

*European Union :*

*Study on training of young sportsmen/women in Europe*

*Final Report - Appendices*

*Study of the national and European legal and political frameworks preserving and promoting the training of young athletes.*

*June 2008*





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## I - INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

	<b>A - Identification of competent authorities responsible for the training of young athletes</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agency of the Federal Chancellor</li> <li>- <b>The nine federal Governments of the nine federal States of Austria</b></li> <li>- Ministry of Education</li> <li>- Ministry of Defence</li> <li>- <b>National Association of Sports (Bundessportorganisation, BSO) –</b></li> <li>- <b>National Association for the support of sports activities (Sporthilfe)</b>, independent association</li> <li>- Football: Austrian Football Association (ÖFB), 9 Federal Associations, Clubs</li> <li>- Basketball: National Basketball Association (ÖBV), 9 Federal Associations, Clubs</li> <li>- Athletics: National Athletics Association (ÖLV), 9 Federal Associations, Clubs</li> <li>- Alpine Skiing: National Skiing Association (ÖSV), 9 Federal Associations, Clubs</li> <li>- Nordic Skiing: National Skiing Association (ÖSV), 9 Federal Associations, Clubs</li> <li>- Disabled sports: National Association for sports by disabled, 9 Federal Associations, Clubs</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>General:</u> <b>Belgian Olympic and Interfederal Committee (BOIC)</b></p> <p><u>Flanders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Flemish Agency for the Advancement of Physical Development, Sports and Outdoor Recreation (Vlaams Agentschap voor de bevordering van de Lichamelijke Ontwikkeling, de Sport en Openlucht recreatie (BLOSO))</b></li> <li>- Ministry of Sports (Kabinet van de Vlaamse minister van Cultuur, Jeugd, Sport en Brussel)</li> <li>- Sports Department of the Ministry of the Flemish Community (Cel Sport van het Ministerie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap)</li> <li>- Flemish Sports Federation (Vlaamse Sportfederatie (VSF))</li> </ul> <p><u>Wallonia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Ministry of Sports (Cabinet du Ministre de la Fonction Publique et des Sports)</u></li> <li>- <u>Sports Department of the Ministry of the French Community (Gouvernement de la Communauté Française de Belgique)</u></li> <li>- <b><u>Department for Physical Development and Sports (Administration de l'Éducation Physique et des Sports (ADEPS))</u></b></li> <li>- <u>Interfederal association of Francophone Sport (Association Interfédérale du Sport Francophone (AISF))</u></li> <li>- Sports federations</li> </ul> <p><u>Sports Federations:</u></p> <p><u>Football</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royal Belgian Football Federation (Koninklijke Belgische Voetbalbond - Union Royale Belge des Sociétés de Football-Association)</li> </ul>



	<p><u>Basketball</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royal Belgian Basketball Federation (Koninklijke Belgische Basketball Bond – Fédération Royale Belge de Basket-ball)</li> <li>- Flemish Basketball Federation (Vlaamse Basketballiga)</li> <li>- Walloon – Brussels Basketball Association (Association Wallonie – Bruxelles de Basket-Ball)</li> </ul> <p><u>Athletics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royal Belgian Athletics Federation (Koninklijke Belgische Atletiekbond – Ligue Royale Belge d’Athlétisme)</li> <li>- Flemish Athletics Federation (Vlaamse Atletiekliga)</li> <li>- Belgian Francophone Athletics Federation (Ligue Belge Francophone d’Athlétisme)</li> </ul> <p><u>Tennis</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royal Belgian Tennis Federation (Koninklijke Belgische Tennisbond – Fédération Royale Belge de Tennis)</li> <li>- Flemish Tennis Association (Vlaamse Tennisvereniging)</li> <li>- Francophone Tennis Association (Association Francophone de Tennis)</li> </ul> <p><u>Cycling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royal Belgian Cycling Federation (Koninklijke Belgische Wielrijdersbond - Royale Ligue Vélocipédique Belge)</li> <li>- Flemish Cycling Federation (Wielerbond Vlaanderen)</li> <li>- Walloon – Brussels Cycling Federation (Fédération Cycliste Wallonie-Bruxelles)</li> </ul>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>State Youth and Sports Agency (SYSA)</b>: governmental authority</li> <li>- Sports organisations: sports clubs, federations and national sports organisations</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Education and Culture</b></li> <li>- <b>Cyprus Sports Organisation (KOA)</b></li> <li>- Cyprus Olympic Committee</li> <li>- Sports associations, leagues and clubs</li> </ul>
<b>Czech republic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport</b></li> <li>- Regional and municipal authorities</li> <li>- Chamber of Youth and Council of non-formal education</li> <li>- <b>Czech Physical Training Association (in Czech: Český svaz tělesné výchovy, ČSTV)</b> with its member federations of respective sports and its member clubs, non governmental sports organisation</li> <li>- Czech Anti-Doping Committee</li> <li>- Czech Olympic Committee</li> </ul>



<b>Denmark</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Culture:</b> responsible for sports, however very little interference of the government in the sport matter</li> <li>- <b>National Olympic Committee and Sports Confederation of Denmark (DIF):</b> umbrella organisation + participation to OG</li> <li>- <b>Team Denmark:</b> umbrella institution for all elite sports in Denmark</li> <li>- National federations: governing bodies for their sport (elite &amp; all levels)</li> </ul>
<b>Estonia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Culture</li> <li>- Ministry of Education and Research</li> <li>- Local municipalities</li> <li>- Ministry of Social Affairs</li> <li>- Ministry of Defence</li> <li>- Interior Ministry</li> <li>- <b>Estonian Olympic Committee</b></li> <li>- Federations</li> <li>- Clubs</li> </ul>
<b>Finland</b>	<p><u>Governmental institutions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Education</li> <li>- Educational institutions (in cooperation with the federations):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper secondary schools specialised in sports</li> <li>• Vocational education and training institutes</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Non governmental institutions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Finnish Olympic Committee / Finnish Paralympic Committee</b></li> <li>- <b>Finnish Sports Federation</b></li> <li>- Federations</li> <li>- Sports clubs (450 000 young people under 19 take part in sports club activities)</li> <li>- Sports institutes (15 )</li> </ul>
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social affairs</b></li> <li>- <b>French Sports Olympic National Committee (CNOSF)</b></li> <li>- <b>Sports Federations</b></li> <li>- National Commission of High Level Sports (CNSHN)</li> <li>- National Development Centre of Sports (CDNS)</li> <li>- Elite Sports and Olympic Preparation Public Interest Group (GIP-SEPO)</li> <li>- Territorial Communities</li> <li>- Professional Leagues</li> <li>- Clubs/associations</li> </ul>



<b>Germany</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governing body is the <b>German (Olympic) Sport Alliance</b>, whose members are:</li> <li>- German Football Alliance (member of the FIFA and UEFA)</li> <li>- German Basketball Alliance (incorporated society, member of the FIBA)</li> <li>- German Athletics Association (member of the IAAF)</li> <li>- German Handball Alliance (member of the IHF)</li> <li>- German Golf Alliance (incorporated society)</li> </ul>
<b>Greece</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>General Secretary of Sports</b></li> <li>- <b>Olympic Committee</b></li> <li>- Federations</li> <li>- Greek Soccer Super League</li> <li>- Greek Basketball League</li> </ul>
<b>Hungary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Governmental institutions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Local Governments and Development – Secretary of State for Sports</b></li> <li>- National Sports Office</li> <li>- National Sports Committee</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <u>Public endowments:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wesselényi Miklós Public Endowment</li> <li>- Mező Ferenc Public Endowment</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <u>Non-governmental institutions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Hungarian Olympic Committee (MOB)</b></li> <li>- Hungarian Paralympic Committee (MPB)</li> <li>- National Sports Federation (NSSZ)</li> <li>- National Recreational Sports Federation (NSZSZ)</li> <li>- National Sports Federation of the Disabled (FONESZ)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <u>Federations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Sports Federations (Olympic sports)</li> <li>- National Federations (for non-Olympic sports)</li> <li>- Leisure Sports Federations</li> <li>- Federations of the Disabled Athletes</li> <li>- Student and High school-university sports federations</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <u>Local sports administration:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The organisation aligns with the territorial breakdown of the country: there are sport organizations of the country, the counties and the settlements (clubs)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism (<a href="http://www.arts-sport-tourism.gov.ie">www.arts-sport-tourism.gov.ie</a>)</li> <li>- The Irish Sports Council (<a href="http://www.irishsportsCouncil.ie/">http://www.irishsportsCouncil.ie/</a>)</li> <li>- National Coaching and Training Centre (<a href="http://www.nctc.ul.ie">http://www.nctc.ul.ie</a>)</li> <li>- Sports Campus Ireland (<a href="http://www.csid.ie/">http://www.csid.ie/</a>) – responsible for sports facilities and resources</li> <li>- Paralympics Council of Ireland (<a href="http://www.pcireland.ie/">http://www.pcireland.ie/</a>)</li> </ul>
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Italian National Olympic Committee (“CONI”)</b></li> <li>- <b>Ministry of Young Policy and Sports Activity (“POGAS”)</b></li> <li>- National Sports Federations</li> <li>- Professional Leagues</li> <li>- Territorial Communities</li> <li>- Clubs/Associations</li> </ul>
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Education and Science (Department of Sports, Section of Youth Matters)</b></li> <li>- Latvian Paralympic Committee</li> <li>- Sport Federations</li> </ul>
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government</li> <li>- <b>Department of Physical Education and Sport</b></li> <li>- Ministry of Education and Science</li> <li>- County Governor's Administration</li> <li>- Institutions of municipalities</li> <li>- Sports federations (non-governmental)</li> <li>- Clubs (non-governmental)</li> <li>- Etc. (non-governmental)</li> </ul>
Luxembourg	<p><u>Governmental institutions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Sports</b></li> <li>- <b>National School for Physical Education and Sports (ENEPS)</b></li> </ul> <p><u>Non governmental institutions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Luxemburg Olympic and Sport Committee (COSL)</b></li> <li>- 12 sports federations</li> </ul>
Malta	<p><u>Governmental institutions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>“Kunsill Malti Ghall-Isport” (Malta Sports Council—KMS)</b></li> </ul> <p><u>Non governmental institutions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Maltese Olympic Committee (MOC)</b></li> <li>- <b>Sports Associations/Federations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malta Tennis Federation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malta Basketball Association</li> <li>• Malta Football Association</li> <li>• Malta Amateur Athletics Association</li> <li>• Malta Gymnastics Federation</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports</b></li> <li>- <b>NOC*NSF</b></li> <li>- <b>Federations</b></li> <li>- <b>Individual sports clubs</b></li> <li>- <b>LOOT Foundation</b></li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Sport</b></li> <li>- <b>Polish Federation of Sports for the Youth</b></li> <li>- Polish Football Association (PZPN)</li> <li>- Polish Basketball Association (PZKosz)</li> <li>- Polish Fencing Association</li> <li>- Polish Athletics Association</li> <li>- Polish Swimming Association</li> <li>- <b>Polish Olympic Committee</b></li> <li>- Local authorities (gminy)</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>SEJD</b> (Secretaria do Estado da Juventude e do Desporto)</li> <li>- <b>IDP</b> – Portuguese Institute of Sports</li> <li>- <b>COP</b> - Portuguese Olympic Committee</li> <li>- <b>CDP</b> - Portuguese Sports Confederation</li> <li>- Federations</li> <li>- Associations</li> <li>- Local Authorities</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>National Agency for Sport</b></li> <li>- <b>Romanian Olympic Committee</b></li> <li>- <b>National Commission for Discipline in Sport</b></li> <li>- National Commission for Action Against Violence in Sport</li> <li>- National Centre for the Trainers' Formation and Development</li> <li>- National Sport Research Institute</li> <li>- National Sport Medicine Institute</li> <li>- Education and Research Minister</li> <li>- Territorial Communities</li> <li>- Sports Federations</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Professional leagues;</li> <li>- Clubs/Associations</li> </ul>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<p><u>Governmental institutions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries (Education, Section Sports, Defence, Interior, Health Care and Economy)</li> <li>- Slovak Olympic committee</li> <li>- National sports centres</li> </ul> <p><u>Non governmental institutions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confederations of sport; national federations; sports clubs; private sports clubs; sports centres</li> </ul>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Education and Sports</b></li> <li>- <b>Olympic Committee of Slovenia – Association of Sports Federations</b></li> <li>- Athletic Federation of Slovenia</li> <li>- Judo Federation of Slovenia</li> <li>- Basketball Federation of Slovenia</li> <li>- Football Federation of Slovenia</li> <li>- Ski Federation of Slovenia</li> <li>- Local Sports Federations</li> <li>- Clubs/associations</li> </ul>
<b>Spain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ministry of Science and Education;</b></li> <li>- <b>Sports Council</b> (Consejo Superior de Deportes) controls federations, clubs, high performance centres, private and public organisations and private or public schools);</li> <li>- Spanish federations for each sport;</li> <li>- Autonomous federations for each sport;</li> <li>- High performance centres (they take in charge young athletes, their training and education)</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Culture</li> <li>- <b>The Swedish Sports Confederation</b></li> <li>- <b>The Swedish Olympic Committee</b></li> <li>- <b>SISU – Swedish Sports Education Organization</b></li> <li>- Specialized sports associations for respective sports (e.g. Swedish Football Association, Swedish Basketball Association etc.)</li> <li>- Clubs/associations</li> </ul>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department for Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS).</li> <li>- Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly have responsibilities for sports policy for their respective countries.</li> </ul> <p>Five Sports Councils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UK Sport</li> <li>- Sport England</li> <li>- Sport Scotland</li> </ul>



- Sports Council of Northern Ireland
- Sports Council of Wales

Principal National Governing Bodies (NGBs) for the five selected sports:

#### Football

- Football Association (FA) in England
- Scottish Football Association (SFA) in Scotland
- Football Association of Wales (FAW) in Wales
- Irish Football Association (IFA) in Northern Ireland

#### Basketball

- England Basketball
- Basketball Scotland
- Basketball Wales

#### Athletics

- UK Athletics (UKA)
- England Athletics
- Scottish Athletics
- Welsh Athletics
- Northern Ireland Athletics Federation (NIAF)

#### Golf

- The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland (the R&A)
- The English Golf Union (EGU)
- The Scottish Golf Union (SGU)
- Welsh Golfing Union (WGU)
- The Golfing Union of Ireland
- The English Ladies' Golf Association
- The Irish Ladies' Golf Union Scottish Ladies' Golfing Association
- The Welsh Ladies' Golf Union
- The Professional Golfers' Association (PGA)
- The Ladies Professional Golfers' Association (LPGA) administer professional players



Rugby Union

- Rugby Football Union (RFU) in England
- The Scottish Rugby Union (SRU) in Scotland
- The Welsh Rugby Union (WRU) in Wales
- The Irish Rugby Football Union (IRFU) in Ireland
- All the national unions are members of the International Rugby Board (IRB)



	<b>B - Role and powers of the competent authorities</b>
Austria	<p><b>Austria is a federal State. As a consequence sports matters are mainly governed by the 9 Bundesländer.</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of Education:</b> educational issues in relation with school education of athletes.</p> <p><b>Ministry of Defence:</b> “sports in the army” programme.</p> <p><b>National Association of Sports (BSO):</b> decides the distribution of financial resources related to the special sport subsidies, and makes suggestions concerning the general sport subsidies.</p> <p><b>National Association for Sports Aid:</b> independent association which aims to support athletes financially.</p>
Belgium	<p><b>Ministry of Sports:</b> On a political level, the Ministry of Sports is competent for sports matters within the relevant Community. The Sports Department of the Ministry of the Flemish/French Community (among others) provides public funding to certain top sport teams (e.g. in the framework of cycling and athletics).</p> <p>The <b>BOIC</b> is in charge of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow up on top athletes;</li> <li>- Promotion of high-level sport through scouting and supporting young athletes;</li> <li>- Promotion of Olympic values;</li> <li>- General promotion of physical exercise and improving public health;</li> <li>- Services to sports federations.</li> </ul> <p><b>BLOSO</b> is the Flemish sports administration. It is responsible for public funding provided to the Flemish sports federations and it aims to promote sports in Flanders (e.g. by organising sports camps, providing access to sports facilities). BLOSO also coordinates the Flemish top level sports policies.</p> <p><b>ADEPS</b> is the equivalent of BLOSO in Wallonia.</p> <p>The <b>Flemish Sports Federation:</b> umbrella organisation of the Flemish sports federations.</p> <p>The <b>Interfederal Association of Francophone Sport</b> is the umbrella organisation of the Francophone sports federations. It represents and supports such sports federations.</p> <p><b>Sports federations (general)</b> are in charge of:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of their sport;</li> <li>- Administration of their sport;</li> <li>- Organisation and coordination of different competitions;</li> <li>- Support and training of young athletes;</li> <li>- Training of coaches and other actors within their sport;</li> <li>- Implementing and upholding federation rules.</li> </ul>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<p>The <b>State and public authorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- approve the policy in the field of physical education and sport,</li> <li>- promote and finance their field of competence.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>SYSA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- governs, coordinates and controls the implementation of the State policy,</li> <li>- grants licences, keeps registries of sports clubs and federations,</li> <li>- distributes the financing to the federations.</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<p><b>Ministry of Education and Culture:</b> The Ministry has overall governmental responsibility for the regulation and development of sports in Cyprus. The Ministry however delegates to each of the relevant sports organisations the right and power to organise, promote, develop and regulate sports within their respective sphere of responsibility. The Ministry is vested with the overall powers for the management and development of sports in Cyprus.</p> <p><b>Cyprus Sports Organisation (KOA):</b> This body is a semi-governmental organisation and has the overall responsibility for the development, cultivation and promotion of sports in Cyprus. The body is divided into four departments: (i) Sports department, (ii) sports grounds department, (iii) financial management department and (iv) human resources department. KOA also administers the various subsidies and subsidy programmes for the various sports clubs and federations on an individual basis, depending on the relevant sport. KOA also owns and manages various sports facilities throughout Cyprus. In the context of the five sports, the federations / associations of each sport (viz. Cyprus Football Association, Cyprus Handball Federation, Cyprus Amateur Football Federation, Cyprus Basketball Federation and Cyprus Swimming Federation) are all members of KOA.</p> <p><b>Cyprus Olympic Committee:</b> The Cyprus Olympic Committee is the independent body vested with the power and role of protecting the objectives and ideals of the Olympic movement in Cyprus and implementing the rules of the Olympic Charter. The powers of COC respect and foster the Olympic ideals and the Olympic Charter. COC organizes and manages the Cyprus delegation to the Olympic games.</p> <p><b>Sports Associations / Federations:</b> The individual Associations / Federations have the responsibility to promote, develop and organise the sports within their sphere of responsibility. Each Federation in addition to complying with the rules of KOA, imposes rules for the proper administration of each of the sports. The Associations / Federations are responsible for the organisation and promotion in respect of their relevant sports and each Association / Federation promulgates rules and regulations which bind each club and association subscribed as a</p>



	<p>member of that Association / Federation.</p> <p><b>Leagues:</b> Each association / federation creates its own leagues (whether professional or amateur) and imposes and implements the rules of each league. The professional leagues organise and manage the leagues in each of the sports in which the (professional) clubs participate. The professional leagues are managed by the relevant Association / Federation and have the power and competence in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finance;</li> <li>- Resources;</li> <li>- Developments; and</li> <li>- Disciplinary matters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Clubs:</b> The clubs are members of each the association / federation relevant to their sport and are also responsible for the development of individual athletes within the relevant sports.</p>
<p><b>The Czech Republic</b></p>	<p>The <b>Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport</b> is in charge of public activities in the sports affairs, State representation and sports classes.</p> <p>The <b>regional and municipal authorities</b> support sports in their region and promote and finance sports activities (including training and education of the talented young athletes).</p> <p>The <b>Chamber of Youth and Council of Non Formal Education</b> is a non governmental organisation taking care of youth activities including sports.</p> <p>The <b>Czech physical training association</b> is a non governmental association, umbrella covering all sports associations (CSTV). It supports sports and ensures the preparation and national representation of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>The <b>Czech Anti Doping Committee</b> ensures the implementation and respect of the anti-doping programme.</p> <p>The <b>Czech Olympic Committee</b> is involved in the organising and representation of the Czech Republic state to the Olympics. COC ordinates its activities with the relevant sports associations.</p> <p>The <b>sports associations</b> are responsible for the management, training and education of professional and amateur athletes within their respective sport.</p>
<p><b>Denmark</b></p>	<p><b>Team Denmark</b> is in charge of the overall organisation and structuring of the training of young athletes.</p> <p>The <b>Danish Football, Handball, Athletics, Basketball and Golf Associations:</b> handle the overall coordination, structuring and day to day training of young athletes.</p>



	<p>The <b>Competent Associations</b> set out the guidelines for training programmes, including selection criteria. They hire trainers and train young athletes.</p>
<b>Estonia</b>	<p><b>Government and the 5 Ministries:</b> work out general policies for the development of sports and integrate them into the overall structure involving education, health, social programmes, regional planning, environment, defence, culture, etc. Besides this, the Government has no real power other than the allocation of resources since sports in Estonia are considered to be based on voluntary initiative of citizens.</p> <p><b>Estonian Olympic Committee</b> deals with Olympic matters and leads the voluntary sector, giving general guidance to sports associations and federations, who in turn have sports clubs as their members.</p> <p><b>Sports clubs and federations:</b> are involved in the hands-on training of athletes; their task is to provide the next generation athletes, and to be actively involved in the sports-related cultural, economic and other suchlike activities.</p> <p><b>Municipalities:</b> are responsible for the material coverage of the most basic needs of sports and athletes; they are also responsible for implementing sports policies developed on the State level and controlling the use of the relevant State funds.</p>
<b>Finland</b>	<p>The <b>Ministry of Education</b> gives State support to the national sports organisations including federations, Olympic Committee and Paralympic Committee. It promotes favourable conditions for competitive and performance sports.</p> <p>The <b>State and municipalities:</b> subsidise physical education in upper secondary schools, vocational institutions and sports institutes.</p> <p>The <b>National authorities</b> confirm the curricula in upper secondary schools, vocational institutions and sports institutes. These different schools offer athletes a possibility to combine studies and training. Sports institutes also act as national training centres for different sports.</p> <p>The <b>Finnish Olympic Committee</b> contributes to the development of goal-oriented and ethically sustainable performance sports in Finland, looks after its interests and takes care of some expert tasks. The corresponding tasks in disability sports are the responsibility of the Finnish Paralympic Committee.</p> <p>The <b>Finnish Sports Federation</b> (FSF) is the umbrella organisation. All national sports organisations are members of the FSF whose tasks are the general prerequisites for sports in Finland.</p> <p>The <b>Federations</b>, as voluntary-based civic organisations, are independent and can organise the activities with complete autonomy as long as it is done in an ethically sustainable way and in compliance with general laws and regulations. They are responsible for coordinating, developing and administering these activities (f. ex. training courses/programmes, camps, national teams) at regional and national levels.</p> <p>The <b>sports clubs</b> organise sports activities and training for young athletes at the local level.</p>



