

European Commission :

Study on training of young sportsmen/women in Europe

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This study was undertaken by independent experts. The views expressed are those of the authors. The report does not reflect the views of the European Commission, nor does the European Commission accept responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained herein.

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During the last twenty years, sports, which used to be a pure leisure activity, has become a real industry, especially due to the fact that it is more and more professional and to the development of sport as a show.

As it was not an economic sector in 1957 when the Rome Treaty was signed, sports was not included in this document and as a consequence European Institutions only have an indirect competence in this area.

The Treaty adopted by the heads of State and Government of the 27 Member States of the European Union in Lisbon on October 25, 2007 contains an article specifically dedicated to sports. Article 124 A of the new Treaty stipulates that "The Union shall contribute to the promotion of European sporting issues while taking into account its specific nature, its structures based on voluntary activity and its social and educational function".

The Lisbon Treaty having not yet been ratified by the Member States of the European Union, it may be considered that for the time being, the European institutions do not have still any direct jurisdiction on sport and that therefore Member States should have an exclusive jurisdiction on it.

Despite this, the European institutions, aware of the important role of sports in the life of European citizens, always took interest in it. Thus, the European Council took sports into account since the seventies and instituted in 1975 the Conference of the European Ministers in charge of sports which drafts and sets forth recommendations in sports matters to the attention of the Ministers Committee. The European Council particularly participated in the adoption of two European conventions related to violence in stadiums and doping matters. Another fundamental text is to be put to the credit of the Council of Europe. This is the European Sport for All Charter adopted in 1975, which sets out as



principles that sports must be accessible to all, shall allow all young people to develop their skills and shall be practised in a secured and healthy environment. This text constitutes the grounds of the New European Sport Charter adopted in 1992 and revised in 2001 which contains a set of recommendations for the development of sports throughout Europe.

Meanwhile, the European Court of Justice ruled some important cases related to sports in the field of community law, such as the Walrave and Koch vs. UCI case¹, the famous Bosman case² and, later, the Kolpak³ and Simutenkov⁴ cases, notably in order to ensure the compliance with the principles of free movement of persons and free provision of services throughout the European Union.

Since the eighties, initiatives were taken in the field of sports and political declarations of intent were made, such as the ones annexed to the Treaty of Amsterdam signed in 1997 and attached to the European Council of Nice of December 2000 recognising that the cultural, social and economic aspects of sport and the necessity to take these themes into account for the application of community law. The Council and the Parliament actively participated to the increase of the intergovernmental in the areas of violence in sports and doping.

Since these declarations, many other initiatives were created, such as the declaration of the year 2004 “European Year of Education through Sport 2004”.

The European Commission is aware of the professionalisation of sports and the requirements of profitableness that unavoidably induct risks for European young high-level athletes and takes care of their protection and of the quality of their training. It also shows a great interest for the development of the social function of sports.

So as to benefit from a global and accurate vision of the sport, economic and legal situation in the 27 Member States of the European Union and in order to be able to lead political or legal actions contributing to the promotion and development of this high quality training, the European Commission published a call for tender to realise a study on training of sportsmen/women in Europe.

The European Commission awarded Ineum Consulting and Taj (Société d’Avocats) with the contract n° EAC/14/06 for the conduct of this study.

¹ Case C 36/74, Walrave & Koch v. Association Union Cycliste Internationale, ECR, 1405, § 4.

² Case C 415/93, ASBL v. Jean-Marc Bosman, ECR I - 4921.

³ Case C 438/00, Kolpak, ECR I - 4135.

⁴ Case C 265/03, Simutenkov, ECR I – 2579.



The objectives of this study were:

- Drawing up an inventory of the situation as regards training top sportsmen/women in Europe;
- Identifying the various approaches to training tops sportsmen/women in Europe;
- Identifying good practices in certain training systems;
- Assessing needs and resources so that the training of top sportsmen/women can be improved where necessary.

In order to reach these objectives, the present study contains the four following parts:

- Part I: A document examining the different legal and political frameworks, both national and European, which preserve and promote training in each of the 27 Member States.
- Part II: A typological description, in the form of fact sheets for each country, of the different mechanisms and systems for the training of top-level sportsmen/women in each of the 27 Member States.
- Part II A document identifying, evaluation and comparing the quality criteria and the best practices in terms of education, safety, protection of minors, etc. of these different training systems.
- Part IV: a document with a list of recommendation for future policy initiatives and legislative initiatives, both national and European, in these fields.

This study covers 15 sports practised throughout Europe. For example, particularities relating to the variety of sports (amateur / professional, individual / team, summer / winter, etc.), the gender and to sports practiced by disabled persons where taken into account.

In addition, the European Commission asked Ineum Consulting and Taj to carry out a complementary study focusing on the training of young football players in Europe and on the compliance of the “home grown players” rule issued by UEFA with the provisions of the Treaty.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This executive summary involves the three main documents of our study on the training of young sportsmen and women in Europe.

Document 1 – Typological description of the different mechanisms and systems for the training of young athletes

Training systems

The organisation of training throughout the European Union is closely related to the means of financing and to the management of training centres. In most cases, sports organisations and clubs are involved. Generally speaking, in professional team sports, clubs play a more important role than in other sports. In a limited number of sports, other private bodies than sports clubs are directly operating the training of young athletes (mainly in tennis).

In a majority of sports, most of the European countries run national or regional training centres. Those training centres gather the best national or regional young athletes either all over the year or for training camps over limited periods.

In some countries / sports, training centres have to comply with specific quality criteria (generally specified in a book of specifications), in order to protect young athletes or to guarantee the development of the quality standards of training programmes.

The proportion of young athletes reaching elite level is very different depending on the sport, on the country and on the training centres. When this proportion is low, it is essential that young athletes develop non sporting skills, which is not always the case.

Even though many bodies (Olympic committees, sports associations, sports clubs, sports schools, specialized schools...) are involved in talent identification, most of the systems are based on the combined work of both sports organisations and sports clubs. Very few countries run some kind of multi-sports talent identification systems or talent orientation systems through the school system.



The youth elite sports training system is mostly financed by the public sector (State, local governments). The share of private investment mainly depends on the type of sports (football clubs are the biggest spenders) and countries.

Development of young athletes

The starting age mainly depends on the specific requirements (physical and technical skills) of each sport..

Depending on the countries, sports and systems, specific qualifications are or not required for coaches in charge of the training of young athletes. Depending on the countries and systems, coaches also have the opportunity or the obligation to improve their coaching skills through continuing education programmes.

The issue of funding remains a delicate point. In many sports / countries, it is very difficult to grant coaches decent salaries and a satisfying work environment in terms of athletes' security and sports training efficiency.

In a majority of countries, arrangements are made possible so that young athletes can combine sports and school during the compulsory period. According to sports (sports maturity, characteristics of competitions, economy...) and systems (organisation of training centres, legal framework, specifications...), young athletes have more or less difficulties to go on with their studies. In most countries, the situation is much more uneasy for athletes who wish to follow higher education as in the case where they should stop their studies during a few years to entirely devote their time to sports training and competition, they will often encounter obstacles to get back to school afterwards.

Specificities of training systems and young athletes' development per sport and per country are developed in document 1 – «Detailed typological description of different mechanisms and systems for the training of young athletes »



Document 2 – Quality criteria

Quality criteria related to the youth elite sports training system

- [Systems and structures](#)

A few Member States have set out legal regulations related to the requirements that are necessary to run training centres. They can include books of specifications which sports organisations must adapt to the specificities of their sport. In some Member States, beside the legal framework, sports organisations set forth accurate obligations adapted to their respective sports. The system has the advantage to cumulate the security offered by a legal framework and to take into account the specificity of each sport.

Most of the Member States take elite level sports into account in their academic system by creating sports schools or specialized schools. In some countries, a specific status has been created for promising young athletes.

- [Numbers of training centres](#)

Sports organisations may limit the number of young athletes entering their structures. Some sports organisations may even impose a limited number of athletes to sports clubs running their own training centres. Some training centres are trying to limit the number of athletes involved in their training groups in order to reach a higher degree of competition between athletes, to limit costs and to increase the percentage of athletes reaching elite level. Some training centres pursuing the same goal have brought together their means in order to create shared structures.

- [Talent identification systems](#)

A National Olympic Committee implemented a talent identification scheme to guide young athletes to develop into the right sport. It is co-ordinated by the Director of Youth, and guided through a number of schools throughout the country. In another European country, each year, all school pupils of 9 years participate in a set of physical tests within their school. Based on their performance, the pupils are offered the opportunity to train with specialised coaches.



- [Funding of training](#)

In some countries, a great part of the private funding of youth elite sports training is ensured by national lotteries.

Some clubs deliberately focus more than others on training and dedicate a bigger part of their budget to youth training.

Quality criteria related to the sports training of young athletes

- [Sports training](#)

In some Member States, and in order to protect the health of young athletes, the training duration is limited through education or labour laws or collective bargaining agreements. It may also be limited by sports associations and some books of specifications. Some countries impose a minimum age at which a youngster can start competition with a national team. In late maturity sports, most of the training centres understand that it is not necessary (and even non productive) to impose to the athletes to start intensive training at an early age.

Some sports associations have set out rules prohibiting clubs to make youngsters move from their region of residence.

