.9		**03:15.9 (4)** **+10.3**
5	JANUSZYK Iwona	POL		03:40:05.0 (3) +9:05.0		03:23.7 (2) +4.3	**03:25.8 (5)** **+20.2**
6	DE SILVESTRO Alba	ITA		04:04:04.0 (7) +33:04.0		03:27.9 (3) +8.5	**03:49.2 (6)** **+43.6**
Semi Final							
7	WESSLING Sophia	GER		03:47:03.0 (6) +16:03.0		03:31.7 (4) +12.3	
8	AHO Hanna	SWE		04:11:09.0 (8) +40:09.0	04:08.3 (4) +53.7		
9	GUSTAFSSON Hilma	SWE		04:14:00.0 (9) +43:00.0	04:09.2 (5) +54.6		
10	ROSCA Maria Ina	ROU		04:27:07.0 (10) +56:07.0		04:29.9 (5) +1:10.5	
11	SAEZ TOLEDANO Monica	ESP		04:44:06.0 (11) +1:13:06.0		04:32.3 (6) +1:12.9	
12	ZHONG Liwei	CHN		04:53:02.0 (12) +1:22:02.0	05:00.8 (6) +1:46.2		
Seeding							
13	XIAO Ya	CHN		05:15:02.0 (13) +1:44:02.0			
14	MOLLARET-GACHET Axelle	FRA		DNS			

Ski Mountaineering: Mixed Relay

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Behind	Bonif/Pen
Final					
1	DE SILVESTRO Alba CANCLINI NICOLO Ernesto	ITALIA	**29:58.0**	-	
2	PALLER Tatjana HÖSCH Finn	GERMANY	**30:17.2**	+19.2	
3	FATTON Marianne METTAN Pierre	SWITZERLAND	**30:19.4**	+21.4	
4	BONNEL Lena ELLMENREICH Baptiste	FRANCE	**30:46.5**	+48.5	+0:10
5	JANUSZYK Iwona STAREGA Maciej	POLAND	**36:57.3**	+06:59.3	
6	ROSCA Maria Ina PREDA Andrei-Gabriel	ROMANIA	**38:31.8**	+08:33.8	+0:10
7	SAEZ TOLEDANO Monica CABALLERO ORTEGA Miguel	SPAIN	**38:58.7**	+09:00.7	
8	AHO Hanna RÖNNESTRAND Tor	SWEDEN I	**40:11.0**	+10:13.0	
9	ZHONG Liwei ZHU Lei	CHINA	**43:59.3**	+14:01.3	
Non qualified					
	GUSTAFSSON Hilma DRYSSEN Felix	SWEDEN II	24:10.0		

Sport Climbing: Lead Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Final	Semi Final	Qualification
1	LEHMANN Sascha	SUI	**43+**	38+	38+,44+(3.)
2	UTELLI Jonas	SUI	**32+**	47	33+, 44+ (7.)
3	POTOČAR Luka	SLO	**32+**	41+	39, 23+ (6.)
4	GRÜNENFELDER Nino	SUI	**31+**	38+	41+, 51+ (1.)
5	HANKE Christoph	GER	**29+**	46+	33+, 23+ (14.)
6	TOMATIS Giorgio	ITA	**27+**	40+	39+, 44+ (2.)
7	ŠKOFIC Domen	SOL	**27+**	38+	35, 41+ (8.)
8	BOMBARDI Marcello	ITA	**24+**	38+	37+, 44+ (5.)
9	NAGEL Yannick	GER		34+	38+, 44+ (3.)
10	HO FOGANHOLO Felipe	BRA		34+	33+, 23+ (14.)
11	SCHERZ Stefan	AUT		34+	35, 24 (9.)
12	SARTIRANA Nicolo'	ITA		33+	33+, 36 (10.)
13	KAĞANOĞLU Muhammed Oğuz	TUR		31+	33+, 28+ (12.)
14	MÜLLER Marco	SUI		31+	34, 23+ (13.)
15	GAUFRES Edwin	FRA		30+	33+, 35+ (11.)
16	REINA Kevin	FRA		27+	30+, 23+ (17.)
17	FOSSALI LudovicoITA	ITA		24+	30+, 16 (22.)
18	RIVERA Bastien	FRA		24	31+, 23+ (16.)
19	REMUND Alois	SUI		21+	30+, 23+ (17.)
20	TAŞ Timur	TUR		20+	28+, 22+ (19.)
21	RONTINI Marco	ITA		19+	26+, 17 (24.)
22	LI Renjie	CHN		19	29, 20+ (20.)
23	PONCE SANCHEZ Hugo Manuel	ESP		19	25, 20 (23.)
24	PAVLENKO Kostiantyn	UKR		DNS	27+, 20+ (21.)
25	MARTINEZ DIAZ Alvaro	ESP			24+, 20 (25.)
26	LOBBE Gregory	BEL			25, 18 (26.)
27	MARTÍNEZ LORDEN David	ESP			29, 12+ (27.)
28	WANG Jianyuan	CHN			24+, 19 (28.)
29	PEETERS Thibaut	BEL			25, 17 (29.)
30	GÜNDOĞDU Aziz	TUR			24+, 18+ (30.)
31	VERHEIJ Rowin	NED			27, 12+ (31.)
32	VERMEULEN Greg	BEL			24+, 17 (32.)
33	BLANCO ALVAREZ Fausto Manuel	ESP			26, 12+ (33.)
34	GOVAERS Rens	BEL			25+, 12+ (34.)
35	ALBERG Leroy	NED			18, 17 (35.)
36	KHAMIDULLIN Ildar	BEL			23, 16+ (36.)
37	VOS Mike	NED			24+, 12+ (37.)
37	BERENGUER FERRÁNDIZ Miguel	ESP			24+, 12+ (37.)
39	GIRGIN Onur	TUR			12+, 15 (39.)
40	TIMMEN Koen	NED			18, 12+ (40.)
40	CASSEE Stijn	NED			18, 12+ (40.)
42	MERCERA Danielo	NED			18+, 12 (42.)
DNS	AKMAL Jumaniyazov	UZB			
DNS	MARK Rogalev	UZB			

Sport Climing: Lead Men (Team Ranking)

Rank	Name	Nation	Points
1	LEHMANN Sascha (1) UTELLI Jonas (2) GRÜNENFELDER Nino (4) MÜLLER Marco (14) REMUND Alois (19)	**SWITZERLAND**	**235**
2	TOMATIS Giorgio (6) BOMBARDI Marcello (8) SARTIRANA Nicolo' (12) FOSSALI Ludovico (17) RONTINI Marco (21)	**ITALY**	**115**
3	GAUFRES Edwin (15) REINA Kevin (16) RIVERA Bastien (18)	**FRANCE**	**58**
4	KAĞANOĞLU Muhammed Oğuz (13) TAŞ Tim (20) GÜNDOĞDU Aziz (30) GIRGIN Onur (39)	**TÜRKIYE**	**39**
5	PONCE SANCHEZ Hugo Manuel (23) MARTINEZ DIAZ Alvaro (25) MARTÃ-NEZ LORDEN David (27) BLANCO ALVAREZ Fausto Manuel (33) BERENGUER FERRÃINDIZ Miguel (37)	**SPAIN**	**18**
6	LOBBE Gregory (26) PEETERS Thibaut (29) VERMEULEN Greg (32) KAMIDULLIN Ildar (36)	**BELGIUM**	**7**
7	VERHEIJ Rowin (31) ALBERG Leroy (35) VOS Mike (37) TIMMEN Koen (40) CASSEE Stijn (40) MERCEREA Danielo (42)	**NETHERLANDS**	**0**

Sport Climbing: Lead Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Final	Semi Final	Qualification
1	ČOPAR Sara	SLO	**TOP**	TOP	TOP, 35+ (2.)
2	PILZ Jessica	AUT	**TOP**	52+	45+, 37+ (3.)
3	PÖTZI Mattea	AUT	**45+**	52+	43+, 33+ (7.)
4	CHANOURDIE Julia	FRA	**45+**	50+	43+, 25+ (8.)
5	EGLI Liv	SUI	**39+**	46+	42+, 37+ (5.)
6	KRAMPL Mia	SLO	**37+**	51+	TOP, 37+ (1.)
7	TESIO Giorgia	ITA	**37+**	46	44+, 37+ (4.)
8	KOMPEIN Magdalena	AUT	**35+**	40+	45+, 25+ (6.)
9	MARKOVIČ Mina	SOL		40+	39+, 21+ (10.)
10	DE MAGALHÃES DE CASTRO Bianca	BRA		37	39+, 26+ (9.)
11	CONTADINI Laura	FRA		35+	34+, 24+ (11.)
12	GABAUDAN Charline	FRA		33	32+, 20 (12.)
13	RANDI Giulia	ITA		31+	31, 17 (13.)
14	HAERENS Nina	BEL		24+	31, 14+ (15.)
15	VOGEL Flo	NED		22+	25+, 19+ (14.)
16	LEVINA Marharyta	UKR		21+	28+, 15+ (16.)
17	AUBERT TORRENTS Mariona	ESP		19+	25+, 15+ (18.)
18	WANG Man	CHN		19	27+, 11 (19.)
19	REMEIJER Claudia	NED		19	24+, 11+ (20.)
20	DINNISSEN Ellen	NED		18	23+, 11+ (21.)
21	MEIJER Francisca	NED		17+	18, 11+ (23.)
22	SLAAGER Jacoline	NED		7	14+, 6 (24.)
23	HLADKA Sofiia	UKR		DNS	25+, 16 (17.)
DNS	IRODA Rapikova	UZB			DNS, DNS (-.)
DSQ	CABAÑES GUTIERREZ Elena	ESP		DSQ	22, 11+ (22.)
DNS	AL Islamova	UZB			DNS, DNS (-.)

Sport Climing: Lead Women (Team Ranking)

Rank	Name	Nation	Points
1	PILZ Jessica PÖTZI Mattea KOMPEIN Magdalena	**AUSTRIA**	**185**
2	ČOPAR Sara KRAMPL Mia MARKOVIČ Mina	**SLOVENIA**	**184**
3	CHANOURDIE Julia CONTADINI Laura GABAUDAN Charline	**FRANCE**	**114**
4	VOGEL Flo (15) DINNISSEN Ellen (20) MEIJER Francisca (21) SLAAGER Jacoline (22)	**NETHERLANDS**	**44**

Sport Climbing: Boulder Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Final	Semi Final	Qualification
1	SCHALCK Mejdi	FRA	**84.6**	84.5	124.5
2	PEHARC Anže	SLO	**59.6**	59.4	124.6
3	UZNIK Nicolai	AUT	**44.8**	59.8	124.6
4	SARTIRANA Nicolo'	ITA	**44.6**	59.8	99.5
5	TOMATIS Giorgio	ITA	**19.5**	24.8	70.0
6	WIMMER Julian	AUT	**10.0**	44.3	85.0
7	LEHMANN Sascha	SUI	**9.8**	59.5	84.7
8	GRÜNENFELDER Nino	SUI	**0**	44.6	69.8
9	RIVERA Bastien	FRA		24.4	59.9
10	KAĞANOĞLU Muhammed Oğuz	TUR		19.8	60.0
11	BOMBARDI Marcello	ITA		19.6	84.7
12	GAUFRES Edwin	FRA		10.0	69.9
13	REINA Kevin	FRA		10.0	69.6
14	REMUND Alois	SUI		10.0	59.1
15	MÜLLER Marco	SUI		9.9	60.0
16	VERMEULEN Greg	BEL		9.9	49.7
17	PONCE SANCHEZ Hugo Manuel	ESP		9.9	49.5
18	ILCHYSHYN Hryhorii	UKR		9.9	34.9
19	TKACH Yaroslav	UKR		9.8	59.8
20	MARTÍNEZ LORDEN David	ESP		9.8	44.4
21	PAVLENKO Kostiantyn	UKR		9.7	44.8
22	TAŞ Timur	TUR		9.6	44.5
23	RONTINI Marco	ITA		9.6	34.7
24	KHAMIDULLIN Ildar	BEL			34.5
25	GOVAERS Rens	BEL			34.1
26	PEETERS Thibaut	BEL			25.0
26	MARTINEZ DIAZ Alvaro	ESP			25.0
26	ALBERG Leroy	NED			25.0
26	GÜNDOĞDU Aziz	TUR			25.0
30	CASSEE Stijn	NED			24.9
31	LOBBE Gregory	BEL			24.8
31	MERCERA Danielo	NED			24.8
33	TIMMEN Koen	NED			24.6
33	LIU Biao	CHN			24.6
35	GIRGIN Onur	TUR			19.3
36	BLANCO ALVAREZ Fausto Manuel	ESP			19.1
37	VERHEIJ Rowin	NED			10.0
38	BERENGUER FERRÁNDIZ Miguel	ESP			9.9
39	VOS Mike	NED			9.8
DQB	UTELLI Jonas	SUI		DQB	109.7
DNS	FOSSALI Ludovico	ITA			DNS

Sport Climing: Boulder Men (Team Ranking)

Rank	Name	Nation	Points
1	SCHALCK Mejdi RIVERA Bastien GAUFRES Edwin REINA Kevin	**FRANCE**	**165**
2	SARTIRANA Nicolo TOMATIS Giorgio BOMBARDI Marcello RONTINI Marco	**ITALY**	**137**
3	LEHMANN Sascha GRÜNENFELDER Nino REMUND Alois MÜLLER Marco	**SWITZERLAND**	**107**
4	KAĞANOĞLU Muhammed Oğuz (10) TAŞ Timur (22) GÜNDOĞDU Aziz (26) GIRGIN Onur (35)	**TÜRKIYE**	**48**
5	ILCHYSHYN Hryhorii (18) TKACH Yaroslav (19) PAVLENKO Kostiantyn (21)	**UKRAINE**	**40**
6	PONCE SANCHEZ Hugo Manuel (17) MARTÍNEZ LORDEN David (20) MARTINEZ DIAZ Alvaro (26) BLANCO ALVAREZ Fausto Manuel (36) BERENGUER FERRÁNDIZ Miguel (38)	**SPAIN**	**35**
7	VERMEULEN Greg (16) KHAMIDULLIN Ildar (24) GOVAERS Rens (25) PEETERS Thibaut (26) LOBBE Gregory (31)	**BELGIUM**	**33**
8	ALBERG Leroy (26) CASSEE Stijn (30) MERCERA Danielo (31) TIMMEN Koen (33) VERHEIJ Rowin (37) VOS Mike (39)	**NETHERLANDS**	**6**

Sport Climbing: Boulder Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Final	Semi Final	Qualification
1	BERTONE Oriane	FRA	**60.0**	100.0	124.9
2	DEBEVEC Katja	SLO	**59.9**	69.7	125.0
3	TESIO Giorgia	ITA	**59.8**	69.4	125.0
4	KEMPF Lea	AUT	**19.6**	59.5	124.8
5	FÄRBER Johanna	AUT	**19.0**	38.8	124.6
6	CHANOURDIE Julia	FRA	**10.0**	19.7	124.4
7	EGLI Liv	SUI	**9.9**	34.4	93.8
8	CONTADINI Laura	FRA	**9.9**	10.0	94.9
9	RANDI Giulia	ITA		10.0	68.9
10	HAERENS Nina	BEL		10.0	59.9
11	GABAUDAN Charline	FRA		10.0	44.7
12	MARKOVIČ Mina	SLO		9.9	69.6
13	LEVINA Marharyta	UKR		9.9	59.8
14	MEIJER Francisca	NED		9.9	59.2
15	REMEIJER Claudia	NED		9.9	19.8
16	DINNISSEN Ellen	NED		9.7	19.2
17	VOGEL Flo	NED		9.5	44.9
18	SLAAGER Jacoline	NED		9.5	19.3
19	CABAÑES GUTIERREZ Elena	ESP		9.4	44.9
20	HLADKA Sofiia	UKR		9.3	59.9
21	SHCHYHARIEVA Alina	UKR		9.3	44.8
22	AUBERT TORRENTS Mariona	ESP		8.4	44.9

Sport Climing: Boulder Women (Team Ranking)

Rank	Name	Nation	Points
1	BERTONE Oriane CHANOURDIE Julia CONTADINI Laura GABAUDAN Charline	**FRANCE**	**187**
2	MEIJER Francisca REMEIJER Claudia DINNISSEN Ellen VOGEL Flo	**NETHERLANDS**	**66**
3	LEVINA Marharyta HLADKA Sofii SHCHYHARIEVA Alina	**UKRAINE**	**48**

Sport Climbing: Speed Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Final	Small Final	Semi Final	1/4 Final	1/8 Final	Qualification
1	MORO Guillaume	FRA	**5.19**		5.28	5.38	5.59	6.49 (6.49; 7.18)
2	ILCHYSHYN Hryhorii	UKR	**FALL**		5.36	5.81	7.78	6.91 (6.91; 7.32)
3	PAVLENKO Kostiantyn	UKR		5.43	5.37	5.42	8.34	5.89 (5.89; 8.14)
4	RONTINI Marco	ITA		6.08	5.81	5.47	5.92	6.07 (6.07; FALL)
5	TKACH Yaroslav	UKR				6.00	7.37	5.43 (5.43; 5.91)
6	FOSSALI Ludovico	ITA				5.83	5.88	5.60 (5.60; 5.88)
7	BADER Linus	GER				12.32	7.98	5.73 (5.73; FALL)
8	AMON Kevin	AUT				FALL	5.82	6.03 (6.03; FALL)
9	FANG Shuanglong	CHN					6.31	7.81 (7.81; FALL)
10	TAŞ Timur	TUR					8.81	6.72 (6.72; 7.47)
11	GÜNDOĞDU Aziz	TUR					8.66	8.62 (8.62; 8.65)
12	GIRGIN Onur	TUR					9.13	8.84 (8.84; 10.15)
13	BOMBARDI Marcello	ITA					9.40	10.54 (10.54; 11.79)
14	CASSEE Stijn	NED					12.51	11.39 (11.39; 12.96)
15	PEETERS Thibaut	BEL					12.91	11.76 (11.76; 13.76)
16	PONCE SANCHEZ Hugo Manuel	ESP					13.32	13.02 (13.02; 13.63)
17	TOMATIS Giorgio	ITA						13.54 (13.54; 14.02)
18	MARTÍNEZ LORDEN David	ESP						15.56 (15.56; 15.95)
19	MARTINEZ DIAZ Alvaro	ESP						16.53 (16.53; FALL)
20	BLANCO ALVAREZ Fausto Manuel	ESP						21.21 (21.21; 21.44)
21	BERENGUER FERRÁNDIZ Miguel	ESP						21.90 (21.90; 22.21)
22	HU Peng	CHN						FALSE START (9722)
23	SARTIRANA Nicolo'	ITA						FALSE START (9893)
24	VERMEULEN Greg	BEL						FALSE START (10176)
DNS	MERCERA Danielo	NED						DNS
DNS	ALBERG Leroy	NED						DNS

Sport Climing: Speed Men (Team Ranking)

Rank	Name	Nation	Points
1	ILCHYSHYN Hryhorii PAVLENKO Kostiantyn TKACH Yaroslav	**UKRAINE**	**196**
2	RONTINI Marco FOSSALI Ludovico BOMBARDI Marcello TOMATIS Giorgio	**ITALY**	**128**
3	TAŞ Timur GÜNDOĞDU Aziz GIRGIN Onur	**TÜRKIYE**	**93**
4	PONCE SANCHEZ Hugo Manuel MARTÍNEZ LORDEN David MARTINEZ DIAZ Alvaro BLANCO ALVAREZ Fausto Manuel BERENGUER FERRÁNDIZ Miguel	**SPAIN**	**50**

Sport Climbing: Speed Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Final	Small Final	Semi Final	Quarter Final	Qualification
1	MIROSLAW Aleksandra	POL	**6.73**		6.68	6.86	6.67 (6.67; 6.82)
2	RANDI Giulia	ITA	**7.27**		7.96	7.87	7.26 (7.26; 7.55)
3	LEBON Manon	FRA		7.35	FAL L	7.39	7.08 (7.08; 7.29)
4	CHUDZIAK Patrycja	POL		10.34	7.01	7.32	7.35 (7.35; FALL)
5	SHCHYHARIEVA Alina	UKR				8.61	9.06 (9.06; 9.29)
6	HLADKA Sofiia	UKR				13.01	10.07 (10.07; FALL)
7	WANG Jiabin	CHN				11.58	11.24 (11.24; 11.28)
8	LEVINA Marharyta	UKR				14.96	13.97 (13.97; FALL)
9	PAN Hanyu	CHN					14.74 (14.74; 17.37)
10	TESIO Giorgia	ITA					15.35 (15.35; 16.20)
11	CABAÑES GUTIERREZ Elena	ESP					23.06 (23.06; 23.90)
12	AUBERT TORRENTS Mariona	ESP					27.36 (27.36; 27.73)
DNS	CHANOURDIE Julia	FRA					DNS

Sport Climing: Speed Women (Team Ranking)

Rank	Name	Nation	Points
	SHCHYHARIEVA Alina HLADKA Sofii LEVINA Marharyta	**UKRAINE**	**138**