<p><b>France</b></p>	<p>The <b>Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social affairs</b> concentrates all powers relating to the management of sports policies in France and centralises the management of high level sports. It is responsible for the management of sports activities in France. It delegates to the sports federations the power to organise and promote the practice of their sports and supports them through objective contracts and the deployment of technical executives.</p> <p>The <b>CNOSF</b> is an entity which ensures the co-operation between the State and the sports movement. It represents the sports associations and the sports companies established by them, the sports federations and licensees. It represents France at the International Olympic Committee (IOC). It plays an important role in the High Level Sports National Commission, is a member of the Public Interest Group for Elite Sports and Olympic preparation, and has an important role within the National Fund of Sports Development (FNDS) which deals with the financing of high level sport. The CNOSF advice before a sports federation may receive a delegation from the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social Affairs, which is substantial as only the federation having received such delegations and may propose the registration of their athletes on the league level sportsmen list. Since 2000, the CNOSF holds the exclusive jurisdiction for constituting, organising and managing the French delegation to the Olympic Games and to the multisport competitions managed by the IOC.</p> <p>The <b>CNSHN</b> is the dialogue organisation between the State and the sports movement, which defines the main orientation of the national policy relating to high level sports. It may issue administrative acts. It also issues advisories, particularly regarding the number of sportsmen that may be registered on the list of high level sportsmen and on the validation of the ways of accessing to the high level sports. It also issues advisories on any query relating to the high level sports when requested by the Sports Minister or the President of the CNOSF. Since 2002, the commission establishes the criteria allowing to define the high level sports, to select the sportsmen for the international competitions organised under the responsibility of the IOC and the quality of high level sportsmen.</p> <p>The <b>CNDS</b> is closely managed with the Sports Movement and participates strongly in the development of sports in France. It assists and supports the sports federation within the preparation of the Olympic Games and the main international competitions, in carrying out some research activities. It grants (i) operation subsidies to the sports associations and entities, (ii) equipment subsidies to the territorial communities and sports associations and (iii) finances the actions of the CNOSF and the national programme for the development of sport for 2006-2008.</p> <p>The <b>GIP-SEPO</b> sets out the selection rules of sportsmen for the Olympic Games that took effect in the Athens Games of 2002.</p> <p>The <b>local authorities</b> may support the State, sports associations and federations for the development of high level sports, but they do not have any political role. They usually build and maintain most of the French sports facilities; they also enter into professional integration contracts or adjust the service of their agents when the latter is a high level athlete. They may furthermore enter into sponsoring agreements with high level athletes.</p> <p>The <b>sports federations</b> are in charge of the organisation and promotion of the practise of their sports. The Sports Law of 1984 establishes the distinction between the federations which benefit from the assets of the State and the federations which have moreover received an outright</p>
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	<p>delegation of its powers. They hold the power to set the technical rules applicable to their sports as well as to the regulation relating to the organisation of any event opened to their licensees. They deliver the licenses entitling the sportsmen to access to competitions within which are delivered a title of departmental, regional, national or international champion. Regarding the high level sports, the power of the federations is shared with other organisations.</p> <p>The <b>professional leagues</b> are memberships created by the federations to manage the professional sector of their sport. They enter into a convention with the federations. They may (i) organise, manage and regulate the professional sector of a sport, (ii) finance the operations and actions that may enable the development the resources of their sports, and (iii) apply penalties against the clubs and the sportsmen licensed with the clubs.</p> <p>The <b>clubs/associations</b>: entities that deal on a daily basis with the athletes within the framework of the practise of sport.</p>
<b>Germany</b>	<p>The German Olympic Sport Alliance and its members are in charge of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determination of the rules and surveillance of the abidance of the codes of practice of the legal articles of each Club;</li> <li>- Exercise of the sports jurisdiction and legal procedures;</li> <li>- Sentence of sanctions, such as admonitions, warnings, burdens, fines, administrative penalties, bans, suspensions, disqualifications, expulsions, etc...</li> <li>- Care and promotion of the concerned sports, including amateurs and professional athletes;</li> <li>- Arrangement of German athletic championships and competitions;</li> <li>- Attendance at European Championships, World Championships, Olympic Games, etc.;</li> <li>- Preparation and support of athletes for championships;</li> <li>- Promotion of school, competitive, professional and popular sports with respect to youth welfare;</li> <li>- Prevention and repression of doping and drug abuse, decision of cases;</li> <li>- Determination of the rules and surveillance of the abidance;</li> <li>- Guarantee of uniform interpretations of sport rules; etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Greece</b>	<p><b>General Secretary of Sports</b>: responsibility for sports legislation; builds local facilities; distributes funding; monitors events of all kinds.</p> <p><b>Greek sport federations</b>: policy on development of national sports and, at local level, organizes championships, prepare national teams for international competitions.</p> <p><b>Greek Olympic Committee</b>: deals with all matters concerning Olympic Games and International Olympic Committee.</p>
<b>Hungary</b>	<p><b>Secretary of State for Sports</b> organises Hungarian sports at the highest level, delegates powers to the federations and promotes all kinds of sports activities. It is responsible for the planning and distribution of the budget allocations, the drafting of programmes and laws in connection with sports and supervises of the operation of the governmental institutions relating to sports.</p> <p><b>National Sports Office</b> is the operative body by the Secretary of State, with powers of coordination and execution of programmes. It prepares the national strategies and laws concerning sports, sets the objectives and determines utilization of State subsidies and budget allocations.</p>



	<p><b>National Sports Committee</b> is the consulting body of the government in sports matters. It advises the government in strategic questions concerning the development of Hungarian sport.</p> <p><b>Hungarian Olympic Committee</b> deals with Olympic related matters. In cooperation with the federations, it takes care of all the tasks related to the Olympic Games and the participation of Hungary.</p> <p><b>Hungarian Paralympic Committee</b> deals with Paralympic related matters. It is in charge of the preparation and the participation of Hungarian disabled athletes at the Paralympic Games.</p> <p><b>National Sports Federation</b> represents the interest of its members before all public bodies, operates the Arbitrary Court of Sport, helps the education and training of the new generation of athletes, and decides on the allocation of the received state subsidy.</p> <p><b>National recreational Sports Federation</b> is organised on the basis of the voluntary participation of the national recreational sports federations in Hungary.</p> <p><b>National Sports Federation of the Disabled</b> is the public body made up of the national sports federations of the disabled in Hungary.</p> <p><b>Wesselényi Miklós, Public Endowment</b> grants scholarships, subsidies for active athletes, their clubs and their development.</p> <p><b>Mező Ferenc, Public Endowment</b> provides the moral and pecuniary appreciation of the pensioned athletes and sports experts.</p> <p><b>National sport federations</b> are the public bodies organised on the basis of the voluntary participation of the national federations of the different sports. It is the supreme body of the given sport, with regulatory and disciplinary powers over the members.</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>The role of the <b>Irish Sports Council (ISC)</b> (main authority) is to encourage the promotion, development and co-ordination of competitive sports and the achievement of excellence in competitive sports, to develop strategies to increase participation in recreational sports, and to coordinate the implementation of both the promotion of sport and the provision of recreational facilities, to facilitate codes of practice, standards of conduct and fair play both in competitive and recreational sport, to combat doping in sport, to initiate and to encourage research in sport. (Section 6 Irish Sports Council Act, 1999).As per section 7 of the Irish Sports Council Act, the Irish Sports Council is given a wide discretion to exercise all powers necessary for, or incidental to, the performance of its functions including the power to provide assistance (including financial assistance) to any person or body in respect of any matter related to the performance of the Irish Sports Council's functions, to enter contracts and arrangements, establish trust funds to encourage sponsorship for both competitive and recreational sport, and to accept gifts of money, land or other property as may be specified by a donor.</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>The <b>CONI</b> is in charge of the management of sports activity in Italy. It edicts the general principles of the regulations on sports issues, recognises the National Sports Federations and coordinates their activities. The CONI controls the federations functions, the appointment of the Secretary General and of the paid administrators of the Federations (it can also replace them freely or move them from one Federation to</p>



	<p>another) and allocates the funds annually received by the Government amongst such Federations. The CONI distributes a part of the funds received by the Government to the different national sport federations and supplies the national federations with the highest value services. It enhances the professional and human resources in sports field and manages the Olympic training centres, the School of Sport, Institute of Medicine and Sport Science and gives assistance in training centres issues.</p> <p>The <b>Ministry of Young Policy and Sports Activity (POGAS)</b> has been recently set up within the Italian Government and administration, in order to oversee the CONI. It is also responsible for coordinating and promoting sports activity, in order to increase the number of persons practicing sports and to encourage youth to engage in sports activities. This Ministry is without portfolio, so to perform its tasks, it needs to work in connection with the Ministry of Education, University and Research, the Ministry of Health and the CONI.</p> <p>The <b>national sports federations</b> are responsible for the organisation and the promotion of the practice of their sport. They are considered by law as private non-profit associations, with the exception of some specific public aspects (approval of their Statute, medical aspects, sports for all, etc.) that are still submitted to the approval and the control of CONI. In according to the CONI regulation, they give directives of the national policy relating to each sport category.</p> <p>The <b>local authorities</b> (municipalities, provinces and regions) do not have any political role in sports issues but they support the other organisations with the appropriation of funds and, in general, by promoting sports activity. The municipalities generally build and maintain, with the finance help of the CONI or private sponsorship the training centres. In some cases some sports facilities may be owned directly by the sports clubs or by the CONI (e.g. the Football Stadium of Rome). The regions manage at a local level, the primary and secondary school activities, including educational sports programmes that are established by the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>The <b>professional leagues</b> are member-based organisations created by the federations to regulate the professional sector of their sports. They apply penalties against clubs and athletes licensed by the clubs.</p> <p>The <b>clubs and associations</b> are the organisations that deal with the practice of the sport, in accordance with the instructions and rules imposed by the CONI and the relevant Federation. They are directly involved with the training and the practice of the sport.</p>
<p><b>Latvia</b></p>	<p><b>Ministries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ministry of Education and Science administers matters of sport;</li> <li>- The Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Education and Science support the Latvian Paralympic Committee and promote programmes for disabled people;</li> <li>- The Health Ministry and Education Ministry analyse data related to physical development, organise health care.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>sports federations</b> are entitled to manage and co-ordinate the work in the relevant type of sport and represent the State within international sports organisations.</p> <p>The <b>municipalities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build and maintain sports facilities,</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion, formation and operation of sports organisations,</li> <li>- Provide funding for sports schools.</li> </ul>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Power and influence in the fields of sport and physical culture are in the hands of the Government and Department of Physical Education and Sports, responsible namely for the affirmation of fundamental trends and programmes in the field of physical culture and sports, as well as funding of sports and physical culture activities and distribution of funds. Also responsible for the implementation of the State policy in the field of physical culture and sports.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>The <b>Ministry</b>, in collaboration with the <b>Special Commissioner for Physical Education and Sports</b>, supervises all sports activities and promotes competition sports through financial contribution and the providing of services and logistic support. It ensures medical and sports exams.</p> <p>The <b>National School for Physical Education (ENEPS)</b> is charged by the Ministry to co-ordinate sports centres; ensure academic, medical and psychological support in collaboration with the sports federations.</p> <p>The <b>Sports movement</b>, mainly through the <b>COSL</b>, organises and promotes sports activities in Luxembourg. Decides on exclusions of its members as well as the arbitration of litigation between federations.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	<p><b>Maltese Olympic Committee (MOC)</b> was established in 1928. It is made up of an Executive Committee of 13 Directors, five of which make up the Management Board. It is totally autonomous and independent of the Government. It is in charge of the technical preparation and participation of elite athletes to international competition.</p> <p>In 2003, the Maltese Government set up the “<b>Kunsill Malti Għall-Isport</b>” (Malta Sports Council)(KMS). It is made up of 8 Government Appointed Directors and a Board Secretary. It promotes sports, implements Government policy in sports matters, registers sports organisations and establishes dispute resolution structures.</p> <p><b>The 47 Sports Associations and Federations</b> are affiliated to the MOC, from whom they receive funding for technical preparation of their athletes.</p>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p><b>Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports:</b> has the overall responsibility for sports matters. General legislation, rules and guidelines are issued by the Ministry.</p> <p><b>NOC*NSF:</b> federation that comprised of all national associations. Focused on the promotion and marketing of sports in the NL.</p> <p><b>Federations:</b> for each selected sport. They supervise individual sports clubs.</p> <p><b>Individual sports clubs:</b> they assure day to day management of sports.</p> <p><b>LOOT foundation:</b> national consultation for education and elite sports.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>The <b>Ministry of sport</b> is the body responsible for sport. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supervises the functioning and funding of sport activities;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Controls the creation of associations/federations;</li> <li>- Suspends activity of associations/federations when it is not consistent with the regulations,</li> <li>- Suspends authority of associations/federations,</li> <li>- Applies to the court for dissolution of associations/federations.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>Polish Federation of Sports for the Youth</b>: coordinates the sports system, the activities of regional sports associations, culture and sports training programmes.</p> <p>The <b>16 regional Interdisciplinary Associations for Physical Culture</b> express their opinion and draft resolutions regarding the development of physical culture and organise the training of young athletes.</p> <p>The <b>Polish Olympic Committee</b> is in charge of the promotion of sports and counteracts doping in sports.</p> <p><b>Local authorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote sports activities;</li> <li>- Hold classes, competitions and sport events;</li> <li>- Create and maintain sport facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Polish sports associations and federations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- grant licences to competitors, trainers and referees or clubs;</li> <li>- Set out rules regarding their sport;</li> <li>- Institute disciplinary proceedings;</li> <li>- May set up professional leagues.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Portugal</b></p>	<p><b>SEDJ</b>: is responsible for the main political guidelines concerning sports activity. It is incorporated into the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and is the political and decision-making body. It supervises the IDP and any organ subject to sports law.</p> <p><b>IDP</b>: technical organism is responsible for the coordination of political guidelines in all administrative and financial aspects. IDP has the responsibility for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring the conception and the application of the Sport's law.</li> <li>- Distribution of funds necessary to the functioning of federations.</li> <li>- Control of the development of sporting activities in Portugal;</li> <li>- Supervises entities subject to sports regulation.</li> <li>- Regulating of the necessary requirements for the optimization of the sports formation, of the athletic efficiency and of the broadening of a sports activity within an ethical and secure environment;</li> <li>- Reinforcing the social, economic and cultural function of the sporting activity;</li> <li>- Guaranteeing the regulating and supervising functions of the State by means of objective evaluation criteria;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reinforcing the programme-policy with public and private entities, specially with associations;</li> <li>- Improving the human resources related with the area.</li> </ul> <p><b>COP:</b> responsible for the organisation and the preparation of the high competition athletes through the management of State funds and a proper coordination with the Federations.</p> <p><b>CDP:</b> represents the federations and associations in their relations with political institutions.</p> <p><b>Federations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulate their sport. Clubs and athletes have to respect them.</li> <li>- Disciplinary powers over athletes;</li> <li>- Support sport through subsidies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Associations,</b> they are dependent on the federations and are meant to develop the federation's initiatives at a regional level. Interface between clubs and federations.</p>
<p><b>Romania</b></p>	<p>The <b>National Agency for Sport</b> coordinates sports activity in accordance with the Sports Law 69/2000, elaborates and supports the general strategy for sports development and organisation, initiates law projects with respect to sports activities, administers the patrimony granted to it from the public and private domain of the State and supervise the maintain of the sportive basis.</p> <p>The <b>Romanian Olympic Committee</b> organises jointly with the sport federations, the selection and training of the athletes in view of ensuring the participation of Romania in the Olympic Games.</p> <p>The <b>National Commission for Discipline in Sport</b> has the following attributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To hear and solve the appeals against the definitive decisions issued by internal discipline committees or other disciplinary entities functioning within the national sports federations, county associations, professional leagues and Romanian Olympic Committee, as well as the appeals against the decisions of the National Commission for Action against Violence in Sport;</li> <li>- To hear and solve the appeals against the decisions issued in relation to deviations from certain regulations (e.g., breach of provisions within the statutes and regulations, actions, gestures, gestures with no fair-play of players against the referees, officials, other players or public, etc).</li> </ul> <p>The <b>National Commission for Action Against Violence in Sport</b> has the following main functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To settle the mandatory norms to be observed concerning the organisation of sporting manifestations and the prevention of violence in relation thereto (especially with respect to the projection of stadiums – so as to ensure the security of athletes and public present at sporting events and to control of the activity of selling tickets, etc);</li> <li>- To survey the way in which mandatory norms are observed by events organisers;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To support activities preventing violence in sport, etc.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>National Centre for the Trainers' Formation and Development</b> has as its main mission the formation of trainers through the National Trainers' School, the promotion and improvement of the trainers in accordance with the Trainer's Statute and other legal provisions, in collaboration with the national sports federations, universities, central public administrative bodies with sports attributions and other foreign entities.</p> <p>The <b>National Sport Research Institute</b> assures the supervision of the training process and the performances evolution of the athletes (with special view on the physiologic parameters) and assisting the Olympic and national teams as well as the sport clubs;</p> <p>The <b>National Sport Medicine Institute</b> ensures full medical examinations of the athletes.</p> <p>The <b>Education and Research Ministry</b> promotes the educational features of the sport activities.</p> <p>The <b>territorial communities</b> maintain the sports facilities of the public domain and survey the maintenance of the facilities which used to belong to the public domain and are currently under private usage.</p> <p>The <b>sports federations</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issue the national strategy of development for the field of sport in relation to which the federation activates;</li> <li>- Organise, control and survey the activities and the official sports competitions at the national level, based on its statutes and regulations;</li> <li>- Organise the official international competitions which take place on the territory of Romania, etc.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>professional leagues</b> have powers to organise the official professional competition in the filed of sport where it activates, to control and exercise disciplinary power toward its members, to negotiate and conclude collective bargaining agreements, etc.</p>
<p><b>Slovakia</b></p>	<p><b>Ministries:</b> Every Ministry is the umbrella institution concerning its area of competence;</p> <p><b>Ministry of Education</b> is the central body of State administration for physical culture and sport. Its role is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- manage and control the exercise of State administration in the area of physical culture</li> <li>- elaborate in cooperation with all other subjects the concept and programme of development of physical culture</li> <li>- create conditions favourable to the development of sport for all citizens</li> <li>- ensure appropriate conditions for the national teams (representation) of the Slovak Republic</li> <li>- determine roles and projects to realize the State programme developing physical culture</li> <li>- promote the activities of civil associations, legal entities and natural persons active in the area of physical culture</li> <li>- promote the organisation of significant international sports events and other significant sports events in the Slovak Republic</li> </ul>



- promote sports for physically disabled persons
- promote the activity of safety systems within the area of physical culture
- participate in the organisation of regional and local programmes of development of physical culture
- coordinate the fulfilment of the anti-doping programme in the Slovak Republic
- arrange the recruitment and preparation of young talents, high-performance and elite athletes within its scope of powers
- decide and issue permissions on accreditation to the legal entities and natural persons acting in the area of physical culture
- exercise its powers through other organisations (National Sport Centre)

**Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior**

- supply and provide the high-performance and elite sport within their scope of powers
- support and regulate the military sport units
- promote and provide care for the national teams the Slovak Republic

**Self governing regions:**

- exercise powers delegated by the governmental institutions;
- organise the exercise of delegated State powers by the municipalities
- elaborate the concept of development of physical culture
- participate in the recruitment and preparation of talented athletes
- promote the organisation of sports events of regional importance
- promote the sports activities of physically disabled persons
- provide for the operation of state physical-education, tourism and sports facilities and arranges its effective usage
- control the activity of accredited educational facilities in the scope of physical culture
- control the efficiency of the usage of financial resources provided from State budget
- cooperate with civil associations, other legal entities and physical persons acting in the area of physical culture

**The municipalities:**

- exercise powers delegated by governmental institutions;
- cooperate with the self governing region to elaborate on the concept of development of physical culture;



- participate in the recruitment and preparation of talented athletes;
- promote the organisation of sporting events of local importance;
- create conditions for the development of sport for everybody;
- promote sports activities of physically disabled persons;
- promote initiatives within the scope of physical culture concentrated on the protection of environment;
- ensure efficient spending of financial resources for physical culture;
- cooperate with civil associations, municipalities, other legal entities and physical persons acting in the area of physical culture.

The **Slovak Olympic Committee:**

- represents the Slovak Republic in the Olympic Games, Winter Olympic Games and in regional continental or world sports competitions under the patronage of IOC, EOC and ANOC
- spreads and promotes basic principles of the Olympics; governs, develops and protects the Olympic Movement in Slovakia
- supports dissemination of education, culture, art, ethics, solidarity and fair play in the sphere of sport and Olympianism (for this purpose it supports the Slovak Olympic Academy, Slovak Association of Olympians, Fair-Play Club of SOC, Kalokagathia in Slovakia, Slovak Society of Olympic and Sports Philately, Olympic Clubs as well as other institutions active in this area);
- initiates the founding of institutions concentrating on Olympic education
- promotes the development of high-performance sport, youth sport and sport for all citizens;
- promote principles of fair-play;
- in cooperation with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and Anti-Doping Committee of SR (AC SR) prevents the use of substances and means banned by IOC and international sports federations and secures the observance of provisions of the Ethical and Medical Code of IOC and Anti-Doping Code of the Olympic Movement.

The **Confederation of Sports Federations:**

- is an association of national sports federations and associations;
- represents all Slovak sports federations and decides on the allocation and use of financial resources;
- acts as a liaison between member federations and governmental institutions, regional and municipal self-governing institutions in legislative and conception matters, in the matters of the structure of the sport, financial equipment of the activities of the federations and preparation of the national sport teams;
- represents the member federations in their relations with the foreign partnership sport organisations, as well as the world and continental



	<p>multisport organisations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- determines allocation and usage of financial resources from the State budget and other public resources, as well as the finances obtained by the sponsorship, donation and other activities, on the ground of the rules agreed amongst the federations, unless determined specifically for certain federations or sports event.</li> </ul> <p><b>National federations and associations</b> are the central authorities of their respective sport (currently, there are 59 federations registered with the Confederation of Sport Federations of the Slovak Republic). They cooperate with the Ministry of Education and other governmental and non governmental institutions. They are independent and autonomous organisations within the area of the specific sport branch (hereinafter the “sport”). In general, their role is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide support and manage the development of sport and youth sport;</li> <li>- Represent, protect and defend the interests of the sport movements, sport clubs, associated and other members;</li> <li>- Elaborate the concept of the development of the sport and their national teams;</li> <li>- Cooperate with government institutions and other organisations;</li> <li>- Promote sports in the Slovak Republic and abroad;</li> <li>- Provide for the activities of the Slovak national teams, organise international meetings in Slovakia and abroad;</li> <li>- Issue statutes and other statutory regulations of the federations and rules for the leagues and competitions organised within the federations;</li> <li>- Allocate finances for the equipment of national teams of the Slovak Republic and their preparations, for the economic support of the clubs, other members;</li> <li>- Operate their own facilities and businesses and participate in helping companies obtain economic resources in favour of the sport;</li> <li>- Organise and coordinate competitions at all levels and in all age categories.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Slovenia</b></p>	<p><b>The Ministry of Education and Sport</b> monitors and studies sports problems and assesses the actual situation in sport, participates in the preparation of new system issues, legislative and other regulations. It prepares the National Programme and its evaluation and implementation. The ministry is further responsible for the sport for children and youth, recreation, sport of the disabled, high performance and top sport, as well as for the international cooperation through bilateral and multilateral agreements and conventions and for the intergovernmental cooperation in sport.</p> <p>The <b>Olympic Committee of Slovenia</b> deals with Olympic matters.</p> <p>The <b>national sports federations</b> set out the technical rules applicable to their sports and regulations relating to the organisation of any sport event. They organise the competitions and their own leagues.</p>



	<p>The <b>local sports federations</b> usually organise some local sport events, seminars and other types of education and training in the area of sport. They also assist their members.</p> <p><b>Sport clubs / association</b> train their athletes and are responsible for their development.</p>
Spain	<p>According to the Spanish Sports Law of October 15, 1990, the <b>Sports council</b> has, among others the following attributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Authorises incorporation of sport federations;</li> <li>- Grants subsidies;</li> <li>- Cooperates jointly with autonomous communities of Spain; and</li> <li>- Approves expenses.</li> </ul> <p>Royal Decree 177/1981 (January 16, 1981) and 1835/1991 (December 20, 1991): <b>federations</b> have the power to rule professional sports and competitions and control illegal practices.</p>
Sweden	<p><b>The Swedish Sports Confederations tasks are to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Speak on behalf of the united sports movement when contacting politicians, the government and other institutions/organisations</li> <li>- Coordinate the sports movement in fields like research and development</li> <li>- Provide services in areas where there exists a vacuum, e.g. through distributing governmental grants to sports</li> </ul> <p><b>The Swedish Olympic Committee's</b> prime task is to help Swedish athletes to prepare for participation in the Olympic games. The main responsibilities of the Executive Board are the raising funds, the distribution of grants to the Olympic Sports Associations, international contacts, clinics for Olympic coaches and preparations for the Olympic teams.</p> <p>The <b>Specialized Sports Federations (SSF)</b> are responsible for their respective sport and their tasks are to promote, support, lead and administer their sport in Sweden and to represent it abroad. Any leagues are administered by the SSF and the clubs/associations are members of their SSF while the SSF are members of the Swedish Sports Confederation.</p> <p><b>Swedish Sports Education (SISU)</b> is the Swedish sports' own educational organisation. Its main aim is to cater to the needs of clubs and specialised sports federations in training leaders, coaches, trainers, instructors, officials and referees.</p>
United Kingdom	<p>The Government and the devolved executive bodies in Scotland and Wales have legislative powers in terms of developing sports policy. They develop and implement sports policy generally, including the provision of sports facilities (stadia etc.) and the co-ordination and funding of sports initiatives through the NGBs, schools, universities and other educational institutions.</p> <p>The NGB's role, as the national governing body for their particular sport, is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set out and implement the strategic vision and direction for the sport;</li> <li>- Promote the sport;</li> <li>- Manage the rules and regulation of the sport, including anti-doping procedures;</li> </ul>



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|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Manage sports officials;</li><li>- Establish and maintain links with the sports' international representatives;</li><li>- Encourage participation;</li><li>- Develop talents, including elite athletes; and</li><li>- Organise and host competitions.</li></ul> |
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## II – LEGAL ASPECTS