Some Member States have set out regulations (that sports associations may sometime adapt to their sports, most of the time through the books of specifications) specifying the requirements in terms of education for coaches in a training centre. In other cases, the courses to be followed by staff members are determined by sports associations.

In many Member States, sport associations may impose some quality standards related to sports facilities.

- [Academic Education](#)

Some sports associations impose to follow studies while practising sports beyond the mandatory age at which it possible to leave school.



A significant part of sports centres incite young people to follow studies until secondary school by combining sports training and courses: less hours of education, individual study programmes, individual coaching for study, distance learning, special arrangements towards the planning of exams, possibility of postponing exams...

Many countries try to favour the combination of sports training and school success in creating sports classes or schools, which are the best training centres. They allow young athletes to follow studies beyond the minimum required age. Young athletes may benefit from various types of arrangements, by combining intensive training and school programme with flexible schedules.

Some sports associations created sports academies so as to help young athletes to better combine their studies with sports training and competition by concentrating as much as possible support services.

In some other countries, high level athletes benefit from a specific status.

As university level is concerned, some universities have created sports diplomas whereby students may obtain sports diplomas so as to become trainers or choose another sports-related profession (strength and conditioning coach,).

- [Services to and protection of young athletes](#)

Some sports associations play a preventive role (communication actions towards young athletes, seminars for training centres' managers and coaches), organise controls and apply sanctions so as to fight against doping. Some books of specifications include mandatory criteria related to the prevention of doping and some training centres ask their athletes to sign a charter against doping. In some training centres, the management brings people from outside sports in order to treat anti-doping issues (police officers, firemen, doctors, nurses) during specific courses/conferences. Most of the training centres apply strong sanctions towards sportspersons caught with forbidden substances.

Most of the 27 Member States run regulations applicable to young athletes in case of injuries. Some Member States have set out strict rules concerning the medical surveillance of young athletes. Some sports organisations added some mandatory criteria related to the medical survey in their books of specifications. Some sports associations subscribe insurance policies concerning the injury of the athletes they register. Only three Member States have passed specific legal regulations concerning pension plans.



The majority of the 27 Member States has a general legislation protecting minors with regards to civil, labour and criminal laws. Such legislation also applies to minor athletes. In four countries, there are legal rules protecting minor athletes. A third of the Member States have set forth legal regulations related to the transmission of ethical values mainly under the form of codes.

In one of the Member States, the Olympic training centres have a career guidance and advice, in charge of professional or scholar training. It provides individual advice to every athlete.

Very often, the sports association will incur the expenses linked to a part of the equipment of the young athlete. In a number of books of specifications, sports organisations include mandatory criteria regarding the housing of the athletes. It may happen in some Member States that the State itself provides sports equipment to young high level athletes.

Best practices are detailed in document 2 – “Identification, evaluation and comparison of the quality criteria”

Document 3 – National and European legal and political frameworks preserving and promoting the training of young athletes

Institutional aspects

- [Identification of competent authorities responsible for the training of young athletes](#)

In all countries of the European Union, there are sports associations which act as the national representatives of the sports clubs for a specific sport. Generally, there is only one association per sport, except in the United Kingdom, where athletes and sports clubs within a specific sport are partly structured in separate associations for home countries, men and women, professionals and amateur athletes.

The system mainly depends on sports clubs at a local level which are, generally, from a legal point of view, associations / memberships. The clubs allow the practice of the sports by all and are mainly composed of volunteers.



- [Role and powers of the competent authorities](#)

Although, in all countries of the European Union, the State plays a great role in the training of young athletes, the powers and the degree of intervention of the State vary amongst the 27 Member States. Non-governmental organisations have an undeniably important role and important powers regarding the training of young athletes. It can be said that nearly in every Member State, the State creates the legal and political framework and exercises supervising functions and that the non-governmental organisations manage the training of young athletes on a daily basis.

- [Structure of the competent authorities](#)

In almost all Member States, the structure is a pyramid structure in all the sports selected for this study. The base of the pyramid is formed by the main sports actors, clubs and memberships, which in turn are guided by sports associations. Sports associations might be headed by a national association. Governmental institutions, in general, cover and support all sports. The National Olympic Committee and special sports institutions, which constitute the independent sports movement, may interfere collaterally or directly.

Legal aspects

- [Age of legal majority](#)

In all Member States, the age of the legal majority is 18.

- [General regulations in sports matters](#)

The existence of regulations relating to sports is directly linked with the legal and political structure of the Member State, i.e., Member States under the common law system do not have or have only few regulation on sports whereas Member States under the civil law system have such type of legislation.

The structure of the regulation in sports matters is also strongly related to the organisation and structure of the competent authorities in sports in general and in the training of young athletes in particular. The general regulation in sports matters is in most of the Member States a combination of hard law and soft law.



- [Specific regulations and / or case law relating to the training of young athletes](#)

Our study showed that less than half of the Member States have specific hard and soft law relating to the training of young athletes. However, it must be noted that United Kingdom, Ireland, and France have very exhaustive regulations.

It must be also stressed that most of the legal regulations do not distinguish between the genders and are thus applicable to both sportsmen and sportswomen.

As far as the existence of case law is concerned, it must be noted that in all Member States, there is not much case law relating to the training of young athletes. The cases we identified mainly relate to accidental injuries, the civil liability of clubs and the scope of insurance. Those cases are mainly based on specific facts and may not necessarily lead to general principles. We also found some interesting cases in France involving disputes deriving from the transfer of young football players while training in a French football club.

- [Plans for new regulations regarding sports matters and the training of young athletes](#)

The study shows that there is currently a tendency of regulation of sports matters in most of the Member States and such trend should not decrease in the next following years as sports are becoming more and more important in the European way of life.

- [Regulations setting out an obligation to set up training centres](#)

Our study shows that only a few European countries have some regulations setting out an obligation to create training centres in other sports than football. Moreover, it has to be noted that this obligation concerns nearly exclusively professional sports and that regarding amateur sports, the enacted rules are at the discretion of the respective sports associations.

Political aspects

- [Specific training programmes](#)

Most of the programmes existing in the Member States relate to professional and Olympic sports and are decided by public institutions. However, private academies are currently emerging so as to ensure more efficient and specific training to high level athletes.



The financing of specific training programmes emanate mainly from the same authorities that those which decide the establishment of such programmes. As a consequence, the State is the main financing provider of training programmes in the Member States. It appears that some European countries are not so wealthy and may not allocate huge budgets for sports development and training.

- [Financing of sports equipment](#)

There are substantial differences between the Member States. Sports equipment may be financed by the athletes themselves, by clubs, sports associations, by local and regional authorities or the State and, in some rare cases, by commercial sponsorships.

- [Financing of sports facilities and stadiums](#)

In almost all Member States, the decision of financing/building sports facilities and stadiums is made by the Government, local and regional authorities and/or municipalities. In rare cases, private bodies may make those decisions.

- [Submission of the financing to quality criteria or other conditions](#)

Only a few countries submit the financing of sports training centres to the compliance of quality criteria.

Education

- [Duration of compulsory education](#)

The study shows that the duration of compulsory education is quite similar within the European Union (hereinafter “the EU”). It seems that the duration is never shorter than 8 years and never longer than 12 years. Two Member States only specify the age when compulsory education stops and not the beginning. All other Member States have a compulsory education duration ranged between 9 and 11 years. This seems to be a good basis to encourage the combination between educational and sports training.



- [Special schools for young athletes combining sports training and regular education and allowing flexibility in educational training](#)

Many efforts are being made in several Member States so as to allow high level young athletes to combine higher education studies and high level sports. However, the practise often shows that this is not sufficient and that many high level athletes cannot go on studying efficiently if they want to reach the high level on the sports side as they need to invest much time in training, especially at the university level.

- [Possibilities for young athletes to continue their professional education / occupation after compulsory school, existence of specific programmes](#)

Many Member States make their best efforts to follow their athletes once their compulsory education is over. Many of them have diversified the ways of helping their athletes. However, it seems that other Member States sometimes offer few opportunities and that athletes can be left with almost no guidance once their compulsory educational period is over.

- [Existence of specific scholarships](#)

Our study shows a great variety of scholarships that may be granted to high level athletes, whether in their form or in their amount.

- [Existence of regulations related to ethical values to be transmitted to young athletes](#)

Ethical values may concern several themes such as doping and prohibited substances and therefore medical issues, but also means fair play while practicing sports activities; companionship, etc. This study reveals that most Member States ensure somehow that ethical values are transmitted to their athletes. Not all Member States have set specific rules concerning the information of athletes, but athletes are warned on these values.



- [Existence of after-career programmes](#)

This study shows that the question of after-career programmes is taken into account in the different Member States. Programmes are principally aiming at giving athletes an opportunity to get more education, in order to find an employment contract or provide them with connections with private companies, so that at the end, they are able to find a suitable job.

Training of young athletes

- [Existence of regulations limiting the duration of training of young athletes and setting out a minimum age for practising high level sports](#)

Limitations of the duration of training are generally imposed by State regulations or sports associations' rules, according to different criteria, for one sport or several ones. Several Member States do not have any regulation limiting the duration of training of young athletes. Most of the time, the training duration is decided by the trainers, who are meant to be aware of the limits of their trainees.

However, other parameters may be taken into account, such as the health of the athlete.

Finally, it has to be noted that the gender is generally not taken into account to determine the training duration.