Cross Country: 10 km Men

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Behind
1	ROP Albert	Bahrain (BRN)	**34:26.4**	-
2	PANGA Joseph	Tanzania (TAN)	**34:32.7**	+6.3
3	BEDRANI Djilali	France (FRA)	**34:45.5**	+19.1
4	DARU Nicolas-Marie	France (FRA)	**35:13.0**	+46.6
5	AEBERSOLD Fabian	Switzerland (SUI)	**35:19.3**	+52.9
6	PELLAZ Loris	Switzerland (SUI)	**35:27.1**	+1:00.7
7	SAMHENDAMathayo	Tanzania (TAN)	**35:29.1**	+1:02.7
8	CHANI Hassan	Bahrain (BRN)	**35:33.7**	+1:07.3
9	TORISS Hassan	Marocco (MAR)	**35:44.6**	+1:18.2
10	SULLEY Inyasi	Tanzania (TAN)	**35:48.6**	+1:22.2
11	KOVÁŘ Jáchym	Czech Republic (CZE)	**35:54.6**	+1:28.2
12	BRIAND Gabriel	France (FRA)	**36:00.1**	+1:33.7
13	ELHASSOUNI Ahmed	Marocco (MAR)	**36:03.1**	+1:36.7
14	ABRAHAM Neremwa	Bahrain (BRN)	**36:05.9**	+1:39.5
15	KACZOR Mateusz	Poland (POL)	**36:20.6**	+1:54.2
16	KAMENSCHAK Kevin	Austria (AUT)	**36:38.9**	+2:12.5
17	SUTER Timo	Switzerland (SUI)	**36:42.1**	+2:15.7
18	CAN Hüseyin	Türkiye (TUR)	**36:56.2**	+2:29.8
19	KULKA Szymon	Poland (POL)	**37:01.5**	+2:35.1
20	OULAD LIDAME Adil	Marocco (MAR)	**37:06.4**	+2:40.0
21	TONATO Henry	Ecuador (ECU)	**37:06.8**	+2:40.4
22	EMEKTAR Murat	Türkiye (TUR)	**37:21.4**	+2:55.0
23	FIGUEROA Luis	Spain (ESP)	**37:24.7**	+2:58.3
24	GEDIKLIOĞLU Abdurrahman	Türkiye (TUR)	**37:34.6**	+3:08.2
25	ZURITA Kevin	Ecuador (ECU)	**37:57.5**	+3:31.1
26	TARASEVIČIUS Lukas	Lithuania (LTU)	**38:08.3**	+3:41.9
27	KAINDL Tjebbe	Austria (AUT)	**38:12.0**	+3:45.6
28	SKONNORD Kristoffer	Norway (NOR)	**38:12.9**	+3:46.5
29	DE CUYPER Simon	Belgium (BEL)	**38:14.9**	+3:48.5
30	BORBELJ Djuro	Serbia (SRB)	**38:17.8**	+3:51.4
31	MITRICA, Leonard	Romania (ROU)	**38:21.6**	+3:55.2
32	YAO Qiyou	China (CHN)	**38:28.1**	+4:01.7
33	TIRADO PALACIOS Diego	Spain (ESP)	**38:29.3**	+4:02.9
34	ENRIQUEZ Edison	Ecuador (ECU)	**38:31.0**	+4:04.6
35	DAMIAN Bogdan	Romania (ROU)	**38:38.7**	+4:12.3
36	GIRGENSONS Jānis	Latvia (LAT)	**38:43.3**	+4:16.9
37	BLIJKERS Tibo	Belgium (BEL)	**38:55.6**	+4:29.2
38	REJAS GABEIRAS Juan	Spain (ESP)	**38:59.1**	+4:32.7
39	GARDZIELEWSKI Arkadiusz	Poland (POL)	**39:07.7**	+4:41.3
40	SURLEA George	Romania (ROU)	**39:09.3**	+4:42.9
41	AKHTAR Muhammad	Pakistan (PAK)	**39:10.1**	+4:43.7
42	MA Qiang	China (CHN)	**39:16.2**	+4:49.8
43	RIAZ Muhammad	Pakistan (PAK)	**39:29.5**	+5:03.1
44	BEELEN Zeb	Netherlands (NED)	**39:45.9**	+5:19.5
45	ČEKANAUSKAS Justinas	Lithuania (LTU)	**39:54.1**	+5:27.7
46	GLAZERS Roberts	Latvia (LAT)	**40:03.4**	+5:37.0
47	GAO Yong	China (CHN)	**40:10.5**	+5:44.1
48	HOLM Kristian	Denmark (DEN)	**40:10.6**	+5:44.2
49	HUSSAIN Saddam	Pakistan (PAK)	**40:20.9**	+5:54.5
50	RANCHIKJ Milosh	North Macedonia (MKD)	**40:29.0**	+6:02.6
51	ALELIŪNAS Vilius	Lithuania (LTU)	**40:29.7**	+6:03.3
52	CORTHOUTS Stef	Belgium (BEL)	**40:34.7**	+6:08.3

53	TOSEV Zhan	North Macedonia (MKD)	**40:35.7**	+6:09.3
54	MADSEN Frederik	Denmark (DEN)	**40:44.7**	+6:18.3
55	PRODROMOU Andreas	Cyprus (CYP)	**40:50.7**	+6:24.3
56	GLOCKSHUBER Bastian	Germany (GER)	**40:52.2**	+6:25.8
57	THOROLD Jens	Sweden (SWE)	**40:56.7**	+6:30.3
58	POBERSCHNIGG Dominik	Austria (AUT)	**41:13.2**	+6:46.8
59	KLEIN Benjamin	Germany (GER)	**41:15.3**	+6:48.9
60	MAGNUSSON Andreas	Sweden (SWE)	**41:21.4**	+6:55.0
61	FAGERSTROM Peter	Sweden (SWE)	**41:26.8**	+7:00.4
62	SEHAN Jean-François	Monaco (MAR)	**41:30.9**	+7:04.5
63	KUSTERS Koen	Netherlands (NED)	**41:37.6**	+7:11.2
64	MIHALEV Todor	Bulgaria (BUL)	**41:39.2**	+7:12.8
65	FRAGKOU Nikolas	Cyprus (CYP)	**41:52.2**	+7:25.8
66	CICOVIĊ Neven	Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH)	**42:08.4**	+7:42.0
67	KUTSAROV Iliya	Bulgaria (BUL)	**42:10.5**	+7:44.1
68	KOSUT Mario	Slovakia (SVK)	**42:48.4**	+8:22.0
69	VASILEV Nedelcho	Bulgaria (BUL)	**43:13.1**	+8:46.7
70	IVAKOVIĊ Matija	Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH)	**43:46.4**	+9:20.0
71	PASCHALIDIS Antonios	Cyprus (CYP)	**43:53.6**	+9:27.2
72	VAN LENT Jip	Netherlands (NED)	**44:06.3**	+9:39.9
73	ŽERAJIĊ Dejan	Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH)	**45:12.2**	+10:45.8
74	BOULANGER Sébastien	Monaco (MAR)	**45:59.2**	+11:32.8
75	BÜYÜKKAYA Mike	Germany (GER)	**46:07.6**	+11:41.2
76	TURCHI Jimmy	Luxembourg (LUX)	**47:19.9**	+12:53.5
77	JAKIMOVSKI Igor	North Macedonia (MKD)	**47:51.9**	+13:25.5
78	DEMUKAJ Alban	Luxembourg (LUX)	**48:04.8**	+13:38.4
79	BOON Theo	Luxembourg (LUX)	**48:04.9**	+13:38.5
80	TARBENSEN Anders	Denmark (DEN)	**48:37.0**	+14:10.6
81	UNTERNAEHR Frédéric	Monaco (MAR)	**49:01.9**	+14:35.5
82	ĐURIČANIN Aleksandar	Montenegro (MNE)	**53:20.5**	+18:54.1
83	JUMANAZAR Tariev	Uzbekistan (UZB)	**54:47.2**	+20:20.8
84	RAKOČEVIĊ Slavko	Montenegro (MNE)	**55:03.4**	+20:37.0
85	SODIK Niyazimbetov	Uzbekistan (UZB)	**57:35.7**	+23:09.3
86	JAMAL Othman	Palestine (PLE)	**61:18.3**	+26:51.9

Cross Country: 10 km Men (Team Ranking)

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Behind	Points	Result
1	PANGA Joseph	**Tanzania (TAN)**	34:32.7	6.3	2	**19**
	SAMHENDAMathayo		35:29.1	+1:02.7	7	
	SULLEY Inyasi		35:48.6	+1:22.2	10	
2	BEDRANI Djilali	**France (FRA)**	34:45.5	19.1	3	**19**
	DARU Nicolas-Marie		35:13.0	46.6	4	
	BRIAND Gabriel		36:00.1	+1:33.7	12	
3	ROP Albert	**Bahrain (BRN)**	34:26.4	-	1	**23**
	CHANI Hassan		35:33.7	+1:07.3	8	
	ABRAHAM Neremwa		36:05.9	+1:39.5	14	
4	AEBERSOLD Fabian	**Switzerland (SUI)**	35:19.3	52.9	5	**28**
	PELLAZ Loris		35:27.1	+1:00.7	6	
	SUTER Timo		36:42.1	+2:15.7	17	
5	TORISS Hassan	**Marocco (MAR)**	35:44.6	+1:18.2	9	**42**
	ELHASSOUNI Ahmed		36:03.1	+1:36.7	13	
	OULAD LIDAME Adil		37:06.4	+2:40.0	20	
6	CAN Hüseyin	**Türkiye (TUR)**	36:56.2	+2:29.8	18	**64**
	EMEKTAR Murat		37:21.4	+2:55.0	22	
	GEDIKLIOĞLU Abdurrahman		37:34.6	+3:08.2	24	
7	KACZOR Mateusz	**Poland (POL)**	36:20.6	+1:54.2	15	**73**
	KULKA Szymon		37:01.5	+2:35.1	19	
	GARDZIELEWSKI Arkadiusz		39:07.7	+4:41.3	39	
8	TONATO Henry	**Ecuador (ECU)**	37:06.8	+2:40.4	21	**80**
	ZURITA Kevin		37:57.5	+3:31.1	25	
	ENRIQUEZ Edison		38:31.0	+4:04.6	34	
9	FIGUEROA Luis	**Spain (ESP)**	37:24.7	+2:58.3	23	**94**
	TIRADO PALACIOS Diego		38:29.3	+4:02.9	33	
	REJAS GABEIRAS Juan		38:59.1	+4:32.7	38	
10	KAMENSCHAK Kevin	**Austria (AUT)**	36:38.9	+2:12.5	16	**101**
	KAINDL Tjebbe		38:12.0	+3:45.6	27	
	POBERSCHNIGG Dominik		41:13.2	+6:46.8	58	
11	MITRICA, Leonard	**Romania (ROU)**	38:21.6	+3:55.2	27	**106**
	DAMIAN Bogdan		38:38.7	+4:12.3	35	
	SURLEA George		39:09.3	+4:42.9	40	
12	DE CUYPER Simon	**Belgium (BEL)**	38:14.9	+3:48.5	29	**118**
	BLIJKERS Tibo		38:55.6	+4:29.2	37	
	CORTHOUTS Stef		40:34.7	+6:08.3	52	
13	YAO Qiyou	**China (CHN)**	38:28.1	+4:01.7	32	**121**
	MA Qiang		39:16.2	+4:49.8	42	
	GAO Yong		40:10.5	+5:44.1	47	
14	TARASEVIČIUS Lukas	**Lithuania (LTU)**	38:08.3	+3:41.9	26	**122**
	ČEKANAUSKAS Justinas		39:54.1	+5:27.7	45	
	ALELIŪNAS Vilius		40:29.7	+6:03.3	51	
15	AKHTAR Muhammad	**Pakistan (PAK)**	39:10.1	+4:43.7	41	**133**
	RIAZ Muhammad		39:29.5	+5:03.1	43	
	HUSSAIN Saddam		40:20.9	+5:54.5	49	
16	THOROLD Jens	**Sweden (SWE)**	40:56.7	+6:30.3	57	**178**
	MAGNUSSON Andreas		41:21.4	+6:55.0	60	
	FAGERSTROM Peter		41:26.8	+7:00.	61	
17	BEELEN Zeb	**Netherlands (NED)**	39:45.9	+5:19.5	44	**179**
	KUSTERS Koen		41:37.6	+7:11.2	63	
	VAN LENT Jip		44:06.3	+9:39.9	72	
18	RANCHIKJ Milosh	**North Macedonia (MKD)**	40:29.0	+6:02.6	50	**180**
	TOSEV Zhan		40:35.7	+6:09.3	53	
	JAKIMOVSKI Igor		47:51.9	+13:25.5	77	
19	HOLM Kristian	**Denmark (DEN)**	40:10.6	+5:44.2	48	**182**
	MADSEN Frederik		40:44.7	+6:18.3	54	
	TARBENSEN Anders		48:37.0	+14:10.6	80	
20	GLOCKSHUBER Bastian	**Germany (GER)**	40:52.2	+6:25.8	56	**190**
	KLEIN Benjamin		41:15.3	+6:48.9	59	
	BÜYÜKKAYA Mike		46:07.6	+11:41.2	75	
21	PRODROMOU Andreas	**Cyprus (CYP)**	40:50.7	+6:24.3	55	**191**
	FRAGKOU Nikolas		41:52.2	+7:25.8	65	
	PASCHALIDIS Antonios		43:53.6	+9:27.2	71	
22	MIHALEV Todor	**Bulgaria (BUL)**	41:39.2	+7:12.8	64	**200**
	KUTSAROV Iliya		42:10.5	+7:44.1	67	
	VASILEV Nedelcho		43:13.1	+8:46.7	69	
23	CICOVIĆ Neven	**Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH)**	42:08.4	+7:42.0	66	**209**
	IVAKOVIĆ Matija		43:46.4	+9:20.0	70	
	ŽERAJIĆ Dejan		45:12.2	+10:45.8	73	
24	SEHAN Jean-François	**Monaco (MAR)**	41:30.9	+7:04.5	62	**217**
	BOULANGER Sébastien		45:59.2	+11:32.8	74	
	UNTERNAEHR Frédéric		49:01.9	+14:35.5	81	
25	TURCHI Jimmy	**Luxembourg (LUX)**	47:19.9	+12:53.5	76	**233**
	DEMUKAJ Alban		48:04.8	+13:38.4	78	
	BOON Theo		48:04.9	+13:38.5	79	

Cross Country: 8 km Women

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Behind
1	YAVI Winfred	Bahrain (BRN)	**30:38.3**	-
2	TRAPP, Manon	France (FRA)	**30:59.5**	+21:2
3	MOTOSIO Violah	Bahrain (BRN)	**31:03.0**	+24:7
4	WOLDU Mekdes	France (FRA)	**31:42.5**	+1:4.2
5	SHAURI Magdalena	Tanzania (TAN)	**32:18.8**	+1:40.5
6	FARKOUSSI Kaoutar	Marocco (MAR)	**32:22.6**	+1:44.3
7	JEBET Ruth	Bahrain (BRN)	**32:51.9**	+2:13.6
8	MILLONIG Lena	Austria (AUT)	**33:10.4**	+2:32.1
9	MWAGHUI Agnes	Tanzania (TAN)	**33:29.5**	+2:51.2
10	HASNI Sarah	France (FRA)	**33:31.9**	+2:53.6
11	PASZKIEWICZ Izabela	Poland (POL)	**33:34.8**	+2:56.6
12	TAHIRI Rahma	Marocco (MAR)	**33:56.7**	+3:18.4
13	LISOWSKA Aleksandra	Poland (POL)	**34:17.6**	+3:39.3
14	MIRCHEVA Militsa	Bulgaria (BUL)	**34:45.4**	+4:07.1
15	SAKILU, Jackline	Tanzania (TAN)	**35:17.1**	+4:38.8
16	ZAHI Hasnae	Marocco (MAR)	**35:27.3**	+4:49.0
17	KIRILIUK Lina	Lithuania (LTU)	**35:53.3**	+5:15.0
18	VAN LIEROP Nikita	Netherlands (NED)	**36:14.7**	+5:36.4
19	MACH Angelika	Poland (POL)	**36:38.6**	+6:00.3
20	RAUSCH Monika	Germany (GER)	**36:43.9**	+6:05.6
21	LORENZO PIĆON Irene	Spain (ESP)	**36:58.7**	+6:20.4
22	VARNAGIRTYTĖ Viktorija	Lithuania (LTU)	**37:03.4**	+6:25.1
23	SIRMĀ Signe	Latvia (LAT)	**37:28.8**	+6:50.5
24	PISCU Andreea	Romania (ROU)	**37:35.5**	+6:57.2
25	LI Baihui	China (CHN)	**37:53.0**	+7:14.7
26	KRŪMINA Amanda	Latvia (LAT)	**37:58.2**	+7:19.9
27	AZPILICUETA SOLANO Marta	Spain (ESP)	**38:03.2**	+7:24.9
28	ROMERO LEDO Maria	Spain (ESP)	**38:18.0**	+7:39.7
29	KIEFFER Lena	Luxembourg (LUX)	**38:19.1**	+7:40.8
30	FORSBERG Johanna	Sweden (SWE)	**38:34.2**	+7:55.9
31	MALAI Nicoleta Ancuta	Romania (ROU)	**39:01.5**	+8:23.2
32	VAN EMMERIK Desi	Netherlands (NED)	**39:34.3**	+8:56.0
33	ELHOLM, Emilie	Denmark (DEN)	**39:38.1**	+8:59.8
34	BUPANTAMUHAN	China (CHIN)	**39:51.1**	+9:12.8
35	UBENS Lotte	Netherlands (NED)	**39:55.2**	+9:16.9
36	PUIA Nicoleta	Romania (ROU)	**40:02.9**	+9:24.6
37	KLEMENTISOVA Terezka	Slovakia (SVK)	**40:16.2**	+9:37.9
38	PANAGIOTOU Maria	Cyprus (CYP)	**40:33.2**	+9:54.9
39	HERZER Stefanie	Germany (GER)	**40:36.8**	+9:58.5
40	LANEVIK Lisa	Sweden (SWE)	**41:15.2**	+1:36.9
41	MAHL Malin	Sweden (SWE)	**41:32.7**	+1:54.4
42	JIANG Yumei	China (CHIN)	**41:33.5**	+1:55.2
43	MIKAELSEN Alberte	Denmark (DEN)	**42:10.1**	+11:31.8
44	PAPIĆ Tea	Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH)	**42:18.1**	+11:39.8
45	SAITAJ Andrea	Montenegro (MNE)	**42:53.7**	+12:15.4
46	IVKOVIĆ Jelena	Montenegro (MNE)	**43:32.0**	+12:53.7
47	LAPEVSKA Dijana	North Macedonia (MKD)	**44:42.7**	+14:04.4
48	PELIKON, Marija	North Macedonia (MKD)	**44:53.3**	+14:15.0
49	SANDBERG Tina	Denmark (DEN)	**46:25.4**	+15:47.1
50	HIOTI Christina	Cyprus (CYP)	**47:08.1**	+16:29.8
51	KLARIĆ Mateja	Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH)	**49:14.9**	+18:36.6
52	DIMESKA Marija	North Macedonia (MKD)	**49:28.9**	+18:50.6
53	LOZANČIĆ Matea	Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH)	**50:17.1**	+19:38.8
54	DANA Niveen	Palestine (PLE)	**63:38.1**	+32:59.8
55	HAMDAN Saja	Palestine (PLE)	**63:38.2**	+32:59.9

Cross Country: 8 km Women (Team Ranking)

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Behind	Points	Result
1	YAVI, Winfred	**Bahrain (BRN)**	30:38.3	**-**	1	**11**
	MOTOSIO Violah		31:03.0	+24:7	3	
	JEBET Ruth		32:51.9	+2:13.6	7	
2	TRAPP, Manon	**France (FRA)**	30:59.5	+21:2	2	**16**
	WOLDU Mekdes		31:42.5	+1:4.2	4	
	HASNI Sarah		33:31.9	+2:53.6	10	
3	SHAURI Magdalena	**Tanzania (TAN)**	32:18.8	+1:40.5	5	**29**
	MWAGHUI Agnes		33:29.5	+2:51.2	9	
	SAKILU, Jackline		35:17.1	+4:38.8	15	
4	FARKOUSSI Kaoutar	**Marocco (MAR)**	32:22.6	+1:44.3	6	**34**
	TAHIRI Rahma		33:56.7	+3:18.4	12	
	ZAHI Hasnae		35:27.3	+4:49.0	16	
5	PASZKIEWICZ Izabela	**Poland (POL)**	33:34.8	+2:56.6	11	**43**
	LISOWSKA Aleksandra		34:17.6	+3:39.3	13	
	MACH Angelika		36:38.6	+6:00.3	19	
6	LORENZO PIĆON Irene	**Spain (ESP)**	36:58.7	+6:20.4	21	**76**
	AZPILICUETA SOLANO Marta		38:03.2	+7:24.9	27	
	ROMERO LEDO Maria		38:18.0	+7:39.7	28	
7	VAN LIEROP Nikita	**Netherlands (NED)**	36:14.7	+5:36.4	18	**85**
	VAN EMMERIK Desi		39:34.3	+8:56.0	32	
	UBENS Lotte		39:55.2	+9:16.9	35	
8	PISCU Andreea	**Romania (ROU)**	37:35.5	+6:57.2	24	**91**
	MALAI Nicoleta Ancuta		39:01.5	+8:23.2	31	
	PUIA Nicoleta		40:02.9	+9:24.6	36	
9	BUPANTAMUHAN	**China (CHIN)**	39:51.1	+9:12.8	25	**101**
	JIANG Yumei		41:33.5	+1:55.2	34	
	LI Baihui		37:53.0	+7:14.7	42	
10	FORSBERG Johanna	**Sweden (SWE)**	38:34.2	+7:55.9	30	**111**
	LANEVIK Lisa		41:15.2	+1:36.9	40	
	MAHL Malin		41:32.7	+1:54.4	41	
11	ELHOLM, Emilie	**Denmark (DEN)**	39:38.1	+8:59.8	33	**125**
	MIKAELSEN Alberte		42:10.1	+11:31.8	43	
	SANDBERG Tina		46:25.4	15:47.1	49	
12	LAPEVSKA Dijana	**North Macedonia (MKD)**	44:42.7	+14:04.4	47	**147**
	PELIKON, Marija		44:53.3	+14:15.0	48	
	DIMESKA Marija		49:28.9	+18:50.6	52	
13	PAPIĆ Tea	**Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH)**	42:18.1	+11:39.8	44	**148**
	KLARIĆ Mateja		49:14.9	+18:36.6	51	
	LOZANČIĆ Matea		50:17.1	+19:38.8	53	

Cross Country: Mixed Relay

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Total Time
1	ROP Albert	**Bahrain (BRN)**	07:10,8	**29:56,1**
	KORIR Nelly		07:56,3	
	BALEW Birhanu		06:37,4	
	YAVI Winfred		08:11,6	
2	ROZMYS Michal	**Poland (POL)**	07:15,0	**30:15,6**
	ENNAOUI Sofia		07:54,0	
	ZALEWSKI Krystian		06:44,0	
	GALANT Martynat		08:22,6	
3	CAU Quentin	**France (FRA)**	07:14,6	**30:37,2**
	BOUQUET Marina		08:11,0	
	LE COZLER Julien		06:40,8	
	BOUYIJ Amal		08:30,8	
4	DE ROSA Davide	**Italy (ITA)**	07:34,1	**31:06,6**
	TOZZI Martina		07:42,8	
	ABDIKADAR Mohad		07:10,7	
	APRILE Giulia		08:39,0	
5	HITRANE Jamal	**Marocco (MAR)**	07:26,2	**31:28,5**
	HAIRICH Kawthar		08:13,8	
	OULADHA Hicham		06:57,4	
	HAJJI Soukaina		08:51,1	
6	KAMENSCHAK Kevin	**Austria (AUT)**	07:12,7	**31:59,6**
	MILLONIG Lena		07:45,7	
	POBERSCHNIGG Dominik		07:14,8	
	KASTNER Ylvi		09:46,4	
7	DAMASI Faraja	**Tanzania (TAN)**	07:57,8	**32:37,9**
	SAMWI Asha		08:36,1	
	MONKO Marco		06:59,7	
	LAZARO Valentina		09:04,3	
8	SEGER Mikael	**Sweden (SWE)**	08:13,9	**32:46,3**
	HEDBYS Jonna		08:21,4	
	OLSSON Axel		07:27,7	
	JERNBERG Louise		08:43,3	
9	TARASEVICIUS Lukas	**Lithuania (LTU)**	07:40,4	**32:47,5**
	KIRILIUK Lina		08:21,4	
	ČEKANAUSKAS Justinas		07:24,6	
	VARNAGIRYTĖ Viktorija		09:21,1	
10	MITRICA Leonard	**Romania (ROU)**	07:54,8	**33:18,3**
	PUIA Ionela		08:47,6	
	DAMIAN Bogdan		07:09,0	
	PISCU Andreea		09:26,9	
11	KUSTERS Koen	**Netherlands (NED)**	08:04,9	**33:27,3**
	VAN EMMERIKI Desi		08:56,1	
	BEELEN Zeb		07:24,4	
	VAN LIEROP Nikita		09:01,9	
12	GLAZERS Roberts	**Latvia (LAT)**	07:46,4	**33:29,0**
	SIRMA Signe		09:16,7	
	GIRGENSONS Jānis		07:06,6	
	KRUMINA Amanda		09:19,3	
13	FRAILE FERREIRO Antonio	**Spain (ESP)**	07:50,6	**33:56,9**
	MARRÓN APARICIO Sheila		09:08,0	
	VIEITEZ PORTO Ismael		07:31,4	
	VELASCO RUIZ Yessica		09:26,9	
14	BRUERS Yann	**Belgium (BEL)**	07:44,9	**34:38,1**
	VAN LAETHEM Sarah		09:00,6	
	DARQUENNE Guillaume		07:41,6	
	BOGAER Delphine		10:11,0	
15	MADSEN Frederik	**Denmark (DEN)**	08:03,8	**35:24,5**
	MIKAELSEN Alberte		09:35,3	
	HOLM Kristian		07:47,5	
	EIHOLM Emilie		09:57,9	
16	KOSUT Mário	**Slovakia (SVK)**	08:27,1	**35:24,6**
	REMENOVA Zuzana		08:27,7	
	KAZAR Matej		08:20,5	
	KLEMENTISOVA Terézia		10:09,3	
17	LI Haozong	**China (CHN)**	08:10,8	**36:20,2**
	FANG Minsi		10:52,3	
	JIA Haojie		07:39,2	
	CHEN Lu		09:37,9	