	<b>B - General regulation in sports matters</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sport subsidy law 2005: sets forth the funding related to sport. It also governs the doping prevention</li> <li>- Gambling law: sets forth the legitimacy of gambling in Austria.</li> <li>- The 9 federal States have powers regarding sports legislation. Each federal State has its own statutes governing sport.</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>Flanders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decree of March 27, 1991 on medically sound practice of sport.</li> <li>- Decree of July 13, 2001 on the recognition and public funding for Flemish federations, the umbrella organisations and the organisation for sports leisure activities.</li> <li>- Order of the Flemish Government of May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2002 on the determination of the terms and conditions in order to receive public funding for top sports.</li> <li>- Top Sport Covenant of June 25, 2004.</li> <li>- Decree of June 2, 2006 on the final attainment levels with regard to top sports in secondary school level and related Order of the Flemish Government dated March 10, 2006.</li> </ul> <p>Different rules of the different sports federations :</p> <p><u>Football</u> Regulations of the Royal Belgian Football Federation.</p> <p><u>Basketball</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By-laws of the Royal Belgian Basketball Federation.</li> <li>- Internal regulations of the Flemish Basketball Federation.</li> <li>- Internal regulations of the Walloon – Brussels Basketball Association.</li> </ul> <p><u>Athletics</u> The IAAF regulations are completed with different rules set forth by the Royal Belgian Athletics Federation, the Flemish Athletics Federation and the Belgian Francophone Athletics Federation.</p> <p><u>Tennis</u> The Royal Belgian Tennis Federation, the Flemish Tennis Association and the Francophone Tennis Association all have their own internal rules and regulations (e.g. with regard to membership, the different competitions, transfers, etc.).</p> <p><u>Cycling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internal regulations of the Royal Belgian Cycling Federation.</li> <li>- General Belgian cycling rules.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulations of the Flemish Cycling Federation.</li> <li>- Regulations of the Walloon – Brussels Cycling Federation.</li> </ul> <p>Other relevant documents/ regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy memorandum of the Minister of Sports 2004 – 2009.</li> <li>- Order of the Flemish Government of January 13, 2006 on the priority policies at set out in article 2 of the Decree of July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2001 on the recognition and public funding for Flemish federations, the umbrella organisations and the organisation for sports leisure activities (see further section F).</li> </ul> <p><u>Wallonia:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decree of April 26, 1999 on the organisation of sports within the French Community.</li> <li>- Order of the Government of April 3, 2000 on the procedure of recognition and classification of sport federations and umbrella sport organisations.</li> <li>- Order of the Government of October 30, 2000 on public funding for sport federations and umbrella sport organisations.</li> <li>- Decree of January 19, 2001 on the conditions for the award of public funding for the purchase of sporting equipment.</li> <li>- Decree of March 8, 2001 with regard to the promotion of health in the practice of sport, the prohibition of doping and doping prevention in the French Community.</li> <li>- Order of the Government of July 10, 2001 on the application and award procedure with regard to the status of “top athlete” or “promising young athlete”.</li> <li>- Decree of July 12, 2001 on the recognition and the funding of the Belgian Olympic and Interfederal Committee (BOIC).</li> <li>- Order of the Government of September 26, 2001 setting forth the procedures of recognition and subsidizing of the Belgian Olympic and Interfederal Committee (BOIC).</li> <li>- Decree dated February 27, 2003 organising the recognition and funding of an association of sport centres.</li> <li>- Decree dated February 27, 2003 on the recognition and funding of local sport centres and local and integrated local sport centres.</li> <li>- Decree of June 30, 2006 on the social integration of youth through sports by issuing “sports cheques”.</li> </ul> <p>National level: Several regulations mainly relate to the status of the athletes (professional and non-professional athletes).</p>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physical training and sports act (PTSA) of 1996.</li> <li>- Rules on application of the PTSA adopted by the council of ministers in 2003.</li> <li>- Ordinance on terms and conditions of providing financial support of the youth activities and project on the national and regional level.</li> <li>- Ordinance N°1 13/12/2002 on the terms and conditions of providing financial support by the State to youth and sports agency to the activities of sports organisations and on the exploitation of sports outlets and facilities.</li> <li>- Ordinance N°3 18/06/1999 on the status of the persons taking part in training and sport contests activities and on the transfer of sportsmen rights.</li> <li>- Ordinance N°8 18/03/2005 on the conduct of mandatory start up, periodical and pre-contest medical examinations of persons occupied in physical training and sports.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ordinance N°14 7/010/2003 on the organisation of out of school training and sport contest activities.</li> <li>- Ordinance on terms and conditions of providing protection to outstandingly gifted children.</li> <li>- Ordinance on the procedure for admission of children to sports schools.</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	There is no specific law or regulation applicable to sports in Cyprus. Various elements of law and regulation do have an impact on sports such as contract law, criminal law, employment law, intellectual property law and health & safety law. In addition, each association / federation adopts binding legal rules for each sport.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Act N° 115/2001 Coll. on support of sports.</li> <li>- Medical provisions in respective State legislation.</li> <li>- Internal regulation for each association.</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Danish Act on elite athletic sport N°288 of 26/04/2004.</li> <li>- Danish Act on promotion of doping free athletics N°1438 14/12/2004.</li> <li>- Danish Act on obtaining of child certificate in connection with employment staff N°520, 21/06/2005.</li> <li>- International Convention against Doping In Sport.</li> </ul>
<b>Estonia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estonian Sports Charter of 2002: Outlines the main principles of sports movement in Estonia, its structure, functioning, and development.</li> <li>- Sports Act of 2005: Outlines the general organisational, legal and financial basis of sports in Estonia, the rights and responsibilities of athletes and coaches, procedures related to the State benefits given to Olympic winners, and general requirements related to organising sporting events.</li> <li>- Olympic Charter.</li> <li>- European Sports Charter.</li> </ul>
<b>Finland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sports Act N°1054/1998: promote physical exercise, competitive and world-class sports and the civil activity related to these, the well-being and health of the population and to support the growth and development of children and young people by means of physical activity. Promote equality and tolerance and support the cultural diversity and sustainable development of the environment by means of physical activity.</li> <li>- Sports Decree N°1055/1998: contains more specific regulations regarding to Sports Act.</li> <li>- Act on the Financing of Education and Culture N°635/1998: regulates the Government subsidies to municipalities, federation of municipalities, registered corporations, foundations or public utilities for the purpose of operating costs and founding projects and other funding for the purpose of activities which are enacted in: Education Act, General Upper Secondary Schools Act, Vocational Education and Training Act, Vocational Adult Education Act, Polytechnics Act and Act on Vocational Teacher Training, Act on</li> <li>- Basic Education in the Arts, Library Act, Act on cultural activities of municipals, Youth Act, Sports Act, Museum Act, Theatre and Orchestra Act</li> <li>- Act on Discretionary Government Transfers N°688/2001: Enacts grounds and procedures which are obeyed when subsidising the government subsidy. In this Act the government subsidy means a finance of a subsidy nature given for the purpose of supporting a certain activity or project.</li> <li>- Act of Liberal Adult Education N°632/1998: regulates the foundation, action and other frameworks of liberal educational institutes. The purpose of the act and the purpose of liberal education institutes is the principle of lifelong education to support development of</li> </ul>



	<p>individual's personality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Act on sportsmen's accident security and pension security 16.2.2000/575: In the case that it is agreed between the athlete up to the age of 38 and a sports club or any other corporation that practices sports activity that the former gets taxable salary of at least EUR 9.600 during one or less than one playing season, the sports club or other corporation is obliged to arrange for the athlete an accident security and pension security. In case the athlete, who does not have the abovementioned contract, gets a taxable income of at least EUR 9.600, he/she must obtain the aforementioned insurance.</li> <li>- The Association Act.</li> </ul>
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sports Code, including Law n° 84-610, July 16, 1984 relating to the organisation and the promotion of physical and sports activities;</li> <li>- Charter of High Level Sports, Law n° 84-610, July 16, 1984 relating to the organisation and the promotion of physical and sports activities;</li> <li>- Decree n° 2002-707 of April 29, 2002 relating to high level sports;</li> <li>- Decree n° 2002-1010 of July 18, 2002 relating to the ways of access to high level sports;</li> <li>- Medical provisions relating to high level sports ;</li> <li>- Provisions of each federation relating to training of sportsmen.</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion provisions within the different Constitutions of the federated states (Länders).</li> <li>- There are parts of the Public and Civil Law that have sport as a subject.</li> <li>- The autonomously enacted law by the Associations and Clubs and those parts of the legal system that deal with matters of sport constitute the German sport law.</li> <li>- The articles, rules and guidelines of the associations and clubs are also part of the sport law.</li> </ul>
<b>Greece</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law 2725/1999 (amended by laws: 2947/2001, 3057/2002, 3207/2003, 3259/2004, 3372/2005, 3479/2006): on the nature the structure of sports clubs/federations + the way for an athlete to become member of a club. Describes in general under what conditions someone can become coach. Another point of this law is dealing with sports schools and gyms. The points are: transfers (conditions etc.), medical treatment, doping, athletic scholarships, and sports in schools, payments, scholarships, violence, GSS, etc. This is the main legal text. All Greek Federations define their own internal rules which apply to their sport only. The last amendment deals with professional sports (especially soccer) in Greece.</li> <li>- Decree 21/06/2006 regarding operation of training gyms and schools (licensing, conditions etc.).</li> <li>- Federation rules.</li> </ul>
<b>Hungary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Act I of 2004 on sport: this is the most important act on sports matters.</li> <li>- Government regulation 215/2004. (VII. 13.) on the rules of medical care for athletes.</li> <li>- Government regulation 166/2004. (V. 21.) on the national sports information system.</li> <li>- Government regulation 157/2004. (V. 18.) on the list of qualifications necessary for the exercising of certain professions in the field of sports.</li> <li>- Government regulation 55/2004. (III. 31.) on anti-doping rules.</li> <li>- Government regulation 54/2004. (III. 31.) on the security of sports events.</li> <li>- Government regulation 41/2004. (III. 12.) on Olympic pensions.</li> <li>- Government regulation 40/2004. (III. 12.) on the title "Athlete of the Nation".</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government regulation 39/2004. (III. 12.) on sports disciplinary responsibility.</li> <li>- Government regulation 38/2004. (III. 12.) on Olympic centres.</li> </ul>
<b>Ireland</b>	The Irish Sports Council Act, 1999 which provides for the establishment of the Irish Sports Council also defines its functions and provides for related matters.
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law n° 138 of January 13, 1992, providing CONI with the power to set up its own organization and internal regulation, to be exercised with special dispensation from the law concerning other non-profit public bodies.</li> <li>- Legislative Decree n° 242 of July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1999, relating to the legislative reform of the sports system, particularly the re-organization of the CONI.</li> <li>- Law n°280, October 17, 2003, concerning the autonomy and independency of the sport legal system.</li> <li>- Internal regulation of each Sport Federation, concerning the training of athletes both professional and non professional.</li> <li>- Law n° 53, March 18, 2003: on the general regulation of school education, the essential level of education and professional training.</li> <li>- Ministerial Directive n° 56, June 10, 2005 has implemented the Law n° 53, providing a multi-annual plan for the valorisation and enhancement of the motory, physical and sports education at the Primary School.</li> <li>- Regional Regulation: As legislative powers concerning the compulsory education have been assigned to the Regions (within the general guidelines established by the Education Ministry), each Region has set out a regulation for the promotion and practice of sports in their territory.</li> <li>- Collective and training conventions set different rules concerning the training of youth athletes, according to their discipline.</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sports Law dated October 24, 2002. Comprises a glossary and specifies the general and legal basis for the organisation and development of sports, mutual relationship of sport organisations, state and local government institutions and basic tasks in sport development; the basis for sport funding and principles to be observed when taking part to international sports movements.</li> <li>- National sport programme: (approved by the cabinet of ministers): action plan for implementing measures related to sports. (beginning 2007).</li> </ul>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Law on Physical Culture and Sports Activities of 1996;</li> <li>- The Law on Culture and Sports Maintenance Fund of 1998.</li> </ul>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law dated 03/08/2005 relative to sports in Luxembourg is the national main general regulation of sport matters.</li> <li>- Grand-Ducal Regulation dated 10/12/1998 is specific to talented young athletes still in the course of studies and allows them the possibility of benefiting from specific arrangements of their educational obligations, programmes and schedule.</li> <li>- Law dated 08/11/2002 promoting sports facilities and related regulations. This law defines a five-year programme of promotion of sports facilities and related Grand-Ducal regulations have been passed to define the facilities which will benefit from State subventions on its basis.</li> <li>- Law dated 29/11/1988 relating to the organisation of the administrative structure of physical education and sports. This law defines the main sport institutions in Luxembourg and their respective missions.</li> <li>- Grand-Ducal Regulation dated 30/04/1991 on sport allows employees who have a high level sport activity to benefit of specific holidays for competitions and related sport events.</li> <li>- Law dated 24/11/2006 approving the Paris International Convention against Doping in Sport dated 19/10/2005.</li> <li>- Law dated 26/04/1996 approving the Anti-Doping Convention signed in Strasbourg on 16/11/1989.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law dated 12/01/1988 approving the Strasbourg European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches dated 19/08/1985.</li> <li>- Various grand-ducal and ministerial regulations on mandatory medical controls.</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sports Law enacted 28/01/2003, regulates the KMS and MOC, registration of sport persons;</li> <li>- Local legislation.</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b>	No data.
<b>Poland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law of 29/07/2005 on qualified sport,</li> <li>- Law of 18/01/1996 on physical culture (rules conducting this matter + obligations concerning public authorities).</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law 5/2007, 16 January 2007: main legal framework for sports in Portugal.</li> <li>- Law 18/2004 regulates a policy of non-discrimination within sports.</li> <li>- Decree-Law 74/99, 16 March 1999, lays down the laws for private sponsorship of athletes.</li> <li>- Decree-Law 85/91, 26 February 1991, regulates sporting activity in primary and secondary schools.</li> <li>- Law 28/98, 26 June 1998, establishes the legal framework for the sporting training contract (youth directed).</li> <li>- Decree-Law 125/95, 31 May 1995, altered by Decree-Law 123/96, 10 August 1996, applicable to high competition athletes, both professional and non-professional, as well as athletes that are integrated within the high competition circuit.</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law n° 69/2000 regarding the physical education and sport, as amended;</li> <li>- Law n° 551/2004 regarding the organization and activity of the National Commission for Discipline in Sport;</li> <li>- Government Decision n° 759/2003 regarding the National Sport Agency's organisation and activity;</li> <li>- Government Decision n° 124/1991 regarding the Romanian Olympics Committee's organisation and activity, as amended;</li> <li>- Government Decision n° 628/2001 regarding the Sport Research National Institute's organization and activity;</li> <li>- Government Decision n° 255/2003 for the trainer Statute's approval;</li> <li>- Law n° 153/2001 regarding Romania's affiliation to international sportive organizations and the payment of the related annual fees;</li> <li>- Order n° 130/2006 regarding the non refundable financing of the private sport clubs' projects, of the territorial and Bucharest sport associations, from public funds;</li> <li>- Order n° 491/2000 regarding the payment of a lifetime benefit to the performance sportsmen;</li> <li>- Government Decision n° 537/1991 regarding the revenues and other benefits of the soccer players and trainers from clubs and from Romanian Football Federation;</li> <li>- Government Decision n° 297/1993 regarding the free access award to the sport masters and trainers in any sport base, with the occasion of sportive events;</li> <li>- Law n° 171/1998 for the ratification of the Anti-Doping Convention, adopted by the European Council in Strasbourg on November 16, 1989;</li> <li>- Law n° 227/2006 for the prevention and anti-doping control in sport;</li> <li>- Order n° 404/2003 for the approval of the Technique Norms for the sportsmen's medical examination, for the medical assistance in the national sport grounds, in the national and Olympic cantonments and medical assistance in the sport bases during trainings and competitions;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ordinance n° 59/2006 regarding the nutritive supplements used by the sportsmen;</li> <li>- Order n° 199/2003 regarding measurements for prevention, control and restriction of the forbidden substances and other methods used to artificially increase physical capacity or to distort the competitions results’;</li> <li>- Government Decision n° 283/2003 regarding the National Programme “Sport for Health”;</li> <li>- Government Decision n° 263/2001 for the improvement, validation and maintenance of the ski slopes and tracks;</li> <li>- Order n° 1993/2002 on the approval of the Technique Norms for the sport halls’ design in order to comply with the provisions of Law n°10/1995;</li> <li>- Order n° 1995/2002 on the approval of the Technique Norms for the sport courts and stadiums in order to comply with the provisions of Law n°10/1995;</li> <li>- Government Decision n° 1484/2004 on the approval of the National Programme “Sport in the neighbourhood” regarding the building and the improvement of 1,000 sport grounds in the period between 2004 – 2008.</li> <li>- Regulations issued by sport federations.</li> </ul>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Act on Physical Culture (n° 288/1997 Coll.) - sets the framework for physical culture and physical education. Defines the responsible institutions and their powers, high-performance and elite sports, specialized activities of trainers, instructors, referees, etc. and accreditation of the educational institutions.</li> <li>- Act on Public Sport and Tourist Events (n° 315/1992 Coll.) – sets rules for the organization of public sport events by a legal entity or natural person</li> <li>- Act on Protection of Olympic Symbols and the Slovak Olympic Committee (n° 226/1994 Coll.) – establishes the Slovak Olympic Committee and its bodies and specifies the Olympic symbols and their usage</li> <li>- Act on Sport Schools and Secondary Technical Schools with high-performance sport preparation classes (n° 65/1988 Coll.) sets the rules for establishment, organization and equipment of sports classes at primary and secondary schools</li> <li>- Association Act (n° 83/1990 Coll.) – specifies the rights and conditions for the citizens to establish associations</li> <li>- Trading Act (n° 455/1991 Coll.) – determines which sport activities are subject to stipulated licensing and other requirements</li> <li>- Civil Code (n° 40/1964 Coll.) – sets general rules for legal status and legal relationships among natural persons and legal entities</li> <li>- Commercial Code (n° 513/1991 Coll.) – sets general rules for legal status and legal relationships among natural persons, legal entities and governmental organisations within their business activities</li> <li>- Labour Code (n° 311/2001 Coll.) – stipulates rules for employment relationships</li> <li>- Act on Hazard Games (n° 171/2005) – sets the conditions for operation of lotteries, hazard games and the allocation of the gains resulting from these games, used for the financing of sports associations and clubs</li> <li>- Directives and statutes of governmental and non governmental associations.</li> </ul>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sport Act, as amended.</li> <li>- Act restricting the use of alcohol: sets restrictions concerning the use of alcohol in sports events.</li> </ul>
<b>Spain</b>	Spanish sports law:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spanish sports law 10/1990 (to promote, organise sport practice when nation involved; to recognise and facilitate sport activity organised through associative structures. Rule sport shows).</li> <li>- Royal Decree (RD) 1591/1992 on sports discipline: concerns infringements and sanctions.</li> <li>- Royal Decree 20195/2004: duties and structure of sports council.</li> <li>- Royal Decree 177/1981: rules governing the clubs and federations. + RD 2588/1985: regime of these entities.</li> <li>- RD 1835/1991: Sport federations; RD 1325/1995.</li> </ul> <p>Law on subsidies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolution October 25; sports council: public subsidies to federations and clubs</li> <li>- Resolution October 23, sports council: subsidies to private and public universities with programmes for high level athletes.</li> <li>- Resolution October 6, sports council: subsidies to high performance centres.</li> </ul> <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RD 255/1996: infringement and sanctions,</li> <li>- RD 1642/1999, modifying RD 255/1996 infringements and sanction regimes (avoidance of doping practices).</li> <li>- Law 7/2006 Protection of health and doping prevention,</li> <li>- Resolution December 21<sup>st</sup>: list of forbidden substances/methods.</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The School Act (Skollagen, 1985:1100)</li> <li>- Upper Secondary Regulation (Gymnasieförordningen SFS 1992:394)</li> <li>- The National Agency for Education Regulation (Skolverkets föreskrifter)</li> <li>- In terms of related case-law, there are cases relating to accidental injuries and scope of applicable insurances.</li> </ul>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	No general regulation. Sports organisational structures and administration based around a framework of NGBs, which adopt self-regulating rules and regulations governing their individual sports.



	<b>C - Specific regulation and/or case-law related to the training of young athletes</b>
<b>Austria</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>Flanders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flemish Decree of March 27, 1991, relating to the obligations of associations and federations. One of BLOSO's tasks is to organise educational courses for trainers by the "Flemish Trainers School" (see Flemish Decree of May 7, 2004 on BLOSO).</li> </ul> <p><u>Wallonia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decree of April 26, 1999 deals with the training and learning of trainers; and determines the rights and obligations applicable to sport clubs and athletes with respect to measures against doping, security, qualification of the management and transfers.</li> <li>- Decree of March 8, 2001 concerns health, doping and sport issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1996 Physical training and sports act (PTSA)</li> <li>- 2003 rules on application of the PTSA adopted by the council of ministers,</li> <li>- Ordinance on terms and conditions of providing financial support of the youth activities and project on the national and regional level,</li> <li>- Ordinance N°1 13/12/2002 on the terms and conditions of providing financial support by the state to youth and sports agency to the activities of sport organisations and on the exploitation of sports outlets and facilities.</li> <li>- Ordinance N°3 18/06/1999 on the status of persons taking part in training and sport contest activities and on the transfer of sportsmen rights,</li> <li>- Ordinance N°8 18/03/2005 on the conduct of mandatory start up, periodical and pre-contest medical examinations of persons occupied in physical training and sports,</li> <li>- Ordinance N°14 7/010/2003 on the organisation of out of school training and sport contest activities,</li> <li>- Ordinance on terms and conditions for providing protection to outstandingly gifted children,</li> <li>- Ordinance on the procedure for admission of children to sports schools.</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are several cases dealing with the responsibility for injury or death during the training/competitions, but these cases are applied under the penal code rules.</li> <li>- Each of the involved associations issues its own rules concerning training of athletes. They are however not binding and are only intended as guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p>No specific regulation, but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulations on children's welfare must be respected,</li> <li>- Training controlled by each sports federation, however Team Denmark and the unions of badminton, ice hockey, gymnastics, athletics, ball games, handball, golf, volleyball and swimming are currently working on training concepts specifically tailored for their sport and age class.</li> </ul>



<b>Estonia</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>Finland</b>	No specific regulation. However, there is specific regulation related to young workers: Act on protection of young workers. Nothing specific regulation about training. However, some case law (appendices).
<b>France</b>	<p>Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law 99-1124 of December 28, 1999 (“Loi Buffet”) added to the law of July 16, 1984, article 15-4 dedicated to the training of young athletes. Imposes a ministerial consent of the training centres and the signing of a training agreement for each young athlete integrated in a training centre.</li> <li>- Decree 2002-1010 of July 18, 2002 relative to the access paths to high level sports;</li> <li>- Article L 222-5 of the Sports Code, forbids minors to have paid agents;</li> <li>- Instruction 95-057 of March 24, 1995 creating the access paths to high level sports;</li> <li>- Instruction 95-174 of October 12, 1995 on scholarships for athletes in high level sports;</li> <li>- Collective and training conventions set different rules concerning the training of minors according to their discipline.</li> </ul> <p><u>Football</u>: Professional Football Charter applicable to the professional football clubs.  <u>Rugby</u>: Regulations of the National League of Rugby applicable to the professional rugby centre.  <u>Basketball</u>: Regulations of the National Technical Direction apply.  <u>Athletics</u>: Regulations of the Athletics’ Federation apply,  <u>Judo</u>: Regulations of the Judo Federation apply.</p> <p><u>Case law</u>:  Decisions relating to accidents which occurred during the training/career of young athletes, Judges always implemented the general rules of civil liability as set out in the French Civil Code.</p>
<b>Germany</b>	No specific regulation. However, regarding training there are the regulations of youth clubs and associations.
<b>Greece</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>Hungary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The regulation of the Minister of Youth and Social matters n° 7/2001. (X. 4.) on the employment of under-age athletes, who are still subjects to compulsory education.</li> <li>- The regulation of the Ministers of Education and of Youth and Social matters 16/2004. (V. 18.) on the sports activities at school.</li> <li>- Case-law/specific regulation about athletes: regulation 13/2006 (III, 4) about the requirements of the qualification and examination for fencing trainers.</li> </ul>
<b>Ireland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children First: National Guidelines for the Protection and Welfare of Children (Department of Health and Children)</li> <li>- Code of Ethics and Good Practice for Children’s Sport (Irish Sports Council)</li> <li>- Anti-doping programme administered by the Irish Sports Council.</li> </ul> <p><u>Rugby</u>: IRFU Code of Ethics, IRFU Code of Conduct for Players, Coaches, Parents and Spectators  <u>Golf</u>: Charter for Junior Golf  <u>Football</u>: Code of Practice for Child Protection in Soccer, Children’s Entitlements in Soccer, Child Protection in Soccer</p>



	<p>Basketball: Coaches Charter</p> <p>Athletics: Utilises Irish Sports Council Code of Ethics and Good Practice, and Anti-doping programme</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regulation of the National Sport Federations:</li> <li>▪ Football: NOIF (Organizational Internal Rules)</li> <li>▪ Basketball: Regulation of Basketball Federation</li> <li>▪ Cycling: Regulation of Cycling Federation</li> <li>▪ Athletics: Federal Regulation</li> <li>▪ Alpine skiing: ROF (Federal Regulation)</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	Specific section on children & youth sport within the national sport programme.
<b>Lithuania</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Grand Ducal regulation dated 10/12/1998 on specific measures for talented young athletes. Football and basketball have regulations created by their federations; no data available for the other selected sports.
<b>Malta</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>Judo: no data.</p> <p>Swimming: no legal regulations, the KNZB regulations apply to all swimming contests.</p> <p>Football: no data.</p> <p>Athletics: no data.</p> <p>Basketball: no data</p>
<b>Poland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minister of National Education: Regulation 17/10/2001 on children and youngsters sport competition rules,</li> <li>- Minister of Sport regulation: 16/01/2006 on registration of student sports club and sports clubs acting in association, whose statutes do not include economic activities,</li> <li>- Minister of Sport: regulation 10/07/2006 on subsidies concerning physical education and development fund,</li> <li>- Minister of National Education: regulation 30/07/2202 on requirements establishing, organising, and acting of sports classes and schools and sport championship schools.</li> </ul> <p>Polish sports associations and federations are implementing the guidelines for polish sport of the 'programme of training and sport competition for the talented youth in 2007. Organisational and financial assumptions performed by the department of qualified sport and sports for the youth':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 'Youth sport system 2007. Regulation of sport competition of talented children and youngsters'</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Young sportsmen's" Law n° 28/98, 26 June 1998, sets forth the legal framework for the sporting training contract (youth directed). This law is specifically directed at young sportsmen who enter into their first sporting contract, at the minimum age of 14 years old;</li> <li>- Governmental Order n° 205/98, 28 March 1998, regarding scholarships;</li> <li>- Decree-Law 125/95, 31 May 1995, altered by Decree-Law 123/96, 10 August 1996, which is applicable to high competition athletes, both professional and non-professional, as well as athletes that are integrated within the high competition course.</li> </ul>