This study shows that this question may be treated in different ways regarding the gender and the various sports. Indeed, as previously mentioned, the age at which sports may be started often depends on the requirements of each sport. Technical sports require from athletes that they acquire a real expertise and thus must be started at a very young age while sports requiring strength may be started later. Furthermore, in the majority of the European Member States, it appears that the age at which a sport may be started and the age of the first competitions is different.

- [Common training for men and women](#)

This study shows that the training is most of the time common to both genders in almost all Member States of the European Union:



- [Regulations related to professionals and further education of the staff working with young athletes](#)

Almost all Member States have regulations relating to professionals and to further education of the staff working with young athletes. Regulations may originate from State institutions and sports associations or both of them. It must be specified that, most of the time, the concerned 'staff' are only the trainers.

This system has the advantage to cumulate the security of a legal framework and to take into account the specificity of each sport. This framework may ensure that at least minimum requirements for the training of the sports staff, as well as further requirements that are specific to each sport, are imposed.

Health and protection of young athletes

- [Specific doping prevention regulations regarding young athletes](#)

Doping prevention is now ensured at the worldwide level since the International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the UNESCO on October 15, 2005 and entered into force on 1st February 2007. The Convention provides a framework for harmonizing anti-doping rules and policies worldwide, and to ensure the effectiveness of the World Anti-Doping Code unanimously adopted on 5 March 2003 by the second World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen.

Most of the 27 European Member States have adopted this convention and therefore enforce the rules it sets out (Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, United Kingdom, Lithuania, Romania, Spain, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Finland, Greece, Bulgaria, Poland, Slovakia, France, Czech Republic, Germany, Portugal, Austria, Estonia, Hungary, and Italy).

However, as far as young athletes within the course of their traineeship are concerned, there are no specific legal rules. Most of the countries have only general anti-doping regulations applicable to all athletes. Others benefit from rules set out by their sports associations and many of them combine both sources of regulations.

- [Specific regulations relating to medical and nutritional survey during the training period](#)

Regarding medical survey, the 27 Member States are highly divided as some of them have very detailed legal regulations on this point while others do not benefit from any mandatory rule and the



survey is often left at the discretion of the sports associations, which may represent a risk for young athletes.

Regarding nutritional survey, only a few Member States have rules which are often issued by sports associations. This may be due to the fact that this social issue is quite recent in Europe.

- [Specific regulations protecting young athletes in case of injury / Existence of specific funds and schemes](#)

The majority of the Member States have set out regulations applying to the case of injury of young athletes during their training period. Such regulations either derive from law or from sports associations themselves.

Whereas we were not able to assess the good level of coverage of insurance schemes relating to young athletes throughout the European Union, it is possible to pretend that insurance of injuries of young athletes during the training period is somehow not sufficient as many countries leave this to private insurance coverage, which is very costly for a young athlete.

- [Specific regulations relating to the protection of minor athletes](#)

Our study reveals that, among the 27 Member States, 18 of them have a general legislation protecting minors with regards to civil, labour and criminal laws, which also applies to minor athletes.

- [Transposition of the Council Directive 94/33/CE on the protection of young people at work](#)

It seems that the Council Directive 94/33/CE was implemented by all Member States. The Member States either implemented the Directive with the Labour or Employment Code or transposed it through one or several specific laws or acts.



Labour aspects

- [Legal relationships between young athletes and clubs / sports associations](#)

The study shows that the types of contracts concluded by high level athletes while training may vary a lot from a Member State to another.

Furthermore, where there is no contract, there is no pecuniary compensation. Such principles apply in the majority of the 27 Member States involved in the study. Therefore, amateur athletes are generally not concerned by such kind of compensation.

Furthermore, we noted that the compensation of young athletes is not uniform according to the countries.

- [Free movement of young athletes in the Member States](#)

Member States apply EU regulations relating to the free movement of people to young athletes.

Specific regulations in this area may be found for professional sports in the rules set forth by the sports international associations such as FIFA and UEFA for football, FIBA for basketball, IAAF for athletics, IHF and EHF for handball. Some of those regulations may provide limits to this principle so as to ensure the protection of young athletes.

- [Pecuniary compensation for the first training club](#)

In most countries of the study (20 out of 27), there is no general regulation relating to the pecuniary compensation of the first training club (s) of athletes. Therefore, such type of compensation may exist according to the rules set out by each sports association. It has to be noted that such compensation may be often found in professional sports rather than amateur. Therefore, those rules exist mainly for football, basketball, handball, rugby, tennis, ice hockey, alpine skiing, judo and athletics. Sometimes, the compensation of non-professional or semi-professional athletes is prohibited or restricted to specific conditions.

Very often, compensation is paid by the new club of the athlete to the former training club(s), but it may also happen that the money is paid to a fund.



- [Regulations relating to social security and pension plans](#)

A few countries have passed specific regulations relating to social security and pension plans regarding young athletes. Only three countries have such specific regulations.

Moreover, a distinction has to be made between professional and amateur athletes: In the major part of the involved countries (16 of them), young professional athletes may benefit from the general scheme of social security of their country. For amateurs, most of the countries do not have any specific plan with regards to their social security and pension plans and must subscribe private insurance or pension plans.

- [Recruitment of young athletes according to their place of residence](#)

In most of the countries of the study (22 out of 27), there is no regulation relating to the recruitment of young athletes according to their place of residence. Therefore, the recruitment may take place in any part of the country.

In practise, the situation may be very different as the organisation of the sports may entail a geographical recruitment. In many countries, although there is no legal framework, young athletes are members of clubs located near their parents' residence. Furthermore, as some sports associations are structured with regional leagues or associations and therefore the recruitment is performed regionally.

- [Regulations relating to sports managers and agents of athletes](#)

13 countries do not have a general compulsory regulation relating to sports managers and agents. The reasons for such absence are the few number of professional athletes in certain countries and the fact that this area is under the jurisdiction of the sports associations. Sometimes, the rules of the sports associations are not publicly available. Some of the above countries however indirectly have regulations as they enforce the FIFA rules relating to the transfers of football players.

On the contrary, 9 countries have a general internal regulation. The existing regulations are very recent. Most of them were passed between 1999 and now. Some regulations are specifically dedicated to sports whereas others derive from the internal civil law or case law. Their contents are very close: most of them provide that agents have to comply with residence, citizenship and honesty conditions, pass an exam and obtain a license before being registered with an official list and contain provisions relating to the performance of the agents' mission. In case of default of compliance with applicable legal provisions, the license may be withdrawn.



Sports for disabled persons

- [Existence of specific regulations relating to sports training of disabled persons](#)

At least 16 Member States benefit from rules set forth by the State or by non governmental associations, aiming at promoting sports for disabled persons. In fact, no Member State seems to be deprived of such rules. The Member States that are deprived of rules concerning sports for disabled persons do at least have regulations concerning their integration within the society.

- [Promotion of the practice of sports by disabled persons ensured by the Government or other organisations](#)

As a general principle, the promotion of the practice of sports by disabled persons is well established within the European Union. The promotion may vary significantly depending on the countries involved. The most current way is the promotion through specialised associations but it may also be supported through regular sports associations, Paralympics Committees and State authorities (local as well as national).

- [Existence of specific programmes aiming at promoting sports training and competitions with mixed teams \(composed of disabled and valid athletes\)](#)

Mixed teams are teams composed of valid and disabled persons. They are in the course of development within the European Union. Their principal aim is to integrate disabled persons but also to promote mutual comprehension among the athletes.

This study shows that several Member States in the European Union seem to have such teams, but that it is not yet a common phenomenon.

- [Existence of specific schools combining sports training and education for disabled persons](#)

The existence of specific sports schools aiming at welcoming disabled pupils is a quite delicate point. Indeed, there are currently a few specialised schools within the European Union. Only three Member States have specialised sports schools for disabled persons. It seems that the reason why there are no such schools in other Member States is that there are not enough applicants.



Most of the time, disabled persons may practice sports in specialised centres where they can train. However, it is often for medical reasons, and not in the optic of high level sport competition.