18	MICHL Daniel	**Germany (GER)**	08:48,7	**36:53,9**
	HERZER Stefanie		09:23,2	
	BÜYÜKKAYA Mike		08:53,7	
	RAUSCH Monika		09:48,3	
19	TOUTSCH Nicolas	**Luxembourg (LUX)**	09:08,0	**38:00,3**
	GIRARD Audrey		11:08,0	
	SILVA FERNANDES Fabio		08:14,7	
	KIEFFER Lena		09:29,6	
20	MENELAOU Christos	**Cyprus (CYP)**	09:01,5	**38:27,9**
	HIOTI Christina		10:58,4	
	HADJINOVIOU Andreas		08:27,7	
	PANAYIOTOU Maria		10:00,3	
21	CICOVIC Neven	**Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH)**	08:35,2	**38:30,7**
	KLARIC Mateja		10:59,8	
	IVAKOVIC Matija		08:24,6	
	PAPIC Tea		10:31,1	
22	ABDURAKHMONOV Dilmurod	**Usbekistan (UZB)**	09:56,6	**38:52,4**
	KUCHKOROVA Tamila		10:18,6	
	RAIMKULOV Rolan		08:18,5	
	TAJIBAEVA Inobat		10:18,7	
23	RANCHIKJ Milosh	**North Macedonia (MKD)**	08:41,3	**39:43,9**
	LAPEVSKA Dijana		10:33,1	
	ILIJEVSKI Trajche		08:00,7	
	DIMESK Marija		12:28,8	
24	RAKOCEVIC Slavko	**Montenegro (MNE)**	10:48,6	**41:03,6**
	SAITAJ Andrea		09:50,2	
	DURICANIN Aleksandar		09:11,5	
	IVKOVIC Jelena		11:13,3	
25	SUKAR Obada	**Palestine (PLE)**	11:07,0	**51:49,5**
	HAMDAN Saja		14:12,7	
	HAROUN Nouraldin		10:56,9	
	DANA Niveen		15:32,9	

Cross Country: 6 km Men (Open Category) → No Classification

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Behind	Rankpoint
	ZINCA Ionut	ROU	24:37,7		1
	COURTOIS, Mickael	FRA	27:16,5	+2:38,9	2
	VALLEJO GUANGAJE Drawin	ECU	28:45,5	+4:07,5	3
	PIVARD Yohan	FRA	30:00,7	+5:23,0	4
	JUTZELER Jürgen	GER	30:59,9	+6:22,2	5
	HAPPAERTS Michaël	BEL	31:43,6	+7:05,9	6
	GUHL Matthias	GER	32:42,6	+8:04,9	7
	MATHIEU Jean-Bernard	BEL	34:07,4	+9:29,7	8
	WOLPUT Stefan	BEL	36:05,4	+11:27,7	9
	DUTRIEUX Thierry	BEL	37:12,4	+12:34,7	10

Cross Country: 4 km Women (Open Category) → No Classification

Rank	Name	Nation	Time	Behind	Rankpoint
	GUTU Alexandra	ROU	21:09,9		1
	BOLT Marion	FRA	22:11,5	+1:01,6	2
	COURT-SEGUINEAU Ludivine	FRA	27:34,3	+6:24,4	3
	KÜHL-PRANG Lea	GER	30:05,6	+8:55,7	4

7.2 Legacy report

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Eidgenössisches Departement für Verteidigung, Bevölkerungsschutz und Sport VBS

Bundesamt für Sport BASPO
Sportpolitik und Ressourcen

OC MWWG 2025 / cso
03.11.2025

The 2025 CISM Military World Winter Games Legacy Report

Impact Assessment

Executive Summary

The Military World Winter Games 2025 (MWWG2025), held in the Central Swiss region of Lucerne and the Goms valley, represented an internationally visible multi-sport event for military athletes from around the world — in the discipline that is so central to Switzerland's identity: winter sports. The Games combined elite athletic performance with military camaraderie and a strong commitment to sustainability and long-term legacy.

The event was characterized by the use of existing infrastructures, close cooperation between military and civilian actors — fully in line with Switzerland's highly efficient militia system — and the deliberate decision to avoid even the smallest tendencies toward gigantism. These principles enabled a cost-efficient yet impactful delivery and provided differentiating impulses for how future sports mega-events in Switzerland can be designed.

Sustainability and positive long-term impact played a central, albeit symbolically modest, role. Numerous measures — from resource-efficient logistics to increased visibility of women's and para-sport — were implemented, but mostly in the form of pilot initiatives, rather than large-scale transformations. As such, the MWWG2025 served primarily as an important pilot project, rather than definitive proof of fully scalable, sustainable event models.

By combining sporting excellence, military exchange, and targeted sustainability impulses, the MWWG2025 established a relevant orientation framework for future multi-sport events supported by the federal government — in a fundamentally different way than, for example, the urban-focused Women's Football Euro. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that legacy themes were deliberately protected from superficial "marketing buzzword legacies": they were validated and institutionalised already in the planning phase, and later firmly defended during implementation — an approach that should be further expanded and standardised.

Significance and Implications for Future Federally Supported Events

Positive, lasting impact must be consistently defended — from planning through delivery to post-event phases. Sustainability and legacy were uncompromisingly anchored and continuously validated. The effects achieved during the MWWG2025 were small in scale but symbolically meaningful — as pilot impulses and directional markers.

Existing structures (militia system, sport-promotion networks, regional infrastructures) were systematically leveraged to reduce costs, test-operate long-term operating models, and demonstrate feasibility. Federal investment should only flow into infrastructure or processes where a relevant number of athletes will continue to train daily in the future, where grassroots sport is active, where recurring competitions take place, and where a local entity ensures long-term operational relevance and viability.

Participation — the active involvement of local decision-makers, implementers, communities, relevant national and regional sport federations, local businesses, and educational institutions — not only increases acceptance and extends benefits beyond the event but is essential for event legitimacy. An organising committee that focuses solely on fulfilling technical requirements of the international governing body (“event licensor”) undermines sustainable impact and harms the local sports ecosystem more than it benefits it.

Federal funding must follow a national strategy and be tied to binding, forward-looking quality standards — not outdated, marketing-focused sustainability labels. Active engagement with the meaning of sustainability, governance, and impact measurement is required to ensure long-term effectiveness.

Recommendations

1. **Early Impact Definition**
   Impact goals must be defined already during the candidacy phase and contractually secured.

2. **Mandatory Sustainability Standards**
   Federal funding must only be granted when ecological, social, and economic sustainability targets are honestly met and demonstrably achieved.

3. **Institutionalised Legacy Planning**
   Permanent structures (e.g., a national Competence Center for Sports Mega-Events) should ensure long-term knowledge transfer, continuity, and smart re-use of infrastructure across events — without being blinded by the large "Olympic business case."

4. **Systematic Monitoring**
   Impact should be measured through pre-, during- and post-event analysis, publicly reported, and used as a benchmark for future events.

5. **Using Pilot Event Formats Strategically**
   The MWWG2025 should serve as a further starting point to make positive impact not only visible in future mega-events, but systematically effective and scalable.

Content

1 Purpose and Significance of This Document

This document aims to create an impact-oriented policy framework for future multi-sport mega-events supported by the Swiss federal government. It is based on experience gained during the candidacy (2019), planning, and delivery of the CISM Winter Games 2025. It integrates insights from previous Olympic candidacies, the Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020, and the planning and execution of the University Games Winter Lucerne 2021, as well as broader national and international sport-event projects.

The central question is how a positive, long-term legacy can be ensured for local communities, the environment, the economy, and institutions — and how the federal government can act effectively as a supporter and steering actor.
The MWWG2025 legacy concept and its operational implementation serve as a practical blueprint, enabling the systematic derivation of guidelines and action options for future events, regardless of whether they are civilian, military, or hybrid in nature.

From Impulse to Development Path

The aim is not short-term metrics — such as visitor numbers or direct economic value — but long-term development opportunities for Switzerland: for Swiss sport, the Swiss Armed Forces and military sport, the host regions, and for Switzerland's self-image as a host nation for sustainable, open, world-engaging sports events.

The results consolidated in this concept draw from:

- practical experience from the MWWG2025
- documentation and reports of past events
- scientific literature on impact analysis and sustainability strategies
- national and international policy frameworks

Sustainability as a Strategic Constant in Switzerland

Since the candidacy for the 2022 Olympic Winter Games in Graubünden, Switzerland has followed a consistent strategy based on three pillars: sustainability, innovation, and legacy. This approach was successfully applied at the Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020 and informs long-term ambitions such as a future Olympic bid (e.g., 2038).

This document stands firmly within that strategic line — but it also takes a critical look at weaknesses, pitfalls, and systemic inconsistencies, such as cosmetic measures without long-term impact, weak integration between sustainability and operations, or untapped synergies. It calls for coherent implementation with depth — not merely strategic rhetoric.

Reference Framework and Methodology

The legacy concept for the CISM Winter Games 2025 was developed using the following frameworks:

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN)
- IOC Legacy Strategic Approach (2021)
- ISO 20121: Event Sustainability Management Systems
- GRI Sustainability Reporting for Swiss Sport Organisers (ecosport guide)
- Legacy & Sustainability Report Sion 2026
- NIV Reports for Graubünden 2022 and Ski World Championships St. Moritz
- Swiss Strategy for Sports Mega-Events (NASAK)
- Legacy Projects of Winter Universiade Lucerne 2021
- Paris 2024 Sustainability & Legacy Strategy
- Legacy Concept for the UEFA Women’s Euro 2025

Sustainability and Legacy as an Integrated Impact Framework

Sustainability and legacy are inseparably linked. A meaningful and lasting legacy requires that ecological, social, and economic aspects are actively considered and made measurable from the very beginning of the planning process. The orientation toward the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provides an internationally recognised foundation for this approach.

The legacy potential can be observed across several concrete impact dimensions ("impact fields"):

- Ecological sustainability: e.g., protection of natural resources, climate-friendly infrastructure
- Economic effects: local value creation, promotion of innovation, sustainable tourism
- Societal participation & civil society: social cohesion, diversity, volunteering
- Health & culture: public health, promotion of physical activity, cultural openness

Structure of This Document

The document is organised along these impact dimensions. At the end of each main chapter, the central "Insights & Consequences" are summarised. Based on these, concrete policy recommendations are derived in the final section—intended for a future national competence centre for major sports events, which is expected to operate in a coordinating, networking, and strategically guiding role.

KEY TAKEAWAY

1. Major sports events receiving federal funding should generate long-term impact not only in sporting terms, but also socially, environmentally, and economically.

2. The legacy concept of the CISM Winter Games 2025 served as a practice-oriented blueprint for deriving systemic insights.

3. Since the Graubünden 2022 Olympic bid, Switzerland has followed a strategically coherent sustainability pathway in the international event context—Lausanne 2020 being a successful showcase and the long-term perspective pointing toward a possible Olympic Winter Games bid for 2038..

⇒ Sustainability and legacy only become effective if they are integrated early into planning, implementation, and post-event use.
⇒ Future events must be aligned with clear impact pathways—purely symbolic or cosmetic sustainability activities are insufficient.
⇒ Cooperation between the federal government, cantons, host regions and municipalities, and sport federations must be oriented toward coherence, accountability, and impact.
⇒ A national competence centre for major sports events should play a coordinating, quality-assuring, and knowledge-based role.
⇒ Legacy work requires a consistent measurement and steering logic—not merely strategic rhetoric.

2 Foundations

2.1 Fundamental Terms & Assumptions

The MWWG2025 aligned their sustainability strategy—both in planning and implementation—with internationally established reference frameworks, in particular the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1], the IOC's Legacy Framework[2], and ISO 20121 for sustainable event management[3]. The deliberate application of such an impact-oriented understanding, based on clear definitions, strengthened strategic steering and increased compatibility with existing and future funding mechanisms.

In the context of major sports events, the term sustainability refers to a comprehensive commitment to shaping ecological, social, and economic impacts in a long-term positive manner—not only during the staging of the event, but across the entire event life cycle. This includes planning, implementation, post-event evaluation, and purposeful continuation through follow-up projects.

Legacy describes the lasting impact of an event—material (e.g., new or modernised infrastructure), immaterial (e.g., increased social participation, new forms of cooperation), or institutional (e.g., knowledge-building, governance experience). What is decisive is whether these effects are deliberately planned, actively shaped, and sustainably anchored.

Since the bid for the 2022 Olympic Winter Games in Graubünden[7] at the latest, Switzerland has pursued a consistent strategic line linking sustainability, innovation, and legacy. These principles were successfully implemented at the Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020[6], are embedded in the legacy concept of the CISM Winter Games 2025[8], and form a central foundation for the long-term planning of the Olympic Winter Games 2038. At the same time, this chapter underscores that good intentions alone are insufficient. Lack of coherence, cosmetic measures without long-term effect, or inconsistently implemented sustainability objectives can eliminate the potential impact. Legacy work requires methodological rigour, inter-institutional coordination, and a consistent impact orientation.

Sustainability in the context of major sports events refers to the ability to shape ecological, social, and economic effects positively over the long term. This perspective considers not only the actual implementation period, but the entire life cycle of the event—from planning and execution to post-event use.

2.1.1 Term “Impact Balance”"

The impact balance refers to the comprehensive assessment and documentation of the short- and long-term effects of a major sports event on various areas such as the environment, society, and the economy. It encompasses the analysis and measurement of the positive and negative impacts generated by the event and serves as an instrument for reviewing and optimising the defined sustainability and legacy objectives. A detailed impact balance ensures that the event is not only successful from a sporting perspective but also contributes to a sustainable and positive development for the host region and its residents.

2.1.2 Term "Legacy"

The CISM Winter Games 2025 generated not only short-term but also long-term effects. These impacted various dimensions of society and the environment and are tangible to different degrees. The term legacy refers to these long-term effects—the “inheritance” of the CISM Winter Games 2025. It encompasses the entirety of activities that were developed or transformed over the long term as a result of the Games. These changes affect structures, infrastructures, processes, and the image of the Swiss Armed Forces and military sport and can generate both intangible and tangible added value. The central challenge was to create a positive legacy through early project planning and concrete implementation—one that would provide meaningful impulses for the development of military sport in the narrow sense, the Armed Forces in a broader sense, and Swiss sport as a whole.

2.1.3 Critical Success Factors for Impact

The legacy could be deliberately influenced. To maximise the effectiveness of long-term impacts and avoid negative effects, early strategic planning involving all relevant actors and legacy stakeholders was essential. It was necessary to identify interfaces between the development of the CISM Winter Games 2025 and existing location or regional development strategies of the Armed Forces and sport federations. This enabled synergies and catalytic effects—particularly through collaboration between the Armed Forces, sport, municipalities, and tourism actors. Many measures achieve impact more quickly when they build on existing concepts and experience. Crucially, reforms and projects had to be implemented before the event took place.

2.1.4 Sustainable Event Management

Sustainable event management within the CISM Winter Games 2025 aimed to ensure that all activities were aligned with the principles of sustainable development (e.g., in accordance with the GRI Guidelines[4]). A structured sustainability process enabled the Organising Committee to identify economic, social, and environmental risks early on, and to minimise or eliminate them. All measures were assessed regarding their potential contribution to sustainability and embedded within a systematic impact chain.

2.2 Fundamental Understanding of Hosting Major Sports Events

From today's perspective, and in alignment with the Swiss Olympic and BASPO strategy *"Sporting Mega-Events Switzerland"*[5], the following principle applies: Major sports events above a certain scale—and particularly those with a multisport character—should not be implemented in Switzerland without a clearly identifiable sustainability strategy and a deliberate aim to create a positive legacy for the host city, the region, and the involved sports disciplines.
Events that focus solely on entertainment and sporting competition during the event period are, from the standpoint of forward-looking sports policy, no longer appropriate or support-worthy.

2.3 "Strategic Ownership" and Subsidiarity

Clear responsibilities between strategic governance (federal and cantonal levels) and operational execution (the Organising Committee) are essential. At the same time, mechanisms are required to ensure ownership beyond the event itself—such as follow-up projects, monitoring structures, and institutionalised knowledge transfer. Responsibility for creating a sustainable legacy cannot be delegated. Strategic ownership means that the organiser—in this case the Organising Committee—actively steers, communicates, and pursues sustainability impacts. The role of the federal government consisted primarily of providing strategic support, funding, and ensuring that overarching national objectives were met—for example in sustainability, security, and international positioning. The implementation of the MWWG2025 relied on close collaboration between the federal government, the canton, the military, municipalities, and sports federations. In line with the principle of subsidiarity, operational responsibility lay with the Organising Committee, which coordinated delivery through strong civil–military synergies.

2.3.1 "Strategic Ownership"

Sustainability and legacy manifest primarily at the local level of a host community and secondarily within a given sport. In a federal system, strategic responsibility thus lies partly with the host municipality and region, and partly with the relevant sports federation and its local ecosystem (clubs, event organisers, infrastructure operators). Positive long-term impact can only emerge if local actors are genuinely committed to sustainability principles and actively assume responsibility.

During the MWWG2025, conflicts of interest emerged both in the host region and within certain sports federations. Some stakeholders primarily pursued their own infrastructure or development goals and sought to secure substantial public funding—often without a viable long-term plan or a sustainable operational model for the post-event period.

2.3.2 Subsidiarity

The federal government, particularly through the DDPS (VBS) and BASPO—provided thematically aligned support and ensured that initiatives and programs reinforced sustainability and legacy objectives.

The Swiss Armed Forces used the event to strengthen their public image and to advance military sport; BASPO leveraged the Games as a platform to promote physical activity, health, and innovation within Swiss sport.

2.4 Strategic Positioning of the MWWG 2025 within the Swiss Sports Event Landscape

The staging of the CISM Winter Games 2025 did not take place in isolation; rather, it was embedded within a dynamic Swiss sports ecosystem characterised by strong international visibility and an ambitious event strategy:

- World Cup events and championship competitions – from biathlon to curling – took place across the country; in 2025, the Biathlon World Championships, the Freestyle World Championships, and the CISM Winter Games stood out prominently.

- The 2025 sports calendar also included major events such as the UEFA Women's EURO as well as long-established Swiss Top Sport Events.
- The MWWG 2025 set distinctive accents, including the guiding theme "Military Champions for Peace" and by being the first CO_2-neutral major military sports event in Switzerland.

2.4.1 Visibility and Strategic Positioning

For the first time, the Swiss Armed Forces planned a multisport event of this scale with such depth and detail—executing it in close collaboration with the militia system and the national sports federations.
The strengths of the Swiss militia army and the country's well-established expertise in organising large sporting events were combined in unprecedented depth. As a result, Switzerland's competence in hosting major sports events became even more visible within the context of international military sport.

2.4.2 Sports-Strategic Relevance

The MWWG 2025 complemented the broader programme of major winter sports events in Switzerland:

- The integration of parasport disciplines for injured soldiers expanded inclusive participation within military sport.
- The combination of a military and a civilian sports profile broadened and connected existing sports structures and networks.
- As only the third winter multisport event of the modern era hosted in Switzerland—after the Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020 and the Winter Universiade 2021 (cancelled due to COVID)—the lessons learned from the MWWG 2025 are highly relevant for future Olympic Winter Games ambitions, particularly for a potential 2038 bid.

2.4.3 Synergies within the Event Cycle

With the "Switzerland 203x" concept, Switzerland pursues a deliberately decentralised strategy for hosting major sports events. Instead of relying on a single, centralised mega-event, the Confederation focuses on a complementary portfolio of distrib-

uted events — such as the Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020, the Winter Universiade Luzern 2021, the Military World Winter Games 2025, and various championship events organised by Swiss-Ski.
This series of winter sports events generates impact through thematic and organisational synergies while encouraging the sustainable use of existing infrastructure.

The MWWG 2025 enriched this strategic framework not only by combining military sports tradition with national visibility and international reach. They also served as an advanced training platform for strengthening coordination between public authorities, the Swiss Armed Forces, and civilian partners.
This interplay is fundamental to a coherent and impact-oriented delivery of major sports events supported by federal funding.

KEY TAKEAWAY

1. Concepts such as impact balance, legacy, strategic ownership and subsidiarity were operationalised and should be regarded as conceptual pillars for future events.

2. Sustainability was understood as a life-cycle principle—planning, delivery and post-event utilisation were treated as an interconnected chain of impact.

3. Switzerland is on an active learning trajectory towards strategically planned major events with substantive impact. Graubünden 2022, Lausanne 2020, Lucerne 2021 and the MWWG2025 represent milestones on the path toward “Switzerland 203x”.

⇒ Sustainability and legacy require early institutional anchoring, clear governance structures and impact measurement.

⇒ The Confederation should continue to shape its role as a strategic promoter and guiding authority in such a way that local ownership and national objectives interlock effectively.

⇒ When designing future major events, conflicts and divergent goals between local actors, sports federations and funding structures must be addressed at an early stage.

⇒ An impact balance should become an integral component of every sport-politically relevant project — including planned monitoring, follow-ups and structural knowledge transfer.

⇒ Switzerland’s decentralised event strategy fosters synergies but also requires overarching impact controlling and stronger thematic alignment.


105


31
31

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3 Governance and Organisational Structures for Ensuring Long-Term Positive Impact of Major Sporting Events

The way a major sporting event is governed, organised and further developed has a decisive influence on its long-term impact. Governance in this context means more than mere operational functionality: it encompasses the institutional design of decision-making processes, responsibilities and steering mechanisms with the aim of enabling not only smooth delivery but also a meaningful and lasting legacy.

The MWWG2025 demonstrated exemplarily how a hybrid governance model—shaped by Switzerland's militia tradition and strong civil-society anchoring—can secure such an impact goal both operationally and structurally. At the same time, typical tension points became visible: for example, regarding the distribution of competences, the definition of ownership, or the management of cross-cutting themes such as sustainability.

3.1 Organisational Committee Structure: A Civil-Military Hybrid Model

To ensure optimal organisation of the CISM Winter Games 2025, the Organising Committee (OC) was established as a task force in 2021 within the possibilities of the military framework. The OC was grounded in militia personnel with professional experience across politics, sport, science, culture, business and media.