	Only concerning athletics: technical support/tutoring by the Federation and the Portuguese Athletic Federation (F.P.A.) regulations lay down the club's responsibilities concerning the training of athletes. No specific regulation regarding this aspect. However, the competitive sector is regulated. There are specific guidelines for the athlete's training by means of the tutoring of trainers.
<b>Romania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education Law 84/1995 about the general legal framework concerning the training of young athletes.</li> <li>- Respective regulation issued by each concerned federation.</li> </ul>
<b>Slovakia</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>Slovenia</b>	Athletes before 15 cannot be professional athletes.
<b>Spain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RD 594/1994 rules on training of sports instructors,</li> <li>- RD 1913/1997: rules on minimum qualifications and training required to become a trainer/instructor.</li> <li>- Order July 5<sup>th</sup>, 1999 completing the curricular issues and general conditions of sport training referred in the RD 1913/1997.</li> <li>- RD 320/2000; RD 254/2004; Order ECI/494/2005: proof and access conditions relative to the work of sports trainers (handball); RD 234/2005 (trainers, basketball).</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>Most NGBs have adopted specific regulations concerning different topics such as the training of athletes, working with children...          No case law.          All selected sports apart from golf have adopted various regulated programmes for the training of athletes.          GOLF: specific regulation.</p>



	<b>D - Plans for new regulation regarding sports matters and the training of young athletes</b>
Austria	No plans.
Belgium	<p><u>Flanders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Flemish policy memorandum 2004-2009 states that in order to allow (young) athletes to exercise their sport under the best circumstances, the quality of their training is of utmost importance. Certain new initiatives in this respect can be expected (with a central role for the Flemish Trainers School).</li> </ul> <p><u>Wallonia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Decree on the organisation and funding of sports in the French Community will be effective as from January 1, 2008. The objective of the decree is to reduce the work of the federations, to allow them more flexibility in their operations and to increase the requirement of plan-programmes. With regard to public funding, 3 categories of federations are envisaged: (i) the sporting federations (federations which allow the practice of the high level sport on the international level), (ii) federations of leisure sports, (iii) associations related to the sport. The public funding of the federations of leisure sports and associations related to sports will be done exclusively on a contractual basis. The public funding of the recognized sporting federations will occur in two phases: (i) a contractual subsidy, and (ii) a complementary subsidy related to the deposit of a plan-program.</li> <li>- The Minister for the sports has just started the campaign "Ethical Sport" which is a promotion campaign of the ethical values and the fair play in the sport in the French Community (for more information, see <a href="http://www.sportethique.be">www.sportethique.be</a>).</li> </ul>
Bulgaria	Currently discussing a new bill on youth development and protection act.
Cyprus	No plans
Czech Republic	No data.
Denmark	Team Denmark and the unions of badminton, ice hockey, gymnastics, athletics, ball games, handball, golf, orienteering, volleyball and swimming are currently working on training concepts specifically tailored for each sport and age class concerning the training of athletes.
Estonia	No data.
Finland	No plans
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ordinance n° 2007-329 of March 2007 extends the provisions of the French Labour relating to the remuneration of minors to minor athletes, The provisions of this ordinance will enter into force on March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008;</li> <li>- The Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social affairs presented in April a project of law relating to the pension of high level athletes.</li> </ul>
Germany	The German Sport Association has developed guidelines for a concept for young athletes of high-performance sport.
Greece	No plans.
Hungary	There is an education plan, which is being created right now, and the acceptance is under way. This is going to regulate the sports training and sports education beside the ordinary education plan. There is also the new Sport XXI Programme, which has just been accepted in February 16, 2007.
Ireland	There is imminent regulation planned for the creation of an Irish Institute of Sport and Coaching Ireland as subsidiaries of the Irish Sports



	<p>Council. The Irish Institute of Sport will provide support to Ireland's elite athletes and Coaching Ireland will be responsible for coach development and training in all sports. It will work closely with the National Governing Bodies for individual sports (NGBs).</p> <p>The Irish Sports Council is also undertaking a review and development to ensure that Ireland is in line with its general international obligations. This involves the Irish Sports Council attending at Council of Europe conventions and keeping itself informed of World Anti Doping Agency updates e.g. ensuring Irish anti-doping rules are in line with World anti-doping code.</p>
Italy	The Memorandum n. 5090, dated, October 13th, 2006 of the Education Ministry for the school year 2006/2007 contains suggestions and guidelines, for motory activities at the primary and secondary compulsory schools, with specific reference to the organization of the Youth Student Games and supporting actions in favour of depressed areas.
Latvia	<p>The draft Regulations provide for the obligation to introduce medical personnel at schools and sports clubs. It is also planned to provide for the legal regulation to limit the hours permitted for sports classes for young athletes in sports clubs/schools at certain age categories, as well as to limit the number of children to be allowed at sports classes simultaneously.</p> <p>The draft of the 2007/2008 National Sports Programme includes:          Amendments to the Law on Education and Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers on the funding of professional education programmes implemented both by public and private schools, and sports clubs, including the implementation of the principle, where funding is directly associated with the number of children educated and trained at particular school or sports club.</p>
Lithuania	<p>Project of the Law on Physical Culture and Sports Activities Maintenance Fund. 2006.</p> <p>The project determines legal grounds of physical culture and sports activities fund, the sources of its funds, areas of work, goals, management, reorganization and liquidation.</p>
Luxembourg	It is currently contemplated to develop sport classes or setting up a 'sport études' system.
Malta	No plans.
Netherlands	There are plans to set up a sports law.
Poland	There are plans to issue "Regulations of sports competition of talented children and youngsters for 2008-2010".
Portugal	<p>Athletics: The Federation is presently reformulating the contents of the coaching manual, namely on what concerns the training of young sportsmen.</p> <p>Football: Portuguese Football Federation (F.P.F.) is preparing certain measures in order for all the professional clubs to comply with UEFA regulations regarding the obligation to have training specialized facilities. (even though the requirements will be less demanding). The goal is to uniform training conditions and level them at a higher quality standard.</p>
Romania	The National Agency for Sport promoted the National Strategy Programme for the development and organisation of the sport activities for 2005 – 2008. The scope of the campaign is the insurance of the continuous development, organization and functioning of sport in Romania.
Slovakia	<p>Proposal of new act on sport, meant to replace the current act on physical culture. The new act shall regulate the matters which are not governed by the current law and are based mainly on sport business customs, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- extent of the public interest and support in sport</li> <li>- protection of health of the athletes including protection of minor athletes</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fight against the violence at stadiums</li> <li>- national sport teams</li> <li>- direct and indirect support of sport from the side of the state, including control of the usage of finances from the state dedicated to the support of sport</li> <li>- rules for hazard games and contributions from the gains</li> <li>- education to regular sporting with special emphasis on the sport of children and youth at all levels of schools and school facilities, including building of school sport equipments</li> <li>- sport of women and families</li> <li>- sport of disabled persons</li> <li>- supervision over the activities of sport organizations and institutions</li> <li>- construction, maintenance and modernization of sport infrastructure</li> <li>- status and education of sport specialists (trainers, referees, agents, managers)</li> <li>- building of sport information system</li> <li>- protection of environment and animals used in sport</li> <li>- regulation of transmission rights to sport events</li> <li>- regulation of financing of sport, including rules on sponsorship and advertisement</li> <li>- special pension plans for retired elite athletes, etc.</li> </ul>
Slovenia	There is plan for new regulation regarding sports matters, however, not necessary related to the training of young athletes. Based on the debates in the parliament and other public debates it can established that the future amendments to the Sports Act would above all address the issue of the status of professional sportsmen and private workers in sports area.
Spain	No plans.
Sweden	No plans.
United Kingdom	There are a number of new regulations, in the form of NGB development and training programmes designed to develop young athletes for the London Olympics 2012. For example, England Basketball are presently discussing and planning their policy on disabled athletes and how to progress and integrate their training into the more general plans. Scottish Athletics are currently considering new performance strategies and regulations, ahead of the London Olympics 2012.



### III – POLITICAL ASPECTS

	<b>A – Specific training programmes for young athletes</b>
Austria	<p><u>Football</u>: entrance in national teams at age 14,  <u>Basketball</u>: 2 national selections for athletes aged between 14 and 20,  <u>Athletics</u>: training mainly in clubs,  <u>Alpine and Nordic skiing</u>: athletes are observed in competitions in order to see if they meet the requirements set by the ÖSV.</p> <p>Decision is taken by the national and federal sports associations.</p> <p>Financing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National and federal sports associations,</li> <li>- Federal state,</li> <li>- Federation.</li> </ul>
Belgium	<p><u>Flanders</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Top Sport Schools offering courses in all five selected sports.</li> <li>- For certain sports (e.g. tennis), special training and coaching of young athletes can start in primary school.</li> <li>- The sports federations also provide training programmes for talented young athletes (e.g. the Flemish Tennis Centre in Wilrijk of the Flemish Tennis Association).</li> </ul> <p>Decision is taken by the Top Sport Schools are a joint initiative of the Flemish Minister of Sports, BLOSO, BOIC, the Flemish Sports Federation, the Federation for Physical Education and the three major umbrella organisations for education.</p> <p>Requirements to enrol in a Top Sport School: the young athlete must qualify as a top athlete based on several strict selection criteria. A special selection commission (with representatives of the relevant sports federation, BOIC and BLOSO) is responsible for selecting talented young athletes.</p> <p>Financing by Schools jointly with sports federations.</p> <p><u>Description of existing programmes</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all five selected sports are available in one or more of the top sport schools</li> <li>- special top sport programmes for tennis are available in primary school</li> <li>- the different sport federations often organise special training programmes (e.g. Flemish Cycling School within the Flemish Cycling Federation, the Flemish Tennis Centre of the Flemish Tennis Association)</li> </ul>



	<p>- BOIC organised internships for talented young athletes on an ad hoc basis.</p> <p><u>Wallonia:</u> Decision to allocate the Status of “top athlete” or “promising athlete to young athletes” is taken by the Government (procedure set in “Order of the Government of July 10, 2001 on the application and award procedure with regard to the status of top athlete”).</p> <p>The federation may ask for funding from ADEPS.</p> <p>These athletes benefit from: Assistance within the framework of training and competition: taking care of some expenses by the relevant federation (organization of training course, taking care of travelling expenses, taking care of medical follow-up,...).</p>
Bulgaria	<p>No specific training programme in the 5 selected sports. However, there is an all sport programme ‘young activities programme 2006-2007’ (state level); ‘young people and local authorities’ (municipality level).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Decision taken by:</u> the government and SYSA (State Youth and Sports Agency),</li> <li>- <u>Financed:</u> By the state through the SYSA budget.</li> </ul>
Cyprus	No data.
Czech Republic	<p>There are specific training programmes organised by the relevant associations.</p> <p>Most of the times, they are financed by the relevant associations with some help of the state through the granting of subsidies. A major part of the associations’ income is realised by the Sazka Lottery company which is 100% owned by sport associations.</p>
Denmark	<p>There are specific training programmes decided and financed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Danish Football association,</li> <li>- The Danish Basketball association,</li> <li>- The Danish Athletics association,</li> <li>- The Danish Handball association,</li> <li>- The Danish Golf association.</li> </ul>
Estonia	Programmes are decided and financed by the relevant sport association.
Finland	<p>Training programmes are decided by the sports federations and sometimes the Olympic Committee.</p> <p><u>Financing by :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local municipalities (mainly),</li> <li>- Rarely: the State,</li> <li>- Various funds (national &amp; International),</li> <li>- Commercial sponsors (training &amp; equipment).</li> </ul>



France	[to be completed ]
Germany	<p>There are specific training programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “Youth is Training for Olympia”;</li> <li>- the “Houses of Athletes” of the Federal Ministry of the Interior at the Olympic Bases,</li> <li>- the “Virtual Classroom” of the Christophorus School Berchtesgaden and</li> <li>- several programmes of promotion of young talents by the German Sport Aid Foundation, the German Sport Foundation, the Federal Armed Forces, the Federal Police, the Custom Service, the German Sport Alliance, The Central Association of Sport, The Ministries of Culture and Education of the Federal States, the Sport Associations, the German Olympic Sport Alliance, the Sport Foundations of the Federal States,...</li> </ul> <p>Such programmes are decided and financed by :The German Sport Aid Foundation, the German Sport Foundation, the German Sport Alliance, The Central Association of Sport, The Ministries of Culture and Education of the Federal States, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Sport Associations, the Federal Armed Forces, the Federal Police, the Custom Service, the Civilian Service, the Universities, the German Olympic Sport Alliance, the Olympic Bases, the Sport Foundations of the Federal States, Regional Sport Aids, the State Police, the town councils, Sports Clubs, etc.</p> <p>The young athletes train power and condition with (licensed) trainers in their age groups where they repeat basic procedures and tactics. They take part at training camps and competitions. The young athletes train technique, sprints, speed, coordination, bounce power, flexibility and endurance.</p>
Greece	Training programmes are decided by the trainers of the athletes, sometimes approval of the club’s president is required. Generally, they are financed by the club.
Hungary	<p>There the following specific training programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sport XXI. Program: creation of a uniform development and training system financed by the state, managed by the National Sports Office. Includes athletics, basketball and football.</li> <li>- Héraclész-programme: The main aim of this programme is to discover and train promising young athletes, who could be the champions of the future.</li> <li>- Héraclész-Programme of Stars: The 18-23 year-olds, who are regarded to be the prospective champions, but cannot yet compete with class athletes, get special support for his effective preparations and competing, on the basis of a contract concluded with the organisations participating in the programme.</li> <li>- Sport school system: Depending on the discipline, they consist of 6-14 year-olds, and they are in connection with the other programmes too.</li> </ul> <p>They are decided and financed by the Government and the sports federations.</p>
Ireland	<p>There are the following specific training programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Golf</u>: The Team Ireland Golf Trust was established by the Minister for Tourism, Sport and Recreation, and the Trust Committee consists of a representative each from the Minister for Arts, Sport and Tourism, the Irish Sports Council, Failte Ireland and the Irish PGA, the</li> </ul>



	<p>GUI, the ILGU and the private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Football</u>: Developed by FAI technical department in partnership with the NCTC working closely with all affiliates, leagues, clubs, local authorities and the Irish Sports Council, UEFA and FIFA.</li> <li>- <u>Basketball</u>: There is a central committee called the International Affairs Committee and Basketball Ireland also employs a Director of High Performance.</li> <li>- <u>Athletics</u>: AAI has a Director for Development who works in conjunction with Regional Development Officers</li> <li>- <u>Rugby</u>: programme is put in place with the help of a world-renowned development expert, Dr Istvan Balyi, and by the National Coaching and Training Centre and IRFU Coach Development department.</li> </ul> <p>Such programmes are financed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Irish Sports Council</u>: Support is provided to the above NGBs in two ways, through support of individual high performing athletes by means of The International Carding Scheme, and also for field sports (rugby, football and Gaelic football) through provision of funding. Financial support is also provided to the specific training programmes mentioned at number 11 (a) above, depending on the requirements of the relevant governing body and the proposals made by them as part of an annual grant submission to the ISC.</li> <li>- <u>IRFU</u>: IRFU pays all the National Elite Squad and academy development costs.</li> </ul>
Italy	<p>There are specific training programmes. Each federation provides its own training programme for young athletes depending on the age and category of athletes.</p> <p>The sport Technical Department of each federation decides about specific training programmes.</p> <p>Programmes are financed by funds of the CONI and the government and private companies and, in addition, federations can obtain incomes from their marketing business.</p>
Latvia	<p>Following to article 13 of the Latvian Sports Law training programmes are decided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The cabinet of ministers,</li> <li>- Central government institutions,</li> <li>- Local authorities.</li> </ul> <p>They are financed by the State and the local authorities</p>
Lithuania	No data.
Luxembourg	<p>Sports classes have been created in 1999 for pupils who decide to combine scholar education and sport training. It provides pupils with convenient arrangements.</p> <p>The Ministry of education decided about the creation of these classes. However, the content of the training programmes are decided by the sport movement (clubs, federations, COSL...). These programmes are partly financed by the state, but mostly by federations.</p>
Malta	Specific training programmes are decided by sports associations and sports clubs.



	<p>The are financed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Olympic Committee funds technical preparation;</li> <li>- Individual associations and federations fund functional costs of the national teams Therefore burden of training costs bared by clubs.</li> </ul>
Netherlands	<p>In each sport, the situation is different:</p> <p><u>Judo</u>: agreement between athletes, their private trainer and the central trainer of the JBN. Finances go through the JBN.</p> <p><u>Swimming</u>: Specific programmes are not obligatory but strongly advised by the KNZB. The KNZB finances all trainings at a national level.</p> <p><u>Football</u>: professional football organisations have their own training programmes which they also finance.</p> <p><u>Basketball</u>: National teams have set programmes together with all trainers of the NBB. These programmes are financed by the NBB, the NOC*NCF with aid of the Ministry</p> <p><u>Athletics</u>: The KNAU under the supervision of the NOC*NSF set training programmes. The KNAU makes sure that schools allow young athletes to follow specific/less lessons. KNAU hired full time trainers for particular athletics disciplines.</p>
Poland	<p>There are specific training programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The programme of training and sport competition for the talented youth in 2007. Organisational and financial provisions performed by the department of qualified sport and sport for the youth.</li> <li>- Youth's sport system 2007. Regulations of sports competition of talented children and youngsters.</li> </ul> <p>The Ministry of sports decides about the opportunity of such programmes.</p> <p>They are financed through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public funds</li> <li>- Sport associations and/or federations</li> <li>- Non governmental organisations,</li> <li>- Sports clubs.</li> </ul>



Portugal	<p>Football: Clubs are responsible for the training of their young players; they develop their own programmes. The Federation is responsible for young athletes member of the national teams. In this case, the federation is responsible for the development of the training programme.</p> <p>Athletics: Specific training programmes for young athletes. Most of them are financed by clubs (insufficiently), by local authorities and by some private companies. The F.P.A. gives technical support.</p> <p>The Athletics Federation pays special attention to young athletes. When a young sportsman achieves a certain level in his competition results, he is to be integrated within the “Percurso de Alta Competição” (High Competition Circuit). This grants him the possibility of becoming a High Competition Athlete (this status can be achieved at the age of 15 and depends only on results). A young athlete within the High Competition Circuit can also be trained at the “Centro de Alto Rendimento” (High Performance Centre) under the Federation’s supervision. The latter depends in competition results as well as on school performance.</p> <p>Such programmes are decided by the SEJD, IDP, local authorities and sports clubs. They are financed by the IDP, sportsfederations and sports clubs.</p>
Romania	<p>Training programmes for all athletes are decided by sports clubs and sports federations with approval of the National Agency of Sports. They are financed by the National Agency, occasionally private resources.</p>
Slovakia	<p>The general rule is to set an individual programme for each high performance athlete. Programmes concerning schools have to be approved by the Ministry of education. In case of individual programme, the decision is taken either by the trainer or the relevant committee. At the Olympic level, the financial support is provided by the Olympic committee. At regional and local level, financing is provided by the state.</p>
Slovenia	<p>There are, on the national level, specific programmes relating to young athletes, i.e. to the children and youth.</p> <p>Trainers in each sports club decide on the training programmes of its trainees.</p> <p>Training of young athletes is being co-financed by the State pursuant to Annual Sports Programme in the Republic of Slovenia, which is annually adopted on the ground of National Sport Programme.</p>
Spain	<p>Specific programmes are decided by the Sports Council and financed by the State.</p>
Sweden	<p><u>Football:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “Tipselit” project: aims at focusing on and developing talents aged 16-19 by offering financial support to clubs/associations. The Football association administers the projects. Svenska Spel (gambling company owned by the Swedish state) funds the project;</li> <li>- Upper secondary schools offering Football as a part of the education within the frame of the normal education.</li> </ul> <p><u>Basketball</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upper secondary schools offering Basketball as a part of the normal education. Basketball University.</li> </ul> <p><u>Athletics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upper secondary schools offering Athletics as a part of the normal education;</li> <li>- University of Athletics;</li> </ul>

Decision ta  
Financing b  
Description



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elite Athlete School - selected young elite athletes are offered elite training by the Elite School. The School is supported by SOC and also sponsored by the companies Eniro and PUMA.</li> </ul> <p><u>Alpine Skiing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upper secondary schools offering Alpine Skiing as a part of the normal education,</li> <li>- Folk High-schools (post upper secondary schools),</li> <li>- Alpine Skiing University.</li> </ul>	
United Kingdom	<p>Since London is hosting the 2012 Olympics, a particular emphasis is placed on training programmes for young Olympic athletes. NGBs are in charge of deciding about such programmes. They are financed through private and public funding: e.g.: the National Lottery,</p> <p><u>Football</u>: these programmes set a minim quality standard for academies</p> <p><u>Basketball</u>: Basketball associations develop summer camps and outdoor basketball as well as standards of quality 'clubmark 100'.</p> <p><u>Athletics</u>: 'Power of 10 scheme', aimed at raising standards in the UK all the way from clubs to the Olympics. A number of additional programmes are run by associations across the UK.</p> <p><u>Golf</u>: The English Golf Partnership aims to implement the 'whole sport plan' meant to increase and widen the participation levels in golf and lead the UK to be the 'leading golf nation by 2020'. In Scotland, the Scottish golf Union provides tuition to its leading golfers at boys, youth and senior levels. A fully comprehensive coaching programme is provided, and encouragements given to the area to provide coaching programmes based on national policy, with funding made available to those areas who participate in a detailed coaching programme.</p> <p><u>Rugby</u>: The RFU has adopted a Long Term Athlete Development (LTAD).</p>	



	<b>B – Financing of sports equipment</b>
<b>Austria</b>	It depends on the sport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Football, basketball, athletics: decisions by the sports federations,</li> <li>- Alpine and Nordic skiing: skiing equipment being onerous, companies of the skiing industry make it available.</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b>	<u>Flanders</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The athletes</li> <li>- Sport clubs</li> <li>- BLOSO</li> <li>- Local authorities</li> </ul> <u>Wallonia</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The athletes</li> <li>- Sport clubs</li> <li>- ADEPS</li> <li>- Local authorities</li> </ul>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	The respective sports federations (budget controlled by the SYSA).
<b>Cyprus</b>	The Cyprus Sports Organisation in Collaboration with the Associations / Federations and the Clubs.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Associations themselves. They can get sponsorship form the state, local authorities or private sponsors.
<b>Denmark</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Teams Denmark</li> <li>- Unions of badminton, ice hockey, gymnastics, athletics, ball games, handball, golf, volleyball and swimming.</li> </ul>
<b>Estonia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most commonly, the athlete's parents will buy the equipment for their child.</li> <li>- Sports clubs may help.</li> <li>- Municipalities, sports federations, and sponsors.</li> </ul>
<b>Finland</b>	Sports clubs and federations.
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State</li> <li>- Territorial communities</li> <li>- National fund for the development of Sports</li> <li>- Private Financing</li> </ul> <i>[to be completed with the information of the Ministry of Youth and Sports°]</i>
<b>Germany</b>	Sports clubs and associations
<b>Greece</b>	The club and its president.
<b>Hungary</b>	Clubs, With their own funding. They may ask federations for subsidies.



<b>Ireland</b>	<p>The Department of Art, Sports and Tourism is responsible for the funding of sports capital. On a smaller scale, NGBs may seek support from the Irish Sports Council as part of the annual grant process. They may also seek some equipment support specifically in relation to High performance athletes. Generally NGBs will include any requirements in their grant proposals to the Irish Sports Council.</p> <p><u>Basketball</u>: Only responsible for the National Basketball arena, that is an executive decision made by the CEO and her staff. Locally and regionally the appropriate committee decides.</p> <p><u>Athletics</u>: At club level it would be the club officers. At a national level it is the High Performance manager, CEO or board.</p> <p><u>Rugby</u>: Budgets are allocated to each of the provinces who purchase locally as required.</p> <p><u>Football</u>: <a href="#">Budgets are allocated to the relevant FAI Departments and thus to the programmes. FAI affiliates also receive a grant towards running costs.</a></p>
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sports clubs and associations,</li> <li>- Sports federations subscribe contracts with their official sponsors with a duration of at least one year.</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	Relevant federations, sports schools and clubs. Most of the time, expenses are at parents' charge.
<b>Lithuania</b>	The Government, Department of Physical Education and sports.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Territorial communities.
<b>Malta</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Associations;</li> <li>- Associations together with the MOC;</li> <li>- Individual clubs themselves.</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Judo</b>: the JBN when related activities; otherwise, each club.</li> <li>- <b>Swimming</b>: The KNZB.</li> <li>- <b>Football</b>: clubs.</li> <li>- <b>Basketball</b>: balls etc... are sponsored as well as some clothing (in consultation with the trainer). Rest: clubs.</li> <li>- <b>Athletics</b>: clubs.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<p><b>No general rule,</b> Decisions are generally taken by sports clubs, schools, sports federations, associations, local authorities...</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State,</li> <li>- IDP (main facilities),</li> <li>- Federations.</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>No data.</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<p>It depends on the level: Financing can come from the Olympic Committee, clubs, governmental authorities...</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	The state/local communities and the annual sport programme 2006 (financing) (no information concerning the decision to buy).
<b>Spain</b>	<p>Each club is autonomous and takes decisions about its equipment. Funding come from state subsidies and sponsors.</p>
<b>Sweden</b>	Schools, the Specialize Sports Federation or local clubs.