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- the Bulgarian associations of basketball, athletics, cycling and gymnastics,
- the Cyprian associations of football, basketball, athletics, handball and swimming,
- the Danish associations of football and golf,
- the Spanish associations of football and handball,
- the Estonian associations of football, basketball, athletics, cycling and Nordic skiing, Audentes, Tallinn,
- the Finish associations of football and basket, Eerikkila, Kastelli Sport Academy,



- the French associations of football, basket, athletics, rugby and judo, Le Mans Sarthe Basket, Stade Toulousain Rugby, the Pôle France of judo in Strasbourg, les pôles espoirs athletics of Brittany and Montpellier, the Pôle espoirs football of Châteauroux,
- the Greek associations of football, basketball, athletics and swimming, AEK Athènes football, « National Training Programme » (Patras),
- the Hungarian associations of football, basketball, athletics, fencing and judo, KSI SE (Budapest), Nyírsuli Kht. – NYVSC, Kecskeméti Univer Kosárlabda SE (Kecskemét), GEAC,(Gödöllő), BHSE (Budapest), UTE (Budapest), DVSC Utánpótlásnevelő Kft. (Debrecen), Atomerőmű SE (Paks), BHSE (Budapest),
- the Italian associations of football, basketball, athletics, skiing and cycling,
- the Latvian associations of football, basket, athletics, handball and ice-hockey, FK Skonto, Murjani,
- the Lithuanian association of basketball, athletics and fencing, Kaunas sports school “Viltis”, Birzai Sport School, ŠARŪNAS MARČIULIONIS BASKETBALL ACADEMY, Vilnius, « Šiauliai “Saulė” Sport School », Sporto mokykloje “Gaja”, « Kaunas swimming sport school », Kauno sporto mokykla “Viltis,
- the Luxembourgian association of basketball, athletes and fencing, ENEPS (Ecole Nationale d'Education Physique et des Sports),
- the Maltese associations of basketball and athletics, « MFA Technical Centre », « Gymstars Gymnastics Club »,
- the Polish associations of football, basketball, athletics, fencing and swimming, « MKS Polonia », SMS COS SPAŁA,
- the Portuguese associations of football, basketball, athletics, gymnastics and cycling, « JUVENTUDE OPERÁRIA DO MONTE ABRAÃO » (JOMA),
- the Romanian associations of football, rugby and gymnastics the Nation Centre of Rugby,



- the English Associations of football, basketball, athletics, rugby and golf, « England Basketball - Athletic Performance Centres » (APC), « Golf Development Programme » (Loughborough University), « Rugby Football Union Women » (RFUW), « Talented Athlete Scholarship Scheme » (TASS), « Centre for Basketball based at Moulton College » (Northampton), F.A. National Women Academy,
- the Slovenian associations of football, basketball, athletics, skiing and judo,
- the Swedish associations of football and athletics,
- Mr. Christian Denis, Director of the University Services of Physical and Sports Activities of the University Panthéon-Assas (Paris 2),
- the French National Basketball League, within the person of Mr. Jean-Pierre de Vincenzi,
- the Union of the French Professional Football Clubs (Union des Clubs Professionnels de Football) within the person of Mr. Philippe Diallo, President,
- the National Union of the French Basketball Players (Syndicat National des Basketteurs français), within the person of Mr. Maurice Beyna, President,
- the National Union of the French Professional Football Players (Union Nationale des Footballeurs Professionnels),
- Mr. Robert Fassolette, Creps de Vichy-Auvergne,
- Mr. Frédéric Paquet, LOSC, General Manager of the Club,
- Mr. Bernard Lama, President of Diambars France,
- Mr. Jean-Claude Mbvoumin, Association Culture Foot Solidaire,
- Mr. Sébastien Flûte, Archery Olympic Champion ,
- ESSEC



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- Mr. Julien Routil (Ineum Consulting)
- Mr. Lucas Paez (Ineum Consulting)
- Miss Emma Goldite (Taj)
- Mr. Thomas Pontacq (Taj)



LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Ineum Consulting

Bernard DESPREZ
Vincent CHAUDEL
Nicolas FERNANDEZ-GABALDON

François HILBRANDT
Julien ROUTIL
Lucas PAEZ
Maria-Laura MIENS

INEUMconsulting
159, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle
92621 Neuilly-sur-Seine cedex
France
www.ineumconsulting.com

Taj

Jean-Victor PREVOST
Muriel FERAUD-COURTIN
Claudia VOLKEN

Emma GOLDITE
Thomas PONTACQ

Taj Société d'avocats
181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle
92524 Neuilly-sur-Seine cedex
France
www.taj.fr

“Sports Experts », Members of working team

Denis MUSSO

EASM (European Association for Sport Management)
INSEP, Group « Law, Economy and Management of Sport »

Kari PURONAHO

General Secretary of EASM

Jukka LAHTINEN

President of the International Association and Director of the High Performance Sports Training Centres (IAHPSTC), Director of the High Performance Training Centre of Sierra Nevada, Grenade, Spain.



Network Sports Experts

Austria

Martin SCHNITZER

Consultant of ICG-Infora Consulting Group
Assisted by **Armin NIEDERKOFER**
ICG Infora Consulting Group GmbH
Kaiserstraße 8
A-1070 Wien
www.icg.eu.com

BELGIUM

Paul WYLLEMAN

Professor at the Vrije University of Brussels for Sports Psychology, Human resources and Sports Management
Assisted by **Ann SIMONS, Veerle DE BOSSCHER** and **Paul DE KNOP**
Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Topsport en Studie - L413 - Pleinlaan 2
1050 Brussel
www.vub.ac.be/TS

BULGARIA

Nikolay IVANOV

State Agency for Youth and Sports – Director for European and International Coordination
Assisted by **Martina STOYNOVA**
1040 Sofia, Bulgaria
75, "Vasil Levski" Blvd
<http://www.youthsport.bg>

CYPRUS

Nikos L. KARTAKOULLIS

Intercollege – Director of the sports, tourism and leisure research centre
Intercollege – 46 Makedonitissas Ave.
PO BOX 24005
17 000 Nicosia - Chypre
www.intercollege.ac.cy

DENMARK

Jens M Henriksen

Danmarks Idræts-Forbund (DIF) – Secretary general.
Danmarks Idræts-Forbund
Brøndby Stadion 20
2605 Brøndby
www.dif.dk



FINLAND and SPAIN

Jukka LAHTINEN,

President of the International Association of High Performance Sports Training Centres (IAHPSTC)

Marketing Director of the High Performance Training Centre of Sierra Nevada

C.A.R. Sierra Nevada

Monachil (Granada)

Spain

www.carsierranevada.com

ESTONIA

Aare-Maldus UUSTALU

Associated Professor of the University of Technologies of Tallinn

Tallinn University of Technology

Ehitajate tee 5

19086 Tallinn

<http://www.ttu.ee>

GREECE

Dimitra PAPADIMITRIOU

Lecturer of Sports Management at the University of Patras

University of Patras - University Campus

265 04 Rio Patras

GREECE

www.upatras.gr

HUNGARY

Ladislav PETROVIC

Director of the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences of the University Semmelweis of Budapest

Assisted by **Dorottya PIGNITZKY**

Central building

1085 Budapest,

VIII. Üllői út 26.

Hungary

www.sote.hu

ITALIA

Fabrizio BIFFI

National Italian Olympic Committee – Marketing department

CONI, Largo Lauro De Bosis, 15

00194 – Roma

www.coni.it



LATVIA

Janis ZIDENS

Study Director at Latvian Academy of Sports Education

LSPA

Brīvības gatve 333

Rīga, LV-1006

www.lspa.lv

LITHUANIA

Vilma ČINGIENE

Director of the Department of Tourism and Sports Management of the Lithuanian Academy of Physical Education

Lithuanian Academy of Physical Education

Sporto 6

LT-44221 Kaunas

Lithuania

www.lkka.lt

LUXEMBURG

Raymond CONZEMIUS

General Secretary of the REISSE (Réseau Européen des Institutions des Sciences du Sport et de l'Emploi)

7A Rue Neuve

L7391 Blascjette

Luxembourg

MALTA

Marie-Thérèse ZAMMIT

Maltese Olympic Committee – Director of support services – member of the women in sport commission

MALTESE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

National Swimming Pool Complex

Maria Teresa Spinelli Street

Gzira GZR 06

www.nocmalta.org

THE NETHERLANDS

Berend RUBINGH

Consultant – Manage to manage

Professor and member of several universities : Université de Groningen, VLEKHO Business, School de Bruxelles, Institut du mangement du sport à Groningen, etc.

Newtonbaan 1

3439 NK Nieuwegein

The Netherlands

<http://www.managetomanage.nl/>



POLAND

Jolanta ŻYSKO

Professor of Organisation, Sports Management and Sports Law at the University for Physical Education of Warsaw, Department of Social Sciences and Physical Education

Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego

Jozefa Piłsudskiego w Warszawie

00-968 Warszawa 45 ul. Marymoncka 34

Pologne

<http://www.awf.edu.pl>

PORTUGAL

Mário Luís CASTRO GUIMARÃES

Universidade Lusófona, Humanidades e Tecnologias

Director of the programme « The European Year of Education by Sports of 2004 »

Campo Grande, 376

1749 - 024 Lisboa

Portugal

www.grupolusofona.pt/

ROMANIA

Mihaela MIOC

Director of the International Department of the Romania Olympic Committee

Str.Capitan Preotescu nr. 33, Sector 4, Bucharest

www.cosf.ro

UNITED KINGDOM

Ian Henry and Dawn AQUILA

Loughborough University, Institute of Sport and Leisure Policy

Leicestershire, UK, LE11 3TU

www.lboro.ac.uk

SLOVENIA

Damjan PINTAR

Marketing Director of Slovenian Olympic Committee and Director of company OKS-OLIMP

Assisted by **Stevan POLIMAC**, OKS-OLIMP

Comité Olympique Slovène

Celovska 25

1000 Ljubjana

Slovénie

www.olympic.si

SWEDEN

Rolf CARLSON

Professor of Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences

GIH, Box 5626, SE 114 86 Stockholm

www.ihs.se



Network Legal Experts

AUSTRIA

Orlin **RADISNKY** and Bernhard **GIRSCH**
BRAUNEIS KLAUSER PRÄNDL
Rechtsanwälte GmbH
Bauernmarkt 2, A-1010 Wien
www.bkp.at

BELGIUM

Philippe **ERNST** and Stijn **VAN LOOCK**
Laga
Advocaten/Avocats
Berkenlaan 8a — 1831 Diegem — Belgium
www.laga.be