The operational delivery of the Games was carried out through a multi-level OC system consisting of a central organising committee at the federal level and local OCs in the host municipalities. This structure was based on the following principles:

- **Militia Principle & Competence-Orientation**: Most leadership roles were held by militia members who contributed expertise acquired in politics, business, public administration, sport, culture or academia.

- **Coherent Leadership Logic**: The organisation followed a unified leadership rhythm with defined steering processes, decision-making pathways and escalation mechanisms.

- **Thematic Working Groups**: Cross-cutting topics—such as infrastructure, sustainability, logistics or communication—were addressed in specialised working groups, often involving external experts or partner organisations.

3.2 Coordination Between Central and Local OCs

Hosting the event across multiple municipalities required intensive horizontal coordination:

- **Binding Coordination Formats:** These included regular situation conferences, thematic workshops and shared planning tools to align decisions and ensure coherent implementation.

- **Transfer of Knowledge & Experience**: Insights from previous major sporting events (e.g., Winter Universiade 2021, Lausanne 2020 YOG) were consciously integrated—partly through overlapping personnel, partly through formalised mechanisms for knowledge transfer.

- **Location-Specific Ownership:** Local OCs were not treated as mere implementing bodies but as strategic partners with their own scope for shaping decisions—particularly regarding infrastructure, sustainability measures and local mobilisation efforts.

3.3 Anticipation and Adaptability as Governance Quality

A key success factor was the capacity to respond flexibly to changing conditions:

- **Scenario Planning & Risk Analysis**: Alternative delivery scenarios were developed at an early stage—for instance regarding geopolitical tensions, pandemics or climate-related risks.

- **A Dynamic Understanding of Leadership:** Rather than rigid structures, the OC employed adaptive steering. Leadership processes were expanded over time, such as through the creation of an interdisciplinary “situation board”.

- **Technological Instruments:** Digital platforms for resource planning, communication and risk analysis enabled agile crisis management and efficient knowledge management.

3.4 Sustainability Governance Without ISO Certification

Instead of opting for a costly formal certification process (e.g., ISO 20121), the Organising Committee chose a pragmatic, impact-oriented management approach. Sustainability was understood not as a compliance requirement, but as a transversal impact objective integrated into all operational domains.

This approach prioritised practical applicability, proportionality and operational relevance, ensuring that sustainability considerations were embedded in daily decision-making processes rather than handled through parallel bureaucratic structures. The focus lay on measurable contributions—such as resource efficiency, mobility management or social inclusion—rather than on fulfilling external audit checklists.

3.5 Areas of Tension and Critical Success Factors

Despite an overall well-functioning structure, several typical challenges emerged during implementation:

- **Ambiguities in Responsibilities Across Cross-Cutting Areas:** At times, responsibilities and competences were not clearly defined—particularly in areas of overlapping jurisdiction between the federal level, the armed forces, municipalities and sports federations. These situations demonstrated the need for intensified coordination mechanisms such as structured status meetings and shared decision logs.

- **Conflicts of Interest Linked to Funding Logics**: Certain local stakeholders or sport-specific actors sought to use the MWWG2025 primarily as leverage for advancing their own infrastructure or funding projects—often without sustainable long-term operational models. This revealed the importance of robust governance frameworks to ensure that event-driven investment priorities align with strategic, not opportunistic, objectives.

- **Knowledge Retention & Monitoring Challenges**: ecuring operational experience and embedding it institutionally proved demanding. Major events require clear mechanisms for post-event utilisation of knowledge, including structured “lessons learned” processes, documentation standards and platforms for long-term continuity. Future events will depend on more systematic knowledge-management tools and mandated follow-up responsibilities.

KEY TAKEAWAY	
Category	**Insights & Recommendations**
Governance Structure	A hybrid organisational model combining militia (part-time) forces and civilian experts proved to be efficient, agile, and cost-effective.
Clarity of Tasks and Competences	Early and unambiguous clarification of tasks, competences, and responsibilities (TCR) is essential – especially for cross-cutting topics such as sustainability and legacy.
Adaptive Steering	Dynamic leadership logics, scenario planning, and flexible decision-making processes strengthen resilience in the face of changing conditions.
Sustainability Management	A genuinely impact-oriented sustainability monitoring system is preferable to purely formal ISO certification and supports actual outcomes rather than compliance only.
Sustainable Knowledge Management	Experience and know-how must be systematically captured and transferred – ideally through a central competence centre or institutionalised knowledge-sharing platforms.
Interinstitutional Coordination	Joint working and dialogue formats between the federal government, the armed forces, municipalities, and sport federations foster systemic thinking and coherent implementation.

4 Intent and Benefit Potentials of Hosting the MWWG 2025

The Military World Winter Games 2025 (MWWG2025) were not conceived as an isolated sporting event, but as a multifunctional instrument designed to generate a positive legacy for the Swiss Armed Forces, the national sports system, society, and the host regions. The guiding principles were simplicity, sustainability, and strategic value creation.

4.1 Intent: Vision and Political Framework

The hosting of the MWWG2025 was carried out on the explicit mandate of Switzerland's political and military leadership:

- the Head of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS/VBS),
- the Chief of the Armed Forces,
- the Director of the Federal Office of Sport (BASPO),
- and the CISM Switzerland Delegation together with the leadership of Swiss Armed Forces Sports.

They jointly endorsed the event with the following strategic intent:

Core Aims

- Foster a positive, contemporary perception of Switzerland and its Armed Forces, nationally and internationally.
- Position the MWWG2025 as "Games by soldiers for soldiers", shaped by solidarity, camaraderie, and mutual respect.
- Avoid gigantism: focus on simplicity, efficiency, and sustainability in planning, delivery, and post-event use.
- Place athletes at the centre: prioritising sporting excellence, fair competition, and meaningful encounters over institutional self-promotion.
- Maximise the use of existing resources, particularly: Militia-based competencies; military infrastructure for accommodation, transport, and catering; synergies with other federal entities and local authorities.

This strategic posture enabled a coherent sustainability philosophy with a clear impact ambition—socially, environmentally, and institutionally.

➔ **Legacy Through Mindset**

The CISM Winter Games 2025 were more than a sporting event: they served as a flagship project of the DDPS for sustainable organisation, responsible resource use, and cooperative implementation. The close interdepartmental collaboration within the DDPS—especially between the Defence (V) and Sport (S) sectors—proved to be a decisive success factor for coherent, impact-driven management.

4.2 Benefit Potentials: Impact Opportunities for the State, Society, and Sport

Already in the conceptual phase, the organisers identified a number of key impact potentials through which the MWWG2025 could contribute tangibly to sustainable development:

(1) The Armed Forces as a Credible Actor in Health Promotion:

- Increasing visibility of the Armed Forces' role in elite sports development
- Highlighting the link between physical fitness, camaraderie, and prevention

(2) Visibility of Sports Promotion in the Service of the Nation:

- Media and political visibility of the DDPS elite sports programme as an investment in readiness, integration, and international cooperation

(3) Positive Diplomatic and Security Policy Effects:

- Strengthening international military relationships through a sporting context
- Providing a platform for confidence-building measures with partner nations

(4) Efficient Use of Infrastructure and Resources:

- Leveraging existing military and civilian infrastructure (e.g., accommodation, training facilities)
- Creating synergies with the infrastructure needs of national sport federations and future large-scale events

(5) A “Sustainability Showcase” for the DDPS:

- Demonstrating the feasibility of a major sports event as a reference project for ecological, social, and economic sustainability in line with the “Sporting Mega-Events Switzerland” strategy

(6) Strengthening Regions with Strong Military and Winter-Sport Anchoring:

- Fostering constructive collaboration between the Armed Forces, municipalities, tourism actors and civil society in host regions with established winter-sport identities (e.g., Andermatt, Goms)

(7) Utilisation of Institutional Knowledge and Experience:

- Adopting and further developing organisational, logistical and communication learnings from the (cancelled) Winter Universiade Lucerne 2021
- Contributing to competence development for a potential bid for the Olympic Winter Games 2038

To fully realise these potentials, relevant partners and stakeholders were engaged and organised in an impact-oriented manner.

KEY TAKEAWAY

1. **Strategically managed event with clear legacy ambitions**
   → The implementation of the MWWG2025 expressed an active federal policy in the areas of sport, security, and sustainable development.

2. **Militia system, infrastructure, and institutional partnerships as success factors**
   → The use of existing structures (infrastructure, knowledge, militia system) created efficiency gains, but required excellence in coordination.

3. **Visibility & impact beyond sport**
   → The event served not only sporting goals but also created value in foreign policy, regional development, the public image of the Swiss Armed Forces, and Switzerland's positioning as a host nation.

4. **Legacy requires intent, planning, and leveraging potential**
   → The full legacy can only emerge through active integration of stakeholders and institutional anchoring of the intended impacts — mere execution is not enough.

5 Framework Conditions from Candidature to Implementation: Dynamics of the General Situation

International large-scale sporting events with a planning horizon of four to eight years are increasingly exposed to dynamic geopolitical, societal, technological, and ecological changes. The MWWG 2025 illustrate how an event of this type can be positioned resiliently against external shocks and situational changes—without losing strategic focus on sustainability and legacy.

5.1 Importance of the General Situation in Event Planning

Already in the candidature phase, a differentiated assessment of the general situation is essential. It directly influences feasibility, security concepts, public acceptance, and implementation prospects. In the case of the MWWG 2025, the following external factors with strategic relevance were identified:

(1) Political Stability & Security
A stable security environment in Switzerland was a fundamental prerequisite for hosting the Games. Nevertheless, an inter-institutional security framework was developed early on that considered potential international crises. This included securing multinational sport delegations and defining the clear role of the Armed Forces within the national security network.

(2) Economic Framework Conditions
While Switzerland's macroeconomic environment was fundamentally stable, it was increasingly affected by global uncertainties (e.g., inflation, currency risks, energy prices). For the MWWG budget, this required strict prioritisation, transparent resource allocation, and the creation of buffers for price fluctuations.

(3) Health-Related and Environmental Factors
The continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and heightened awareness of climate-related issues influenced the Games in several ways: robust health protection measures, sustainable mobility solutions, and CO_2-neutral approaches to event design.

(4) Technological Infrastructure
Accelerated digitalisation required modern, secure, and interoperable event technology. Digital accreditation systems, communication tools, security monitoring, and low-threshold broadcasting formats became essential standardst.

(5) Social & Cultural Dynamics
An inclusive approach was central: participation of injured military personnel, gender perspectives in the military and elite sport, and accessible public engagement were key to strengthening the societal impact.

(6) International Relations & Multilateral Cooperation
As a military multi-sport event with global participation, the CISM platform depended heavily on stable diplomatic relations. The MWWG 2025 served as an instrument for confidence-building and peace promotion (“Military Champions for Peace”) and for strengthening multilateral ties through sport.

5.2 Strategic Management of Changing Conditions

The years between candidature (2019) and delivery (2025) confronted the event with multiple challenges. The MWWG 2025 responded with integrated situational monitoring and strategic adaptability:

- **Regular risk and scenario analyses** were conducted, especially regarding supply chains, pandemic uncertainty, and financial volatility.
- **Event designs were kept flexible,** for example through modular sports venues and adaptive spectator formats.
- **Governance structures allowed short-term responsiveness,** thanks particularly to the hybrid military–civilian organisational model.

Considered Parameters:

Political instability, government changes, or new policy directions may influence political and financial support at local and national levels. A stable political environment at the time of candidature does not guarantee equal stability at the time of delivery. Event organisers must assess political risks and prepare adaptive strategies.

Economic recessions, currency fluctuations, or financial crises may significantly impact event budgeting and funding. Organisers must design flexible financial plans that can withstand economic turbulence and consider alternative funding options.

Health crises such as pandemics may arise unexpectedly and heavily disrupt event delivery. Since COVID-19, the necessity to integrate health risk management into event planning has become evident. Organisers must prepare contingency and hygiene plans to respond effectively to potential health emergencies.

Environmental and climate-related changes can affect event planning significantly. Natural disasters, changing weather patterns, or ecological crises can threaten infrastructure and safety. Event organisers must integrate sustainability strategies and environmental management to design climate-resilient and environmentally responsible events.

Technological developments can evolve rapidly between candidature and delivery. New technologies offer opportunities but also challenges. Organisers should monitor technological developments and be ready to integrate innovations to enhance efficiency, security, and attractiveness.

Social and cultural dynamics may also shift. Changing social norms, cultural attitudes, or societal expectations can influence how an event is perceived and supported. Organisers must maintain cultural sensitivity and remain flexible to respond to evolving social contexts.

International relations and diplomatic conditions can change and may affect the participation of international athletes, teams, and spectators. Tensions or conflicts between countries can complicate logistics and the organisation of international participation. Event organisers should closely monitor diplomatic developments and develop strategies to foster international cooperation.

Changes in the general situation between the time of candidature and the actual implementation of a major sporting event are inevitable and can have far-reaching consequences. Proactive and flexible planning is therefore essential to respond appropriately to these changes and ensure successful event delivery. Organisers must conduct comprehensive risk assessments, develop adaptation strategies, and remain prepared for continuous change in order to deliver an event that is safe, sustainable, and successful.

5.3 Adaptability and Anticipation of the Situation at the Time of Delivery

The ability to anticipate and respond to changes in the general and global situation is a decisive factor for the successful planning and delivery of a major sporting event. Adaptability and anticipation play a central role in ensuring that the event runs smoothly and successfully, even in the face of unforeseeable developments. The following section outlines how these aspects can be considered and systematically integrated into event planning.

Dimension	Example of Implementation at MWWG 2025
Monitoring	Regular situation assessments conducted by the OC, DDPS, BASPO
Crisis scenarios	Contingency plans for pandemics, energy shortages, etc.
Sustainability flexibility	Reallocation of resources to reinforce the most effective measures
Knowledge management	Documentation and lessons-learned processes within the OC organisation
Technological integration	Use of digital platforms for rapid re-planning

Applied Instruments and Approaches:

1. Proactive Risk Analysis

A thorough and continuous risk analysis is the first step in ensuring adaptability and anticipation. Organisers must regularly assess potential risks arising from political, economic, health-related, ecological, and social developments. Both short-term and long-term trends must be considered. Proactive risk analysis enables early detection of potential challenges and the development of corresponding mitigation measures.

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2. Flexible Planning Strategies

Flexibility in planning is crucial for responding to unforeseen developments. Event organisers should develop alternative scenarios and contingency plans that reflect different potential situational changes. These plans should clearly define actions and responsibilities to enable fast and efficient responses. Flexibility in budgeting, logistics, and resource management is equally essential to allow necessary adjustments.

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3. Continuous Monitoring

Regular monitoring of the general and global situation is indispensable for tracking developments and enabling timely intervention. Organisers should rely on credible

sources and maintain close collaboration with experts, governmental agencies, and international organisations to make well-informed decisions. An effective monitoring system helps identify emerging risks and adjust plans accordingly.

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4. Collaboration and Communication

Close collaboration and effective communication with all relevant stakeholders are key to ensuring adaptability and anticipation. This includes cooperation with local authorities, international organisations, sponsors, service providers, and local communities. Regular coordination and information exchange contribute to a shared understanding of the current situation and necessary measures. Transparent communication fosters trust and strengthens the willingness of all actors to respond flexibly to change.

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5. Use of Technological Innovations

Technological innovations can play a vital role in strengthening adaptability and anticipation. Modern technologies enable efficient monitoring, rapid data analysis, and flexible adaptation of plans and processes. Organisers should invest in technological solutions that support forecasting and reactive capabilities—for example, digital platforms for communication and coordination, systems for monitoring environmental and health risks, and flexible ticketing or broadcasting technologies.

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6. Adjustment of Sustainability Strategies

Sustainability strategies must also be designed with flexibility in mind to respond to changes in the general and global context. This includes regularly reviewing and adjusting ecological, social, and economic sustainability measures. Organisers must be capable of adapting their sustainability objectives and strategies to current developments and integrating new approaches to safeguard the long-term positive impact of the event.

Conclusion:

Adaptability and anticipation of conditions at the time of delivery are indispensable elements of successful planning and implementation of a major sporting event. Through proactive risk analysis, flexible planning strategies, continuous monitoring, strong collaboration and communication, the use of technological innovations, and dynamic sustainability strategies, organisers can respond effectively to unforeseen developments and deliver the event successfully despite challenges.
These capabilities ensure not only the achievement of the immediate goals of the event but also contribute to generating long-term positive impulses and impacts for the environment, society, and the local economy.

KEY TAKEAWAY

1. Changes in the general situation are systemic, not exceptional.
2. Early strategic resilience planning increases room for manoeuvre.
3. Sustainability must be understood as an adaptive system, not as a static target catalogue.
4. Governance requires sensor capacity (monitoring) and actor capacity (reaction & integration).

⇒ Early establishment of an integrated risk and opportunity management system

⇒ Anchoring a situation-monitoring system at national, cantonal and local level

⇒ Mandatory scenario and redundancy planning in the event architecture

⇒ Formulation of adaptive sustainability goals instead of rigid target catalogues.

6 Sustainability Strategy

6.1 Sustainability Principle of the MWWG2025

The implementation of the MWWG2025 was based on a holistic understanding of sustainability that integrated ecological, social and economic dimensions. The event took place in the alpine regions of Switzerland – an environment of high ecological sensitivity and, at the same time, of significant sporting and military relevance. The protection of natural spaces, the environment and society formed the guiding framework for all actions.

"The implementation of the MWWG2025 is based on existing, established facilities and infrastructure of Swiss sport and the Swiss Armed Forces."

The MWWG2025 relied exclusively on pre-existing and well-established infrastructures of Swiss sport and the Swiss Armed Forces. Areas of national ecological importance were not affected. The objective was to demonstrate to the international community that multisport events can be organised with limited investments, high sustainability standards and strong sporting excellence.

The Organising Committee (OC) aligned its preparations and implementation with ISO 20121 for sustainable event management, the GRI standard, ecosport.ch as well as the sustainability guidelines of the Swiss Federal Office of Sport (BASPO). In addition, it integrated overarching national strategies, including the Swiss Sustainability Strategy, the Action Plan for Sports Promotion, the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy, the Landscape Concept Switzerland and the Energy Strategy 2050. Pandemic-related regulatory frameworks were also taken into account.

"Eine robuste Nachhaltigkeits-Governance für echt nachhaltige Winter Games"

6.2 Action Areas of Ecological Sustainability

The MWWG2025 implemented a set of targeted measures to achieve their ecological sustainability objectives. In particular, the following actions were taken:

6.2.1 Landscape and Biodiversity: Use of Existing Sports and Event Venues

The MWWG2025 relied exclusively on existing facilities. Sensitive natural areas and protected zones were consistently avoided. Where small-scale interventions were unavoidable, they were implemented in an environmentally responsible manner and accompanied by ecological compensation measures — such as renaturation projects or biodiversity-enhancing areas.

6.2.2 Energy and Climate – Renewable Energy Sources

The MWWG2025 were conducted in a climate-neutral manner. The primary objective was the avoidance of emissions, followed by their reduction and compensation. Renewable energy sources — particularly hydropower and solar energy — were used preferentially. Unavoidable emissions were compensated according to federal guidelines, predominantly through projects within Switzerland.

"We rely on the world-leading quality of our Swiss infrastructure"

6.2.3 Transport – Low-Emission Mobility Solutions

An integrated mobility concept shifted transport to public transportation wherever possible. Experience from Lausanne 2020 and Lucerne 2021 was incorporated. Swiss Armed Forces transport assets were used efficiently and operated in a climate-neutral manner. In the Goms / Andermatt cluster, rail transport was used consistently.

"Real avoidance takes precedence over compensation."

6.2.4 Resource-Efficient Procurement and Waste Management

Waste and resource management focused on reduction, reuse, and recycling. Plastic was avoided wherever feasible, and waste separation was implemented at a high standard. For drinking water distribution, the organisers sought healthy and environmentally friendly solutions; however, due to cost and feasibility considerations, the organising committee ultimately had to rely on distributing 5dl PET water bottles.

6.2.4.1 Water Consumption

In the “water tower of the Alps,” water was used consciously and sparingly. ISO Standard 14046 on water footprint assessment was applied — for example in cleaning processes, catering, and infrastructure operations.

6.2.4.2 Catering and Regional Products

The organising committee provided catering for all participants (athletes, officials, spectators, and media representatives) based on ecological and health-oriented principles. The SV Group offered athlete-appropriate, sustainable meals. The CO_2 footprint averaged 1.67 kg per meal, with 25–30 g of food waste per meal.

6.2.4.3 Green Procurement

Procurement followed strict environmental and social standards: local products, ethical supply chains, and fair working conditions. Clothing, building materials, and technical equipment were likewise selected according to these criteria.

6.3 Action Areas of Social Sustainability

6.3.1 Physical Activity and Health

The MWWG2025 were used as a platform for promoting health — both for soldiers and for the general population. Health-related campaigns, physical-activity initiatives such as the Ready App, and various support services accompanied the event.

6.3.2 Diversity and Inclusion

The integration of para-sport disciplines (e.g., for injured soldiers) set new standards in military sports. Gender equity and diversity in volunteer management were actively promoted.

6.3.3 Education and Engagement

Knowledge transfer was ensured primarily through displays, posters, and digital content (e.g., on sustainability, peace, and fair play).

6.4 Action Areas of Economic Sustainability

6.4.1 Regionale alue Creation and Networking

The MWWG2025 strengthened the local economy through accommodation, gastronomy, transportation, and services. Local SMEs were given priority. Over 70% of all contracts were awarded to Swiss companies with regional ties. Partnerships with tourism stakeholders were consolidated for long-term cooperation.

6.5 Good Governance

The organising committee (OC) adhered to principles such as transparency, participation, and accountability. Sustainability indicators were continuously measured, linked to an ongoing improvement process, and incorporated into the reporting of the Federal Department of Defence (DDPS/VBS).

Legacy & Sustainability were treated as transversal responsibilities. The focus was on generating societal benefit, while negative impacts were avoided wherever possible.

6.5.1 Code of Conduct

CISM Switzerland and the MWWG2025 Organising Committee committed themselves to the CISM Code of Conduct, based on integrity, professionalism, and zero tolerance for corruption and abuse. Compliance training and a whistleblower framework supported implementation.

KEY TAKEAWAY

1. The MWWG2025 demonstrated that major sporting events can be carried out without expensive new constructions and without gigantism.

2. The Organising Committee consistently relied on existing infrastructure, integrated ecological, social and economic sustainability, and aligned itself with leading standards.

3. Individual pioneering achievements – e.g., CO_2-neutral catering, integration of para-sport, green procurement – set new benchmarks for CISM.

4. Sustainability was understood not as a side condition but as a steering principle over the entire life cycle of the event – however, due to high costs and still-missing solutions, not every ambition could be fully realised

   ⇒ Sustainability strategies for future large-scale events must be integrated early, bindingly, and supported by indicators — and must not merely follow “mainstream” trends.

   ⇒ The use of monitoring partnerships (e.g., with universities) offers a robust alternative to costly certification.

   ⇒ Sustainability must be anchored organisationally as a cross-cutting responsibility at leadership level — not merely as a project task.

   ⇒ The combination of military logistical competence, Swiss infrastructure quality, and civil-society expectations offers a forward-looking model.