<b>United Kingdom</b>	NGBs and those who finance training programmes (sport England and welsh/Scottish/Irish sports councils; the National Lottery; Sport Aid; Local authorities; NGBs; EU; community fundraising; private trusts and foundations; companies offering commercial sponsorship).
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	<b>C - Financing / building of sports facilities and stadiums</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The respective communities,</li> <li>- The state</li> <li>- The federation</li> </ul> (Proportioned between them)
<b>Belgium</b>	<u>Flanders</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sports clubs,</li> <li>- BLOSO,</li> <li>- National, regional and local authorities.</li> </ul> <u>Wallonia</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Walloon Region (Decree of February 25, 1999 on public funding granted to certain investments as regards sporting infrastructure) and French Community Commission of the Brussels-Capital Area (Cocof) (for the Brussels Area).</li> <li>- Local authorities.</li> </ul>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Government and/or municipalities but no prohibition concerning private parties.
<b>Cyprus</b>	Decisions are taken by and implemented by the Cyprus Sports Organisation
<b>Czech Republic</b>	No general rule, but mainly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local authorities</li> <li>- Clubs (especially in football).</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	Sport centres are realised in collaboration between specialised sports federations, Team Denmark and local authorities.
<b>Estonia</b>	The initial decision and/or request is normally taken by the sports club or school, which may be supported by the federation. The final decision and financing normally come from the local municipal governments.
<b>Finland</b>	More than 70 percent of sports facilities and stadiums are built and maintained by the municipalities. Some bigger facilities maybe private owned. The owner of the facility decides on building and financing. Some state support can be obtained.
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State</li> <li>- Territorial communities</li> <li>- National fund for the development of Sports</li> <li>- Private Financing</li> </ul> <i>[to be completed with the information of the Ministry of Youth and Sports]</i>
<b>Germany</b>	The government, statutory corporations, the clubs with their sponsors, the regional authorities and towns with their funds and business companies build and finance facilities and stadiums.
<b>Greece</b>	The General Secretary of sports.



	However, important football clubs are allowed to build their own facilities but they need permission and sometimes support from the State.
<b>Hungary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State,</li> <li>- Local government.</li> </ul>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>The primary decision making group in each of the sports governing bodies decides if it is necessary to build/finance sports and stadiums. Where the sports facilities are to be build/financed in a particular sports club then the sports governing body will make its decision in conjunction with the relevant sports club.</p> <p>In February 2003, the Minister for Arts, Sport and Tourism requested the FAI and IRFU to assess and delineate their needs for stadium facilities. IRFU and FAI jointly commissioned a report examining the various options open to them, the costs associated with those options and the likely source of the finance required. The final report was presented to the relevant Government Minister by the FAI and the IRFU in December 2003. In January 2004, the Government decided to provide funding of €191m to the joint IRFU/FAI project for the redevelopment of Lansdowne Road Stadium as a 50,000-seat stadium. The total cost of the project will be €365m. The IRFU and FAI will jointly provide the remainder towards the project.</p> <p>The Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism is the most likely source for public funding of sports facilities and stadia.</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Credit Institute grants the financing for the construction of the building, enlargement of the existing centres, as well as the purchase of the equipment, the purchase of the area where to build the new centres and the purchase of the building to be used for sports activities.</li> <li>- In addition, the Financial Act provides that the Ministry of Education, allocating the funds for the Education, encourages the utilisation of the school facilities (including gymnasium) outside the lesson hours for carrying out sports or extra-curriculum activities.</li> </ul> <p>The 2007 Financial act passed by the government contains a paragraph dedicated to the provisions on sport activity. For instance, it assigned the credit institute for sports for the building of new sport centres.</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	No data
<b>Lithuania</b>	The government, Department of Physical Education and Sports.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The State,</li> <li>- Territorial communities,</li> <li>- Sport movement collaborates in deciding the set up and modernisation of the facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government;</li> <li>- MOC;</li> <li>- Associations;</li> <li>- Clubs.</li> <li>- Alone or together.</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>It depends on the sport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Judo:</b> The JBN regarding its own facilities; clubs regarding theirs.</li> <li>▪ <b>Swimming:</b> Provinces and local authorities.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Football:</b> Clubs and local authorities.</li> <li>▪ <b>Basketball:</b> Clubs, provinces and local authorities.</li> <li>▪ <b>Athletics:</b> Individual clubs, and sometimes, local authorities.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sports associations and federations</li> <li>- Sports clubs</li> <li>- Local authorities</li> <li>- Ministry of sport.</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clubs,</li> <li>- Local entities finance their facilities;</li> <li>- State: financing of the facilities it owns</li> <li>- IDP</li> <li>- SEDJ.</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>No data.</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The government,</li> <li>- relevant Ministries,</li> <li>- self governing regions,</li> <li>- municipalities,</li> <li>- sport clubs...</li> </ul>
<b>Slovakia</b>	
<b>Slovenia</b>	State and local communities.
<b>Spain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spanish Sports Law article 70.</li> <li>- Regulation by the for sports facilities and recreation (NIDE)</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipalities,</li> <li>- Schools,</li> <li>- Private agreements with clubs,</li> <li>- Involvement of the SSF.</li> </ul>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local authorities,</li> <li>- Those above mentioned.</li> </ul>



	<b>D – Submission of the financing to quality criteria or other conditions</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>No data</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	General requirements apply, if programmes, equipment or facilities are financed with public funding. The relevant parties shall comply with the provisions governing the award of such funding.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	In the case that public funds are deployed, the financing is subject to general requirements such as justification, transparency and best utilisation..
<b>Cyprus</b>	The usual criteria apply in the context of public financing.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Only general rules for public support (state and local grants) are applied.
<b>Denmark</b>	The decision of financing is taken by each sports association, which decides about such criteria.
<b>Estonia</b>	Every kind of sports has certain competition norms, which dictate the parameters of the training programmes and the equipment used. The building requirements are regulated by the Construction Act. Financing decisions of the local municipal governments rely heavily on the popularity of the sports.
<b>Finland</b>	Building of facilities follows the general laws and regulations on building. Special attention is placed to unhindered access for disabled people. The trainings and equipments are the responsibility of the sports organisations themselves. The Act on Consumer Protection must be followed.
<b>France</b>	Awaiting the answer of the Ministry of Youth and Sports.
<b>Germany</b>	Yes, the charters of the boroughs of public utilities usually determine the use.
<b>Greece</b>	It seems that quality play a role regarding the financing of training centres and facilities. No specific data.
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>No data.</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	When a governing body applies to the Irish Sports Council for support, there are criteria terms and conditions determined by the Irish Sports Council which require the body to have a strategic plan, democratic structure (there is an annual grants assessment process) and to comply with the code of ethics/anti doping provisions before this funding/support is provided. Monitoring systems are in place in relation to expenditure of such funding. With high performance athletes there is a requirement to satisfy terms and conditions determined by the Irish Sports Council including sports performance conditions, compliance with anti-doping provisions etc.
<b>Italy</b>	The Financial Act is a general law, which does not establish specific criteria or other conditions. Nevertheless, the C.O.N.I. itself has established some criteria of effectiveness for regulating the financial support of the Federations, requiring more managerial behaviours and the application of more scientific training methods for the athletes and the teams.
<b>Latvia</b>	No specific criteria.
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>No data.</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Sports facilities shall comply with international federations' requirements as well as with security, hygiene, comfort and technical requirements for facilities accessible by a public. Sports facilities shall also be accessible and practicable by disabled persons.



<b>Malta</b>	<b>No data.</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>To be financed, training programmes, equipment and facilities have to comply with rules set by The EU/International federations and associations, as well as domestic ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Judo:</b> The JBN regarding its facilities in Neuwegein. Individual sport centres regarding their own facilities.</li> <li>▪ <b>Swimming:</b> Criteria refers to the KNZB for quality standards to respect. ISA sport (independent business unit of the NOC*NSF) is committed to ensure that facilities are of good quality, durable and safe.</li> <li>▪ <b>Football:</b> Clubs, according to the requirements set by the KNVB.</li> <li>▪ <b>Basketball:</b> equipment, facilities and programmes have to be in line with local and national rules/guidelines. The NBB is responsible for overseeing the club adherence to these rules.</li> <li>▪ <b>Athletics:</b> The NOC*NSF jointly with the KNAU have set guidelines for minimum quality standards to be observed.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>No data.</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	They have to follow the criteria decree-law 317/97 (25/11) + other regulations relating to risks (regulation 33/2000; 28/01) and Decree-law 309/2002 (16/12) licensing and functioning of sporting shows.
<b>Romania</b>	<b>No data.</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	The flow of finances depends on many factors, such as: popularity of the sport, results on international competitions, membership base, importance to develop the sport, lobbying and others.
<b>Slovenia</b>	The Act on Measures for the co-financing of the implementation of the Annual Programme of Sport at the State level sets forth quality criteria and supposes public tender.
<b>Spain</b>	Quality criteria and/or other requirements such as number of athletes, Olympic nature...
<b>Sweden</b>	There are qualitative requirements to meet in terms of the regulations and conditions set in e.g., School Act etc. The Specialised Sports Federation and Swedish Sports Confederation can also have special conditions in terms of sports requirements to meet.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	The criteria vary greatly. Local authorities, for example the London Borough of Southwark, have target sports and age/ethnic groups for which they prioritise funding. UK Sport operates a 'Funding Triggers' scheme where guaranteed receipt of continued funding requires performance and governance standards to be met. Athletes applying for the TASS Scheme are selected by their sport's NGB, each of which administers its own criteria according to the abilities and potential of the applicant. For those colleges applying to be designated as Sports Colleges (see below), Sport England and the Department for Education and Skills will assess their suitability for such designation before granting it.



## IV – EDUCATION

	<b>A - Duration of compulsory education</b>
<b>Austria</b>	6-15 years old.
<b>Belgium</b>	6-18 years old (full time until 15 or 16 years old).
<b>Bulgaria</b>	6/7 - 15 years old.
<b>Cyprus</b>	6 - 15 years old.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	6 - 15 years old.
<b>Denmark</b>	9 years, from age 6.
<b>Estonia</b>	Grades 1-9 (entering grade 1 at 7 years of age).
<b>Finland</b>	7 - 16 years old).
<b>France</b>	6-16 years old.
<b>Germany</b>	At least 9-12 years depending on the Federal State.
<b>Greece</b>	9 years.
<b>Hungary</b>	From 6 to 18 years old.
<b>Ireland</b>	In Ireland compulsory attendance at school applies to children who have reached the age of six and who have not reached the age of 16 years or who those have not completed three years of post-primary education, which ever comes later, up to a maximum of 18 years (see section 17, Education (Welfare) Act 2000).
<b>Italy</b>	Till 15 years old.
<b>Latvia</b>	6-16 years old.
<b>Lithuania</b>	5-16 years old.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	11 years, [starting year not specified].
<b>Malta</b>	6-16 years old.
<b>Netherlands</b>	5-16 years old.
<b>Poland</b>	7 to end of secondary school, no later than 18 years old.
<b>Portugal</b>	6-17 years old.
<b>Romania</b>	6-18 years old.
<b>Slovakia</b>	10 years, from 6 to 16.
<b>Slovenia</b>	9 years.
<b>Spain</b>	Up to 16 years old.
<b>Sweden</b>	7-16 years old.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	5-16 years old.



	<b>B - Special schools for athletes combining sports training and regular education and allowing flexibility in educational training</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<p><u>Secondary school:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Schools with more sports lessons;</li> <li>- Football schools: players are trained in football instead of regular sports lessons.</li> </ul> <p><u>Upper secondary school:</u> Special cooperation schools are for highly gifted athletes. Instead of normal sports lessons they practice their sports. They can benefit from 5 to 6 trainings per day. Athletes benefit from arrangements concerning the duration of the studying.</p> <p><u>University:</u> No data.</p>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>Primary school:</u></p> <p><u>Flanders:</u> Young tennis athletes can obtain the status of “promising young athlete”. This status allows them to be absent from school during 6 hours a week for tennis training (this is also applicable to swimming and gymnastics). But also to be absent for 10 half days per year in order to participate in sports competitions (see article 10ter of the Order of the Flemish Government dated November 12, 1997 on the control of the enrolment of students in primary school).</p> <p><u>Wallonia:</u> The government of the French Community may give the status of “top athlete” or “promising athlete” to young athletes (“Order of the Government of July 10, 2001). This status offers various advantages: Assistance within the framework of training and competition, payment of some expenses by the relevant federation (organization of training course, payment of travelling expenses, payment of medical follow-up,..). The federation may ask for a funding from the ADEPS. An assistance is also provided with the follow-up of training programmes: the athlete benefits from an exemption from the payment of the tests applied by the centre of sporting performance evaluation which has as objectives: (i) to determine and ensure the follow-up of the physical capacities of the athletes (e.g. their nutritional needs) (ii) to guide the programming of their training.</p> <p><u>Secondary and upper secondary schools:</u></p> <p><u>Flanders:</u> <u>Top sport schools</u> allow young athletes to combine training and schooling obligations. In order to be eligible to enrol, athletes. Athletes have to fulfil certain strict selection criteria in order to obtain the status of top athlete. In a top sport school, athletes will be able to follow training sessions in their sports for 10 hours per week during the normal school hours. Such training is provided by trainers appointed by the sports federations. Moreover, such students will also have to follow two hours of</p>



<p><b>Belgium</b></p>	<p>physical education, adapted to their sports. The status of top athlete will also allow the athletes to be absent from school for a certain number of half-days in order to participate in tournaments, competitions, training sessions, etc. (with a maximum of 130 half-days for top sport athletes with status A that are in upper secondary schools).</p> <p>All five selected sports are available in one or more of the top sport schools.</p> <p>If the top athlete is not enrolled in a top sport school, he/she can go to a regular secondary school and benefit from specific advantages linked to his/her status.</p> <p><u>Wallonia:</u> The “top athlete” or “promising athlete” can ask for 30 half-days of absence per school year, for training activities or competitions (to be justified by a certificate of the qualified sports federation).</p> <p>Certain schools agree to replace the sports periods by sports trainings.</p> <p>Some schools have a physical education option and pupils have more sports included in their schedules.</p> <p><u>University:</u> athletes can benefit from more time to take exams: 1 regular year can be transformed in 2 so that the athlete has more time to train. Universities may have ad hoc initiatives for top athletes. BLOSO has developed a top sports project for university (or other higher education) students. Such students benefit from the following privileges, financed by BLOSO: scholarships, a labour contract for one (school) year. All relevant parties will jointly draft an individual programme for the relevant student. Students shall be able to combine sports and high level education.</p>
<p><b>Bulgaria</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary school and upper secondary school:</u> 10 sports school in Bulgaria.</p> <p><u>University:</u> National Sport Academy.</p>
<p><b>Cyprus</b></p>	<p><u>Primary school:</u> There are no special schools or special programmes in the schools for training young athletes. All children participate in physical education classes per week. Any training or sporting activity must be done outside school.</p> <p><u>Secondary and upper secondary schools:</u> There are no special schools or programmes run within schools. Sporting activities are with clubs outside of school.</p> <p><u>University:</u> The Ministry of Education and Culture within the framework of its determined policy for the development of sports in Cyprus, has developed an incentive scheme for young athletes by granting them “bonus points” if they wish to continue their studies in the Universities of Greece, in the department of Physical Education and Sports Science. Hence, this opportunity is restricted to a specific educational category and if the athlete chooses to follow something else in his/her post-school career, they will have no advantage from this scheme.</p>
<p><b>Czech Republic</b></p>	<p><u>Primary school:</u> 210 schools are specialised in sport education for talented children. The classes are organised in co-operation with sports associations. There are ice hockey, basketball, football and athletics classes.</p> <p><u>Secondary school:</u> Same as primary school.</p> <p><u>Upper secondary school:</u> No data.</p>



	<p><u>University</u>: Every university is autonomous and decides without involvement of the State. Charles University created a department for physical education and sports which is essential for athletes, trainers...</p>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p><u>Secondary school</u>: Specialised sport schools (sports boarding schools i.e. Oure Efterskole)</p> <p><u>Upper secondary school</u>: sports gymnasium: athletes have the benefit of studying in 4 years instead of 3 in a classical school + specific arrangements (timetable flexibility...).</p> <p><u>University</u>: Universities have to consider the high level athlete quality as positive when considering the application forms of athletes. Student athletes benefit from time tables flexibility, distance learning, Individual support and financial assistance.</p>
<b>Estonia</b>	<p><u>Secondary and upper secondary schools</u>: Audentes Sports School is a private school which combines general education with sports activities. The state education programme, however, does not give much flexibility to sports schools, and the pupils are required to follow the general curriculum in their academic education.</p> <p><u>University</u>: Most universities have their own sports clubs. However, the students are not allowed to use their sports activities to replace academic training.</p>
<b>Finland</b>	<p><u>Primary school</u>: There are primary schools which emphasizes sport in overall</p> <p><u>Secondary school</u>: Some schools offer a possibility to choose optional courses in sports. Finnish Ice Hockey Association: Some schools/classes are more sports orientated.</p> <p><u>Upper secondary school</u>: There are 12 upper secondary schools and 10 large vocational education and training institutes officially specialised in sports. They offer training besides studies. In addition, there are some upper secondary schools and vocational schools that offer possibilities to combine studies and sports.</p> <p>The sports federations coordinate the training and are responsible of the quality of the training. Some schools are specialised in one sport, but most of them offer several sports. In addition there are 11 national and three regional sports institutes which give vocational training in sport in Finland.</p> <p><u>Finnish Ice Hockey Association</u>: Entrance to these schools specialised in sports is the easier, the better the athlete is. With respect to ice hockey players, the training manager of the Association will make the assessment on the estimation scale from 1 to 7 points. The points given are then taken into account when applying to the school. Conclusion is that it is easier for top-athletes to get into these sport specialised schools. And specialised schools.</p> <p><u>University</u>: At the University level there currently 12 sports academies in Finland. They have been founded to help the athletes to combine studying in the universities or polytechnic institutions with their sports career. These academies are networks of educational institutions, local</p>



	<p>clubs and federations and organisations offering support services, like health services or career planning with easy access. The federations and clubs are responsible for organising the training possibilities and the educational institutions of organising the education and guiding the athletes. This is a voluntary system supported by the federations and the Olympic Committee. The University of Jyväskylä is the sole university with a Faculty of Sport and Health Sciences (f. ex. physical education, sports management, coaching)</p> <p>Finnish Ice Hockey Association: university students will play in the relevant club accordingly to their level.</p>
<p><b>France</b></p>	<p>Article L 332-4 (Law n° 2005-380 of April 23<sup>rd</sup>, /2005 relating to orientation and progress of school in future) of the Educational Code sets forth that when there are “athletes who benefit from particular abilities, adjustments aiming at the full development of their potential must exist.” This article suggests timetables and exams adjustments in favour of gifted athletes.</p> <p><u>Secondary and upper secondary schools:</u> From the 6ème “collège”, athletes who are gifted not only in sports, but also in general, may ask to integrate sports sections. Sports sections, which were created in 1996 (circular n°96-291 dated December 13<sup>th</sup>, 1996 completing the law on sports of 1984) provide athletes with a classic teaching and reinforced sports programmes in the chosen sports. They benefit from medical care and often reach departmental and/or regional competitions.</p> <p>High level sports education can be reached through 2 different ways: in both cases, the concerned structure concludes a contract with private or public secondary and upper secondary schools. As from then, schools will take care about the general teaching while sports institutions will take care about the training of the athlete.</p> <p><u>The State system:</u> A gifted sports person may integrate the “pôle France” or the “Pôle Espoir” which will provide him/her with a training programme. These “poles” are dedicated to athletes who wish to have a sports career. Poles are available in different types of sports comprising athletics, rugby, judo, football and basketball.</p> <p><u>The professional system:</u> In 7 sports federations (basketball, handball, rugby, rugby with 13 players, volleyball and ice sports), professional training centres were created. These centres depend on each relevant sports federation and especially on the clubs. They enter with each athlete into specific conventions (“Conventions de formation”) which set forth the training schedules, the frequency of the medical supervision, etc. ... Under Decree n°2001-831 of September 6<sup>th</sup>, 2001, athletes may integrate these centres before they are 14. These centres bind their athletes with contracts so that they have to work for the club (up to a maximum of 3 years according to, article L.211-5 of the Sports Code. If the athlete does not comply with this requirement, he/she has to reimburse the training centre the price of his/her teaching. There is currently a project aiming at the creation of training centres dedicated to athletics. Those training centres are agreed by the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social Affairs on proposal of the sports federation.</p> <p><u>Universities:</u> Gifted athletes may choose to pursue their studies parallel to their sports training. In this case, they can choose to integrate a sports university (STAPS), a training centre or a pole. As previously made clear, these institutions also have contracts with engineering schools and universities. It appears that more and more athletes wish to pursue their studies after school. Universities and schools are free to organise their timetables in order to help sports persons studying while they train. They benefit from special arrangements: they are allowed to benefit from derogations to the “carte scolaire”, they may choose their groups according to the lesson plans, exams can be postponed depending on the universities, tutors may be affected to help athletes. Every university manages the combination of high level</p>



	<p>sports training and studying independently. The practice is more contrasted. It depends on each university. Currently, there is a plan at the University of Paris 2 - Panthéon Assas to set online lectures so that athletes would not have to move to the university and may choose their study time. If this project works, it will be implemented in other French universities.</p> <p><u>Others:</u> Several schools comprise a “high sports section”, which is in charge of the management of the scholarship of sports students. INSA’s engineering schools have been recruiting student athletes for several years now and their programme has proved to work well. Student athletes can postpone lectures and exams if they have to participate to competitions.</p>
<b>Germany</b>	<p><u>Primary school:</u> Primary schools with main focus on sports and motional education. All schools perform the programme “Youth is Training for Olympia”, the ‘Federal Youth Games’ and the animation of the access at sports clubs.</p> <p><u>Secondary and upper secondary schools:</u> ‘Houses of Athletes’ of the Olympic Bases, sport-accentuated schools, elite-schools of sports, and partner-schools of the competitive sport, “the co-operation of competitive sport and school“, school and sports club. These schools have flexible timetables for the training, sports classes and teacher-trainers, there are furthermore systems of talent promotion and D-squad-systems. All schools accomplish the programme “Youth is Training for Olympia”, “Federal Youth Games” and Football talent competitions and the animation of the access at sports clubs.</p> <p><u>University:</u> Career advisors at the Olympic basis conclude contracts of co-operation for the young athletes with over 100 Universities to coordinate the requirements of their studies with their training and competitions, like prolongation of the standard period of study, flexible study terms, organisation of study scholarships during the periods of competitions.</p>
<b>Greece</b>	<p><u>Secondary school:</u> Sports schools which specialise in one sport. Training sessions generally last from 7.30 to 9.30 in the morning and then regular lessons take place till 14.00.</p> <p><u>Upper secondary school:</u> Sport lyceums allow athletes to follow a regular school programme as well as practice their sports.</p> <p><u>University:</u> There are faculties of sports in several national universities.</p>
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>- <u>Primary school to upper secondary school:</u> Regular sports lessons are to be attended, however, there is no specific programme.</p> <p>- <u>University:</u> Students have to justify that they completed a certain amount of semesters of sports.</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	No data.
<b>Italy</b>	<p><u>Upper secondary school:</u> Sport Lyceums allow students to balance their studies with their training, enabling the students to have a flexible timetable. The students at the end the school (usually 5 years) will obtain an upper secondary license that will allow them to attend any University and that will enable them to receive some academic credits in case they should decide to attend the Motory Science Faculty.</p> <p><u>University:</u> Officially, efforts are made to accommodate athletes (such as changing examination dates) in some private universities only. However, an individual student can approach directly his teacher to discuss the examination dates. In order to obtain flexibility, athletes have to participate to national or international competitions or, in any case, being athletes of national interest.</p>



<b>Latvia</b>	<p><u>Others:</u> At the “Italian Ski college” students can pursue both their sporting and academic careers. There are currently 8 ski colleges in Italy.</p> <p><u>Primary school:</u> Students can train before and after school.</p> <p><u>Secondary school:</u> There are specialised sports classes (Riga secondary school Nr 90). In specific classes, examinations falling at the same time as competitions may be postponed. Education = classic programmes + 6 hours of additional sports practice.</p> <p><u>Upper secondary school:</u> The Murjani Sport Gymnasium provides training for 8 different sports. Half of its pupils are members of national teams. Compulsory education as well as 10 training sessions by week are provided. A tutorial system was set.</p> <p><u>University:</u> Athletes are allowed to study longer. Furthermore, there are possibility of distance learning.</p>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p><u>Secondary and upper secondary school:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Lithuanian Olympic Sports Centre allows the combination of sports training and education. Athletes benefit from advantages such as accommodation, training facilities...</li> <li>- Sport classes (boarding schools): allow athletes to further their sports and academic career.</li> </ul> <p><u>University:</u> Some universities award talented athletes with additional points when it comes to the application forms. In some universities they benefit from specific time tables, individual study programmes...</p> <p><u>Others:</u> Specialised sports schools, which look for gifted students. They benefit from specific educational programmes in order to comply with compulsory education, but adapted to athletes needs.</p>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p><u>Secondary school:</u> There are sports classes for pupils aged 12-15 (4-6 hours training per week).</p> <p><u>Upper secondary school:</u> The Lycée Aline Mayrisch allows talented young athletes to follow a regular scholarship and to train and compete.</p> <p><u>University:</u> There is no specific programme.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	<p><u>Secondary school:</u> There is nothing specific except if sport is taken as a GCSC subject.</p> <p><u>University:</u> Since 2003, young gifted athletes participating to international competitions are given the opportunity to postpone their exams.</p>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p><u>Primary school:</u> A few primary schools offer specific programmes to talented athletes.</p> <p><u>Secondary and upper secondary schools:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 19 LOOT schools provide athletes with the opportunity to combine a sports career and education. Athletes have flexible timetables, facilities, adapted homework...</li> <li>- Various other types of schools that offer specific study programmes to young athletes. They draw up their programmes, and the government does not interfere with them.</li> </ul> <p><u>University:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Various universities offer specific study programmes.</li> <li>- Johan Crujijf Academy.</li> <li>- The Jonathan Cruyff University provides lectures in business administration and prepares athletes for a post career in the sports industry.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>There are private and public primary, secondary and upper secondary schools: all below mentioned schools allow flexibility in the timetables</p>