BULGARIA

Borislav **STRATEV** and Petko **ILIEV**
Deloitte
55, Al. Stambolijski Blvd.
1000 Sofia
Bulgaria
www.deloitte.com/bulgaria

CYPRUS

Tom **KEANE**
Fortuna Court
284 Makarios 111 Avenue
Limassol 3105
Cyprus
www.demetriades.com

CZECH REPUBLIC

Michael **MULLEN** and Jaroslav **HAVEL**
HAVEL & HOLASEK s.r.o.
Attorneys-at-Law
Tyn 1049/3
110 00 Prague 1
Czech Republic
www.havelholasek.cz

DENMARK

Poul J. **MOGENSEN** and Ho Kei **AU**
Rønne & Lundgren Law Firm
Tuborg Havnevej 18
DK-2900 Hellerup
Copenhagen
Denmark
www.ronnellundgren.com



ESTONIA

Mait **RIIKJARV**
Deloitte
Roosikrantsi 2
10119 Tallinn
Estonia
www.deloitte.ee

FINLAND

Virve **JOKELA**
Deloitte
Porkkalankatu 24
P.O.Box 122
00181 Helsinki
Finland
www.deloitte.fi

GERMANY

Carsten **KEIENBURG**
Raupach & Wollert-Elmendorff
Rechtsanwalts-gesellschaft mbH
Schwannstraße 6

40476 Düsseldorf
Germany
www.raupach-we.de

GREECE

Nikos K. **PAPAKOSTAS**
Attorney at Law
Eolou 105 64, ATHENS GR

HUNGARY

Tamas **KENDE** and Tibor **MISEFAY**
Kende Law Firm
Villányi út 47.
H-1118 Budapest
Hungary
www.kendeandpartners.hu

IRELAND

Eoin **MAC NEILL**, Russell **ROCHFORD** and Katie **PAXIE**
A & L Goodbody Solicitors,
International Financial Services Centre,
North Wall Quay,
Dublin 1
Ireland
www.algoodbody.ie



ITALY

Antonella **ALFONSI**, Federica **RONFINI** and Matteo **POLI**
Studio Legale Associato
Via Tortona, 25
20144 Milano
Italy
www.deloitte.it

LATVIA

Renate **PUVRINSKA**
Deloitte Latvia SIA
Bīskapa gāte 2
Rīga, LV-1050
Latvia
www.deloitte.lv

LITHUANIA

Andrius **KAVOLIUNAS** and Saulius **BYTAUTAS**
Deloitte Lietuva UAB
Jogailos g. 4
LT-01116 Vilnius
Lithuania
www.deloitte.lt

LUXEMBURG

Denis **PHILIPPE** and Murielle **MCSORLEY**
Philippe & Partners
Rue de Neudorf 560
2220 Luxembourg - Luxembourg
Luxembourg

www.philippe-law.lu

MALTA

Raphael **ALOISIO**
Deloitte
1, Col. Savona Street
Sliema SLM 07
MALTA
www.deloitte.com.mt

NETHERLANDS

L. **BOERSEN** and Sebastiaan **MOOLENAAR**
AKD Prinsen Van Wijmen N.V.
Shipping, Trade & Insurance department
Admiraliteitskade 50, 3063 ED
PO Box 4302, 3006 AH Rotterdam
Netherlands
www.akd.nl



POLAND

Robert **PASTERNAK** and Piotr **TUROWICZ**
Deloitte Doradztwo Podatkowe Sp. z o. o.
ul. Piękna 18
00-549 Warszawa
Poland
<http://www.deloitte.com/pl>

PORTUGAL

José Maria **CORRÊA DE SAMPAIO** and Pedro **TÂNGER**
Abreu & Associados - Sociedade de Advogados RL
Av. das Forças Armadas, 125 - 12.º
1600-079 Lisboa
Portugal
www.abreuadvogados.com

ROMANIA

Florentina **SERBAN** and Alexandru **REFF**
Reff & Associates SCA
Correspondent law firm of Deloitte Romania
4-8, Nicolae Titulescu Road
East Entrance, 3rd Floor
Sector 1, 011141, Bucharest
Romania
www.deloitte.com/ro/legal

SPAIN

Jaume **MUNTANE** and Joan **MARTI PORRAS**
Deloitte Abogados, S.L.
Av. Diagonal 654
08034 Barcelona
Spain
www.deloitte.es

SLOVAKIA

Janna **BREZINOVA** and Pavol **BLAHUSIAK**,
DEDAK & Partners, s.r.o.
Mlynské Nivy 45, Apollo Business Center
SK-821 09 Bratislava
Slovakia
www.dedak.com

SLOVENIA

David **PREMELC** and Tomaž **ILEŠIČ**
Law Firm Colja, Rojs & Partnerji
Tivolska 48
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia
www.colja-rojs-partnerji.si



SWEDEN

Mato **SARIC**
Deloitte.
Hjälmmaregatan 3
Box 386
201 23 Malmö
Sweden
www.deloitte.se

UNITED KINGDOM

Colin **MASSIE** and Graeme **YOUNG**
Dundas & Wilson
191 West George Street
Glasgow
G2 2LD
Scotland
www.dundas-wilson.com



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- Mexès & AS Roma vs AJ Auxerre, TAS 2005/A/903;
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- AJ Auxerre / Sissoko / FC Valence, TAS 2003/O/530 ;
- FC des Girondins de Bordeaux / Sarr / Lyngby Boldklub / Lundtofte Boldklub TAS 2004/A/838;
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II –Documents country by country

Austria :

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Belgium :

Official Documents:

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- Decree of April 26, 1999 (Wallonia).

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-

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Denmark:

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Estonia:

- Sport Act of 6 April 2005. (State Gazette I 2005, 22, 148) entered into force 1 January 2006.

Finland:

Case Law:

- Supreme Court of Finland: 2000:92;
- Supreme Court of Finland: 2000:50;
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- Valtionavustuslaki 27.7.2001/688;
- Laki opetus- ja kulttuuritoimen rahoituksesta 21.8.1998/635.

France

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-
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- Information report registered with the Presidency of the National Assembly on July 4, 2006 relating to the transposition of the European directives;

Germany:

General:

- Nachwuchsleistungssport-Konzept 2012 – Leitlinien zur Weiterentwicklung des Nachwuchsleistungssport, Deutscher Sportbund.
- Deutscher Bundestag, Drucksache 14/8865. Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Grosse Anfrage de Abgeordneten Klaus Riegert, Peter Letzgus, Dr. Klaus Rose, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion der CDU/CSU sur umfassenden und nachhaltigen Förderung der Entwicklung des Sports in Deutschland.
- Rahmen-Richtlinien zur Bekämpfung des Dopings des Deutschen Sportbund.
- Satzung des Deutschen Olympischen Sportbundes.
- NADA- Code - Anti- Doping- Regelwerk der Nationalen Anti- Doping- Agentur (NADA).

Football:

- Rechts- und Verfahrensordnung, DFB.
- Jugendordnung, DFB.
- Satzung, DFB.

Athletics:

- Antidoping-Code (ADC) des Deutschen Leichtathletik-Verbands (DVL).
- Jugendordnung (JGO) neu in Kraft gesetzt vom Verbandstag am 24. März 2001.
- Rechts- und Verfahrensordnung (RVO-DLV) beschlossen vom Verbandstag am 24. März 2001.
- Satzung beschlossen vom Verbandstag am 24. März 2001.

Basketball:

- Satzung des Deutschen Basketball Bundes e.V.
- DBB Jugendordnung



Handball:

- Rechtsordnung (RO), Deutscher Handballbund.
- Jugendordnung(JO), Deutscher Handballbund.
- Anti- Doping – Reglement, Deutscher Handballbund.

Golf:

- Satzung des Deutschen Golf Verbandes e.v.
- Rechts- und Verfahrensordnung (RVfO) des Deutschen Golf Verbandes e.V.

Sports for disabled persons:

- Satzung des Deutschen Behindertensportverbandes e.V. (DBS)
- Jugendordnung der Deutschen Behinderten-Sportjugend (DBSJ).
- Nachwuchsförderprogramm im Leistungssport Behinderter für den Deutschen Behindertensportverband.
- Deutscher Rollstuhl-Sportverband e.V. – 14.1- Mitglied des Deutschen Behinderten-Sportverbandes.
- Deutscher Rollstuhl-Sportverband e.V. – 17.1- Mitglied des Deutschen Behinderten-Sportverbandes.
- Deutscher Rollstuhl- Sportverband e.V. -2.1- Mitglied des Deutschen Behinderten-Sportverbandes.
- Deutscher Rollstuhl-Sportverband e.V. -1.1- Mitglied des Deutschen Behinderten-Sportverbandes.
- Anti-Doping-Ordnung des Deutschen Behindertensportverbandes e.V.