7 Impact Fields and Transformation Drivers

7.1 Systemic Foundations

The CISM Winter Games 2025 were conceived as a strategic catalyst for sustainable development. A systemic impact approach was applied, analysing key impact fields across ecological, economic, social, cultural, and health-related dimensions. Structurally, this approach combined two perspectives: on the one hand, megatrends were identified as drivers of societal change; on the other, these were linked to concrete sustainability strategies and the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

The methodological guiding principle was the distinction between footprint (negative impacts) and handprint (positive impacts). The aim was to go beyond minimising harm and instead generate active, transformative contributions to sustainable development. The identified impact fields served as future-oriented guiding frameworks systematically targeted through operational sustainability measures.

7.1.1 Drivers and Contexts of the Impact Fields

A legacy emerges where significant developments and megatrends are addressed and the resulting transformations are actively shaped. Such proactive engagement holds considerable potential for sustainable impact and long-term value creation.

Sustainability and legacy concepts can be well illustrated through the analogy of the ecological footprint and handprint.

- The footprint quantifies the negative environmental impacts caused by an individual or organisation. The goal is to minimise these impacts.

- The handprint, by contrast, emphasises positive activity and multiplier effects. It highlights the potential for long-term positive developments and the ability of individuals or communities to improve society through proactive action.

This approach encourages constructive engagement rather than focusing solely on deficits. By enlarging their handprint, stakeholders actively contribute to reducing their ecological footprint and thereby generate a tangible legacy.

7.1.2 Impact Field: Environment

Global environmental change is among the most influential megatrends. The MWWG2025 were conducted under strict environmental standards. The focus lay not only on preventing environmental harm but also on generating ecological added value. Existing infrastructures were used, sensitive natural areas were avoided, and interventions in nature were prevented.
(Example Engelberg: a local OK proposed a “legacy project” involving the alteration/blasting of a rock formation to widen a ski slope. This proposal was firmly rejected.)

Special attention was given to measures with long-term effects—such as reuse of equipment, promotion of ecological mobility, and the establishment of sustainable operational models. The environmental dimension was not treated as a technical side issue but as a central field for legacy creation and innovation.

Sustainability measures focused not only on resource conservation but aimed for climate-positive effects. The MWWG2025 contributed meaningfully through preventive planning, intelligent infrastructure and mobility solutions, and local compensation measures.

7.1.3 Impact Field: Economy

A forward-looking major event can, depending on its size, produce selective positive economic effects—particularly when it creates an environment conducive to development and innovation. The MWWG2025 offered limited direct economic opportunities due to their modest scale, yet were able to generate targeted impulses—for example through local procurement, cooperation with regional service providers, and pilot projects in event catering.

Collaboration with existing networks of Swiss Olympic, BASPO, and the Swiss Armed Forces opened additional perspectives for sustainable value creation and competence development.

7.1.4 Impact Field: Society

Topics such as inclusion, participation and diversity were systematically integrated into the event.
Through accessible sports offerings, the active involvement of volunteers, and participatory event formats, the Games created a socially integrative legacy.

The collaboration of the professional army, the militia and private-sector partners from sport, local businesses and tourism — and the results achieved through this co-operation — represent a powerful testament to the strength of the Swiss militia system and its sustainably positive impact on society.

7.1.5 Impact Field: Health

In line with the global megatrend of health, the MWWG2025 expanded the understanding of healthy nutrition and physical fitness within the Swiss Armed Forces. The event served as a platform to highlight the army's existing programmes in the area of fitness and health promotion — both in the broad-based physical training system and in high-performance sports.

7.1.6 Impact Field: Culture

The cultural legacy of the MWWG2025 was reflected in the diversity of participants, the symbolic significance of military sport traditions, and the cultural exchange among nations.
Both at the opening and closing ceremonies and at the competition venues, international participants experienced local culture and Swiss hospitality.
Culture functioned as a bridge between nations and as a carrier of shared values.

These systemic foundations formed the basis for concrete impacts and legacy outcomes in selected action areas, as demonstrated in the following specific impact fields of the MWWG2025.

7.2 Specific Impact Fields of the MWWG 2025

The Military World Winter Games 2025 were conceived not merely as a sporting event but as a strategic development instrument for the Armed Forces, society and international cooperation. Building on the systemic impact fields, the implementation of the MWWG2025 aimed at delivering concrete, long-term contributions in selected key areas.

The event leveraged Switzerland's particular strengths — its militia system, its capacity for innovation and its strong values orientation — to leave a multifaceted legacy.

The central objectives included strengthening military performance, advancing the Swiss Armed Forces' sports promotion system, reinforcing sustainable winter tourism, and positioning Switzerland as a peace-promoting, open and sustainability-driven nation.

The following specific impact fields illustrate how these strategic goals were translated into operational action and long-lasting impact.

The Military World Winter Games 2025 in Lucerne create legacies in the following areas:

Armee	Sport	Friedensförderung	Tourismus	Energie / Umwelt / Raum	Gleichstellung / Teilhabe
Armee-Spitzensport	Sport für Alle	Internationale Einsätze	Gezielte Angebote in der Region	Natürliche Ressourcen	Barrierefreie Infrastruktur
Armee-Fitness / -Bereitschaft	Nachwuchs- und Leistungssport		Strukturen & Kooperationen mit Sport und Armee	Umsetzung Energiestrategie 2050	Integration von Kompetenzen
Armeesport-Infrastruktur	Sporträume	Nationale Hilfeleistung	Marktbearbeitung, Nachfrage und Image	Biodiversität	Gleichbehandlung von Mann und Frau
CISM Schweiz	Spitzensportler der Armee			Umweltschonende Mobilität	Integration von Teilnehmern aus dem Behindertensport

7.2.1 Enhancing the Physical Fitness of Military Personnel

The MWWG2025 strengthened the image of the Swiss Armed Forces as an institution committed to health promotion. Under the guiding principle “fit, healthy and ready for duty”, a broad spectrum of campaigns was activated – from the Ready.App to increased visibility of elite sports within the Armed Forces. The strategic aim was to anchor physical fitness as a foundation for national security and societal resilience. Key points of alignment with new and planned Army campaigns include:

- Recruitment and personnel development: Enabling individuals to discover their own opportunities (career choices / Militia system as an opportunity). Public understanding is strengthened that Armed Forces personnel are “fit” — physically and mentally.
- The Armed Forces as Switzerland’s largest fitness centre: Ready for performance, both as athletes and as military personnel.
- The Armed Forces as a promoter of sport and health in Switzerland: The Army helps individuals stay fit and become strong, healthy, and ready for duty — both in military and civilian life.
- Fit and healthy soldiers as the foundation of operational readiness (→ Ready App).
- Visibility of elite sports promotion within the Armed Forces: As with the Military Games, excellence and “high performance” across all roles within the Armed Forces — especially among elite military athletes — serves as motivation and inspiration.

> The Chief of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Süssli, expressed his thoughts on the MWWG2025 as follows:

“Success factors in competition have much in common with our work in the Armed Forces: they require rigorous training, teamwork, endurance, precision, situational awareness and self-discipline. Ultimately, however, team spirit is decisive — every athlete relies on their entire team to pull together. In the Army, this is camaraderie: every soldier knows they can rely on the other. Team spirit and camaraderie are the key to collective success.”

7.2.2 Excellence in the Armed Forces and in Sport

Through the integration of SwissSki, SAC, Swiss Athletics, Swiss Orienteering and other partners, the Armed Forces sports promotion system, national sport federation strategies and local infrastructure were linked in a coherent way. This created a sustainable model for the further development of training locations, elite sport programmes and regional sports promotion.

By supporting military elite athletes, their training environment, and specialised local training and competition infrastructure — in alignment with the strategies of the respective sport federations — and by appointing the former Director of SwissSki as Head of Technology/Sport for the MWWG2025, the implementation concept was optimised across all sport-specific strategies, particularly in snow sports. This ensured a lasting legacy in the area of infrastructure strategy.

Key areas of alignment with sports development priorities included:

- Joint strategic alignment between the DDPS and national sport federations regarding sport-specific development concepts in the host region.
- Opportunity to use and further develop existing infrastructure based on the needs of sport promotion in Switzerland.
- Use and strengthening of the Andermatt operational model for Armed Forces and elite sport.
- Impact-oriented collaboration between DDPS and tourism in regions strongly connected to winter sports and the Armed Forces.
- Use of local sport-specific organising committees (including those from the Winter Universiade) for the CISM Games — institutionalising competencies for major sports events.
- Preservation and expansion of the Winter Universiade legacy in the field of infrastructure.

	Offizielle CISM Sportarten	Disziplinen	♀	♂	Team-Wertung	Option
	Biathlon	10 km Sprint		•	•	
		7,5 km Sprint	•		•	
	Patrouillenlauf	20 km		•		
		15 km	•			
	Langlauf	15 km		•	•	
		10 km	•		•	
		Teamsprint	•	•		
		Sprint	•	•		•
	Ski Alpin	Riesenslalom	•	•	•	
		Slalom	•	•	•	•
	Ski Orientierungslauf	Mitteldistanz	•	•	•	
		Staffelwettkampf	•	•		
	Ski Alpinismus	Einzelwettkampf	•	•		
		Teamwettkampf	•	•		
	Sportklettern	Combination	•	•	•	
	Geländelauf	Kurzcross	•	•	•	
		Langcross	•	•	•	

	Demonstrationssportarten	♀	♂	Team-Wertung	Option
	Skicross	•	•	•	•
	Snowboardcross	•	•	•	•
	Snowboard Alpin	•	•	•	•
	Parallel	•	•	•	•

	Parasport	♀	♂	Team-Wertung	Option
	Disziplinen noch festzulegen	•	•	•	•

Sämtliche an den CISM Games 2025 ausgetragenen Sportarten werden ein Vermächtnis schaffen. Vermächtnisse können Infrastrukturverbesserungen, Unterstützung der Athletenpyramide nach FTEM, neue Erfahrungskompetenzen auf Funktionärsebene etc sein.

	Andermatt	Realp	Goms	Engelberg	Luzern
Ski Alpin					
Langlauf					
Biathlon					
Patrouillenlauf					
Ski Mo					
Ski OL					
Snowboard Alpin					
Ski- / Snowboardcross					
Para-Sport (tbd)					
Sportklettern					
Cross					
Curling					
Short Track					

* infrastructure fit athlete fit event mgtr competence

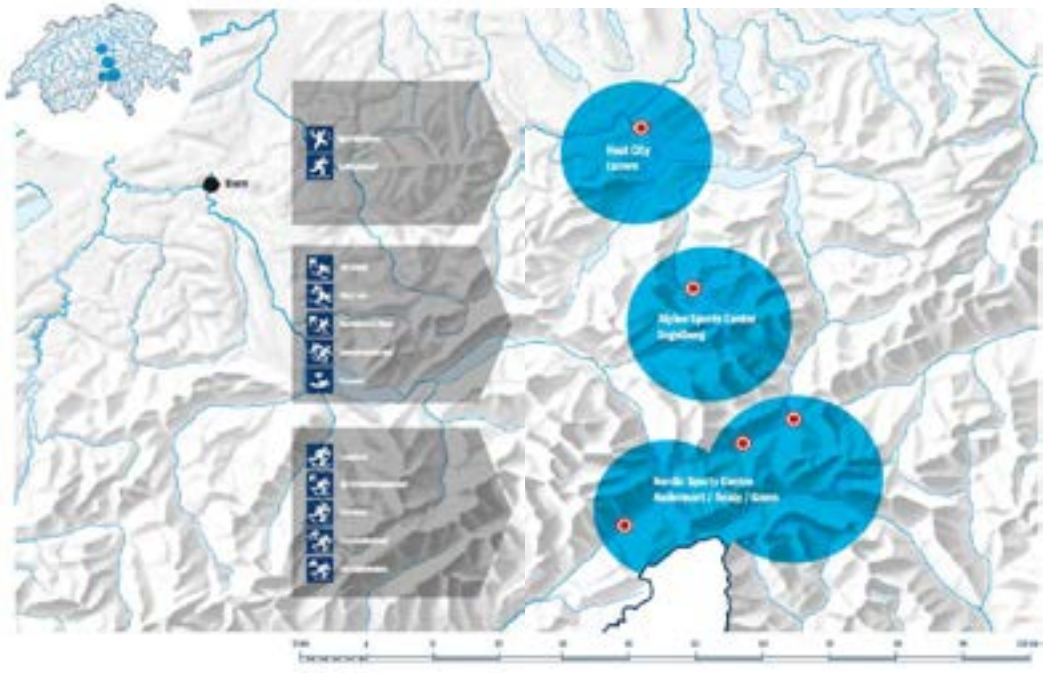
7.2.3 Peace Promotion

The MWWG2025 provided a platform to showcase Switzerland's commitment to international peace promotion. Through targeted storytelling on overseas missions and the peacebuilding profile of the Swiss Armed Forces, this engagement was communicated clearly and credibly. Swiss values and the "Swiss Way" were made visible to a global audience.

The core competencies of the Swiss Armed Forces serve the cause of peace — both within Switzerland and internationally. The MWWG2025 demonstrated that Switzerland's militia-based armed forces, through concentrated expertise and coordinated cooperation, make an important contribution to freedom and security.

The following key messages were conveyed:

- Die The Armed Forces operate where they are needed.
- The Armed Forces support civilian authorities subsidiarily, enabling them to focus on their core responsibilities.
- With 250 specialists deployed in 18 countries, the Armed Forces make a tangible contribution to international peace.
- The Armed Forces are competent, versatile and ready for deployment at any time — even overnight.



7.2.4 Alpine Identity and Tourism

The event positioned Switzerland as a hospitable winter-sports nation with a strong alpine identity. The selected regions and their tourism set-up were showcased for participants in an optimal way during the MWWG2025—without requiring major additional efforts beyond the capacities already present in the region.

7.2.5 Sustainable Winter Sports

By adhering to environmentally friendly standards in snow production, venue maintenance and infrastructure planning, the event contributed to sustainable winter-sports management. Fundamentally, winter-sports activities were held where snow is still reliably available in March. Thanks to the involvement of mountain specialists and winter-sports-experienced members of the Swiss Armed Forces, ski pistes and cross-country tracks could be prepared with minimal mechanical intervention.

7.2.6 Women in the Armed Forces, Women in Sport, and Inclusion of Para-Sports

A particularly meaningful legacy was the promotion of gender equality in both the armed forces and sport. Women's sport and para-sport were integrated on an equal footing, training models were adapted, and new participation opportunities were created. Compatibility between military careers and athletic development—also for female athletes—was strengthened, and the support of para-sport within the Armed Forces was further expanded. Access to sports facilities in general, and participation of para-athletes in the elite sports programme of the Armed Forces in particular, could be ensured through the parallel development of the Army's elite-sport promotion system.

The MWWG2025 strengthened voluntary engagement, youth development, and the societal integration of the Armed Forces. They contributed to a more differentiated and future-oriented understanding of the military and of sport within the Swiss population.
The MWWG2025 also contributed to greater acceptance among parents and increased willingness among young people to pursue a high-performance sports career and to make use of the Armed Forces' elite-sport pathway.

KEY TAKEAWAY

1. **Holistic Impact Approach**
   The MWWG2025 were conceived systemically: they did not focus solely on immediate sporting achievements, but on sustainable impacts in environment, economy, society, health and culture. The basis was a dual perspective – societal megatrends and concrete sustainability strategies.

2. **Handprint instead of Footprint**
   The legacy of the event was not defined by damage limitation but by active contributions to positive transformation. The “handprint” approach turned the MWWG2025 into an active driver of change.

3. **Environment: Added Value through Prevention and Innovation**
   Environmental measures were an integral part of planning – for example, avoiding interventions, reusing resources, promoting ecological mobility and local compensation. This created ecological legacy value.

4. **Economy: Regional Impulses Despite Limited Leverage**
   Even though economic levers were limited, local procurement, cooperation with regional service providers and innovation networks enabled targeted contributions to sustainable value creation.

5. **Society: Inclusion and Participation as Design Principles**
   The Games reflected current societal trends such as diversity, inclusion and intergenerational solidarity. Participatory formats and barrier-free offerings strengthened the social legacy.

6. **Health: Promoting Athleticism as a Way of Life**
   The MWWG2025 strengthened the image of the army as a health-promoting institution. The understanding of health was broadened – extending beyond fitness to quality of life and prevention.

7. **Culture: Building Bridges through Exchange and Symbolism**
   Military sports tradition was embedded in a cultural context. International encounters, local hospitality and symbolic elements made culture a carrier of shared values.

8. **Specific Impact Fields: Focus on Army, Sport, Peace**
   The event left targeted impulses: enhancing military performance, excellence in elite sport, promoting women and para sport, strengthening tourism and underscoring Switzerland’s peace-oriented positioning.

9. **Sustainable Snow Sports and Voluntary Engagement**
   Environmentally friendly snow sports standards and a deliberate strengthening of youth and volunteers underlined the long-term ambition of the initiated measures.

10. **Legacy as a Strategic Goal**
    The MWWG2025 were not evaluated retrospectively but designed prospectively as a development tool – a milestone for future sports sustainability initiatives in Switzerland.

8 Creating a Positive Impact Balance for Future Nationally Funded Major Sporting Events

The Military World Winter Games 2025 demonstrated that major sporting events with clear objectives, a systemic understanding of impact, and strong institutional embedding can trigger sustainable change. The insights gained provide a valuable basis for further developing future events toward a positive and measurable impact balance. The challenge lies in creating strategic synergies between sports-policy frameworks, societal megatrends and institutional guidelines—and implementing them consistently.

The federal government plays a key role. As funder, regulator and catalyst, it significantly shapes the design of major events through framework conditions, funding mechanisms and legislation. This makes it all the more important to pursue a coherent national strategy that links sustainability, impact orientation and societal relevance.

The following section outlines the key political and institutional frameworks already in place at the national level, and how these can be intentionally leveraged and developed to ensure systematic, forward-looking impact from nationally funded major sporting events.

8.1 SpoFöG and the “Sport Switzerland” Strategy

Federal Sports Promotion Legislation:
The legal foundation for sports promotion in Switzerland is the Federal Act on the Promotion of Sport and Exercise (Sportförderungsgesetz, SpoFöG). Its objectives include motivating the population—regardless of age, background or ability—to engage in sport and exercise, securing athletic performance, and promoting grassroots, youth and elite sport.
For major sporting events, Article 16 is particularly relevant, as it enables targeted federal support for events of national or international significance that generate sustainable impact.

Key principles of the Act that should guide the impact balance of future events include:

- **Sustainability and efficiency:** resource-conscious planning, use of existing infrastructure, long-term post-event utilisation.
- **Equality and participation**: promotion of inclusion, gender equality and broad participation.
- **Health and education:** through movement promotion, prevention and integration of educational aspects.

Thus, SpoFöG provides a normative foundation to systematically align major events with impact objectives. However, consideration should be given to embedding these principles more firmly into funding criteria, reporting formats and monitoring instruments.

Swiss Olympic Strategy:
As the umbrella organisation of organised sport in Switzerland, Swiss Olympic formulates a clear long-term vision in its Strategy 2025 and the national development framework Sport and Exercise Promotion Switzerland 2040: Switzerland should be a sport-friendly, physically active nation in which sport systematically contributes to societal development.

Strategic directions relevant for major events include**:**

- **Sport as a contributor to quality of life:** strengthening physical, mental and social well-being.
- **Movement for all generations:** with a special focus on children, youth and seniors.
- **Cooperation and systems thinking:** networks between federal government, cantons, municipalities, associations and private actors as critical success factors.
- **Sustainable events:** events seen as platforms for visibility and implementation of these goals

The Sport Switzerland 2040 project further operationalises these priorities by placing people's real-life environments at the centre and emphasising broad societal benefit.

Conclusion
Federal sports legislation and the strategic guidelines of Swiss Olympic provide a solid foundation for aligning nationally funded major sporting events with sustainable impact. It is now incumbent on the federal government, cantons and organisers to leverage this potential—for example through:

- Clear impact goals and impact monitoring in the funding logic
- Binding sustainability standards and criteria
- Stronger linkage with the domains of health, education, tourism and innovation
- Promotion of participatory organisational models

The overarching goal: a future-oriented Swiss model for major sporting events in which impact is the central steering instrument—aligned with the 2030 Agenda, the population and the Swiss sports ecosystem.

8.2 Events with Financial Support from the Federal Government

Hosting a major sporting event with federal support is not only an honour, but also carries significant responsibility. The aim must be to set new benchmarks—organizationally, socially and in terms of Switzerland's deeply rooted excellence in sports event organisation. Switzerland has repeatedly demonstrated its competence as a host nation. Going forward, this reputation should not only be preserved but strengthened with each event.

Major sporting events provide far more than two weeks of elite competition. They are showcases for values, platforms for innovation and catalysts for sustainable development. Particularly when supported by the federal government, events must be designed to have effects far beyond the event itself—on infrastructure, education, tourism, the environment, health and society.

Future federally funded events should deliver targeted impulses for a sustainable future and serve as benchmarks for future projects. They must contribute to:

- A healthy, active population
- Responsible resource use
- An inclusive and cohesive society
- Resilience-building spatial and infrastructure development

A decisive prerequisite is the consistent integration of sustainability and legacy-oriented planning across all project phases—from candidacy to implementation to post-event.
This entails:

- Early definition of clear impact goals
- Participatory planning with all relevant stakeholders
- Systematic monitoring and transparent reporting
- Targeted transfer of knowledge to future organisers.

International best practices—such as those of the IOC Commission for Sustainability & Legacy, Paris 2024, and other benchmark events—should be adapted intelligently to Swiss conditions.

Equally decisive is close cooperation with local authorities, sports federations, educational institutions, businesses and the public. Only through shared responsibility and jointly defined impact goals can sustainable change be generated.

Conclusion

Federally funded major events must be more than sporting spectacles. They must serve as engines of sustainable, socially relevant development. Federal incentives, binding impact requirements and structured post-event processes can ensure that each event—regardless of size or sport—makes a long-term contribution to Swiss society.

The most successful examples to date include the European Athletics Championships Zürich 2014 and the UEFA Women's EURO 2025, both of which delivered strong, lasting impacts because they were explicitly designed around those desired effects.

8.3 Considering Global Context, Framework Conditions and Megatrends

The planning and implementation of federally supported major events take place within a dynamic global environment. Geopolitical uncertainty, economic fluctuations, climate extremes and social polarisation pose not only operational risks but also influence how events are perceived and what impact and legacy they can achieve.

From the moment a project is approved, a dedicated Sustainability & Legacy organisational unit must be established. Under the strategic leadership of the DDPS, this unit integrates global megatrends (e.g., climate change, urbanisation, digital transformation, diversity, evolving security contexts) into planning and secures a future-oriented impact pathway.

It is essential to think beyond regulatory and operational planning dimensions and to ensure resilient, adaptive event architectures through continuous trend monitoring and scenario analysis.

8.4 Agreeing on Intended Impact within the Event Strategy

Already in the bidding phase, organisers and funding partners must jointly define an impact strategy that articulates expected societal, ecological and economic benefits. These goals must be contractually, politically and operationally anchored and remain valid throughout preparation and delivery.

Following the approval, a dedicated Strategy & Impact project unit is established within the strategic governance of the DDPS to ensure that these impact goals are not only defined but also institutionally embedded and continuously monitored.

This impact perspective must permeate all areas of project planning—not as an add-on, but as an organising principle shaping infrastructure, communication and post-event use.