	<p>and comply the Ministry of education guidelines. They provide sports training as well as regular education.</p> <p><u>Public:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public championship schools,</li> <li>- Sport classes,</li> <li>- Sport schools.</li> </ul> <p><u>Private:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Polish Football Association (PFA), however, for upper secondary level only,</li> <li>- PZKosz basketball school for females.</li> </ul> <p><u>University:</u> In faculties of sports. After graduating, they can work as teachers.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>Young students and athletes involved in high competition have the right to a special regime called “Percurso/estatuto de Alta Competição” (High Competition Circuit/Status).</p> <p>Portuguese schools provide a flexible timetable (adaptable to the athlete’s training) as well as a professional learning mentor to talented performers with the responsibility to monitor and define their personal development plans, including academic progress, and to have flexible exam dates that do not coincide with sports commitments - Article 6 of Law 5/2007 and article 10 and following of Decree-Law 125/95).</p> <p><u>Secondary school:</u> military institutions.</p> <p><u>Upper secondary school:</u> see above.</p> <p><u>University:</u> flexible timetables, mentors. The Jonathan Cruyff University (Lisbon) has one related sports course, a MBA in science and sports.</p>
<b>Romania</b>	<p><u>Primary school, Secondary school, Upper secondary school:</u> Education law states that specialised schools are allowed.</p> <p><u>University:</u> Athletes can enter sports faculties. There is no specific programme concerning other faculties. Concerning the flexibility in timetables issues, they are not regulated by laws, and therefore, universities are entitled to refuse the granting of this privilege.</p>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<p><u>Secondary school / upper secondary (10-15 years old):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sports classes: Schemes are established by the Ministry of Education and training programmes have to be approved by the Ministry.</li> <li>- 9 Secondary sports schools (private/public). Athletes can obtain a study programme tailored to their individual sport schedule. Classes attend sport camps during summer.</li> </ul> <p><u>University:</u> Sports education is offered in 3 faculties (2 of them being sports faculties). Generally these students graduate as sports teachers.</p> <p><u>Others:</u> Non university educational institutions; regional associations; other accredited institutions in order to graduate as a trainer.</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>Rules on the adjustment of school obligations (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, n° 89/1998) lay down the conditions for obtaining the status of athlete,</p> <p><u>Primary and Secondary schools:</u> Students have to follow the mandatory programme, however, different degrees of adaptation exist (additional examination terms...). At the secondary school level, specialised classes exist: football class (Gymnasium Ljubljana Šiška) and alpine skiing class (Gymnasium of Škofja Loka).</p>



	<p><u>Upper secondary school</u>: specific classes in 13 gymnasiums where athletes benefit from additional physical education classes; additional examination terms; Students are allowed more absence in school.</p> <p><u>University</u>: Student athletes can be admitted to faculties of sports. Some have a system of scholarships under a student-athlete status, while others are free to adapt to their school needs.</p>
<b>Spain</b>	<p><u>Secondary school</u>: Flexibility in high performance centres. These centres combine classic programmes with sports training. Scholarships are available.</p> <p><u>Upper secondary school</u>: No flexibility except in high performance centres.</p> <p><u>University</u>: RD 1467/1997, art. 11 sets forth that 3% of the university places are booked for high level students with the corresponding academic requirements. The Council can conclude an agreement with autonomous communities so that athletes enjoy specific studying conditions like flexible timetables.</p>
<b>Sweden</b>	<p><u>Secondary/upper secondary school</u>: There are the top sports schools which combine regular education with high level sports training and competing.</p> <p><u>University</u>: Athletes benefit from flexible timetables, but also from distance learning.</p>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p><u>Primary school</u>: Some primary schools place particular emphasis on PE.</p> <p><u>Secondary school (11-16)</u>: 345 sport colleges in England, 12 have sports as part of a combined speciality and 14 as a secondary speciality. Sports colleges are part of the regular school system.</p> <p><u>Upper secondary school (16-18)</u>: There are full time sports academies, i.e.: basketball academy, run by England Basketball and other institutions; similarly, the RFU runs the Rugby Academy. Academies encourage external education to open up the future of a post-rugby career.</p> <p><u>University</u>: Some universities have a sporting expertise, for example Loughborough University. The RFU encourages links between their training academies and universities.</p> <p><u>Others</u>: The National Rugby Academy (60 players aged 19-24 years old). Along with 28 rugby schools (16-19 years old). Similar system for football: all football league clubs have either an academy or a centre for excellence.</p>



	<b>C – Possibility for young athletes to continue their professional education after the period of compulsory school, existence of specific programmes</b>
<b>Austria</b>	This is possible through the 2 following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sports schools,</li> <li>- Sports in the army: high level athletes can train and have a career as a soldier.</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b>	Professional football players and professional cyclists are usually employed by a professional football/cycling team. Professional tennis players are usually self-employed. <u>Flanders:</u> Certain initiatives allow professional athletes to continue their education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BLOSO has an employment project called “Top Sport Team Flanders”, which employs several Flemish top athletes.</li> <li>- The Sports Department of the Ministry of the Flemish Community finances/sponsors a professional cycling team (Chocolade Jacques Cycling Team), a continental cycling team for promising young cyclists (Young Flanders Cycling Team) and a professional athletics team (Athletics Flanders).</li> </ul> <u>Wallonia:</u> The athletes whose performances are of a very high level may sign a professional contract with the French Community. Formations to become a technical director, a trainer, a monitor or a manager in clubs or for a sports federation exist and are organised for each federation under the recognition of the French Community (patent ADEPS).
<b>Bulgaria</b>	No data.
<b>Cyprus</b>	No data.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Athletes may continue their studies in universities especially in the Physical Education faculty in Charles university, while training.
<b>Denmark</b>	Team Denmark helps young athletes and owns a specific job consultant.
<b>Estonia</b>	After completion of their compulsory secondary education, young athletes may apply to enter the Audentes Sports College, which is sponsored by the Ministry of Culture. The Estonian Olympic Committee also offers a programme, through which young athletes’ education is sponsored if they enter universities or vocational schools.
<b>Finland</b>	There are possibilities for athletes to combine studies and sports in various ways (The Olympic Committee and the federations actively support and guide the young athletes on how to combine sports and studies (example: the Sports Academies). There is a lot of supporting activities on this field and also employed staff.
<b>France</b>	Indeed it is possible. If school is compulsory until the age of 16, young athletes may continue their professional/vocational occupation thanks to the sports institutions (Pôles and Training Centres). However, the practice shows that once they become professionals, combining studies and sports is not so easy.
<b>Germany</b>	There are after career programmes for athletes, for instance the “Houses of Athletes” of the Federal Ministry of the Interior at the Olympic Bases. The athletes are advised regarding their career and surroundings. There are planned programmes of cooperation between the Olympic Bases, the Federal Sport Associations with professional institutions, and big sports clubs and the Chamber of Commerce and



	Industry, the instructors of professional apprenticeships, administrations, the federal Armed Forces, the Federal and the State Police.
<b>Greece</b>	Young athletes can either study in a faculty of sports or become trainers.
<b>Hungary</b>	Currently, a new education plan especially aimed at combining sport training and education is being developed.
<b>Ireland</b>	No data.
<b>Italy</b>	About 30 universities have sports related lectures. However, most courses are related to the Medicine school. Some universities have links with the federations but they are not strong, nor consistent. Currently, there are agreements between the Ministry of Education and the sports federations, aiming at combining higher education and sports ambitions of young athletes.
<b>Latvia</b>	Latvian Academy for Sport Education (LASE) admits without entrance exams, participants to Olympics and Paralympics; world championships (ranked 1-12), graduates of Murjani and Riga Secondary.
<b>Lithuania</b>	After completion of general education, the State provides the opportunity for young athletes to pursue higher education. Sport centres and regional divisions fulfil this function. They provide athletes with training tables and arrange educational training camps.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	There is no specific programme, however, it appears that talented athletes use distance learning/evening classes.
<b>Malta</b>	No there are no such programmes.
<b>Netherlands</b>	Students have to deal with their institutions in order to find arrangements.
<b>Poland</b>	No data regarding specific programmes.
<b>Portugal</b>	The SJPF runs the “stage for unemployed professional football players” where they can get fitness, work on skills and play matches which may lead to contracts with clubs.
<b>Romania</b>	After the period of compulsory education, athletes can join a club in which they can continue their vocational occupation, but specific programmes are not initiated by the State.
<b>Slovakia</b>	There are after career programmes: Sports education is offered in 3 faculties (2 of them being sports faculties). Generally the students graduate as sports teachers. Furthermore, non university educational institutions, regional associations and other accredited institutions allow former athletes to graduate as trainers.
<b>Slovenia</b>	Once compulsory education ends, young athletes still can be admitted in schools that have sport classes.
<b>Spain</b>	There is no specific programme.
<b>Sweden</b>	Some universities have created particular programmes that allow the combination of studying with participation to international competitions. New programmes have been introduced taking advantage of former elite athlete’s interests as well as labour market requests, i.e. sport management.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	There are after career programmes, in fact, the combination of studies and sports is even encouraged: Many academies cater for athletes of 16+, and university courses are also run which have as their goal the development of sporting talent, for example golfers on university level education programmes, who receive a bursary from the R&A.



	<b>D - Existence of specific scholarships</b>
<b>Austria</b>	Scholarships are granted through 2 institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sporthilfe: compensation for expenses incurred by young athletes practicing high performance sports and not earning more than €50,000 per year. The amount of the scholarship depends on the level reached by the athlete.</li> <li>- The Top Sport Austria Programme: programme issued by the Austrian Agency of the Federal Chancellor. A financial support is given to associations training high performance athletes in preparation for competitions with an international character.</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BLOSO has developed a high level sports project for university (or other higher education) students. Such student benefits from the following privileges: (i) financial assistance within the framework of their sports activities (maximum € 20,000), (ii) a lump sum credit for counselling by the relevant university (€ 3,000 per student) and (iii) a labour contract for one (school) year. All relevant parties will jointly draft an individual programme for the relevant student.</li> <li>- BLOSO also developed specific scholarships for students wanting to benefit from higher education.</li> </ul>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	The 'Start programme' for gifted children under 18 (issued by an ordinance on the terms and conditions of providing protection to outstandingly gifted children.
<b>Cyprus</b>	In some colleges, a 60% discount on tuition fees is offered to athletes who are members of a national team and 40% if they participate in international competitions. A limited number of scholarships are also offered for financial support by the Cyprus Olympic Committee.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	There are specific scholarships, however, the education system being free, they are generally granted when the athletes study abroad.
<b>Denmark</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As every student in Denmark, athletes are entitled to scholarships,</li> <li>- If they need extensions because they could not complete their studies within the time period normally allocated, they can apply to Team Denmark/ sports federations for complementary funding.</li> </ul>
<b>Estonia</b>	No data.
<b>Finland</b>	Athletes can apply for scholarships from the Ministry of Education, the Olympic Committee and the Federations. Some municipalities also have scholarships for young athletes. The main financing of young athletes comes from the local clubs and from their family. For example, young, promising athletes are able to receive a scholarship from the Finnish Ministry of Education amounting up to € 6.000 per year. Athletes already competing at the World Championship level may be granted a scholarship of € 15.000 per year. Finnish Ice Hockey Association: There is no specific scholarship-programme in ice hockey in Finland (compared to USA). In addition to the afore mentioned scholarships, the athletes can also be scholarship awarded by different kinds of foundations and funds.
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Athletes may ask for funding if they want to get further education. The awarding criteria depend on each university. According to the Instruction 99-152 dated August, 17<sup>th</sup>, 1999, regions are in charge of the allocation of these fundings (it only concerns young athletes who are less than 26 years old). Older athletes do not depend on regions.</li> <li>- Clubs can decide by their own to give aids to athletes, in order to allow them to study. However, this measure is not compulsory. The Auxerre Football Club, for instance, paid the parents of young football players so that they could study and train at the same time (they</li> </ul>



	<p>took particular lectures after training; see Cour de cassation, Civile 2è, December 14<sup>th</sup>, 2004; Bull. Civ. II, n°521 p.446))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are also personalised financial aids granted by the CNOSF to athletes registered on the list of high levels athletes. The granting criteria are the loss suffered (salary if the athlete already works), premiums for performance, social aids, reimbursement of cash.</li> <li>- Since 1976, loans may also be granted to high level athletes who wish to create a company.</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	There are sports scholarships at the universities for the elite, in the Federal State of Saarland e.g. the students receive € 7.500 per year; the German Sport Aid Foundation funds 4.000 athletes per year by 12 Mio. €; the Sport Foundation of the Federal State of North-Rhine-Westphalia funds with 3.5 Mio. € per year, etc.
<b>Greece</b>	Law 2725/1999 states that students who are able to perform very well in sports events, and are proposed by the federations are granted one year scholarship (renewable).
<b>Hungary</b>	Scholarships are allocated according to the age of athletes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Héakléusz programme (under 18);</li> <li>- Héakléusz star programme (between 18 and 23).</li> <li>- Gerevich Aladár aid allocated to members of Olympic and Paralympic teams (4 years maximum, may also be used for scholarship).</li> </ul>
<b>Ireland</b>	Scholarships may be provided by NGBs or by individual universities. However, this is at their own discretion.
<b>Italy</b>	The allocation of scholarships depends on the university and the level of the athletes. Moreover, some specific scholarships are granted by the single regions in collaboration with the CUS or CONI. Part of the scholarship is at the direct disposal of the athlete, and the other part is assigned to the club where the athlete trains.
<b>Latvia</b>	The Latvian and Technical Universities provide specific scholarships for athletes.
<b>Lithuania</b>	Scholarships are only allocated to members of national teams.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	No data.
<b>Malta</b>	No, there are no specific scholarships.
<b>Netherlands</b>	There are no scholarships since students in the Netherlands are all entitled to scholarships during 4 years. However, due to the specificity of high level sports and the time it consumes, high level athletes are entitled to ask for an extension of scholarship, which will be granted by the university itself. They can also ask the NOC*NSF for support.
<b>Poland</b>	<p>Sport scholarships are awarded by the Minister of Sport to the national and Olympic team members including the Paralympic teams. They are financed from the national budget and their amount is up to approximately € 600 per month for the member of national and Paralympic team and up to approximately € 1,800 per month in case of Olympic team members.</p> <p>A sports scholarship may be received by a member of a national team if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- they have been called up for the national team,</li> <li>- they are placed first, second or third in world or European championships at senior level, provided that at least 8 competitors or 6 teams participated in the championship;</li> <li>- athletes are committed to follow through with the world or European championship preparation programme, prepared by the corresponding Polish sport association, and to participate in the above mentioned competitions.</li> </ul> <p>A sport scholarship may be received by a member of an Olympic team if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- they have been called up for the Olympic team;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- they committed to follow through with the Olympic preparation programme, prepared by the corresponding Polish sport association, and to participate in the Olympics</li> </ul> <p>A scholarship may be also granted to the competitors that do not receive remuneration for the performance of the qualified sport. The scholarship is financed by the sport club on the terms stipulated in the agreement concluded between the competitor and the club. The agreement provides for duties of the competitor and sport club as well as the amount of the scholarship</p> <p>Moreover, members of national teams may be granted a scholarship, independently from the remuneration received in connection with the performance of qualified sport or the above mentioned scholarship received from the club, if placed first to eighth in international competition and commit to follow through with the Olympic, world or European championship preparation programme, prepared by the corresponding Polish sport association, and to participate in the competitions.</p> <p>Local authorities are also entitled to grant scholarships for the competitors achieving outstanding sport results in international or national competitions. The rules and terms of granting these scholarships are determined by the local authorities' resolution.</p> <p>Competitors who achieved outstanding results in international/national sport competition may be granted awards by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Minister of Sports from the state budget;</li> <li>- the local authorities from the local budget.</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The "Estatuto de Alta Competição" (High Competition Status) allocates scholarships to athletes in order to further their university education. (Regulation 205/98 of March 28, 1998).</li> <li>- Scholarships are evaluated and attributed by the IDP.</li> <li>- Scholarships may cover housing costs, certain living costs, registration and university fees. Top athletes can apply to foreign universities.</li> <li>- Scholarship can be limited if the athlete already has another type of public sponsorship.</li> <li>- In exceptional cases, the athlete can be granted up to an additional 25% of his scholarship for general expenses.</li> </ul> <p>Federations often award scholarships to young athletes indirectly through the financing of regional/district associations.</p>
<b>Romania</b>	Scholarships are usually allocated in consideration of the grades obtained. However specific scholarships for specific achievement (in the arts, sports...) can also be allocated in consideration of the grades, but also of the specific achievement itself.
<b>Slovakia</b>	Scholarships are allocated if athletes fulfil the required criteria. Specific subsidies are granted to athletes who participated or were close to participate to the Olympics.
<b>Slovenia</b>	Scholarships are awarded by Ministry of Education and Sport, Olympic Committee of Slovenia and Foundation for the financing of sport organisations, according to public tender. 138 scholarships were allocated in 2006. All educational level (from primary school to university) were concerned; <u>Amount:</u> from 80% (primary-upper secondary schools), to 120% (university) of the guaranteed wage of the Republic of Slovenia.
<b>Spain</b>	Scholarships are allocated by high performance centres, universities, the Sports Council, etc.
<b>Sweden</b>	Scholarships can be allocated by several organisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Young athletes may benefit from the regular scholarships allocated to every student,</li> <li>- The Scholarships are funded by private companies/persons.</li> <li>- The SOC also allocates aids so that athletes can pursue their studies while training.</li> </ul>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	- In 2004, the Government launched the Talented Athlete Scholarship Scheme (TASS) which provides funding in a wide range of sports. It is worth up to £3,000 and available to anyone up to 24 years old, who is studying at least 50% of a full time higher level course at



college. Disabled athletes may apply up to age 35.

- The Gifted and Talented Programme exists to identify and support talented young athletes whilst at school.
- Sports Aid exists to provide direct grants to athletes aged 12-18 (to be eligible, a candidate needs to be appointed by his or her sport's NGB).
- A number of universities offer sports-based scholarships or other funding arrangements. For example, the University of Stirling has offered sport scholarships for over 20 years. Scholarships have been awarded to over 150 students to help them gain a degree and achieve the highest levels of sports.
- Football clubs in England may offer Scholarships pursuant to FA Rule C.3(b).
- The R&A offers scholarships (£250,000 budget, currently 80 awarded) to golfers worldwide.
- The RFU operates an 'apprenticeship' scheme for talented athletes to provide education and employment alongside their sports development programme for up to 200 players per annum.



	<b>E – Existence of regulation related to ethical values to be transmitted to young athletes</b>
<b>Austria</b>	There is no specific regulation. Respective trainers are responsible for the transmission of ethical values to their trainees.
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>Flanders</u> An Order of the Flemish Government dated March 10, 2006 sets out the final attainment levels that should be met by top sports students in their final year of secondary school. Some of these levels relate to ethical values, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- students have to be able to apply the principles of medically sound practice of sport;</li> <li>- students have to be aware of the dangers of substance abuse;</li> <li>- students have to show social acceptable behaviour as to fair play;</li> <li>- etc.</li> </ul> <p><u>Wallonia</u> A Decree of April 26, 1999 requires sports clubs to include in their articles of association the provisions stated in the applicable legislation of the French community regarding the fight against doping as well as on the requirements of health in the practice of sports. It also provides that each sports club must make available for all its members as well as for the parents of its members younger than 16 years: (i) a document about the good sporting practices of their sports as well as the harmful consequences of substances and prohibited means, (ii) the list of the substances and means prohibited under the terms of the applicable legislation in the French Community, (iii) disciplinary measures that the sports federation applies in the event of infringement of the legislation.</p> <p>The Decree of March 8, 2001 provides for (i) the organisation of educational campaigns, information and prevention relating to the promotion of health in the practice of sports, while taking care to make the athletes and their coaches sensitive to the respect of health requirements in these practices, (ii) a medical follow-up of the athletes from a point of view of prevention of the risks related to the sport and the training conditions and promotion of a tailored practice with the aim to make the athletes responsible and to have the doctors well informed (iii) medical regulations to be adopted by each sports federation, approved by the Government and providing for a statement of general recommendations and counter-indications specific to the sports, the periodicity of the medical examination which will have to attest the absence of counter-indication to the practice of the relevant sports concerned, the provision about the way to organize the practice of the sports in the respect of the health requirements, (iv) the prohibition of doping and the issuing of a list of prohibited substances and methods as well as control measures and sanctions, (v) the setting-up of a commission for the promotion of health in the practice of sports which has primarily an advisory role.</p> <p>The Ministry of Sports has just started the "Ethical Sport" campaign, which is a promotion campaign for ethical values and fair play. The sports federations will have to integrate in their regulations the bases of this ethical charter. Specific actions are undertaken by the sports federations and the clubs to promote ethical values in sports. The campaign is supported by high level athletes.</p>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	There are specific regulations, since there is a specific chapter in 'Physical Training And Sports Act'.
<b>Cyprus</b>	The Cyprus Sports Organisation's programme has the purpose to introduce a national philosophy and programme within Cyprus through sports federations and sports clubs. It is meant to emphasize the educational role of the coach and fair play through seminars. In addition, subsidies may be available from the Cyprus Sports Organisation in accordance with the Subsidies Programme it operates. The



	Cyprus Football Association also operates a fair-play programme particularly for young athletes.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	There is no specific regulation on this point. Sports associations are responsible for transmitting this information to young athletes.
<b>Denmark</b>	The Ethics code for Danish competition athletics and Danish athletics' position contain provisions relating to on nutritional supplements and performance enhancing aids.
<b>Estonia</b>	This is normally outlined by the Sports Charter. Doping issues are touched upon in the Sports Act.
<b>Finland</b>	All training programmes include nationally developed Fair Play –programme and anti-doping programme. <u>Finnish Ice Hockey Association</u> : Edification regarding the doping and other intoxicants is made on the continuous basis in every club. The usage of doping is a punishable act and it is against the ideology of Nuori Suomi. The ideology requires that every team playing official series shall make rules to their actions
<b>France</b>	Sports federations must ensure the medical supervision of their licensees when registered o the high level athletes list. A medical commission with in the federation must set up a medical regulation setting forth the rights and obligations of the federation and the balance of such medical supervision (Decree n°202-648, April 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2002). An order of the ministers of Health and Sports defines the nature and the calendar of the medical exams that must be ensured and which will be kept in a book. Code of Ethics in the Charter of Professional Football Players. Trophy of Fair-Play organised by the LFP.
<b>Germany</b>	There is no general regulation. However, there are different sports promotion laws by the Federal States of Germany. But the autonomously enacted law of the associations and sports clubs regularly determines that the training of young athletes should teach them primary social values, like fair play, solidarity, community and integration, team spirit, camaraderie, motivation discipline and insistency.
<b>Greece</b>	A council against doping in charge of providing information and introducing policies against the doping issue has been recently created. One area of interest for this council is young athletes and it targets in student populations, in schools as well as in youth sport organisations.
<b>Hungary</b>	- Code of ethics (MOB), - Each federation has its own code of ethics, These rules are taught to young athletes taking part to competitions.
<b>Ireland</b>	- Irish Sports Council Anti Doping Programme - Code of Ethics and Good Practice for Children's Sport (Irish Sports Council) - National Guidelines for the Protection and Welfare of Children (Department of Health and Children)
<b>Italy</b>	There are no regulations related to ethical values. Nevertheless, the POGAS recently proposed to organise within the sports curriculum meetings/convention with former Olympic or world champions and young students, in order to discuss doping and violence prevention issues, in order to develop fair play and education spirit.
<b>Latvia</b>	No data
<b>Lithuania</b>	There are no regulations related to the transmission of ethical values. However, Lithuania ratified the anti doping convention as well as the additional protocol which establish ethical values and are applied during their training periods.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	There are no regulations related to the transmission of ethical values. However, sports federations address this question and a fair play Charter is currently being promoted by the COSL, notably on fair sport and doping prevention.
<b>Malta</b>	There are no regulations related to the transmission of ethical values. Ethical values are transmitted by trainers.



<b>Netherlands</b>	There are no regulations related to the transmission of ethical values.
<b>Poland</b>	There are the following regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Polish fair play code and Fair Play declaration,</li> <li>- Particular disciplines have their code of ethics (i.e.: football code of ethics).</li> <li>- EU code of ethics in sports is also applied</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b>	The IDP training programme contains ethical requirements to be respected by the staff and the athletes.
<b>Romania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 2006, the anti doping national agency initiated the 'No to doping' programme, concerning the promotion of healthy and fair play sport;</li> <li>- The Law on Physical Education and Sports provides that all sports federations have to promote fair sport and tolerance and to take measures in order to prevent and control the use of forbidden substances by the athletes.</li> </ul>
<b>Slovakia</b>	There are the following regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Act on Physical Culture states that Governmental institutions, in co-operation with association of physical culture, shall develop moral and ethical principles in physical education and sports among others.</li> <li>- The moral values and fair play principles are transmitted to the trainers and athletes during their education and training. Each federation has its ethical or disciplinary Committee being responsible for solving infringement of disciplinary or ethical rules.</li> </ul>
<b>Slovenia</b>	There are no regulations related to ethical values, there are to be transmitted by trainers, however: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ministry of Sports and the Olympic Committee have founded a National Anti doping Commission which inter alia provides education concerning doping.</li> <li>- Ambassadors of sport and fair play have been created.</li> </ul>
<b>Spain</b>	Currently, there is no regulation related to the transmission of ethical values. However, there is a <u>Project of plan</u> against sport doping mentioning that information should be displayed to athletes.
<b>Sweden</b>	The SC, SSF, the local clubs and the schools have their own regulations regarding the ethical values that governs their activities and their sports, which shall be transmitted to young athletes. The SC also issued a doping regulation based on World Anti-Doping Code, which applies to all SSF, local clubs associated to the SSFs and consequently the athletes belonging to the SSFs and local clubs must apply it.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	There are no regulations related to the transmission of ethical values to athletes since it is part of the general education of each athlete. However, there are specific rules, internal to each sport: Eg: FIFA's Code of Conduct is applied. There are fair play awards for County football associations...



