Framework is the basis for a specific inclusion criteria and search strategy to determine how policy actions will be collected, reviewed and categorised for the MOVING database. A comprehensive scanning methodology was designed to identify all relevant policies across the MOVING policy areas. Relevant policies are then verified with in-country experts and uploaded to the database. This methodology was tested, refined and will be applied to 27 European countries.

Results
The MOVING policy framework comprises six policy areas:

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France, as a Member State of WHO Europe, plays a major role in the European strategy on physical activity, nutrition and health within a global framework for the fight against non-communicable diseases.

France has adopted a National Sport Health Strategy for 2019-2024 intended to promote sports and physical activities (SPA) as a fully-fledged determinant of health and well-being lifelong. It is consistent with other strategies or plans implemented by other ministerial departments.

The four axes of the NSHS are:
1. Promoting health and well-being through physical activity and sports
2. Developing the offer of and participation in adapted physical activities for therapeutic purposes and prevention of loss of autonomy
3. Better protecting sports people's health and improving safety of activities whatever their intensity
4. Improving and disseminating knowledge on the impacts on physical condition and health of engaging in sports and physical activities

One of the key measure of the NSHS is indexing of "Maisons Sport Sante´", Health Sport-Houses (HSH) aimed at receiving and orientating all those wishing to engage in, develop or resume sport or physical activities for health or wellbeing reasons, whatever their age, state of health or frailty. Following 3 calls for projects, 436 HSH have been recognized since 2019 and cover almost whole French territory. HSH can be integrated within an association, a hospital, a sports establishment or as digital platforms. A particular attention is paid to people with highly sedentary lifestyles and those with limited autonomy. People with chronic or long-term diseases (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, asthma, Alzheimer etc.) to whom physical activities adapted to their limitations have been prescribed are also priority targets.

"Month of Sport and Physical Activities" is a large-scale communication campaign to promote the benefits of sport and physical activities to a wide range of population. The aim is to spread recommendations on SPA and the fight against sedentary behavior, to make SPA accessible to everyone and to encourage people and make them aware of the possibilities to practice in their daily life. Another goal is to give visibility to current actions in this area, to enable French people carry out an analysis of their physical condition and to spur them to (re) start a physical activity training.

Abstract
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P01-08 Implementing school-based physical activity - putting Policy into Practice
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Close to ten years ago, at the beginning of December 2012, the Danish government, announced its intention to implement comprehensive reforms of the public school system. Six months later, in June 2013, a broad-based political alliance agreed on extensive alterations in the legislation guiding Danish public schools.

The discussions of the most recent major reform of Danish public schools, established a next to unequivocal consensus among the parties in the Danish Parliament, school employers and employees as well as voluntary sports organizations that children and young people should be more physically active during the school day. Thus, the updated Danish Education Act of 2013 made it compulsory for public schools to offer an average of 45 minutes of physical activity (PA) per school day. It is, however, painfully clear that the subsequent implementation of the primary policy goal to incorporate a minimum of 45 minutes of school-based PA for all pupils per day has been far from complete. According to some of the more exhaustive monitoring reports, in 2019 only six out of 10 schools fulfilled the basic PA-criterion. This was at the same level as in 2016. In spite of much political goodwill at both national, regional and local levels, significant investments of time and other resources by school authorities, professional organizations, a number of private and public foundations, individual employees and work teams, school managers and boards the number of schools actually adhering to current legislative goals related to
physical activity has not changed in any substantial way from the adoption of the updated legislative framework in mid-2013 till present time. Based on this state of affairs the presentation explores the question: What factors have influenced the translation of an overall policy ambition, related to school-based physical activity, into practice? The presentation builds on the Integrated Implementation Model, as presented by Winter and Nilsen and Cairney's introduction to Policy implementation research, and covers phases two and three of a total of four into which a given political decision-making process is typically divided: 1) agenda-setting, 2) policy generation, 3) implementation, and 4) evaluation.

**Keywords:** School-based physical activity, Implementation science, Policy research, Factors of Change