8.5 Co-Creation with “Consumers” and Stakeholders

Sustainable impact can only be achieved if all affected groups (e.g., local population, sports federations, volunteers, educational institutions, athletes) are actively included

in planning and implementation. Previous events (such as the 2021 Winter Universiade) showed that organising committees focusing solely on technical delivery and compliance with international federation regulations systematically undermine legacy potential.

Co-creation is therefore not a side issue but a central planning principle. From the moment the project is approved, a stakeholder dialogue system must be established that institutionalises participatory formats, engagement processes and feedback mechanisms.

The Strategy & Impact unit develops tailored engagement offerings—for example:

- Local forums
- Digital participation platforms
- School partnerships
- Innovation workshops

The goal is to turn an event into a jointly supported movement with impact far beyond the event period.

8.6 Planning, Implementing and Monitoring the Impact Ambition

Impact ambitions must not only be defined and communicated but also measured, managed and further developed. This requires a robust system for planning, implementing and monitoring impact goals.

The dedicated Sustainability & Legacy unit establishes an integrated impact monitoring system from project approval onward. This includes:

- Definition of relevant indicators (e.g., eco-balance, regional value creation, participation, movement promotion)
- Setting intermediate targets and milestones
- Conducting regular impact analyses (Pre-, During-, Post-Event)
- Use of digital tools for real-time monitoring and public reporting.

Impact steering is closely linked to overall project governance within the DDPS and provides input for the continuous national refinement of standards for federally supported major sporting events.

KEY TAKEAWAY 1/2

1. Strategic importance of impact orientation

- Major sporting events that receive federal funding must be consistently aligned with a long-term positive impact – ecologically, socially and economically.
- They are more than events: they are instruments for the development of society, spatial planning, sport promotion and international reputation.

2. Clear legal and strategic framework conditions exist

- The Swiss Sport Promotion Act (SpoFöG) and the strategy of Swiss Olympic – particularly the project *"Sport and Physical Activity Promotion Switzerland 2040"* – already provide key guiding principles.
- However, these must be further operationalised, translated into funding logic and embedded in monitoring processes.

3. Federal funding requires accountability

- Anyone who receives federal funds commits to delivering impact: sustainability, participation, health, equality and innovation promotion must be binding components.
- This requires a systematic anchoring of sustainability and legacy throughout all phases of an event.

4. Global megatrends and geopolitical dynamics must be considered

- Planning must anticipate volatile contexts and respond flexibly to geopolitical, ecological and social developments.
- This requires resilience strategies, scenario analysis and ongoing trend monitoring.

KEY TAKEAWAY 2/2

5. Institutional anchoring of sustainability and legacy

- From the moment a project is approved, an independent, strategically led project organisation for *"Sustainability & Legacy"* must be established.
- This organisation is responsible for steering, coordination, and monitoring of the impact objectives and acts as the central point of contact for all stakeholder groups.

6. Co-creation and stakeholder involvement as key factors

- Without the active participation of consumers (spectators, the general public, the sports community) and stakeholders (e.g. tourism, schools, federations), no sustainable impacts can be generated.
- Participatory formats must be planned early and systematically maintained throughout the project.

7. Measuring and steering impact ambitions

- Impact must be quantifiable and verifiable — with clear indicators, milestone objectives, and digitally supported monitoring.
- Continuous learning from best practices (e.g. Paris 2024, IOC Legacy Framework) and international benchmarks ensures quality development.

8. Switzerland as a pioneer for sustainable major sports events

- Through the combination of clear legislation, federal organisational structures, international credibility and the capacity to innovate, Switzerland can establish a European model for sport-based transformation and sustainable impact.

9 Guiding Principles and Recommendations for Creating a Positive Impact Balance of Major Sports Events with Federal Support

The Military World Winter Games 2025 demonstrated how major sports events can function as strategic development instruments. The experience gained allows the formulation of key guidelines and recommendations for future events receiving federal support. Their purpose is to systematically generate positive impact, assume responsibility, and embed sustainability as an integral component of all project phases.

9.1 Strategic Anchoring of Impact Orientation

- **Coherent strategy**: Impact orientation must be part of national policy in sport, tourism, education, and sustainability.
- **Agreement on concrete impact goals:** Binding objectives should be defined already during the candidacy phase and anchored in funding agreements.
- **Integration into existing funding mechanisms:** The principles of the Sport Promotion Act (SpoFöG), the Swiss Olympic strategy, and the 2030 Agenda must serve as normative foundations.

9.2 Governance and Institutional Steering

- **Early establishment of a project organisation for Sustainability & Legacy** at the strategic level within the DDPS (VBS).
- **Implementation of an integrated stakeholder dialogue:** Early involvement of civil society, sports federations, educational institutions, and local businesses.
- **Coordinated governance with federal agencies:** Close alignment with BASPO, BAFU, SECO, SEM, FDFA (EDA), and other relevant actors.

9.3 Impact-Based Planning and Implementation

- **Multi-layered impact perspective:** Environmental, social, health, economic, cultural, and international relations dimensions must be considered integrally.
- **Binding sustainability criteria:** Alignment with standards such as ISO 20121, GRI, and ecosport.ch.
- **Legacy as a planning principle:** Post-event utilisation and societal impact must be a core element of implementation—extending far beyond infrastructure.

9.4 Monitoring, Transparency, and Knowledge Transfer

- **Establishment of digital impact monitoring:** Pre-, during-, and post-event analysis, combined with publicly accessible reporting.
- **Standardisation of indicators and data formats:** Enabling comparability and system-wide learning.
- **Knowledge architecture for future organisers:** Creation of a central competence centre (e.g. within BASPO) that curates best practices, tools, and data.

9.5 Participation and Societal Integration

- **Co- Co-creation with affected and involved groups:** Events should be designed as societal learning processes, not merely technocratic feasibility projects.
- **Focus on diversity, inclusion, and regional participation**: Impact emerges where people are actively involved.
- **Embedding within local education and health structures:** Schools, clubs, and public institutions should be engaged as multipliers.

Conclusion

A sustainable, impact-oriented model for major sports events supported by the federal government relies on strategic foresight, operational precision, and societal integration. The guidelines presented here offer a robust foundation enabling future events to succeed not only in sporting terms, but also in generating meaningful, long-term societal value—providing a genuine legacy for Switzerland.

10 Multisport Event: Advantages of Collaboration with the Structures of the Swiss Armed Forces

The delivery of the Military World Winter Games 2025 demonstrated that collab-ora-tion with the structures of the Swiss Armed Forces—particularly the Territorial Divisions (Ter Div), the Training Command (Kdo Ausb), the Military Police, and additional units drawn from both militia and professional military components—was not only organisationally viable, but an essential leadership instrument for managing the complexity of a large-scale multisport event in the Swiss Alpine region.

10.1 Efficiency and Professionalism

A purely sport-driven organising committee can never replicate the strength of trained military structures—defined by uncompromising hierarchy, established processes, and high discipline. For the organisation of a major international multisport event in the Swiss Alps, the additional utilisation of these qualities during the operational phase proved indispensable. These attributes enable streamlined decision-making, high implementation reliability, and a robust security architecture.

The legacy here lies in the insight that military organisational principles—when properly integrated with civilian event structures—can significantly enhance efficiency and quality. To fully leverage this advantage, the military framework must be familiarised with the event's ambition, requirements, and operational detail no later than two years prior to the Games.

10.2 The Militia Model as a Success Factor

A particular added value emerged from the Swiss militia system. Members of the armed forces contributed civilian professional expertise in areas such as logistics, communication, medicine, or infrastructure. This permeability between the civilian and military spheres ensured that the MWWG2025 could be organised both professionally and cost-efficiently.

The legacy lies in a distinctly Swiss model of “dual competence”—a long-standing feature of international championships hosted in Switzerland, but never before integrated so effectively under the leadership mandate of the Armed Forces as during the MWWG2025.

10.3 Cooperation between Territorial Divisions and Host Regions

The close collaboration between the Territorial Divisions (Ter Div) and the host regions strengthened exchange between the Armed Forces, municipalities, and cantonal authorities. This not only ensured execution reliability; it also reinforced public trust in the military as a dependable partner serving society.

Moreover, it generated local legacy and local meaningfulness, especially in the detailed design of competition spaces and auxiliary infrastructure. This depth of integration proved far superior to an approach relying predominantly on international volunteers or the representatives of an international federation—structures often lacking local anchoring.

The sustainable success and legacy of an event depend entirely on the strength of its local integration.

10.4 Security, Order, and Crisis Management

Ensuring safety and order for the MWWG2025—an event with relatively low pub-licity and manageable complexity—was primarily the responsibility of the Military Police. In close cooperation with civilian security forces, an adaptive security concept was implemented that could serve as a highly relevant blueprint for selected elements of the security architecture of potential Olympic Winter Games.

The Armed Forces’ inherent capability to remain operational despite shifting conditions (e.g., geopolitical tensions, weather extremes) guarantees a resilient crisis management structure.

10.5 Learning Culture and Knowledge Transfer

The Training Command (Kdo Ausb) ensured that experiences were systematically documented and evaluated. This enabled the creation of a structured knowledge and competence pool within the Armed Forces, which can benefit future major sports events with federal involvement.

The legacy here is the establishment of a learning military organisation in the context of supporting major sporting events.

Conclusion

The MWWG2025 clearly demonstrated that cooperation between a multisport event organising committee and the structures of the Swiss Armed Forces during the delivery phase can generate decisive added value—from organisational efficiency to societal bridge-building. The combination of military organisational strength, civilian expertise, and deep local anchoring proved to be a uniquely Swiss model that unites efficiency, resilience, and the ability to create meaningful legacy in a globally unparalleled way.

7.3 Sustainability reports and -certificates

MWWG Carbon Footprint 2025

CISM Military World Winter Games 2025

July 2025

Climate services

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

The CISM 2025 Military World Winter Games (hereinafter the MWWG 2025) took place from 23 to 30 March 2025 in Central Switzerland and the Goms region. More than 800 athletes from all over the world participated in this major sporting event. As the host city of the MWWG, Lucerne hosted the opening and closing ceremonies of the event. The alpine sports competitions took place in the Engelberg-Titlis region and the Nordic sports competitions in the Goms valley. In addition to the classic alpine and Nordic disciplines, competitions were also held in ski mountaineering, ski orienteering in the Andermatt region, sport climbing in Wädenswil and cross-country in Emmen. The MWWG competitions were organized in close cooperation with the national sports associations.

The Organising Committee has placed particular importance on sustainability and has aimed to make these MWWG the first to be carbon neutral. The Swiss Armed Forces achieved this ambitious goal through the sequestration of residual emissions. Measures such as the use of existing infrastructure, short transport routes, the use of public transport have made it possible to limit emissions.

This report presents the process and results of the quantification of the MWWG 2025 carbon footprint.

2. STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholder	Expectations / Need	Role	Working mechanism	Assessment of the role in the project
The Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS)	Achieving net zero emissions and hosting sustainable games	Giving policy guidelines	Represented through members of the CISM Organising Comittee	Goal achieved
Swiss delegation of the CISM (Organising Committee)	To organise the Games according to international standards and to meet the expectations of the DDPS management. Quantify emissions to determine the need for sequestration to achieve the Confederation's objectives.	Establish orders and provide the necessary resources. Provide preliminary information for the preparation of a preliminary (estimated) carbon footprint. Collect the data necessary to establish the final carbon footprint. Contribute to the development of the objective of a low-carbon supply of food and beverages without compromising nutritional needs of professional athletes. To create the framework conditions for sequestering the CO_2 emissions of the event.	Live coordination (face-to-face sessions, emails, video) with: All stakeholders	Goal achieved

		Actively communicating.		
Climate Services SA	A CO2 footprint representative of reality.	Define the scope, support data collection, quantify the CO_2 impact, analyse the results, contribute to the identification and quantification of the impact of reduction measures	Live coordination (face-to-face sessions, emails, video) with: - Swiss delegation of CISM	Goal achieved
Edaphos Engineering S.A.	Know the volume to be sequestered to plan their sequestration project.	To sequester CO_2 emissions from MWWG 2025 on a contractual basis	Live coordination (face-to-face sessions, emails, video) with: - Swiss delegation of CISM	Goal achieved
SV	Contribute to the goal of a low-carbon meals. Communication / positioning: Be perceived as a major player in sustainability in the field of collective catering	Received the mission to respect a carbon budget for meals + provide the number of meals (with the CO_2 impact)	Coordination with: - CISM - DDPS	Goal achieved

3. METHODOLOGY AND SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

The carbon footprint of the event was carried out according to the principles of the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol*, in accordance with the ISO 14064 standard. The *Greenhouse Gas Protocol* is the international reference for the establishment of an organization's GHG accounting. The concept is taken up by the ISO 14064 standard. In this model, the emissions are separated into three categories called "scopes".

Scope 1 includes direct emissions related to space heating using oil or natural gas or fuel consumption by the organization's vehicles. Scope 2 represents emissions induced by purchased energy, such as the consumption of electricity or heat from district heating.

Scope 3 includes indirect emissions that are generated by services or goods purchased, such as mobility with public transport or office automation. Scope 3 is subdivided into 15 sub-entities that can be selected according to the activities of the event. The selection criteria include criteria of relevance, responsibility, importance or considering the means of action to limit these emissions.

The emissions for which the MWWG 2025 has a lever for action have been included in this carbon assessment. The quantifications made in this report are entirely based on this methodology.

The appendix contains A – the details of the methodology, B – the indicators used for quantification, C – the sources of the emissions factors used, D – the calculation method to quantify the impact of the "goodies", E – the categories not included in the carbon footprint.

The review has been subject to internal quality control (review by a person external to the quantification of the footprint and the writing of this report). The emission factor database is continuously updated and is also subject to internal quality control (four-eyes principle).

3. OPTIMIZATION MEASURES TAKEN

Prior to the event, an estimated footprint assessment was carried out in order to identify the main sources of emissions and potential levers for action, and to forecast the volume of emissions to be sequestered. To limit the CO_2 impact of the event, the organizers have decided to implement the measures described below.

Accommodation

Athletes, delegations and all members of the organisation of the games are housed in existing military infrastructure. No new construction or installation of temporary housing have occurred. The emission reduction is estimated at 7 tCO_2 based on the typical impact of the transport and operation (heating, electricity) of containers for such an event.

The heads of the delegations, usually accommodated in 4 to 5* hotels, are accommodated in 3* and 4* hotels in the region. The reduction in CO_2 impact by this measure is estimated at 6 tCO_2.

Transportation

All athletes and delegation companions received free public transport through accreditation, which allows to travel from the accomodation site to the competition venue. In order to facilitate the travel of delegations to several competition sites, vehicles were made available to them. A travel distance of around 200km per delegation has been estimated. This measure linked to public transport avoids an emission of 1.6 tCO2 for the travel of delegations and 7.2 tCO2 for the travel of athletes. The aim is to limit the athletes' travel by bus whenever the public transport schedule is compatible with the competition schedules.

Additional measures have been implemented, such as the use of electric and/or hybrid vehicles (if available), the optimization of transport by housing the athletes as close as possible to their place of competition and the establishment of a transport centre for the support troops in order to optimize transport during assembly and dismantling, as well as during the event.

Food and beverages

To limit the volume of food waste and therefore the need for produce, the amount of food per plate when serving meals was limited. Athletes were able to get a second serving or more if needed. Between the production of food products and the reduction of waste, this measure should reduce emissions by 35.2 tCO2.

The supply of goods will be regional, according to the principles in force in the army. Animal products will be exclusively Swiss: meat, poultry, dairy products and fish. If Swiss products are not available,

as with some fish, the products purchased will be MSC, ASC or FOS certified. This applies to support troops as well as to games (athletes). Limiting transport distances will reduce emissions by 0.5 tCO2

Organisation of the competitions

The organisation has decided not to hold a ski cross and snowboard cross event due to the need for 400,000 m3 of water and energy to create the course. By not creating artificial snow, emissions can be reduced by 0.5 tCO2.

Spectator seats will be limited in the stands, which reduces the transport of the equipment needed to set them up. The impact of this measure is estimated at 3.6 tCO_2. Similarly, there are no plans to install VIP boxes, which means an additional saving of 1.6 tCO2

Other

The gifts offered and marketing products were kept to a minimum and preferably made in Switzerland or Europe.

4. Carbon Footprint of the event

The emission volume calculated for the entire event is 774 tCO2 (Table 1), compared to an initially estimated 1,700 tCO_2 before the games, in 2023. The continuous optimisation of the resources of the MWWG 2025 (initially 2,500 military personnel planned, then 1,500, and finally hiring around 900 military personnel each day of the event) as well as a somewhat reduced participation of the delegations (estimated approx. 1,700 participants compared to approx. 1,350 actual participants) have contributed to a drastic reduction in CO_2 emissions.

The main source of emissions comes from the delegations' journeys, by plane or bus, to Switzerland. Meals served during games and the transport of equipment are also important sources of emissions.

Distribution of emissions by category

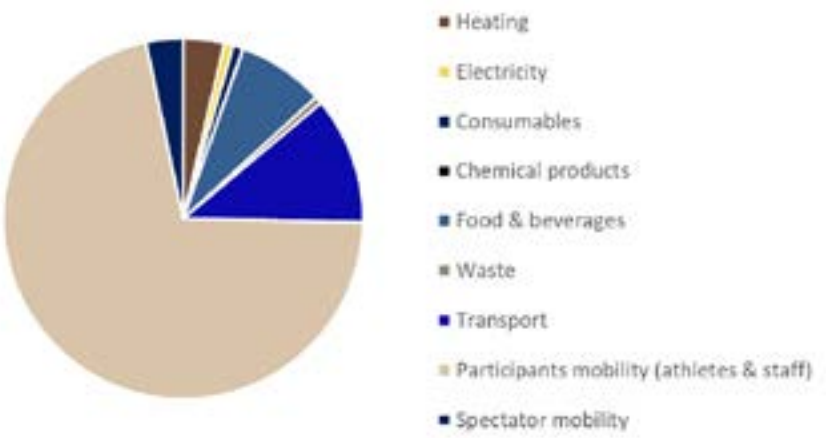
The distribution of the various emission sources is given in Table 1:

- It shows that nearly 75% of emissions are generated by the travel of participants and visitors. This is mainly due to the travel of the delegations that had to travel to Switzerland by plane.
- Transport (11%) is the second most impactful category. The latter includes transport to Switzerland for the preparation of the games but also air freight for the transport of equipment for foreign delegations travelling by plane.
- Catering (8%) is the third largest emitting category. The many meals are at the origin of these shows, although the organization of the games has worked upstream to offer menus with a lower carbon footprint.
- The heat production of the fire stations and the movements of spectators each emit 4% or 3% of emissions.

Table 1: Distribution of emissions by category

Categories	Data	Units	tCO2	%
Heating	99111	kWh	29	4%
Electricity	77180	kWh	6	1%
Consumables		diverse	7	1%
Chemical products	228	kg	0	0%
Food & beverages	53279	unité	60	8%
Waste	12944	kg	5	1%
Transport	20475	t.km	88	11%
Participants mobility (athletes & staff)	4343651	km	553	71%
Spectator mobility	300000	km	26	3%
Total			774	

Figure 1: Distribution of emissions by category



Comparison with scopes

For emissions emitted during MWWG 2025, the result per scope is given in Figure 2: Distribution of emissions by Scope according to the GHG Protocol1 :

- Scope 1 (direct emissions) accounts for 11% of emissions (barracks heating and fossil fuel for army vehicles).
- Scope 2, which includes energy purchasing (indirect emissions related to energy purchases, electricity and district heating), is responsible for only 3% of the event's total emissions, thanks in particular to a renewable electricity mix and district heating, partly with wood.
- It should be noted that scope 3 (indirect emissions) represents 85% of quantified emissions, mainly due to athletes' travel (flights).

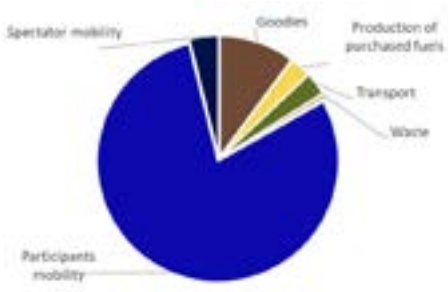
Figure 2: Distribution of emissions by Scope according to the GHG Protocol

Scope 3 is divided into 15 sub-points, divided into an "upstream" and a "downstream" part. For this report, only upstream emissions have been considered. Indeed, downstream scope 3 is not applicable in the case of the carbon footprint of an event.

The results of scope 3 show that:

- Scope 3 emissions are mainly due to athletes' travel emissions (528 tCO_2 or 79% of scope 3) but also to consumables ("goodies" distributed during the event) with 68 tCO_2 (10% of scope 3).
- The rest of scope 3 is made up of emissions due to the purchase of fossil fuels (3%), the subcontracted transport of equipment (including air freight) (3%), waste (1%) and spectators' journeys (4%).

Figure 3: Distribution of Scope 3 emissions

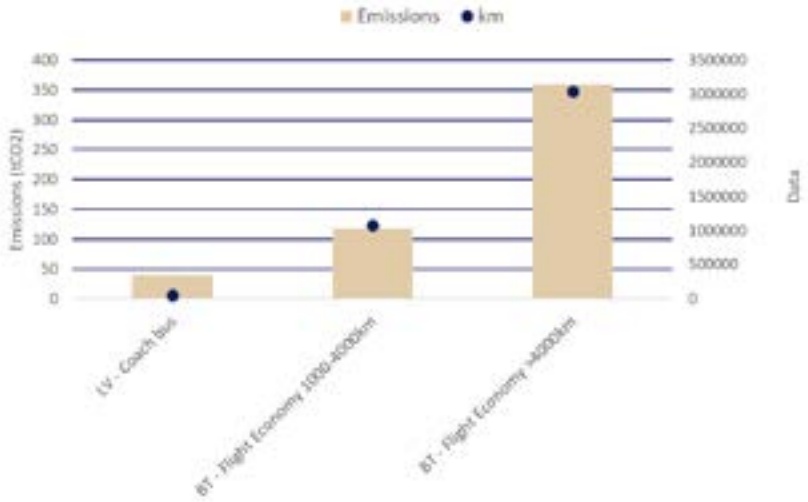


Detailed analysis

Athletes' & staff travel

The main source of emissions in this category, which includes the travel of athletes and delegations by plane and bus to Switzerland and to the event venue.

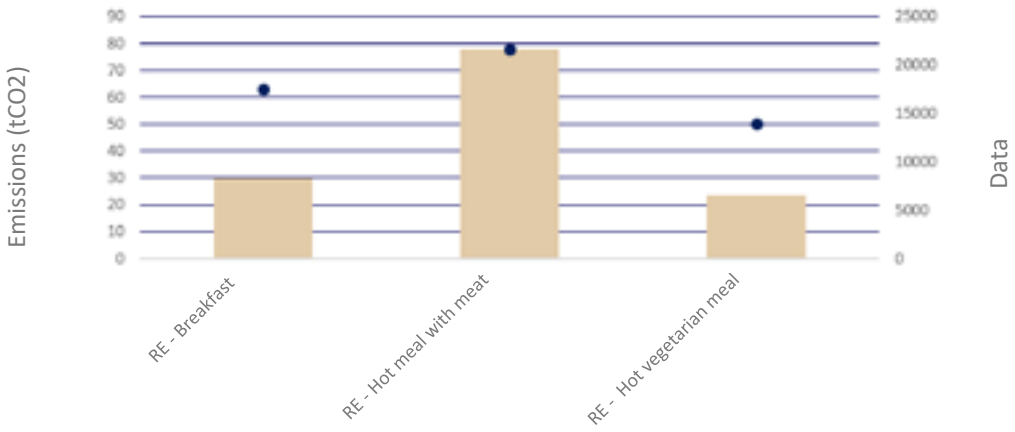
Figure 4: Impact of business travel by mode of transport



Catering

53,005 meals were served over the duration of the event. A distinction was made between meals served by the external provider (SV) and meals prepared by military staff.