	<b>F – Existence of after career programmes</b>
<b>Austria</b>	The Chancellery and the Sporthilfe jointly created a post career programme for athletes of the national team or funded by the sports organisation.
<b>Belgium</b>	<u>Flanders</u> The BLOSO has certain after-career educational programmes for top athletes. <u>Wallonia</u> No data
<b>Bulgaria</b>	There is an after career programme, but only for Olympic champions yet ('monthly bonus'). Discussions in order to expand it to World/European champions.
<b>Cyprus</b>	There are no such programmes.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	There are after career programmes, funded by private companies.
<b>Denmark</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Team Danmark helps its members through counselling about job and concluded partnerships with some of the main sponsors offering job opportunities.</li> <li>- Each sport association offers career guidance for its members.</li> <li>- In the future, professional athletes will be allowed to accumulate savings during their career thanks to favourable tax provisions, so that they can spend money on educational programmes, or setting up businesses when their career is over.</li> </ul>
<b>Estonia</b>	No data.
<b>Finland</b>	The Olympic Committee has special career programmes for athletes. The aim is to help and support the athletes to use the experiences obtained from their sports career in their working life. The different educational programmes aim at giving the athletes a good start after the sports career. <u>Finnish Ice Hockey Association</u> : At the end of the sport career, the association offers career supervising together with recruiting companies. Also, a support by study coordinator of the association is available during and after the ice hockey career.
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Instruction 94-031 clarified by the April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2002 Decree relating to sports persons who are registered within the "reconversion" category and who determined a professional project to benefit from aids issued by the State. The athlete has to show that this registration would help him/her to reach its aims within his/her project. However, in practice, these aids are not allocated very often.</li> <li>- Contracts for professional integration (CIP) (article 32 of Law on Sports) allow athletes to have a job, get professional experience, and pursue their sports career at the same time. These contracts leave by essence time to their beneficiaries. They are therefore compatible with an intensive training. When the athlete ends his/her sports career, he/she keeps this job.</li> <li>- There is currently a partnership between MANPOWER and the French Rugby Federation. However, both parties have chosen not to renew it (terminated in March, 2007).</li> <li>- Many labour unions created in the field of professional sports (football, rugby, basketball) participate in those after-career programmes</li> </ul>



	<p>by helping former athletes in contacting universities/schools and researching a job.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each sports federation or league decides if it wants to help athletes outside their sports career.</li> <li>- The football training convention (article 14) sets forth the situation where the young player could not conclude a contract with a club. In this case, the club has to allow the player to finish the training he/she started or to help him/her to start studying for a degree or find a job.</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	The Foundation "German Sport Aid" e.g. has programs of sponsoring and placement services in cooperation with the economy and apprenticeships, etc.
<b>Greece</b>	There is no after career programme. In practice, many former athletes become trainers, especially in football (national teams, but also children teams).
<b>Hungary</b>	The Olympic Life Programme (since 2002) tries to harmonise the sports career and civil life of athletes helping them through educational programmes. It is based on the cooperation with educating institutions, which give certain preferences to the athlete, while the MOB gives financial support from its budget to the training and the education of the athlete.
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>The existence of after career programmes depends on the sport. The day, the Irish Institute of Sport will come into existence this may be something that they oversee/create/manage. This will be in the form of an elite sport athlete career education programme – there is nothing in place yet but there are plans for its development.</p> <p><u>Football</u>: there exists a benevolent and education trust which provides funding to footballers and former footballers to facilitate their placement into educational programmes with colleges or universities or other educational establishments.</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<p><u>Private after-career programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Italia Lavoro S.p.A (stock company owned by the Ministry of work and the social security) (sport job programme) provides training courses and e-learning subjects;</li> <li>- ADECCO foundation in collaboration with the CONI has set up a Master programme which should allow retired athletes to enter the job market after the end of their career.</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>There are no after career programmes, however, former athletes are often offered jobs as trainers.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education &amp; Science has awarded funding to some top athletes, but no incentives were allocated in order to return to education.</p>
<b>Lithuania</b>	The Department of Physical Education and Sport approved a social assistance programme on how to support single and disabled former athletes as well as sport staff.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>As the number of high level athletes in the country is very limited, there are no after career programmes</p> <p>In practice, former athletes generally manage to find a job. However, in the case when they would not be able to do so, they could always apply to COSL or ENEPS in order to graduate as trainers.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	There are no after career programmes.
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>There are no after career programmes. The Government, however, tries to support athletes when they retire through information and financing relevant programmes (NOC*NSF have to support athletes not only during their career, but also 2 years after it ends). Consultants of the NOC*NSF can help them finding a job; study...</p> <p>Furthermore, the Jonathan Cruyff university provides lectures in business administration and prepares athletes for a post career in the</p>



	sports industry.
<b>Poland</b>	<p>There are after career programmes, provided that athletes fulfil the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are Polish representatives to Olympic games,</li> <li>- Won at least one Olympic medal,</li> <li>- Are at least 35 and do not practice sport competitively,</li> <li>- Have Polish citizenship,</li> <li>- Have permanent residence in Poland or another EU Member State,</li> <li>- Have not been convicted for any conscious crime.</li> </ul> <p>They are entitled to receive a monthly award from the Ministry of sports, equivalent to the average salary. Outstanding sport people are also entitled to awards, however, these are paid by clubs and associations and federations.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>There are no after career programmes. However, under the Decree-law 146/93 (26/04), theoretically, athletes who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have been in the high competition circuit for more than 12 years,</li> <li>- Have a permanent invalidity,</li> </ul> <p>May receive € 50,000 of State funds. However, this fund never made available even though athletes who requested it met the requirements. Furthermore, the Jonathan Cruyff University organises lectures dedicated to former high level athletes. Finally, the SJPF provides programmes so that former football players may secure their return to education or employment.</p>
<b>Romania</b>	No data.
<b>Slovakia</b>	There are no after career programmes.
<b>Slovenia</b>	There are no after career programmes. However, top athletes may be employed in Ministries (agreement between the Ministry of Sports and the Olympic Committee).
<b>Spain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ADECCO job: gives assistance to athletes who are looking for a job,</li> <li>- RD 1467/1997 establishes measures in relation to the incorporation of athletes on the labour market.</li> <li>- The Sports Council can also sign agreements with companies in order to make the development of the sports career of young athletes compatible with their job.</li> <li>- High level athletes have tax benefits if they are admitted in universities.</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	No organisation has legal responsibilities to provide support for elite athletes during their career transition from professional sports into the labour market or education, unless certain paragraphs in this matter have been included in personal contracts with athletes. Representative for the Swedish Sport Confederation such as sport clubs do however very often take a moral responsibility on an individual basis, in particular for athletes at younger ages.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- English Institute of Sport (EIS) offers £ 1000 for post graduate studies;</li> <li>- The British Olympic association collaborates with the EIS through its O.PEN programme, a network which matches athletes with companies.</li> <li>- The Scottish and English PFAs run after-careers programmes to offer education programmes to footballers and also offer career guidance and advice to former footballers players.</li> <li>- UK Sport runs advice programmes for athletes to assist them in finding a future career. It seems that there is no provision in golf or basketball and we can find no evidence of schemes for rugby.</li> </ul>



## V – TRAINING OF YOUNG ATHLETES

	<b>A – Existence regulations limiting the duration of training of young athletes and Minimum age for practising high performance sports</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is no regulation.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> There is no regulation. It is considered that the trainer's education allows him/her to decide what is best for the athletes he/she trains.</p>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> Training of young athletes is limited by compulsory education requirements. For young professional athletes (minors), the mandatory labour law provisions shall be applied.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u></p> <p><u>Flanders:</u> The minimum age for taking part in competitive sport activities depends on the sport:</p> <p><u>Athletics:</u> Young athletes can take part in athletics competitions as from the age of 7 (i.e. the youngest age category set forth by the federation rules).</p> <p><u>Cycling:</u> Order of the Flemish Government of April 16, 2004 (recently cancelled but still implemented by the federation and not replaced yet) on the terms and conditions for participating in cycling competitions and cycling events, sets out that young athletes can start training as from the age of 7. They are allowed to participate in cycling events (i.e. events with non competitive components) as from the age of 8. Young athletes are only allowed to participate in actual competitive cycling races as from the age of 12.</p> <p><u>Basketball:</u> According to the federation rules, young athletes can play for a basketball team as from the age of 6.</p> <p><u>Tennis:</u> The youngest age for taking part in official tennis competitions is 8 (but there are exceptions). However, young athletes can take part in non competitive competitions as from the age of 5.</p> <p><u>Wallonia:</u> The minimum age for taking part in competitive sport activities depends on the sports:</p> <p><u>Athletics:</u> Young athletes can take part in athletics competitions as from the age of 7 (i.e. the youngest age category set forth by the federation rules). However, according to the federation, its rules may be amended soon to allow athletics competitions as from the age of 6.</p> <p><u>Cycling:</u> Young athletes are allowed to participate in cycling events (i.e. events with non competitive components) as from the age of 12. Young athletes are only allowed to participate in actual competitive cycling races as from the age of 15.</p>



	<p><u>Basketball</u>: According to the federation rules, young athletes can play for a basketball team as from the age of 6.</p> <p><u>Tennis</u>: The minimum age for taking part in official tennis competitions is 9 years (but there are exceptions). However, young athletes can take part in non competitive competitions as from the age of 5.</p> <p><u>Football</u>: According to the federation rules of the Belgian Football Association, young athletes can join a Belgian football club as from the age of 5.</p>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	No data.
<b>Cyprus</b>	There is no such regulation
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p><u>Duration of training</u>: There is no regulation (only general health conditions are taken into account).</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports</u>: no data.</p>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p><u>Duration of training</u>: Danish Act on elite athletics sports regulates the duration of training.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports</u>: Danish Act on elite athletics sports sets forth that trainers are responsible for tailoring each training programme to the individual athletes.</p> <p>Concerning minor athletes, there are legal regulations on children's welfare.</p>
<b>Estonia</b>	<p><u>Duration of training</u>: There is no such regulation. These issues are decided upon by the coach, who would normally consult with a medical expert.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports</u>: There is no such minimum</p>
<b>Finland</b>	<p><u>Duration of training</u>: There is no regulation. This is a purely sporting matter. The different federations have their rules which are based on the national recommendations on competitive sports among children and young people (<a href="http://www.nuorisuomi.fi">www.nuorisuomi.fi</a>)</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports</u>: same as above.</p>
<b>France</b>	<p><u>Duration of training</u>:</p> <p><u>Professional sector</u>: There are included in the collective bargaining agreements related to each sport. The duration is not directly limited. Collective bargaining agreements rather indicate resting times, than duration of training. For instance professional rugby and basketball players are submitted to the same rules: night trainings (between 00.00 and 7.00) are prohibited (art. 5 of the collective bargaining agreement of rugby; art. 12 collective bargaining agreement of basketball). The principle is that there has to be a minimum amount of 11 hours of rest after 2 days of training. Moreover, they set compulsory break times and a minimum amount of vacation per year. The average yearly salary is calculated on a base of 1600h/year. However, players are allowed to train more. The football collective bargaining agreement, on the other side, does not specify times and refers to the provisions of the French Labour Code which sets forth an obligation for clubs to specify working times (L. 122-3 Labour Code).</p> <p>Judo and athletics do not have any collective bargaining agreement yet. However, there is a national extended collective bargaining agreement on sports, ("CCNS") which regulates professional sports which do not have such agreements. Article 12-7 of the above mentioned agreement deals with the limitation of training. Its provisions are very similar to the terms of the collective bargaining agreements of basketball and rugby.</p> <p><u>Younger and amateur athletes</u>: According to article 1 of the Decree dated May 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006 for the implementation of the law 84-610 of July 16<sup>th</sup>, 1984 sports conventions are to be written for every sport. They need to be approved by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. They set forth</p>



	<p>the duration of training (article 5 of the above mentioned Decree), compulsory breaks, criteria according which these limitations are to be applied. For instance, the model convention for the football training (approved by an “arrêté” of November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2002, for 5 year) sets compulsory breaks of at least 48 hours between 2 competitions. The rugby collective bargaining agreement sets forth a longer time period (72 hours). Article 5.1.3.1 of the CCNS sets a maximum training time of 8 hours a day for athletes under 18. Once they reach 18, trainings can be 10 hours a day. An Instruction of March 24<sup>th</sup>, 1995 sets out that the high level paths (“poles”) must be asserted each year.</p> <p>Specifications of the training centres are approved by the federations and the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social Affairs.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> There is no general limit. Every limit depends on the type of sport. The age condition corresponds to the age of granting the first license.</p>
<b>Germany</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is no legal regulation, but the German Sport Alliance recommends 3-6 training sessions i.e. 5-12- hours per week for basic training from 1-6 training years, 5-9 training sessions i.e. 10-18- hours per week for build-up training from 3,5-9 training years, 6-10 training sessions i.e. 12-20- hours per week for subsequent training from 7-12 training years, and 7-12 training sessions i.e. 14-28- hours per week for high-performance training from 10-16 training years. These recommendations depend on each athlete’s individual preparation and development status, the specific requirements of each sport and the target achievement of the cycle of the training year.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> The age limit of 13 years of the Council Directive <b>94/33/EC</b> of 22 June 1994 on the protection of young people at work is not valid, because the athletes are not employed dependently, but perform their services in their own interest.</p>
<b>Greece</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is no legal regulation.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> yes there is regulation related to what age athletes should be in order to enter specific team categories.</p>
<b>Hungary</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is no legal regulation. Athletes who concluded a labour contract do not beneficiate from the labour code working time limitations.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> It depends on the sports. I.e: minimum age in football is 5 while it is 10 for athletics.</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p><u>Duration of training :</u>  <u>Basketball:</u> There is no regulation  <u>Athletics:</u> There is no regulation – Coaches advise depending on the training age of athletes.  <u>Rugby:</u> Trainers manages the daily routine and programme of all academy/contracted players in a system based on physiological principles and experience.  <u>Football:</u> <u>None – Coaches at elite level would monitor players based on sound scientific principles but at grassroots level it is up to individual coaches to assess the players</u>  <u>Golf:</u> No data</p> <p><u>Minimum age for practising high performance sports:</u> There is no regulation.</p>



<b>Italy</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is no regulation. Each federation decides for its sports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Football:</u> Until the age of 12, setting compulsory breaks of at least 24 hours between 2 training sessions.</li> <li>- <u>Basketball:</u> The federation does not give its consent to the training for the youngest athletes for more than 2 hours a week.</li> <li>- <u>Cycling:</u> Youth between 8 and 12 can only participate to a race per day and compulsory break of 5 days between 2 races.</li> </ul> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> There are no regulations, the limits depend on the sports. In basketball, once athletes have reached the age of 12, they can play in the youth sector.</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>- <u>Duration of training:</u> Regulation by the Ministry of Sciences n°43 (31/01/2002) which only concerns public schools. Maximum times depend on the age of athletes and sports.</p> <p>- <u>Age limit:</u> These limits are only implemented to the members of national teams: <u>Basketball:</u> 19 years old. <u>Football:</u> 19 years old. <u>Athletics:</u> 19 years old. <u>Ice hockey:</u> 19 years old. <u>Handball:</u> 20 years old.</p>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is no such regulation: each athlete is responsible for his/her training. There can be limits within contracts.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> There is no minimum age limitation according to the Law on Physical Culture and Sport Activities.</p>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> Federations limit training according to the age of athletes.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> Each federation sets forth its own criteria in accordance with international regulations.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is no regulation.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> There is no regulation.</p>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is no regulation.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> There is no regulation.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> No data.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> There is no regulation. However, the consent of the legal guardian is requested. Furthermore, general legislation about legal age for concluding a contract prohibits labour contracts concerning people under 15 years old.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is a legal regulation relating to the labour/training (youth) contracts (Law 28/98 states that there is to be at least 1 day rest per week and regular holidays). Other rules may be found in the labour code, the collective contracts (football &amp; basketball) and in the regulations specific to each sports federation.</p>



	<p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> Some sports federations set limits:  <u>Football:</u> the FPF sets that from 16, players can become professionals  <u>Athletics:</u> Minimum age to compete is 14.</p>
<b>Romania</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is no regulation.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> The limits are set forth by each sports federation:  - <u>Football:</u> the minimum age limit for legitimating with a club (which triggers the possibility of participating in local or national official competitions) is 7 years for boys and 13 years for girls;  - <u>Gymnastics:</u> young athletes can join a club at the age of 7, without any other distinction;  - <u>Rugby:</u> young athletes can join a club at the age of 7, but until the age of 8, they can participate only to competitions reserved to them.</p>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> There is no regulation. It is up to the trainer to determine the appropriate duration of training.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> There is no regulation. Each sport has its own regulations.</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> The National Sport Programme of 2000 provides that the performers of programmes, must comply with requirements set forth by the National Branch Federation in agreement with the Ministry of Education and Sport and the Olympic Committee of Slovenia. The scope of training should not exceed the following limitations: 1. youngest athletes (6-8 years): 240 hours/year, 2. juveniles (9-11): 240-400 hours per year, 3. older boys and girls: 300 – 800 hours. For youth, i.e. athletes, which are 15-20 years old, the duration of yearly sports training should not exceed 400-1100 hours.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> The National Sports Programme sets 6 years old.</p>
<b>Spain</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> no there is no regulation, but the sport council asked for trainers in high performance centres to send the programmes for knowledge</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> There is no regulation. Minimum ages are generally between 7-10 years.</p>
<b>Sweden</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> there is no regulation, every competent authority has its own rules.</p> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> There is no regulation.</p>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p><u>Duration of training:</u> The rules are set out by each sports federations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Football: England FA rule C4 regulates the participation of minors in football,</li> <li>- Rugby: XV a side game: lengths of training are reduced for minors,</li> <li>- Child protection plans are applied in all sports academies,</li> <li>- Basketball: Long term player development designed to avoid burn outs occurring as a result of excessive training,</li> <li>- Athletics: similar provisions than basketball (UKA).</li> </ul> <p><u>Minimum age limit for practising high performance sports:</u> All sports structured in age brackets. Athletes will not be able to play sports professionally whilst they are still of compulsory education age.</p>



	<b>B- Is the training common for men and women</b>
<b>Austria</b>	Generally, it is common.
<b>Belgium</b>	Training is common.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Training is common.
<b>Cyprus</b>	Training is common.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	No data.
<b>Denmark</b>	Training is common.
<b>Estonia</b>	Training is common.
<b>Finland</b>	The training centres are open to both men and women of all ages.
<b>France</b>	Generally, training is not common. However, training centres/poles are common to men and women. For instance, the National Institute of sports and physical education (INSEP) allows the training of both men and women.
<b>Germany</b>	Training is common.
<b>Greece</b>	Every training centre is mixed.
<b>Hungary</b>	Training is common.
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>Basketball: Training is common.</p> <p>Athletics: Athletics is very much a mixed sport, Facilities required, are nearly always common to both genders.</p> <p><u>Football: At present, the majority of the Emerging Talent Programme venues are for males however a number of league centres cater for girls and the plan is to roll out the emerging talent programme to cater for both sexes in 2007.</u></p> <p>Rugby: no data</p> <p>Golf: No data</p>
<b>Italy</b>	Training is common.
<b>Latvia</b>	Training is common.
<b>Lithuania</b>	Training is common.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Training is common, a part from Mondercange football training centre, which is a 'men only' centre.
<b>Malta</b>	Yes, most training centres in Malta are mixed.
<b>Netherlands</b>	Training is common.
<b>Poland</b>	Training is common.
<b>Portugal</b>	Training is common.
<b>Romania</b>	Training is common.
<b>Slovakia</b>	Training is common.
<b>Slovenia</b>	Training is common.
<b>Spain</b>	Training is common.
<b>Sweden</b>	Training is common.



<b>United Kingdom</b>	In most cases women and men train separately, but will often use the same training centres.
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<b>C- Regulation related to the professional and further education of the staff working with athletes</b>	
<b>Austria</b>	The provisions on the education of the respective trainers are set forth by the respective associations in co operation with the Bundessportakademie.
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>Flanders</u> Decree of March 27, 1991 with regards to medically sound practice of sports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Top athletes are submitted to regular medical examinations performed by authorised medical professionals in authorized medical centres (such medical professionals and medical centres are appointed by the Ministry of Sports);</li> <li>- Controls with regards to doping are to be performed by control doctors and control laboratories appointed by the Ministry of Sports. The Ministry of Sports may also recognise doping tests performed pursuant to the regulations of international sports federations (e.g. UEFA, IAAF, UCI, WTA,...).</li> </ul> <p><u>Wallonia</u> Same regulations as Flanders apply. Furthermore, a director, a trainer, a monitor or a manager in clubs or federations depending on the French Community has to take specific courses organised and acknowledged by the French Community (Decree of April 26, 1999).</p>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Ordinance regulating the uniform requirements for the recognition of professional qualification as a 'trainer'.
<b>Cyprus</b>	There are no specific regulations.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Each association is responsible for setting up its own rules.
<b>Denmark</b>	Danish Act on Elite Athletics Sports together with Team Denmark offer training programmes for trainers and other sports officials for each discipline. Trainers are responsible for tailoring each training programme to the individual athletes.
<b>Estonia</b>	Trainers are required to obtain a certificate of professional standard, which is issued after the completion of a training programme run by the Olympic Committee.
<b>Finland</b>	No data.
<b>France</b>	Yes, there are rules:
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generally, Article L 111-1 of the Sports Code states that 'the State ensures the control, in collaboration with the interested parties, the organisation of the different trainings leading to the sports professions and the delivery of sports degrees.'</li> <li>- Article L 121-5 and L 211-1 of the Sports Code state that people working with athletes have to graduate with specific degrees,</li> <li>- Article L 212-1 and -2 of the Sports Code set criteria related to the necessary educational degrees.</li> <li>- Federations themselves have responsibilities concerning the education and training of the people working with athletes (article L 211-2; L 211-3 concerning judges; L 211-7 concerning people working with disabled athletes).</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	There are the regulations regarding the training concepts, licenses and the supervision, as well as the sports physical examinations of each sports association by the non-governmental organisations and the clubs.
<b>Greece</b>	Law 2715/1999 describes, in a very accurate way, the necessary requirements in order to operate a training centre or to become a trainer.



<b>Hungary</b>	Decree 157/2004 (V. 18) regulates professions which require specific qualification. Furthermore, sports federations can also regulate and organise their training. However, there is not specific education for them.
<b>Ireland</b>	<u>Basketball</u> : The association works with NCTC (National Coaching and Training Centre) to develop and implement accredited training courses for coaches and tutors. <u>Athletics</u> : There is a policy of advising trainers etc. to attend trainer education courses to increase their skills. <u>Rugby</u> : All the trainers are trained to the IRFU/IRB standards and are subject to the IRFU Code of Conduct and Irish Sports Council Anti-doping policy. Football: UEFA have put in place regulations in relation to the use of trainers with appropriate operating at international and professional club level. These are enforced by the FAI. All trainers working on the Emerging Talent Programme have minimum qualifications and all trainers working on FAI programme must have minimum qualifications. Golf: No data
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law dated 23/03/1981: concerns job relationships between professional trainers and clubs.</li> <li>- Sports federations have their own rules ;</li> <li>- The School of Sports managed by the CONI with the support of federations, universities and national governing bodies; organise and co-ordinate high level courses.</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers N° 593 (28/10/2003) on certification of sport instructors.
<b>Lithuania</b>	No data.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Law dated 29/11/1988 relating to the organisation of the administrative structure of physical education and sports defines legal requirements for professional education of federation and club trainers, instructors, managers and volunteers. ENEPS is charged with the mission of providing professional and further education to these persons. A wide range of general and specific trainings is proposed by ENEPS in this respect.
<b>Malta</b>	Each discipline is responsible for the qualification and graduation of its trainers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Malta Olympic offers regular scholarships for trainers to train abroad. Both the MOC and KMS carry out courses in conjunction with the University of Malta on Coaching in General. (not sport specific).</li> <li>- Sports Teachers can now also follow a degree at the University of Malta.</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Judo</u>: Specific qualifications and diplomas demanded;</li> <li>- <u>Swimming</u>: Legal requirements. Some of the trainings are provided by the KNZB.</li> <li>- <u>Football</u>: Requirements set out by the KNVB, diplomas provided by the KNVB.</li> <li>- <u>Basketball</u>: The NBB is currently updating its educational systems for trainers in order to comply with the highest standards by 2009.</li> <li>- <u>Athletics</u>: Ranking system from 1-5. The KNAU is only able to provide certificates from 1-4. The 5<sup>th</sup> is provided by the NOC*NSF.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law provides that sport activities may only be ran by persons having the proper licences,</li> <li>- It also provides that associations/federations set up their own criteria concerning the hiring of their staff.</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b>	- IDP's "um pódio para todos", youth programme.