Greece:

- Presidential decree n°219/2006.
- Law n°2725/1999.
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Hungary:

- 7/2001. (X.4.) ISM rendelet a tanköteles fiatal munkavállaló sportcélú foglalkoztatásáról.
- 16/2004. (V. 18.) OM-GyISM együttes rendelet az iskolai sporttevékenységről.
- 38/2004. (III. 12.) Korm. Rendelet az olimpiai központokról.
- 39/2004. (III. 12.) Korm. Rendelet a sportfegyelmi felelősségről.
- 40/2004. (III. 12.) Korm. Rendelet a Nemzet Sportolója Címről.
- 41/ 2004. (III.12.) Korm. Rendelet az olimpiai járadékról.
- 54/2004. (III. 31.) Korm. Rendelet a sportrendezvények biztonságáról.
- 55/2004 (III.31. Korm. Rendelet a doppingellenes tevékenység szabályairól.
- 157/2004. (V. 18.) Korm. Rendelet a sport területén képzéshez kötött tevékenységek gyakorlásához szükséges képzések jegyzékéről.
- 166/2004. (V.21.) Korm. Rendelet az állami sportinformációs rendszerről.
- 215/2004. (VII. 13.) Korm. Rendelet a sportorvoslás szabályairól es a sportegészségügyi hálózatról.
- 2004. évi I. törvény a sportról.
- Sport XXI. Nemzeti Sportstratégia 2007 -2020.



Ireland:

- Irish Sports Council Act, 1999.
- Children First: National Guidelines for the Protection and Welfare of Children (Department of Health and Children).
- Code of ethics & Good Practice for Children's Sport.
- Irish Rugby Football Union. Code of Ethics 2002;
- Club & Community, Code of Conduct.
- Golf Union of Ireland, Irish Ladies' Golf, PGA (Irish Region), Charter for Junior Golf.
- Child protection in Soccer.

Italy:

- Statuto del Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano.
- Legge 23 marzo 1981, N. 91 Norme in materia di rapporti tra società e sportivi professionisti.
- Legge 31 gennaio 1992, N.138. Disposizioni urgenti per assicurare la funzionalità del comitato olimpico nazionale italiano (coni).
- Testo Coordinato del Decreto-Legge 8 Luglio 2002, n.138.
- Legge 28 marzo 2003, n.53. Delega al Governo per la definizione delle norme generali sull'istruzione e dei livelli essenziali delle prestazioni in materia di istruzione e formazione professionale.
- Decreto-legge 19 agosto 2003, n. 220, convertito in legge, con modifiche, dalla legge 17 ottobre 2003, n. 280. Disposizioni urgenti in materia di giustizia sportiva.
- Riordino del Comitato olimpico nazionale italiano - C.O.N.I., a norma dell'articolo 11 della L.15 marzo 1997, n.59.
- Protocollo d'Intesa. Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'università e della ricerca e comitato olimpico nazionale italiano.
- Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, Dipartimento per l'Istruzione. Direzione generale per lo studente.
- Regolamento del settore per l'attività giovanile e scolastica.

Football:

- Norme organizzative interne della F.I.G.C.

Athletics:

- Federazione Italiana di Atletica Leggera, Statuto Federale.
- Norme per il tesseramento degli agenti degli atleti

Basketball:

- Regolamento esecutivo della federazione italiana pallacanestro.

Cycling:

- Federazione ciclistica italiana: Settore giovanile nazionale, norme attuative 2007, Regolamento tecnico attività giovanissimi.
- Federazione Ciclistica Italiana: Struttura Amatoriale Nazionale, regolamento tecnico per lo svolgimento delle "Attività Cicloamatoriale" e "Cicloturistica"
- Regolamento Tecnico dell'attività Agonistica.

Ski:

- Legge 8 marzo 1991, N. 81. Legge-quadro per la professione di maestro di sci e ulteriori disposizioni in materia di ordinamento della professione di guida alpine.
- Regolamento Organico Federale F.I.S.I



Latvia:

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- Nacionala sporta attistibas programma 2006.- 2012.gadam.
- Profesionalas izglitiba likums.

Lithuania:

- Lithuanian physical education and sport organisations.
- Kulturos ir sporto remimo fondo istatimas (1998 m.spalio 8 d. Nr. VIII-876 Vilnius).
- Law on physical culture and sport of the Republic of Lithuania (December 20, 1995 No.I-1151).

Luxemburg:

- Law of August 3, 2005 regarding sport.
- Law of November 8, 2002 allowing the government to subsidize the 8th program for 5 years on sport equipment.
- Law of November 24, 2006 regarding the approbation of the International convention against doping in sport.
- Grand-Ducal Regulation of April 25, 1996.
- Law November 29, 1988 regarding the organisation of the administrative structure of physical education and sports.
- Grand-Ducal Regulation of December 10, 1998 regarding specific measures concerning promotion criteria for post-primary school students involved in a sportive or musical high level degree.
- Grand-Ducal Regulation of April 30, 1991 regarding sportive leave.

Malta:

- Sports Act Chapter 455.

Poland:

- Piłkarski Kodeks Etyczny
- Law of 29/07/2005 on qualified sport.
- Law of 18/01/1996 on physical culture.
- Minister of National Education, Regulation of 17/10/2001 on children and youngster sports competition rules.
- Minister of Sport, Regulation of 16/01/2006 on sports clubs records.
- Minister of Sport, Regulation of 10/07/2006 on subsidizing tasks from Physical Culture Development Fund.
- Minister of National Education and Sport, Regulation of 30/07/2002 on conditions of establishing, organizing and acting of sports classes and schools and sports championship schools.
- Minister of Health, regulation of 22/12/2004 on the compulsory medical tests and their frequency towards children and youngsters not older than 21 years old and applying for being granted a license or possessing license for amateur practicing of a given sports discipline.



- Minister of Education regulation of 27/06/2001 on the qualifications, grades and professional titles in the field of physical culture and detailed rules terms of obtaining them which sets the conditions required to become a coach, sport instructor and sport manager.
- Program: szkolenia i współzawodnictwa sportowego młodzieży uzdolnionej w 2007 roku.
- Ministerstwo sportu: system sportu młodzieżowego '2007.
- Uchwała nr II/12 dnia 19 maja 2002 roku Zarządu Polskiego Związku Piłki Nożnej.

Portugal:

- Regulamento das Condições Técnicas e de Segurança dos Recintos de Espectáculos e Diverimentos Públicos. Decreto Regulamentar n.º 34/95 de 16 de Dezembro.
- Decreto-Lei n.º 123/97 de 22 de Maio.
- Decreto-Lei n.º 118/99 de 14 de abril.
- Resolução sobre o controlo antidopagem. Resolução da Assembleia da República n.º20/98 de 28 de Abril.
- Código Etica Desportiva o desportivismo no jogo é sempre vencedor (Fair play – The winning way).
- Convenções colectivas de trabalho. CCT entre a Liga Portuguesa de Futebol Profissional e o Sind. Dos Jogadores Profissionais de Futebol.
- Portaria n.º947/95 de 1 de Agosto. Define os critérios técnicos para a qualificação como praticante desportivo de alta competição e praticante integrado no percurso de alta competição.
- Decreto-Lei n.º146/93 de 26 de Abril.
- Decreto-Lei n.º183/97 de 26 de Julho.
- Decreto-Lei n.º125/95 de 31 de Maio.
- Decreto-Lei n.º 407/99 de 15 de Outubro.
- Convenção europeia contra o doping.
- Lista de Substâncias e Métodos Proibidos Código Mundial Antidopagem 17 de Março de 2004.
- Portaria n.º 428:2004 de 26 Abril.
- Portaria n.º392/98 de 11 de Julho.
- Lei n.º18/2004, de 11 de Maio.
- Revisão Curricular do Ensino Secundário. Decreto-Lei n.º74/2004, de 26 de Março.
- Lei n.º5/2007 de 16 de Janeiro. Lei de Bases da Actividade Física e do Desporto.
- Portaria n.º757/93 de 26 de Agosto.
- Lei n.º114/99 de 3 de Agosto.
- Portaria n.º 205/98 de 28 de Março. Estabelece normas relativas à concessão de bolsas académicas a praticantes de alta competição.
- Decreto-Lei n.º34/2003 de 25 de Fevereiro.
- Portaria n.º738/91 de 1 de Agosto. Institui formas específicas de apoio aos que desempenham funções no âmbito do subsistema de alta competição.
- Decreto-Lei n.º317/97 de 25 de Novembro.
- Lei n.º28/98 de 26 de Junho.

Romania:

- Law no. 69/2000 regarding the physical education and sport, as amended, adopted by the Romanian Parliament on April 28, 2000.
- Law no. 84/1995 regarding the education as amended, adopted the by Romanian Parliament on July 24, 1995.
- Law no. 551/2004 regarding the organization and activity of the National Commission for Discipline in Sport, adopted by the Romanian Parliament on November 30, 2004.



- Government Decision no. 759/2003 regarding the National Sport Agency's organization and activity Sport as adopted by the Romanian Government on July 3, 2003.
- Government Decision no. 124/1991 regarding the Romanian Olympic Committee's organization and activity as amended, adopted by the Romanian Government on February 21, 1991.
- Government Decision no. 628/2001 regarding the Sport Research National Institute's organization and activity, adopted by the Romanian Government on July 6, 2001.
- Government Decision no. 255/2003 for the trainer Statute's approval, as adopted by the Romanian Government on March 4, 2003.
- Order no.130/2006 regarding the non refundable financing of the private sport club's projects, of the territorial and Bucharest sport associations, from public funds, adopted by the National Sport Agency on March 28, 2006.
- Order no.491/2000 regarding the payment of a lifetime benefit to the performance sportsmen, adopted by the Youth and Sport Ministry on August 4, 2000.
- Law no.227/2006 for the prevention and anti-doping control in sport, adopted by the Romanian Parliament on June 7, 2006.
- Order no.199/2003 regarding Measurements for prevention, control and restraining of the forbidden substances and methods used for artificially increase of the sportsmen physical capacity or for the competitions results' modification adopted by the National Sport Agency on December 16, 2003.