Figure 5: Impact of meals



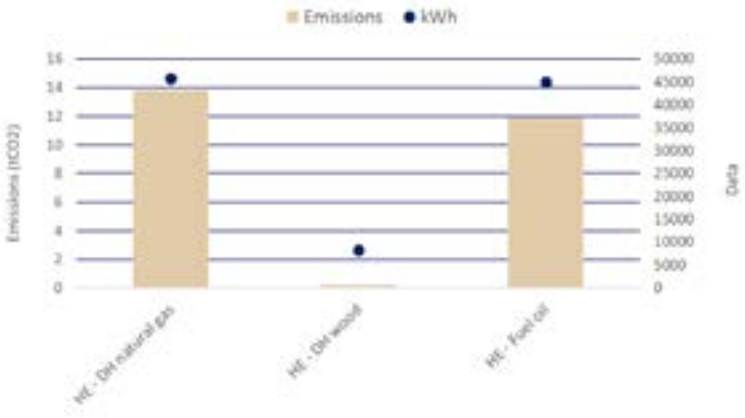
Transport

In the transport category (11% of total emissions), we find the fuel consumption of military vehicles (diesel, kerosene). Helicopter flights generated 11% of transport emissions.

Heating

The energy consumption required to produce heat is calculated at 99,111 kWh, generating 26 tCO_2 (3% of the balance). Fuel oil and natural gas were used in the troops' quarters. The main barracks are connected to a district heating network.

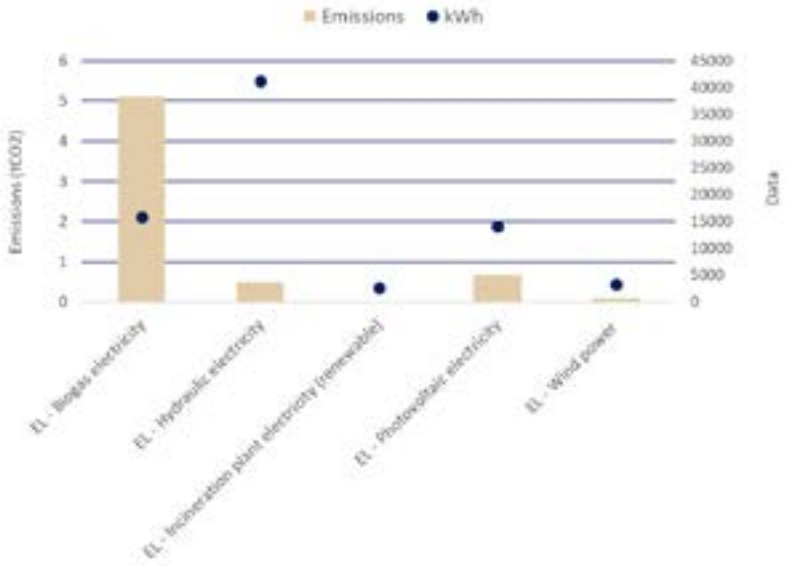
Figure 6: Impact of heating by type



Electricity

According to the subsidised renewable electricity mix, 53% of the electricity consumed comes from hydropower, but it represents only 8% of the category's emissions, thanks to its very low carbon intensity. Conversely, electricity produced from biogas represents only 20% of the electricity consumed but contributes to 80% of the category's emissions.

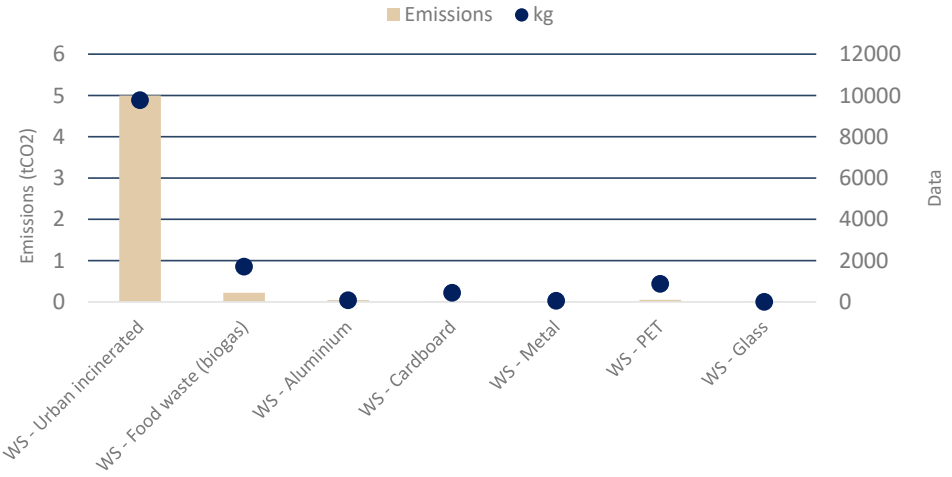
Figure 7: Impact of electricity by energy source



Waste

In the waste category, incineration (nearly 10'000 kg) is the main source of emissions (5 tCO_2). Food waste, despite its higher amount, contributes relatively little to emissions, based on the assumption that it is entirely repurposed to produce biogas.

Figure 8: Impact of different types of waste



Assumptions

To arrive at the above results, the following data were taken to quantify their carbon impact (using the *Climate Services SA database*, unless otherwise indicated).

Heating

Data on the quantity and type of heating collected on site and transmitted.

Electricity

Percentage breakdown (2023, latest version available) of the federal government's funding measures: hydropower 53.4%, photovoltaic 18.2%, wind power 4.3%, biogas 20.6%, renewable incineration plant 3.5%.

Data received as follows, collected as such: the energy of the troop quarters was calculated on the basis of an average of the municipal statements and taking into account the average price per KWh in April 2025 in the Lucerne region, as well as the price per litre of heating oil.

The energy quantities of fixed military installations (KWh) were calculated on the basis of the 2024 counts. The energy consumption of DDPS buildings is only known after a full calendar year.

Consumables

The goodies were analyzed and quantified according to their raw materials. The transformation and transport of the latter have not been quantified in view of the uncertainties of the distances and modes of transport as well as the low carbon impact (very few t.km due to little weight).

Chemicals

Data collected at the event venue and transmitted.

Catering

Number of meals and lunches received after an on-site census.

Carbon impact calculated according to figures provided by the company SV.

Distinction between meals taken during the preparation of the games and those served by SV.

Waste

Physical data collected at the event site and transmitted.

Depending on the collection site, for PET and incinerated waste, the data was collected sometimes in m3, sometimes in k g; see table below (1520 kg + 27.5 m^3 ; density = 300 kg / m3, i.e. 8,250 kg for 27.5 m3). 250 kg + 12.5 m3 (=625 kg, according to density assumption: 50 kg/m3)

			Luzern 23-27	28-20	Kriens 23-27	28-20	Emmen 23-27	28-20	Wädenswil	Stans Engelberg 23-27	28-20	Andermatt	28-20	GOMS	TOTAL
Waste															
	WS - Food	l	225	285	200	265	80	105	40	80	100	115	145	70	**1710**
	WS - Aluminium	kg	10	2	15	3	20	4	10	10	2	4	1	2	**83**
	WS - Wood	kg	0		0		0		0	0		0		0	**0**
	WS - Cardboard	kg	15	3	10	2	50	10	25	40	10	150	30	100	**445**
	WS - Bulky waste	kg	0		0		0		0	0		0		0	**0**
	WS - Metal	kg	10	2	7.5	1.5	0		0	30	5	0		0	**56**
	WS - PET	m3	5	1	3.5	0.5				2	0.5	0		0	**12.5**
	WS - PET	kg					100	20	75			50	10	30	**285**
	WS - Incinerated in municipal waste incinerator	m3	6.5	1	5	1				12	2	0		0	**27.5**
	WS - Incinerated in municipal waste incinerator	kg					500	100	250			350	70	250	**1520**
	WS - Glass	kg	2		3		0		0	0		0		0	**5**

Transport

Estimated 10kg of additional luggage to the basic 23kg on a classic flight (valid for athletes travelling by plane). Justification: This additional weight is not taken into account in the passenger emission factor.

Data on fuel consumed transmitted: the quantities of fuel were calculated on the basis of the *BEBECO count* (fuel management and calculation system internal to the DDPS) for the given period, a ratio proportional to the number of employees was used to define the volume used for the Games.

Litres of fuel needed for the preparation of the games (transport) collected by the organisers and transmitted. SAF (helicopters) not included because of too high uncertainty and lack of information about their origin and method of production. At combustion (direct emissions, scope 1), there is no significant difference between standard kerosene or SAF.

Internal travel (athletes, games preparation)

Travel between the country of origin and Switzerland: Collection of transmitted data; distances calculated with Google Maps, round trip, either by plane or by coach according to the indications.

Overnight stays: according to the list received (*040225_Final_Entry_Gesamtteilnehmerliste_Auswertung*) for all delegations. Calculation made by counting the number of days on site, multiplied by the people, all this split between the different accommodation sites.

Travel from accommodation to competition venues: estimates were made on the basis of the buses running for this purpose, i.e. 5 buses over 3 days each covering about forty km per day. Train travel in Goms has not been included in view of the negligible carbon impact compared to that of combustion engine buses and that the number of km should have been estimated with too much uncertainty.

The following data was collected by the organisers and transmitted: the journeys between Switzerland and Brussels (train and plane), as well as the journeys of the military in Switzerland to prepare for the games. Meals eaten during these days were also quantified (separately from meals served during games, see above).

Spectator travel

Estimate, based on on-site observation, that a third of the spectators (1500 people in total) went to the Games by car, with an average of 100km between their homes and the games venues.

The remaining two-thirds used mainly the train, with an average of 100 km between their place of residence and the competitions.

A distance of 100 km was chosen in agreement with the Games organisers. Schoolchildren from the region as well as tourists already at the competition venues attended the games as spectators.

Emissions per athlete

In order to be able to compare the CO_2 intensity of the event to other sports competitions (potentially different sizes), or to compare the results of the MWWG carbon footprint from one edition to another, taking into account the difference in the number of athletes participating, it is useful to calculate the key indicator "emissions per athlete", which consists of dividing the total emissions of the event by the number of athletes. Not to be confused with the athletes' "personal" emissions, as the total carbon footprint also includes the preparations beforehand and all the staff mobilized for the event.

The event brought together 846 military athletes. The emissions of the games per athlete, taking into account the emissions of delegations, staff, organising committee etc., are equivalent to 915 $kgCO_2$. Details of emissions by athlete and category can be found in the following table. Note that categories such as transport and catering also include the emissions of other members of the delegation (coaches, preparers, etc.). All emissions are therefore reported to the athletes (organisation, all delegations, troops and organising committee).

Table 2: Distribution of emissions by athlete by category

Categories	kgCO2
Heating	33.9
Electricity	7.6
Consumables	8.0
Chemical products	0.4
Food & beverages	71.3
Waste	6.3
Transport	104.4
Participants mobility (athletes & staff)	653.2
Spectator mobility	30.4
Total	915.5

Comparison with other sporting events (tCO2 competition type → per athlete):

- Olympic Games (summer/winter) → 4 to 10 tCO_2 / athlete
- Football World Cup → 3 to 7 tCO_2 / athlete
- Continental competition (e.g. Euro) → 1 to 3 tCO_2 / athlete
- Localized international event (e.g. world championship in a single country) →0.5 to 2 tCO_2 / athlete

5. COMPENSATION / SEQUESTRATION

The DDPS's desire to organise CO_2-neutral games includes compensation measures in addition to reduction measures. Compensation within the meaning of recognized international standards involves the financing of reduction projects through the purchase of compensation certificates. Currently, this compensation must be done outside Switzerland in order to comply with the principle of a single accounting for each reduction. Almost all of the reductions generated in Switzerland are included in the national accounts, which effectively excludes the issuance of certificates.

On the other hand, reductions that are not accounted for in the Confederation's annual report (the *National Inventory Report*, NIR) could be used to compensate. This is particularly the case for certain CO_2 sequestration projects. A promising technology in this direction is being developed by a Geneva-based company, Edaphos Engineering SA, which proposes sequestration by creating fertile soils, rich in stable organic matter, from inert or contaminated materials. The technology uses microscopic fungi and bacteria to create fertile soil in two to three years, whereas the natural process would take several decades.

In addition to offsetting emissions, this technology meets the federal government's Net Zero 2050 targets by enabling long-term absorption and sequestration of CO_2 from the atmosphere. These technologies will be needed to achieve the 2050 targets, as simple offsetting through reduction projects is no longer retained in a Net Zero concept.

The collaboration with Edaphos Engineering AG aims to sequester all residual CO_2 emissions through civil projects in Switzerland. These projects will promote the renaturation of urban areas in a natural environment. The calculation method for the quantification of the reduction during the implementation of the technology is currently being validated (according to ISO 14064). The company Edaphos Engineering SA has already sequestered 500 tCO_2 in 2024 and the rest of the project will be delivered in September 2025 to offset the emissions of the WMMG 2025.

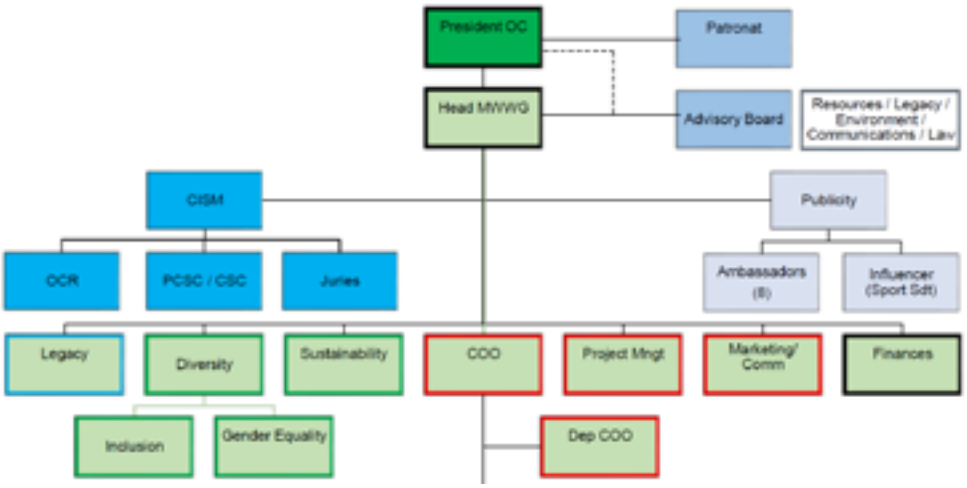
APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

This assessment is drawn up in accordance with the principles of the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol* and the ISO 14064 standard. The data was provided by the Organising Committee, while Climate Services SA is quantifying the emissions, interpreting the results and writing this report.

Climate Services SA has developed a CO_2 platform for carbon accounting according to ISO 14064. The organization of the project is illustrated in the table below.

Organisation, structure and scope of the CO2 balance

	MWWG 2025	Climate Services	Description
1. CO_2 balance	-	-	Actual carbon footprint of the event For more details, see the annex document "ISO 14064 technical data" (section 6)
2. Organizational scope for analysis	-	-	MWWG 2025 • Overall Estimate The provisional assessment is established in 2023.
3. Process and quality			
a) *Definition of the scope and indicators*	X	X	Carried out in 2022.
b) *Data Entry*	X		Climate Services (Cécile Bertelletto, Adrian Douillet)
c) *Quality control*		X	By Werner Halter (Climate Services)
d) *CO2 balance*		X	Tool – CO2 Platform Source emission factors: Ecoinvent and other specialized sources



The data collection was organised by the Games Sustainability Officer.

ISO 14064 Technical Data

Description	Reference
1. Responsibilities Data acquisition: Organizing Committee	[ISO 7.3.1 b]
Responsibility for the Emissions Source Inventory, Conversion Factors and This Report: Werner Halter, Climate Services	
2. Standard The carbon footprint was calculated in accordance with International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO): "Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals" (2006).	[ISO 7.3.1 p]
The identification and acquisition of GHG emissions data follows the principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and ISO 14064-1.	
3. Methodology The scope of the project and the sources of emissions have been defined according to the principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and the ISO 14064-1 standard.	[ISO 7.3.1 l]
4. Data backup The data is hosted and backed up in triple at Infomaniak SA (http://www.infomaniak.ch/) in latest-generation, 100% Swiss and 100% "CO2 Neutral" Data Centers. The data is processed in accordance with the FADP.	
5. Base year	[ISO 7.3.2 j]
First estimate 2023, effective balance sheet 2025.	
6. Reporting period The carbon footprint is drawn up for the year 2025. The data covers the entire event as well as the preparations in advance.	[ISO 7.3.1 c]
7. System boundaries The processes for recording organisational and operational boundaries as well as for excluding emission sources (also biomass combustion and CO2 sequestration) follow the usual standards for this type of company.	[ISO 7.3.1d] [ISO 7.3.1 h] [ISO 7.3.1 f] [ISO 7.3.1 g]
8. Change in balance sheet from base year This is the first edition of the MWWG with a measured Carbon Footprint.	[ISO 7.3.1 p] [ISO 7.3.1 m] [ISO 7.3.2k]
9. Assumptions and estimates See description above.	

APPENDIX B: INDICATORS

Categories	Indicator	Unit	Data	tCO2	% tCO2	% Category	Scope
Business travel	CV - Company car, Diesel, 5-8l	km	79000	17	2%	3%	Scope 1
	CV - Company car, gasoline, 5-8l	km	10000	2	0%	0%	Scope 1
	CV - Fossil fuel production	tCO2	4.7	5	1%	1%	Scope 3.03
	CV - Plug-in petrol hybrid	km	10000	1	0%	0%	Scope 1
	BT - Overnight stays, Barracks	unit	9	0	0%	0%	Scope 3.06
	BT - Overnight stays Hotel 2-3*	unit	2271	7	1%	1%	Scope 3.06
	BT - Overnight stays Hotel 4-5*	unit	496	4	1%	1%	Scope 3.06
	LV - Coach bus	km	55654	40	5%	7%	Scope 3.06
	BT - Flight Economy 1000-4000km	km	1086152	117	16%	21%	Scope 3.06
	BT - Flight Economy >4000km	km	3041503	359	48%	65%	Scope 3.06
	BT - Mainline train, 2nd class	km	58500	0	0%	0%	Scope 3.06
	BT - Train EU	km	2842	0	0%	0%	Scope 3.06
Catering	CA - Breakfast	unit	17487	0	0%	0%	Scope 3.01
	CA - Cold meal with meat	unit	674	2	0%	3%	Scope 3.01
	CA - Hot meal with meat	unit	35118	59	8%	97%	Scope 3.01
Chemical Products	CP - AdBlue	kg	228	0	0%	100%	Scope 3.01
Commuting	CO - Private vehicle, gasoline, 5-8l	km	100000	25	3%	99%	Scope 3.07
	CO - Regional train 2nd class	km	200000	0	0%	1%	Scope 3.07
Consumables	CO - Consumables tCO2	tCO2	6.78	7	1%	100%	Scope 3.01
Electricity	EL - Biogas electricity	kWh	15899	5	1%	80%	Scope 2
	EL - Hydraulic electricity	kWh	41214	0	0%	8%	Scope 2
	EL - Incineration plant electricity (renewable)	kWh	2701	0	0%	0%	Scope 2
	EL - Photovoltaic electricity	kWh	14047	1	0%	11%	Scope 2
	EL - Wind power	kWh	3319	0	0%	1%	Scope 2
Heat production	HE - DH natural gas	kWh	45781	14	2%	48%	Scope 2
	HE - DH wood	kWh	8324	0	0%	1%	Scope 2
	HE - Fossil fuel production	tCO2	2.70	3	0%	9%	Scope 3.03
	HE - Fuel oil	kWh	45006	12	2%	42%	Scope 1
Transport	CV - Diesel Engine	l	16874	47	6%	53%	Scope 1
	CV - Fossil fuel production	tCO2	11.55	12	2%	13%	Scope 3.03
	CV - Helicopter	l	2857	10	1%	11%	Scope 1
	SC - Air freight 1000-4000km	t.km	20475	20	3%	23%	Scope 3.04
Waste	WS - Urban incinerated	kg	9770	7	1%	95%	Scope 3.05
	WS - Aluminium	kg	83	0	0%	1%	Scope 3.05
	WS - Cardboard	kg	445	0	0%	0%	Scope 3.05
	WS - Food waste (biogas)	kg	1710	0	0%	3%	Scope 3.05
	WS - Glass	kg	5	0	0%	0%	Scope 3.05
	WS - Metal	kg	56	0	0%	0%	Scope 3.05
	WS - PET	kg	875	0	0%	1%	Scope 3.05

APPENDIX C: SOURCES OF EMISSION FACTORS

Indicator	Source	Fiability
CO - Consumables tCO2	*list of goodies - see separate table*	2
WS - Urban incinerated	Ecoinvent v3.10, 2024 (treatment of municipal solid waste, municipal incineration, apos, CH, IPCC 2021)	4
WS - Food waste (biogas)	Ecoinvent v3.1, 2024 (treatment of biowaste by anaerobic digestion, apos, CH, IPCC2021)	4
WS - Aluminium	Ecoinvent 2023 (treatment of aluminium scrap, new, at remelter, apos, RER Europe)	4
WS - Cardboard	Ecoinvent 2023, treatment of waste paperboard, unsorted, sorted, CH,	4
WS - Metal	Ecoinvent v3.10, 2024 (treatment of waste bulk iron, excluding reinforcement, sorting plant, apos, CH, IPCC 2021)	4
WS - PET	Ecoinvent v3.10, 2024 (market for waste polyethylene terephthalate, for recycling, unsorted, apos, CH, IPCC 2021)	4
WS - Glass	Ecoinvent v3.10, 2024(treatment of waste glass sheet, sorting plant, CH, apos, IPCC 2021)	4
WS - Wood	Ecoinvent v3,11, 2025, apos, treatment of waste building wood, chrome preserved, municipal incineration FAE, CH, waste building wood, chrome preserved	4
WS - Hazardous waste	Ecoinvent v3,11, 2025, apos, treatment of hazardous waste, hazardous waste incineration, CH, hazardous waste, for incineration	4
BT - Overnight stays, Barracks	*FE set to zero because heating and electricity for the barracks have already been taken into account.*	-
BT - Overnight stays Hotel 2-3*	Hotel Footprinting Tool, 04.2025 (moyenne Hotel 2 et 3 étoiles, Suisse) https://www.hotelfootprints.org/	2
BT - Overnight stays Hotel 4-5*	Hotel Footprinting Tool, 04.2025 (moyenne Hotel 4 et 5 étoiles, Suisse) https://www.hotelfootprints.org/	2
BT - Mainline train, 2nd class	mobitool v3.10 2024(Train Suisse, Mix électrique CFF, longue disnance, approvisionnement en énergie)	4
BT - Train EU	Mobitool v3.0, 2024 (moyenne des trains grandes vitesse + AUT, échappement+ approv.)	4
BT - Flight economy 1000-4000km	DESNZ 2024 v1.0 (Business travel-air, Short-haul Economy Class without RF)	3
BT - Flight economy >4000km	DESNZ 2024 v1.0 (Business travel-air, Long-haul Economy Class without RF)	3
CV - Plug-in petrol hybrid	mobitool v3 (hybride rechargeable essence berline)	4
CV - Fossil fuel production	internal calculation based on KBOB	4
CV - Company car, Diesel, 5-8l	Mobitool v3(critère vkm, X gCO2/km * 100 km / conso du véhicule * 0.0955413 l. = tCO2/kWh)	4
CV - Company car, gasoline, 5-8l	Mobitool v3(critère vkm, X gCO2/km * 100 km / conso du véhicule * 0.10643 l. = tCO2/kWh)	4
LV - Coach bus	Mobitool v3.0, 2024 (Autocar Diesel, moyenne)	4
EL - Biogas electricity	KBOB, 2022(Energie, Électricité produite sur place, y compris énergies renouvelables, Biogaz)	4
EL - Incineration plant electricity (renewable)	KBOB, 2022 (Energie, Electricité du réseau, Incinération des ordures ménagères)	4
EL - Wind power	KBOB, 2022(Energie, Électricité du réseau, Énergie éolienne)	4
EL - Hydraulic electricity	KBOB, 2022(Energie, Électricité du réseau, Énergie hydraulique)	4
EL - Photovoltaic electricity	KBOB, 2022 (Energie, Électricité du réseau, Photovoltaïque)	4
HE - District Heating wood	KBOB 2022, 2024 (énergie, chauffage urbain, centrale de chauffage, bois)	4
HE - District Heating natural gas	KBOB 2022, 2023 (Energie, Chauffage urbain, Centrale de chauffage gaz)	4
HE - Fuel oil	KBOB 2022, 2024 (% Energie, combustibles, mazout)	4
HE - Fossil fuel production	internal calculation based on KBOB	4
CP - AdBlue	Ecoinvent 3.10 APOS RER urea production	3
CA - Breakfast	Projet DGS - 250213-DGS-BC_Repas_EMS-Hopitaux.xlsx (Fiche "petit dej")	2
CA - Meal SV	Emission factor SV	4
CA - Meal DDPS	basé sur le bilan carbone de la confédération	2
CO - Regional train 2nd class	Mobitool, v3 (Train Suisse - Trafic régional y compris S-Bahn, Emissions d'échappement + approvisionnement en énergie)	4
CO - Private vehicle, gasoline, 5-8l	KBOB 2022, 2024 (carburants, essence pour voitures, total)	4
SC - Air freight 1000-4000km	DESNZ 2022, 2024 (Freighting goods, short-haul, without RF)	3
CV - Diesel Engine	Mobitool v3(critère vkm, X gCO2/km * 100 km / conso du véhicule * 0.0955413 l. = tCO2/kWh)	4
CV - Helicopter	internal calculation based on Ecoinvent	3
CV - Fossil fuel production	internal calculation based on KBOB	4

Guide to interpreting the level of reliability (scale based on a weighting of different factors, such as source, geographical, temporal and technological representativeness, and the assumptions or estimates applied):

1: Low

2: Satisfactory

3: Good

4: Excellent

APPENDIX D: CALCULATION OF THE "GOODIES" SHOPPING LIST

Goodie	Material	Weight	Unit	Quantity	FE	Unit	Source	CO2 impact
Cotton bag with drawstring closure.	Cotton	0.00013	t	2000	11.051	t	*Climate Services*	2.873
One-size-fits-all cap with logo (cotton/polyester?).	Polyester	0.000066	t	2000	6.38	t	*Climate Services*	0.842
Thermal mug with lid, 3-4 dl, aluminium + plastic lid.	Aluminium	0.00012	t	2000	5.65	t	*Climate Services*	1.356
Thermal mug with lid, 3-4 dl, aluminium + plastic lid.	Plastic	0.00004	t	2000	2.333	t	*Climate Services*	0.187
Simple Victorinox Swiss Army knife with 4 blades	Stainless steel	0.00005	t	2000	5.098	t	*Climate Services*	0.510
Simple Victorinox Swiss Army knife with 4 blades	Plastic	0.01	t	2000	0.00238	t	*Climate Services*	0.048
Tea bag with Swiss Alpine tea (30 g)	Tea	0.00003	t	2000	2.053	t	*Climate Services*	0.123
Tea bag with Swiss Alpine tea (30 g)	Cardboard	0.01	kg	2000	0.00039	kg	*Climate Services*	0.008
Chocolate bar with the coat of arms of the city of LU (30 g)	Chocolate	0.00003	kg	2000	0.0135	kg	*Climate Services*	0.001
LU postcard	Special paper	0.007	kg	2000	0.0012	kg	*Climate Services*	0.017
Plush marmot	Polyester	0.000064	t	2000	6.38	t	*Climate Services*	0.817
								6.781

APPENDIX E: CATEGORIES NOT INCLUDED

Fugitive emissions (direct emissions, scope 1) from refrigerants.

Purchases of **services** and **rentals:** rental of equipment (audiovisual, smartphones, lasers, etc.) or locations (ski lifts, opening/closing ceremony).

Infrastructure (e.g. bleachers, etc.)

Airport – Lucerne train ride excluded because negligible in comparison with other trips.

Scope 3 downstream :

- *Transport and distribution*
- *Treatment of sold productsd*
- *Use of sold products*
- *Waste generated at the end of life of products*
- *Leased property*
- *Franchises*
- *Investments*

Net-Zero target at the 5th Military World Winter Games

Edaphos Engineering SA
Route de la Galaise 34, c/o Fongit
1228 Plan les Ouates
Genève, Suisse

contact@edaphos.ch

DDPS and Edaphos Engineering contribute to the sequestration of around 1400 tonnes of CO_2e in fertile soils in Switzerland

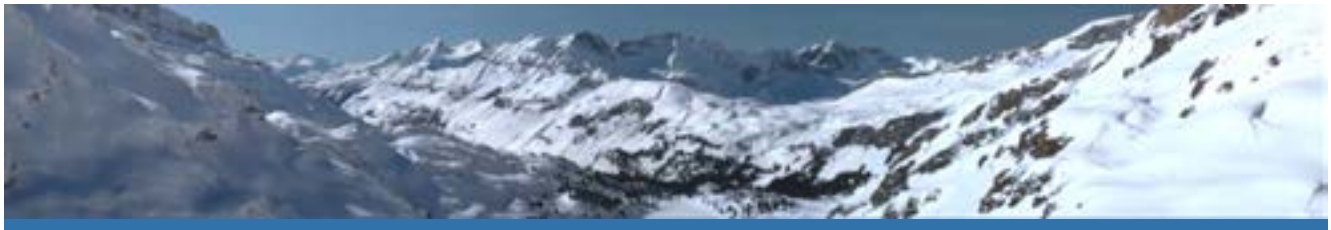
The Swiss Armed Forces, in partnership with **Edaphos Engineering S.A.**, has launched a new project in Switzerland: **Transforming construction materials destined for disposal in landfills into fertile soils.** These regenerated soils contribute to the renaturation of natural environments, promote biodiversity and sustainably capture CO_2.

Three pilot sites in the canton of Geneva have already made it possible to recreate living soils and **sequestering 1400 tons of CO_2,** equivalent to the annual emissions of 850 cars.

An innovative soil regeneration project

This partnership between the Swiss Armed Forces and Edaphos Engineering represents a **Pioneering initiative in the transformation of waste into resources.** The project demonstrates how materials considered waste can be reused in a creative and environmentally friendly way in order to **renature the soils.**

Three pilot sites in the canton of Geneva have made it possible to achieve the objectives set. carbon sequestration. True open-air laboratories, they demonstrated the effectiveness of this innovative approach to soil regeneration, combining **ecological restoration and sustainable CO_2 storage.**



Turning waste into living resources

Mineral waste

Construction materials initially destined for landfill.

Transformation process

Innovative techniques developed by Edaphos Engineering

Fertile Land

Creation of living soils capable of supporting vegetation and renaturing soils

In concrete terms, this means that mineral waste has been recovered and reintegrated into the natural cycle, to become a living resource again: a fertile land, capable of promoting the renaturation of the soil.

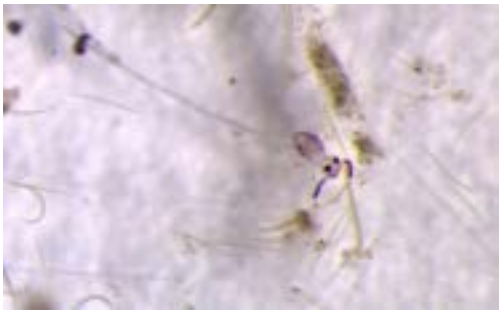
Return of biodiversity

One of the most remarkable results of this project is the return of biodiversity to previously barren land. By recreating fertile soils, the transformation has made it possible to breathe new life into complete ecosystems, where each organism regains its place and role.

These new habitats promote in particular:

- **Pollinating insects** (bees, butterflies, beetles), essential for the reproduction of plants and the maintenance of food chains.
- **Arthropods and soil microfaunas,** which ensure the decomposition of organic matter and participate in the natural nutrient cycle.
- **Essential microorganisms** (fungi, bacteria, mycorrhizae) that restore soil health and fertility.
- **Diversified vegetation adapted to the local environment,** providing shelter and food resources for animal species.

👉 Thanks to this regeneration, soils not only store carbon: they become real reservoirs of life, contributing to the ecological resilience of landscapes.



Soil biodiversity: springtails and mites in renatured soils

This ecological renaissance demonstrates the ability of nature to regenerate itself when given the means to do so.

Significant environmental impact

1400

Tons of CO_2

Sequestered thanks to the project

700

Cars

Equivalent avoided annual emissions

3

Pilot sites

In the canton of Geneva

These figures demonstrate the concrete impact of the project on reducing the carbon footprint and illustrate how local initiatives can contribute to the fight against climate change.

From waste to life

Waste

Inert materials from construction sites

Earth

Transformation into fertile soil thanks to innovative techniques

Life

Complete ecosystem with vegetation and biodiversity

A concrete Impact for the inhabitants and the territory

Beyond the environmental impact, this project brings tangible benefits for the inhabitants of the region:

The techniques implemented are based on a gentle and circular approach, favouring the use of local materials and the gradual reconstitution of living soils. By promoting the natural balance between vegetation, microorganisms and soil fauna, these methods make it possible to restore resilient ecosystems capable of self-regulating over time. This approach limits the use of artificial inputs, reduces waste from construction sites and makes the most of available resources, while preserving biodiversity and the quality of the landscape.

Green spaces

Creation of new natural spaces accessible to the public

Regenerated landscapes

Improvement of the visual and ecological quality of the territory

Sensitization

Environmental Education Opportunities for Schools and the Public

The population benefits from revitalized green spaces and regenerated landscapes, for a more pleasant and sustainable living environment.

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

The Swiss Armed Forces' commitment to sustainability

At the launch of the 5th Military World Winter Games 2025 in 2022, the Head of the DDPS decided that CO2 emissions will be offset by applying the net-zero target.

This project demonstrates the Swiss Armed Forces' growing commitment to reducing its CO2 emissions in line with the DDPS Energy and Climate Action Plan, which sets the DDPS CO2 emissions to be reduced by 40% compared to 2001. By collaborating with Edaphos Engineering. Like its ambitions for the 2025 Military World Winter Games, the offsetting project illustrates the concrete and local solutions that can be deployed to contribute to the reduction of emissions and the Swiss Armed Forces' duty to set an example.

This pioneering project also illustrates a strong conviction: "contributing to the reduction of CO2 emissions also means protecting the population".

A circular economy model for the future

Switzerland is leading the way in an innovative circular economy with this project. By transforming waste into resources, this initiative perfectly illustrates the principles of the circular economy:

- Reduction in the volume of materials going to landfill
- Value creation from materials considered unnecessary
- Regeneration of natural ecosystems
- Carbon sequestration to combat climate change

A reproducible project

The methods developed within the framework of this partnership between the Swiss Armed Forces and Edaphos Engineering could be applied to other sites in Switzerland and serve as a model at national and international level.

Topsoil reconstituted from construction waste

Uses: vegetable and landscaping

EDAPHOS ENGINEERING

CERTIFICAT
SEQUESTRATION DE CARBONE

Suppression de gaz à effet de serre selon ISO 14064-2:2019

portant sur

500 tonnes de CO2e

Certificat
CHGSO2023118#2024-061

CERTIFIED BY EdelCert
ISO 14064-2

Mathieu Pillet

Didier Chifflet

Christian Hess

Eric Castelot

EDAPHOS ENGINEERING

CERTIFICAT
SEQUESTRATION DE CARBONE

Suppression de gaz à effet de serre selon ISO 14064-2:2019

portant sur

900 tonnes de CO2e

Certificat
CHGSO2023118#2025-071

CERTIFIED BY EdelCert ISO 14064-2

Mathieu Pillet | Didier Chifflet | Christian Hess | Eric Castelot

Délivré le 05 août 2025

DECLARATION DE CONFORMITE

N° 25 – 39 – 053

La méthode pour la quantification et la déclaration des émissions et des suppressions des gaz à effet de serre – GES ainsi que le rapport de projet présentés par le

DEPARTEMENT FEDERAL DE LA DEFENSE, DE LA PROTECTION DE LA POPULATION ET DES SPORTS (DDPS)

Palais fédéral Est

CH-3003 Berne

Ont été évaluées et déclarées conformes aux exigences et aux recommandations du référentiel

ISO 14064-1 : 2018

Spécifications et lignes directrices, au niveau des organismes, pour la quantification et la déclaration des émissions et des suppressions des gaz à effet de serre

Pour les activités suivantes :

Organisation des Jeux Mondiaux Militaires d'Hiver 2025 - CISM

Date d'émission du certificat : 26 mai 2025
Version 01 - 2025

Autorisé par

Stéphane Perrottet
Directeur de l'organisme de certification

Marie-Aude Berset
Membre de la commission de certification

EdelCert & InSpectorat
Route du Jura 37 A
CH -1700 Fribourg

www.edelcert.ch

Seul le registre public EdelCert & InSpectorat qui est accessible sous www.edelcert.ch atteste de la validité de la présente déclaration de conformité.

Rapport d'audit ISO 14064-1 : 2018

1. Informations administratives

Élément	Détail
Titre du rapport	Évaluation externe du Bilan CO_2 – MWWG 2025
Objet du rapport	Audit documentaire de conformité ISO 14064-1 et appréciation ISO 14064-2
Client commanditaire	Département fédéral de la défense, de la protection de la population et des sports (DDPS)
Événement concerné	Jeux Mondiaux Militaires d'Hiver 2025 – CISM
Période couverte	Du 23 au 30 mars 2025 (incluant les préparatifs amont)
Date de rédaction du rapport	21 mai 2025
Version du rapport	1.2
Personnes responsables de la quantification	Cécile Bertelletto et Adrian Douillet (Climate Services SA)
Responsable de la qualité du rapport	Werner Halter (Climate Services SA)
Responsable de la collecte des données	Colonel E. Castelot (Chef Environnement et Durabilité – Défense)
Auteur du présent audit externe	Stéphane Perrottet
Lieu de conservation des données	Infomaniak SA, Data Centers certifiés 100 % CO_2 neutres – Suisse
Normes de référence	ISO 14064-1:2018, ISO 14064-2:2019, GHG Protocol
Méthodologie déclarée	Bilan carbone basé sur les scopes 1, 2 et 3 selon le GHG Protocol
Outil de quantification utilisé	Plateforme CO_2 de Climate Services SA
Projet de compensation associé	Projet Edaphos Engineering SA (séquestration CO_2 par création de sols fertiles)

2. Résumé – Bilan CO_2 MWWG 2025

Les Jeux Mondiaux Militaires d'Hiver 2025 (MWWG), organisés du 23 au 30 mars en Suisse centrale et dans la région de Goms, ont rassemblé 846 athlètes venus du monde entier. L'événement visait la neutralité carbone, en misant sur l'utilisation d'infrastructures existantes, les transports publics et un approvisionnement local.

Méthodologie
Le bilan a été établi selon le *Greenhouse Gas Protocol* et la norme ISO 14064-1 : 2018. Les émissions ont été réparties en trois scopes :

- **Scope 1 (11 %)** : émissions directes (chauffage, carburant)
- **Scope 2 (3 %)** : énergie achetée (électricité, chauffage à distance)
- **Scope 3 (85 %)** : émissions indirectes (déplacements, restauration, consommables)

Résultats
Le total des émissions est estimé à **774 tonnes de CO_2**, soit **915 kgCO_2 par athlète**.

- **Déplacements internationaux des participants et visiteurs** : 75 % des émissions totales
- **Transport de matériel** : 11 %
- **Restauration** : 8 %
- **Chauffage et spectateurs** : 4 % et 3 %

Mesures de réduction mises en œuvre

- Logement des délégations dans des infrastructures militaires existantes
- Réduction des standards hôteliers pour les responsables
- Abonnements CFF fournis en remplacement de transports motorisés
- Repas servis à volonté, mais en quantité réduite initialement pour limiter le gaspillage
- Approvisionnement alimentaire 100 % suisse ou certifié
- Annulation de certaines épreuves nécessitant de la neige artificielle
- Réduction du matériel logistique (pas de loges VIP, gradins limités)

Ces efforts ont permis une **réduction estimée de 774 tonnes de CO_2**, notamment grâce à des choix logistiques et alimentaires durables.

Compensation
La neutralité carbone sera atteinte grâce à un projet de séquestration CO_2 par création de sols fertiles, développé par Edaphos Engineering SA. Cette méthode innovante, en cours de validation ISO, pourrait compenser jusqu'à 20'000 tCO_2 sur cinq ans, incluant les 800 tCO_2 du MWWG.

3. Évaluation selon ISO 14064-1 : 2018

Points forts

1. **Conformité méthodologique claire (ISO 14064-1, §4.1 / §7.3.1.a à p)**
   Le rapport suit explicitement les principes du *Greenhouse Gas Protocol* et la norme **ISO 14064-1**, avec mention détaillée des périmètres organisationnel et opérationnel, des scopes (1, 2, 3), et des hypothèses.
2. **Définition rigoureuse du périmètre (ISO 14064-1, §5.1 / §5.2)**
   Les scopes sont bien définis, avec inclusion raisonnée du scope 3 (émissions indirectes), notamment pour les déplacements, la restauration et les consommables.
3. **Transparence sur les données et hypothèses (ISO 14064-1, §7.3.1.l / m / o)**
   Les hypothèses de calcul sont documentées : sources d'énergie, transport, densité des déchets, types de logements, provenance des repas, etc.
4. **Quantification détaillée et ventilation par sources (ISO 14064-1, §6.2 / §7.3.1.k)**
   Le rapport présente des résultats clairs par catégorie (transport, repas, chauffage...) et par scope. Une répartition par athlète est également proposée, ce qui renforce la lisibilité.
5. **Plan de compensation novateur (ISO 14064-2, §5.2 / §7)**
   Le projet de séquestration par Edaphos SA respecte l'esprit d'un projet selon ISO 14064-2 : caractère additionnel, potentiel mesurable, traçabilité, et alignement avec Net Zéro 2050. 500 tonnes ont déjà été séquestrées en 2024 par un projet Edaphos.
6. **Responsabilités et contrôle qualité définis (ISO 14064-1, §7.3.1.b / d)**
   Le rôle de chaque acteur (collecte, quantification, validation) est identifié : comité d'organisation, Climate Services SA, Col. Castelot.
7. **Sauvegarde des données conforme (ISO 14064-1, §7.3.2.j)**
   Données hébergées dans des centres "CO_2 neutres" suisses (Infomaniak), assurant sécurité et conformité RGPD/LPD.

Constats et recommandations ISO 14064 -1 : 2018

1. Périmètre partiel sur le scope 3 aval (ISO 14064-1, §5.2)
Le scope 3 aval est exclu.

Nous vous recommandons de conduire une évaluation de matérialité qualitative des catégories du scope 3 aval pour justifier leur exclusion ou leur intégration future selon leur pertinence environnementale.

2. Pas d'indicateurs de performance (ISO 14064-1, §6.3)
Le rapport n'intègre pas d'indicateurs d'intensité carbone.

Nous vous recommandons d'ajouter des indicateurs de performance (ex. tCO_2/repas, tCO_2/km, tCO_2/m^2) pour permettre le suivi comparatif et l'amélioration continue sur les prochaines éditions.

3. Exclusion non justifiée de certaines catégories (ISO 14064-1, §7.3.1.g)
Certaines exclusions ne sont pas évaluées en termes d'impact.

Nous vous recommandons d'effectuer une analyse de seuil de matérialité pour les catégories exclues, accompagnée d'une justification quantitative ou qualitative.

4. Synthèse des éléments manquants ou perfectibles par rapport à ISO 14064-2 : 2019 (projets de réduction ou séquestration)

Référence ISO 14064-2	Élément attendu	État dans le rapport	Commentaire
§6.1 / §7	Définition d'un projet formalisé	**Non structuré**	Le projet Edaphos est décrit, mais sans fiche projet, plan de mise en œuvre, durée, monitoring, gouvernance, etc.
§6.2.1	Établissement de l'unité fonctionnelle et de la frontière	**Absent**	Le projet de séquestration n'a pas de périmètre géographique ou temporel clair.
§6.3 / §7.4	Critères de performance et suivi	**Non spécifiés**	Pas d'indicateurs de performance, ni de calendrier ou de mécanisme de suivi post-implantation.
§7.5 / §8	Vérification de la réduction	**En attente de validation**	Le projet est "en cours de validation", ce qui est honnête, mais ne garantit pas encore totalement la conformité à ISO 14064-2.

Conclusion et recommandations

Le rapport est **très solide en matière de quantification** et d'organisation méthodologique.

Le bilan CO_2 des Jeux Mondiaux Militaires d'Hiver 2025 témoigne d'un engagement environnemental fort et d'une structuration méthodologique conforme aux exigences de la norme ISO 14064-1:2018. Il s'appuie sur une quantification rigoureuse, une répartition transparente des émissions par scopes, et des mesures concrètes de réduction crédibles. L'intégration d'un projet de compensation innovant, bien que nécessitant une formalisation complémentaire selon la norme ISO 14064-2, s'inscrit dans une dynamique cohérente avec les objectifs climatiques de long terme.

Au vu des éléments fournis, ce projet **remplit les conditions d'une attestation de conformité à la norme ISO 14064-1**, au sens d'une vérification documentaire de la cohérence et de la traçabilité de la démarche de quantification. Conformément à la

norme, une **attestation sans durée de validité** peut être délivrée pour ce bilan, dans la mesure où le périmètre d'émissions couvert reste inchangé et que les hypothèses de calcul demeurent pertinentes. Il est toutefois recommandé, dans une perspective d'amélioration continue, de compléter les aspects encore perfectibles (analyse d'incertitudes, indicateurs de performance, parties prenantes).

Date : Fribourg, le 23 mai 2025

L'auditeur : Stéphane Perrottet

Annexe : Déclaration de conformité ISO 14064-1 : 2018

Impressum

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