Regulations issued by Football Federation:

- The Romanian Football Federation Bylaws, adopted by the Federation's General Meeting on May 15, 2006;
- Regulation with respect to the Football Arbitral Court;
- The Football's Trainer Bylaws;
- Regulation for the football activity organization approved by the Executive Committee of the Football Federation on July 27, 2006;
- Regulation for the organization of the Indoor Football Competitions;
- Regulation with respect to the status and the transfer of the football players;
- Regulation for juniors.

Regulations issued by basketball Federation:

- The Romanian Basketball Federation Bylaws;
- The Romanian Basketball's Referee's Bylaws;
- Regulations of the Basketball's Commissioner approved by the Federal Office of the Basket Federation on January 24, 2007;
- The General Regulation of the Basketball Competitions approved by the Office of the Basket Federation on November 22, 2006;
- Regulation with respect to the basketball classifications.

Regulations issued by Gymnastic Federation:

- The Romanian Gymnastic Federation Bylaws;
- The Games' Regulation;
- The Classifications' Programs;
- Regulation with respect to the identification and transfer of the sportsmen.



Regulation issued by Rugby Federation:

- The Romanian Rugby Federation Bylaws adopted by the General Meeting of the Federation's members on December 17, 2002;
- The Competitions' Regulation;
- The Discipline's Regulation;
- The Player's Bylaws.

Slovakia:

- 226/1994 Z.z. Zakon narodnej rady slovenskej republiky, z 18. augusta 1994, o pouzivani a ochrane olympijskekej symboliky a o Slovenskom olympijskom vybore.
- 315/1992 Zb. Zakon Slovenskej narodnej rady, zo 7. maja 1992 o verejnych telovychovnych, sportovych a turistickych podujatiach.
- 65/1988 Zb. Vyhlaska Ministerstva skolstva, mladeze a telesnej vychovy Slovenskej socialistickej republiky, z. 27. aprila 1998 o sportovych skolach a strednych odbornych ucilistiach s triedami s vrcholovou sportovou pripravou.
- 288/1997 Z.z . Zakon z 3. oktobra 1997 o telesnej culture a zmene a doplneni zakona è. 455/1991 Zb. O zivnostenskom podnikani (zivnostensky zakon) v neskorsich predpisov (Act 288 1997 on Physical Culture).

Slovenia:

- Pravilnik o merilih za sofinanciranje izvajanja letnega programa sporta na drzavni ravni.
- Pravilnik o prilagajanju solskih obveznosti.
- Pravilnik o registraciji tekmovalcev.
- Registracijski pravilnik kosarkarske zveze slovenije.
- Pogodbo o pravicah in obveznostih clanov slovenskih reprezentanc mlajsih starostnih kategorij.
- Pogodbo o pravicah in obveznostih clanov slovenskih representanc mlajsih starostnih kategorij.
- Zakon o osnovni soli uradno precisceno besedilo.
- Council of Europe Committee of ministers. Recommendation No° R (92)13 rev.
- Zakon o gimnazijah uradno precisceno besedilo (ZGim-UPB1).
- Zakon o visokem solstvu uradno precisceno besedilo (ZVQiS-UPB3).
- Pravilnik o pripravnistvu in strokovnih izpitih strokovnih delavcev v sportu.
- Pravilnik judo zveze o registraciji osnovnih judo organizacij in njihovih clanov.
- Nacionalni program sporta v Republiki Sloveniji (NPS).
- Pravilnik o stipendiranju sportnikov in sportnic v republici sloveniji.
- Pravilnik o podelitvi statusa drustva, ki deludje v javnem interesu na podroccju sporta.
- Pravilnik o stipendiranju za delovanje na podroccju sporta.
- Pravilnik o napredovanju strokovnih delavcev v sportu v nazive.
- Pravila o usposabljanju strokovnih delavcev v sportu.
- O produktih ius-info euro ius-info narocnistvo podpora o nas iskanje kontakt English domov.
- Ukaz o razglasitvi zakona o drustvih (ZDru-1).
- Ukaz o razglasitvi zakona poklicnem in strokovnem izobrazevanju (ZPSI-1).
- Pravilnik o registraciji atletov in atletinj.
- Pravilnik o prestopih atletov.
- Pravilnik o doping kontroli in kontroli spola.
- Statut kosarkarske zveze slovenije.
- Pravilnik o agentih igralcev.
- Statut nogometne zveze slovenije



- Pravilnik o registraciji in statusu igralcev (PRSI).
- International convention against doping in sport.

Spain:

- Resolucion de 22 junio 1998, Direccion General Trabajo BOE 8 julio 1998, num. 162, [pag. 22855], Futbol. Dispone la inscripcion en el Registro y publicacion del Convenio Colectivo para la actividad del futbol profesional.
- Resolucion de 18 enero 1994, Direccion General Trabajo BOE 3 febrero 1994, num. 29,[pag. 3611], Baloncesto. Convenio colectivo de trabajo ACB-ABP para la actividad del baloncesto profesional
- Ley 10/1990, de 15 octubre, Jefatura del Estado BOE 17 octubre 1990, num. 249, [pag. 30397] ; rect. BOE 20 julio 1991, num. 173 [pag. 24233] (castellano). DEPORTES. Deporte

United Kingdom:

Studies:

- Talent identification and early development of elite water polo players : a 2-year follow-up study, Bareket Falk / Ronnie Lidor / Yael Lander / Benny Lang, 2004

Case Law:

- Modahl v The British Athletic Federation Ltd. Queen's Bench Division, 14 December 2000.
- Lichtenstein v Mineiro. Queen's Bench Division 29 June 2005.
- Stretford v Football Association Ltd. Chancery Division, 17 March 2006.
- Van Oppen v Clerk to the Bedford Charity Trustees. Court of Appeal, Civil Division. 23 June 1989.
- Modahl v British Athletics Federation. Court of Appeal, Civil Division, 12 October 2001.

Legal Acts:

- Children and Young Persons Act 1933.
- Protection of Children Act 1999.
- Disability Discrimination Act 1995.

III. Web sites

A/ General websites

- European Union: <http://www.europa.eu.int>
- International Olympic Committee: <http://www.olympic.org>
- UNESCO: <http://unesco.org>



Football:

- FIFA: <http://www.fifa.com/en/index.html>
- UEFA: <http://www.uefa.com/>

Basketball

- FIBA: <http://www.fiba.com>
- FIBA Europe: <http://www.fibaeurope.com/>

Athletics:

- IAAF: <http://www.iaaf.org>
- NIAF: <http://www.niathletics.org/opencontent/default.asp>

B/ Websites country by country

Austria:

- Website of the Section of Sport of the Austrian Federal Chancellery: www.sport.austria.gv.at
- Legal Information System of the Republic of Austria – RIS: www.ris.bka.gv.at

Belgium:

- Administration of Physical Education, Sports and Outdoor life (BLOSO): www.bloso.be
- Administration de l'Education Physique, du Sport et de la Vie en Plein Air (ADEPS): www.adeps.be

Bulgaria:

- Website of the State Youth and Sports Agency: <http://www.youthsport.bg/base.php>

Cyprus:

- Cyprus Olympic Committee (KOA): www.koa.org.cy

The Czech Republic :

- Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (Ministerstvo školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy): [www: http://www.msmt.cz](http://www.msmt.cz)
- Czech Physical Training Association (Český svaz tělesné výchovy): <http://www.cstv.cz>
- Anti Doping committee of the Czech Republic (Antidopingový výbor České republiky): www.antidoping.cz



Denmark:

- Team Denmark: <http://www.team-denmark.org/>

Estonia:

- Estonia Olympic Committee: <http://www.eok.ee>
- Ministry of Culture: www.kul.ee

Finland:

- Ministry of Education of Finland: www.minedu.fi
- Society of Sport law and Sport's Committee of Legal protection: www.urheiluoikeudenyhdistys.fi

France

- www.legifrance.gouv.fr
- Ministère de la Santé, de la Jeunesse et des Sports: <http://www.jeunesse-sports.gouv.fr/>
- Comité National Olympique et Sportif Français (CNOSF): <http://www.comite-olympique.asso.fr/>
- Fédération Française de Rugby : www.ffr.fr
- Fédération Française de Football : www.fff.fr
- Fédération Française de Basketball : www.basketfrance.com
- Fédération Française d'Athlétisme : www.athle.com

Germany:

- Deutscher Olympischer Sport Bund: <http://www.dosb.de>

Greece:

- Ministry of Sports: <http://www.sportsnet.gr>

Hungary:

- National Olympic Committee (Magyar Olimpiai Bizottság): www.mob.hu

Ireland

- Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism (www.arts-sport-tourism.gov.ie)
- The Irish Sports Council (<http://www.irishsportsCouncil.ie/>)
- National Coaching and Training Centre (<http://www.nctc.ul.ie>)
- Sports Campus Ireland (<http://www.csid.ie/>) – responsible for sports facilities and resources
- Paralympics Council of Ireland (<http://www.pcireland.ie/>)

Italy:



- CONI (Italian National Olympic Committee): <http://www.coni.it>
- ACSI (Associazione Centri Sportivi Italiani): <http://www.acsi.it/>
- ISTAT (Italian Statistical Institute): <http://www.istat.it>
- Ministry of Education, University and Research: www.miur.it
- Ministry of Health: <http://www.ministerosalute.it>
- POGAS: <http://www.politichegiovaniliesport.it/>

Latvia:

- Latvian Sports Administration: www.sp.gov.lv
- Latvian Academy of Sports Pedagogy <http://lspa.lanet.lv>
- Ministry of Education and Science <http://www.izm.gov.lv>
- Latvian Union of Sports Federations <http://www.ltn.lv>
- State Youth Initiative Centre <http://www.vjic.lv>

Lithuania:

- Ministry of Health: <http://www.sam.lt/>
- Department of Physical Education and Sports : <http://www.kksd.lt/>

Luxemburg:

- Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle et des sports : <http://www.men.public.lu/>
- Comité Olympique et Sportif Luxembourgeois: <http://www.cosl.lu/>
- Service central de la statistique et des études économiques (Statec) : <http://www.statec.public.lu/fr/index.html>

Malta

- Kunsill Malti Ghall-Isport" (Malta Sports Council)(KMS): <http://www.sportmalta.org.mt/>
- Ministry of Education: <http://www.education.gov.mt/sport/kms.htm>

Poland:

- Ministry of Sport: <http://www.msport.gov.pl>
- Ministry of National Education: <http://www.poland.pl/education/>
- Polish Olympic Committee: <http://www.olimpijski.pl/index.shtml>

Portugal:

- SEJD (Secretaria do Estado da Juventude e do Desporto): www.sejd.gov.pt
- IDP – Portuguese Institute of Sports: <http://www.idesporto.pt/>



Romania:

- National Agency for Sport: <http://www.gov-sport.ro>

Slovakia

- Ministry of Education: <http://www.minedu.sk/>
- Slovak Olympic Committee: <http://www.olympic.sk/>

Slovenia:

- Ministry of Education and Sport: <http://www.mss.gov.si/en/>
- Olympic Committee of Slovenia: <http://www.olympic.si/>

Spain:

- National Sports Agency (Consejo Superior de Deportes): <http://www.csd.mec.es/>

Sweden:

- Ministry of Culture: <http://www.sweden.gov.se>
- Swedish Sports Confederation: <http://www.rf.se>

The Netherlands:

- NOC*NSF : <http://www.sport.nl/>

The United Kingdom:

General

- UK Sport: <http://www.uk-sport.gov.uk/>
- Sport England: <http://www.sportengland.org/>
- Sport Scotland: <http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/>
- SCNI: <http://www.sportni.net/>
- SCW: <http://www.sports-council-wales.org.uk/>
- TASS: <http://www.tass.gov.uk/>

Football

- FA: <http://www.thefa.com>
- Scottish FA: <http://www.scottishfa.co.uk/>
- Welsh FA: <http://www.faw.org.uk/>
- Irish FA: <http://www.irishfa.com/>

Basketball

- England Basketball: <http://www.englandbasketball.co.uk/>
- Basketball Scotland: <http://www.basketball-scotland.com/>
- Basketball Wales: <http://www.basketballwales.com/>
- British Basketball: <http://www.british-basketball.co.uk/>

Athletics



- UK Athletics: <http://www.ukathletics.net/>
- England Athletics: <http://www.englandathletics.org/>
- Scottish Athletics: <http://www.scottishathletics.org.uk/>
- Welsh Athletics: <http://www.welshathletics.org/>

Rugby

- RFU: <http://www.rfu.com/index.htm>
- SRU: <http://www.scottishrugby.org/>
- WRU: <http://www.wru.co.uk/>
- IRFU: <http://www.irishrugby.ie/>

Golf

- Royal & Ancient: <http://www.randa.org/>
- EGU: <http://www.englishgolfunion.org/>
- SGU: <http://www.scottishgolfunion.org/>
- WGU: <http://www.welshgolf.org.uk/>
- GUI: <http://www.gui.ie/>
- LGU: <http://www.lgu.org/>
- PGA: <http://www.pga.com/home/>
- LPGA: http://www.lpga.com/default_new.aspx
- IRB: <http://www.irb.com/EN/Home/>



GLOSSARY

ADEPS	Department of the Ministry responsible for Sports (French Community – Belgium). French abbreviation for the Administration of Physical Education, Sports and Outdoor life (Administration de l'Education Physique, du Sport et de la Vie en Plein Air)
ADD	Anti-Doping Denmark
Amateur (s):	This word means (a) non professional athlete(s)
ANPE	French abbreviation for the National Agency for the employment (Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi)
Athlete (s):	This word means any sportsman and / or sportswoman
BAF	British Athletics Federation
BLOSO	Flemish Agency for the Advancement of Physical Development, Sports and Outdoor Recreation (Belgium); Dutch abbreviation for the Administration of Physical Education, Sports and Outdoor life (Agentschap ter Bevordering van de Lichamelijke Ontwikkeling, de Sport en de Openluchtrecreatie)
BOA	British Olympic Association
BSO	Austrian national organisation for sports. (Bundessportorganisation)
CCNS	Convention Collective Nationale du Sport
CNOSF	French National Olympic Committee (Comité National des Sports Olympiques Français)
Competent sports authorities	These words mean the institutions / entities having a power of decision regarding sports matters in a given country. The sports authorities may vary from a country to another. Usually, they are the sports Ministry and / or the sports associations.
CONI	Italian National Olympic Committee
COSL	Luxembourgian Olympic and Sports Committee (Comité Olympique et Sportif Luxembourgeois)
CSP	Code de Santé Publique



DOSB	German Olympic Sports Confederation, Alliance (Deutscher Olympischer Sport Bund)
DTN	National Technical Director
EIS	English Institute of Sport
ENEPS	National School of Physical Education and Sports (Ecole National de l'Education Physique et des Sports)
EPC	European Paralympic Committee
Functional costs	These words mean all the costs relating to the training of an athlete, such as accommodation costs, travelling expenses, catering costs, staff costs, etc... These words do not cover the investment costs.
Fundamental ethical values of sport	These words mean values such as fairness, excellence, fair-play, respect, dedication, solidarity, non-violence, anti-doping etc. ...
Governmental Sport Organisation	These words mean the national bodies having the power of decision regarding specific sports at a national level. Most of the time they refer to a Ministry (Sports, Education, Health, depending on the countries) that is in charge of the organisation and promotion of a specific sport (practice and competitions).
GUI	Golfing Union of Ireland
High performance national athlete (s)	These words mean the best athlete(s) of the country for a specific sport and for a given age.
High performance sport(s)	These words mean (a) high level sports (international & national championships) versus sports as a hobby / local level.
High performance sports policy	These words mean any decisions / regulations / measures taken by the competent sports authorities or the international associations relating to sports.
IDP	Portuguese Institute of Sports
ILGU	Irish Ladies Golf Union
INSEP	National Institutes for Sports and Physical Education (Institut National pour le Sport et l'Education Physique)
International federations	These words mean the international bodies having the power of decision regarding specific sports at an international level such as the FIFA and UEFA for football, the IRB for rugby, the FIBA and ULEB for basketball, the IAAF for athletics and the IJF for judo.



IPC	International Paralympic Committee
IRFU	Irish Rugby Football Union
KMS	Maltese Council of Sports (Kunsill malti għall-iSport)
KNAU	Koninklijke Nederlandse Atletiekunie
KNZB	Koninklijke Nederlandse Zwembond
KOA	Cyprius Sport Organisation
Lifestyle support	These words mean any kind of assistance which may be provided to the athlete in his daily life: accommodation, transportation, catering, medical support, school, etc.....
MOC	Maltese Olympic Committee
MIUR	Ministry of Education, University and Research
NBB	Nederlandse Basketball Bond
NGBs	National Governing Bodies (United Kingdom)
Non Governmental Sport Organisation (NGSO)	These words mean independent sports organisations that do not refer to any government, which can drive an independent policy. For instance, International Federations like FIFA and all the confederations like UEFA. International Olympic Committee and all National Olympic Committee are also NGSO.
NOC	Greek National Olympic Committee
NOC*NSF	National Olympic Committee and National Sports Association of the Netherlands
PGA	Professional Golfers' Association
POGAS	Italian Ministry of Youth Policy and Sports Activities (Ministro per le Politiche Giovanili e le Attività Sportive)
Professional(s)	This word means any athlete(s) who is (are) linked to a club or a federation by an employment contract.
Registered athletes	These words mean athletes who belong to an organised sport association or club and who are registered with a federation or any other competent sports authority.
Regulation(s)	These words mean any national, European or international regulation(s) set forth by the competent sports authorities or the international federations, whether soft or hard law, as well as any best practice code.
SC	Swedish Sports Confederation



SEJD	State Secretary for Youth and Sports (Secretaria do Estado da Juventude e do Desporto)
Semi Governmental Sport Organisation	These words refer to organisations such as Sports England or Team Denmark, which are neither GSO nor NGSO.
SISU	Swedish Sports Education
SSF	Swedish Federation of Sports
SYSA	State Youth and Sports Agency
Training Centre (s)	These words mean any facilities / programmes / equipment dedicated to the training of high performance athletes. They may vary a lot from a country to another and have several forms such as youth elite sports centres, professional clubs training centres, sports academies, etc...
UNFP	Union Nationale de Footballeurs Professionnels