	- F.P.A. (Athletics) are answering to a I.D.P programme for the support of former high competition athletes. Possibility that this programme becomes applicable to other relevant federations.
<b>Romania</b>	Trainers have to get professional and further education at the National Centre of Formation and Perfection for Trainers (NCFPT).
<b>Slovakia</b>	There are such requirements and regulations at the level of the national federations. The further education of sports specialists is provided by the National Sports Centre.
<b>Slovenia</b>	- The Sports Act provides that an expert sports worker needs to have appropriate professional skills. - Persons working in the field of sports education on the ground of employment contract needs to have at least college degree.
<b>Spain</b>	- <u>Football and football 'sala'</u> : RD 320/2000 certificate for trainers and superior trainers, - <u>Athletics</u> : RD 254/2004: same certificates for trainers and superior trainers, - <u>Handball</u> : Order ECI/494/2005: requirements in order to become a trainer, - <u>Basketball</u> : RD 234/2005 certificate.
<b>Sweden</b>	No data.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Each sport specifies its criteria. The FA and RFU have set conduct codes for the staff working in their academies. Scottish Athletics operates a level 1 to 4 coaching scale with a level 5 qualification confirmed.



	<b>Differences between the 5 selected sports</b>
<b>Austria</b>	No differences between the 5 selected sports.
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>There are differences:</p> <p><u>Flanders</u>: The minimum age for taking part in competitive sports activities depends on the sports:</p> <p><u>Athletics</u> Young athletes can take part in athletics competitions as from the age of 7 (i.e. the youngest age category set forth by the federation rules).</p> <p><u>Cycling</u> The Order of the Flemish Government of April 16, 2004 (recently cancelled but still implemented by the federation and not replaced yet) on the terms and conditions for participating in cycling competitions and cycling events, sets out that young athletes can start training as from the age of 7. They are allowed to participate in cycling events (i.e. events with non competitive components) as from the age of 8. Young athletes are only allowed to participate in actual competitive cycling races as from the age of 12.</p> <p><u>Basketball</u> According to the federation rules, young athletes can play for a basketball team as from the age of 6.</p> <p><u>Tennis</u> The minimum age for taking part in official tennis competitions is 8 (but there are exceptions). However, young athletes can take part in non competitive competitions as from the age of 5.</p> <p><u>Wallonia</u>: The minimum age for taking part in competitive sports activities depends on the sports:</p> <p><u>Athletics</u> Young athletes can take part in athletics competitions as from the age of 7 (i.e. the youngest age category set forth by the federation rules). However, according to such federation, its rules should be amended soon to allow athletics competitions as from the age of 6.</p> <p><u>Cycling</u> Young athletes are allowed to participate in cycling events (i.e. events with non competitive components) as from the age of 12. Young athletes are only allowed to participate in actual competitive cycling races as from the age of 15.</p> <p><u>Basketball</u> According to the federation rules, young athletes can play for a basketball team as from the age of 6.</p> <p><u>Tennis</u> The minimum age for taking part in official tennis competitions is 9 (but there are exceptions may). However, young athletes can take part in non competitive competitions as from the age of 5.</p> <p><u>Football</u> According to the federation rules of the Belgian Football Association, young athletes can join a Belgian football club as from the age of 5.</p>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	No data.



<b>Cyprus</b>	No differences between the 5 selected sports.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	No data.
<b>Denmark Denmark</b>	There are differences among the 5 selected sports, since trainers are responsible for tailoring each training programme to the individual athletes. The age related training questions are to a wide extent based on the experience of trainers.
<b>Estonia</b>	No differences between the 5 selected sports.
<b>Finland</b>	No data.
<b>France</b>	There are differences according to the sports <i>[to be completed]</i>
<b>Germany</b>	No there are no differences.
<b>Greece</b>	No data.
<b>Hungary</b>	There are differences since each federation determines age groups and the age as from which athletes can start competition.
<b>Ireland</b>	There are differences : <u>Basketball</u> : No data <u>Athletics</u> : Some regulations exist regarding the distances that athletes of a certain age may race. W8s of throwing implements are also age related. Certain ages may not enter certain competitions. <u>Rugby</u> : High performance application in general starts at 17 years, and is presently a male dominated area. Women's involvement at the high performance level is very embryonic at this stage. <u>Football</u> : <u>The FAI has set up an emerging talent programme that is operated in partnership with the schoolboy / girl leagues. The programme generally caters for talented players from the age of 11 – 16. In the near future it is anticipated that an elite academy will be up and running catering for approximately 20 players at 17 yrs, 18 yrs and 19 yrs. However, the programme is still being finalised.</u> <u>Golf</u> : No data
<b>Italy</b>	There are differences: The rules depend on each sports federation: <u>Football</u> : Pursuant to article 31, 32, 33 of the FIGC, young athletes have to be distinguished between the following categories: - Young: from 8 to 16 - Amateurs: if at least 14 years old - Division: as from 16, they can join a professional club. <u>Basketball</u> : pursuant to articles 4, 4 bis and 25 of the FIP: - Mini basketball: 6-12 - Young basketball players: 12-18 - Division: at least 15 for playing for a professional club.
<b>Latvia</b>	There are very slight differences, but they only concern national teams. They are based on the age criteria, only for handball.
<b>Lithuania</b>	No differences between the 5 selected sports..
<b>Luxembourg</b>	No data
<b>Malta</b>	No differences between the 5 selected sports.



<b>Netherlands</b>	No differences between the 5 selected sports.
<b>Poland</b>	No data
<b>Portugal</b>	There are differences concerning the duration of training and the minimum age limit for practising high performance sports.
<b>Romania</b>	No data
<b>Slovakia</b>	There are differences, as each sport requires different demands. They are the consequence of the specificities linked to each sport and the structure of sports performance. For example, tennis is characterised by the early beginning because of its technical demands. On the other hand, athletic training might be commenced in much higher age, as the ideal results will occur with the top of the physical strength. The collective sports are relatively similar in their technical and physical demands and they recruit athletes in young age.
<b>Slovenia</b>	No differences between the 5 selected sports.
<b>Spain</b>	There are differences only in tennis and athletics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Tennis</u>: The age to participate will depend on the rules of each competition or tournament.</li> <li>- <u>Athletics</u>: The young athlete of less than 9 years only compete in the modality of "Cross" and the young athlete of more than 9 years compete in all modalities.</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	No differences between the 5 selected sports..
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Training differs across the sports because of different strategies and priorities. Clearly each sport requires different strengths. However, the near uniform approach of having training academies to foster talent suggests that the general approach to training is similar across the board (with the exception perhaps of golf).



## VI – HEALTH AND PROTECTION

	<b>A - Specific doping prevention regulations regarding young athletes</b>
<b>Austria</b>	National Doping Act: Each sports federation is obliged to support doping prevention issues by performing information and education programmes for trainers, doctors, physical therapists and athletes.
<b>Belgium</b>	No, there is not a specific regulation. However, there are regulations relating to the regular prevention: <u>Flanders</u> Decree of March 27, 1991 imposes certain obligations on sport associations and athletes within the framework of doping prevention. <u>Wallonia</u> Decree of March 8, 2001 on the promotion of health in the practice of sports, the prohibition of doping and doping prevention in the French Community.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	There is no specific prevention. However, there is general regulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ordinance on doping control and training activities (all athletes),</li> <li>▪ EU Conventions.</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	There are no specific regulations. However, clubs, associations and federations provide such information through training and seminars.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	There are no specific regulations. However, there are regulation concerning all athletes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Anti Doping convention (Strasbourg, 1999),</li> <li>▪ Act n°140/1961 Criminal Code as amended (production and furnishing of unlawful substances).</li> <li>▪ Act n° 167/1998 as amended (production and use of addictive products).</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	The Danish consider that it is a crucial issue, therefore: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Many authorities and organisations are taking part in educational programmes in order to generate debate,</li> <li>▪ Anti doping Denmark (ADD) offers special courses to trainers and sports officials. (Included course = 'education of young talents in relation to doping').</li> </ul>
<b>Estonia</b>	There are no specific regulations. However, there are still general regulations concerning doping: The Estonian Anti-Doping Centre aims at promoting the EC Anti-Doping Convention and its Additional Protocol.
<b>Finland</b>	No data.
<b>France</b>	There are no rules specific to the training period. However, there are general regulations applicable to all athletes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Law n°2006-405 of April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2006 aiming at adapting the French Regulations to the World Anti-doping Code voted in 2003 by the World Anti-Doping Agency has focused o the improvement of the medical survey of the athletes and the implementation of therapeutic use authorisations. The President of the federation may withdraw his/her license to any athlete which would have practised doping.</li> <li>▪ Currently, no text that imposes on training centres or poles to warn student athletes about the risks linked to doping. However, in practice, it is a custom for trainers to give information to their trainees on this issue. Some institutions even go further: the National Institute of Sports</li> </ul>
<b>France</b>	



	<p>and Physical Education (INSEP) sometimes organises seminars on this topic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article L 230-1 of the Sports Code sets compulsory lectures about doping that have to be followed by doctors, teachers, trainers and other people (listed in this article), working with athletes.</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	Trainers of the clubs educate the young athletes through lectures and brochures from the national Anti Doping Agency (NADA). In the German Basketball League, the athletes only receive their players-pass if they sign an anti-doping-declaration.
<b>Greece</b>	There are regulations on this topic. The National Council against Doping is in charge of the prevention, it targets especially young athletes in schools and at university.
<b>Hungary</b>	There are no specific regulations. There only general rules.
<b>Ireland</b>	The Irish Sports Council overseas anti-doping rules which are in accordance with the WADA Anti-Doping Code. For high performance athletes in any sports to receive funding through the Irish Sports Council, they are required to adhere to these rules.
<b>Italy</b>	<p>There are no specific regulations. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Law n° 376 of December 14<sup>th</sup> 2000, concerning the health protection and doping prevention creates a special Commission for the surveillance and prevention of the use of doping has been entrusted to implement and improve the medical survey of the athletes.</li> <li>▪ With Decree of the Public Health Ministry, dated October 2001, has been formalized the organisation and powers of such Commission.</li> <li>▪ The CONI, in January 2004, has adopted the Anti-Doping Code voted by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). The president of the federations may withdraw his/her license to any athlete which would have practised doping.</li> <li>▪ This issue is, currently, at centre of the attention of the main National Governing Bodies, and private organisations.</li> </ul> <p>For instance, the sports federations, the CONI, the Ministry of Public Health and the POGAS, last November at the IUSM (Superior Institute for the Motory Science), in collaboration with the University “La Sapienza” of Rome, have organised a seminar tilted “Doping in youth context”.</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>There are no specific regulations. However, there is still general regulation about doping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ratification of International convention against doping in sports</li> <li>▪ Council of Europe doping convention, + additional protocol</li> <li>▪ 2003: creation of an anti doping committee</li> <li>▪ Anti Doping Copenhagen declaration (2003).</li> </ul>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>There are no specific regulations. However, Lithuania has ratified the World Anti-Doping Convention as well as the Additional Protocol of Anti-doping Convention. Both legal acts are applied during the training period.</p> <p>There is one provision related to doping prevention stipulated in the Law on Physical Culture and Sports Activities. The provision prohibits the use of doping as well as offering, promotion and imposition of the use of doping.</p>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>There are specific regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compulsory medical exam,</li> <li>▪ Particular attention given to doping prevention by both the sport movement and State.</li> <li>▪ Young athletes of the ENEPS benefit from advanced and reinforced medical control and specific lectures concerning the dangers relating to doping practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	No doping prevention during the training period.



<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>It depends on the sports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Judo: Top classes athletes receive a list providing specific information about doping products and the risks thereof.</li> <li>▪ Swimming: The KNZB teaches on doping issues and there is a specific website about this issue.</li> <li>▪ Football: apparently no prevention.</li> <li>▪ Basketball: apparently no prevention.</li> <li>▪ Athletics: the KNAU teaches on doping issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>There are no specific regulations. However, there are general rules on doping. Anti-doping tests may be performed by the Anti-Doping Agency during the course of training or sports events. This Agency also provides educational activities in respect of anti-doping prevention.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>There are specific regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ General duty of “no doping activity” (article 3 Decree-Law 125/95 “duties of a sportsman”).</li> <li>▪ National Anti-Doping Authority (CAN), organ of the IDP responsible for the creation and delineating anti-doping campaigns.</li> <li>▪ Decree-Law 193/97 and Governmental Order 816/97, regulate the fight against doping in sport.</li> <li>▪ Federation rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>Football</u>: UEFA and legal government body have anti-doping rules. FPF very demanding about this issue;</li> <li>○ <u>Athletics</u>: rules convey through trainers. The federation’s medical department is preparing a new campaign for the improvement of the information and prevention concerning doping activity.</li> <li>○ <u>Cycling</u>: prevention through information about doping.</li> <li>○ <u>Gymnastics</u>: prevention through information about doping.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<p>There are no specific regulations. However, there are general regulations. Prevention and control of doping in sports regulated under Law 227/2006 (Anti Doping Law) regarding prevention and combating of doping. Anti Doping Law establishes the sport physicians’ obligations to prevent the usage by athletes of forbidden substances or methods and to inform them, as well as the national federations.</p>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<p>There are no specific regulations. Sports and training education are understood as doping prevention.</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>There are no specific regulations. However, the State and the Olympic Committee have established the National Anti Doping Committee which is responsible for education and performing anti-doping tests.</p>
<b>Spain</b>	<p>There are no specific regulations. However, there is the General Law on Doping (Law 7/2006).</p>
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>There are specific rules: The SC and SSF are actively working on this issue and. The SC is responsible for the doping issues whereas all SSFs have their own anti-doping-programmes working with prevention of doping.</p>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>There are no specific regulations. However, the rules that are specific to each sport apply equally to young and confirmed athletes, as they train, as much as when they work.</p>



<b>B – Specific regulations relating to medical and nutritional survey during the training period</b>	
<b>Austria</b>	There are no specific regulations. These issues are part of the education of the respective trainers.
<b>Belgium</b>	There are specific regulations: <u>Flanders</u> Decree of March 27, 1991 with states that athletes can only take part in sport competitions provided that they have been medically examined (and found fit to participate). Such examination has to be renewed on a regular basis (depending on the relevant sport). For top athletes, such examination is performed by authorized medical professionals in special centres. <u>Wallonia</u> Decree of March 8, 2001 states that athletes have to be medically examined (and found fit to participate). Such examination has to be renewed on a regular basis (depending on the relevant sport). For top athletes, such examination is performed by authorized medical professionals in special centres.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Regulated through the Ordinance on doping control and training activities (all athletes).
<b>Cyprus</b>	There are no specific regulations but each sports federation may determine the periods when such surveys may be carried out.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Public Act n°20/1966 Coll.: each young athlete is obliged to undergo medical exam of his/her health state, with special consideration regarding his/her ability to the relevant sport. These exams are done every year.
<b>Denmark</b>	There is no specific regulation.
<b>Estonia</b>	There is no specific regulation.
<b>Finland</b>	No data.
<b>France</b>	Articles R 3621-1 to R 3621-9 of the public Health Code (CSP) state that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Every sport is submitted to the general provisions of these articles. They refer to posterior acts: Orders dated February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2004 and June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2006, which are included in the Public Health Code. The Ministries of Sports and Public Health have to define the nature and frequency of the medical exams. These examinations have to be realised by sport doctors or competent medical institutions. Some provisions of these texts concern specific sports which require specific medical exams like scuba diving, rugby or cycling.)</li> <li>▪ After complying with the provisions previously mentioned, each sports federation may organise additional medical examination according to its will (article R 3621-1 CSP). Moreover, it nominates the medical staff entitled to proceed to the examinations (R 3621-2 CSP)</li> <li>▪ Article 7 of the Decree dated July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1987, as modified on February 8<sup>th</sup>, 2004 states that athletes and students within sports units have to be medically controlled at least once every season</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	There are the autonomously enacted regulations by the associations and clubs that vary in detail.
<b>Greece</b>	There is no specific regulation.
<b>Hungary</b>	Young athletes intending to compete have to go though regular compulsory medical exam and need a certificate attesting they can compete.
<b>Ireland</b>	There is no specific regulation to the knowledge of the Irish Sports Council.
<b>Italy</b>	Decree of Health Ministry (28/02/1983) provides specific regulation for:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Students who practice sports;</li> <li>▪ Members of federations, clubs and associations;</li> <li>▪ Youngsters taking part in sports games for students.</li> </ul> <p>Law n° 376 (14/12/2000) sets forth general rules about medical survey Federations always impose medical exams to their members.</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	There is no specific regulation for young athletes.
<b>Lithuania</b>	The Law on Physical Culture and Sports Activities sets forth, that all athletes who are engaged in physical culture and sports as well as sports competitions, are obliged to examine their health. Athletes and competition (training) organizers are prohibited from participation in training activities and competitions in cases they haven't had a timely health examination.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compulsory medical exam,</li> <li>▪ However, no specific regulation concerning nutritional survey.</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	There is no specific regulation, except perhaps at the national team level.
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>It depends on the sports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Judo: No.</li> <li>▪ Swimming: No. However, dietary/nutrition advice is given.</li> <li>▪ Football: It depends on the different clubs whether or not young athletes have a check up every year.</li> <li>▪ Basketball: It depends on the club. The NBB is currently drafting quality criteria in co-operation with the Olympic Network.</li> <li>▪ Athletics: No.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>2 requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Being less than 21</li> <li>▪ Having a sports licence</li> </ul> <p>Regular medical exams are organised.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>There is no specific regulation. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Football: professional clubs pay special attention to this aspect.</li> <li>▪ Athletics: new protocol signed with universities in order to have support from nutrition specialists.</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Technical Norm of 2003 of the former Ministry of Youth and Sport, established the main regulations regarding the medical control of athletes, medical assistance within the national sports bases and during the cantonment of the national and Olympic teams, as well as the medical assistance ensured to the sports bases during trainings and competitions. Organises preventive medical survey twice a year for members of clubs; If not club member: must be subject to medical survey also twice a year within the sportive medicine surgeries organized at school or university level. For this type of athletes the medical survey shall include general examination, physical growth and Ruffier cardio-vascular examination; athletes who are members of national or Olympic teams must be examined three-four times a year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Athletes performing football, basketball and rugby must be subject to complete medical examination at least three times a year;</li> <li>▪ Football athletes must be subject to neuropsychiatry examination at least twice a year;</li> <li>▪ It is recommendable that rugby athletes should be subject to at least one annual electro-encephalographic and cranial examination.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Slovakia</b>	Professional athletes shall attend the medical survey twice a year, pupil of sport classes, once a year.



<b>Slovenia</b>	The Sports Act sets forth preventive medical examinations for every athlete participating on international competitions.
<b>Spain</b>	Royal Decree n°112/2000 on the health of athletes. No specific provision for young athletes.
<b>Sweden</b>	There is no specific regulation but general guidelines about medical exams of elite athletes in general.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	There is no specific regulation. However: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ This issue is more commonly covered within the general welfare and health safety policies, applied to the NGBs.</li><li>▪ Trainers as part of their training can take a module about eating disorder.</li></ul>



<b>C - Specific regulations protecting young athletes in case of injury. Specific funds and schemes</b>	
<b>Austria</b>	There is no regulation relating to the protection of young athletes in case of injury during the training period. However, the membership of certain federations might include the signing of insurance. There is no specific fund/scheme for injured athletes.
<b>Belgium</b>	In principle, athletes should benefit from an insurance policy in the event of a sports related injury.  <u>Flanders</u> Sports federations are required to conclude certain insurance policies (minimum terms and conditions are set forth by the Flemish Government).  <u>Wallonia</u> The Decree of April 26, 1999 stipulates that all the members of the sporting federations recognised in the French Community must be covered for civil liability and physical injuries.  There are specific funds:  Football: In the event of a sport related injury, athletes may be eligible to receive compensation from the “Federal Solidarity Fund” of the Belgian Football Association.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<i>No data.</i>
<b>Cyprus</b>	There is no regulation relating to the protection of young athletes in case of injury during the training period.  There are no special funds or insurance schemes but this may however be done on a voluntary basis by the associations, federations or clubs.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	There is no regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. Only general civil and criminal liabilities apply.  There is no specific fund/scheme for injured athletes.
<b>Denmark</b>	Apparently, there is no regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period: ‘the training of young talents is based on the philosophy that young athletes are trained in order to train, therefore, injuries are prevented’...  There are specific funds. Athletes are insured through the specific associations of the disciplines or through team Denmark.



<b>Estonia</b>	<p>Young athletes are automatically insured with the Estonian Health Insurance Fund (just as other underage persons), which provide full medical coverage in case of an injury incurred in Estonia. When travelling abroad, the normal practice is to buy extra health insurance from the private sector.</p> <p>There is no other specific fund/scheme regarding young athletes.</p>
<b>Finland</b>	<p>There is a regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period, the Act on sportsmen's Accident Security and Pension Security 16.2.2000/575.</p> <p>Young athletes have to be insured in order to be allowed to take part to a competition.</p> <p>In case agreed between the athlete and the sports club or any other corporation that practice sports activity that the athlete gets taxable salary during one or less than one playing season at least EUR 9,600, the sports club or other corporation is obligated to arrange for the athlete up to the age of 38 an accident security and pension security according to this law.</p> <p>In case the athlete, who does not have the above-mentioned contract, gets taxable income at least EUR 9,600, he/she has to arrange himself/herself the above-mentioned insurance.</p> <p>There is no specific fund/scheme for injured athletes.</p>
<b>France</b>	<p>There are regulations relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article 37 of the law n°84-610 of July 16<sup>th</sup>, 1984 imposes on the sports groupings the subscription of an insurance policy covering their liability and especially the injuries of the licensees while practising their sports. Article 37 also states that the sports groupings must inform its licensees of the importance of subscribing such an insurance policy. Therefore, the sports groupings must make available to their licensees several insurance policies which may allow the latter to choose the best adapted to their needs. Furthermore, the athletes may personally subscribe complementary individual insurance policies to protect themselves.</li> <li>▪ Article 3621-2 of the Public Health Code (deriving from article 12 of law N°99-223 of March 23, 1999 relating to the protection of the health or athletes and to the fight against doping requests form the sports associations, which have been granted a delegation by the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social Affairs, that they ensure the organisation of the medical survey to which are submitted their licensees registered on the list of high level athletes and their licensees registered in the access paths to high level sports.</li> </ul> <p>This requirement is recalled in the standard statutes of the sports associations which now provide for the setting up of a medical commission which must set out a medical regulation mentioning the rights an obligations of the federation vis-à-vis its licensees. A ministerial order of April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2000 sets out the medical exams (around 10) which have to be practised on the high level athletes. Complementary exams may be decided by each federation due to the specificity of its sports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article L 231-5 of the Sport Code provides that federations are responsible for the health of their athletes.</li> <li>▪ As clarified in paragraph D, professional athletes are considered as every employee and are registered with the Social Security and benefit from the "general scheme" (article L 311-2 Social Security Code). This scheme (or any other social security scheme in case the athlete subscribed to another scheme) will be in charge of the athlete. Then, according to the different collective bargaining agreement, the status</li> </ul>



	<p>will be more or less favourable. For instance, the employer will guarantee the payment of the salary of the athlete till the 90<sup>th</sup> day in the CCNS, whereas it lasts until the end of the working contract for rugby.</p> <p>These regulations may apply to all athletes and not specifically to young ones.</p> <p>There is no general rule about specific funds/schemes for injured athletes. Its existence depends on the collective bargaining agreements. They sometimes create special funds meant to help athletes in different situations (complete loss of ability to practice the sport for example). For instance, the rugby bargaining agreement stated, before its revision, that there were special funds in case a player had to end his/her career. Unfortunately, this article was withdrawn when the last revision occurred. The collective bargaining agreements (article 18 of the basketball collective bargaining agreement for instance) state that a player who would lose his/her total ability to play within a professional team may ask for the payment of a capital by the federation.</p>
<b>Germany</b>	<p>As regards regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period, there is the autonomously enacted law by the associations and clubs that varies in detail. In the regional Basketball Leagues e.g. the athletes are protected by the insurance of the Federal State Sport Alliance, if the own insurance of the athlete does not cover the injury.</p> <p>As regards specific funds/schemes for injured athletes, there is the German Sport Foundation, funds of the Federal States, and special insurance for injured athletes.</p>
<b>Greece</b>	<p>There is regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. Amateur athletes, who do not benefit from insurance, are entitled to get a free medical treatment in C class of every public hospital of the Greek national health service.</p> <p>There are specific funds. An account was created in the Greek national bank for the support of the medical treatment of uninsured ex athletes and families of athletes who died.</p>
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>There is regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. The Act of Sports regulates the duty of federations to determine which insurance is suitable for a given competition. Athletes' injuries are considered as workplace incidents. Athlete's employer can be obligated to conclude an insurance contract on behalf of his employees (federation rules).</p> <p>There are specific funds. Such funds/schemes are offered by insurance companies</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>There are no regulations on these aspects up to the knowledge of the Irish Sports Council.</p>



<b>Italy</b>	<p>There is regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. Federations are responsible for the health of their athletes. Once an athlete is a club member, he/she benefits from the injury insurance.</p> <p>There are specific funds : 2 institutions for injured athletes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SPORTASS: Article 51 of law N° 289 (27/12/2002) provides that federations are obliged to have insurances for their members. The management of such insurance was given to the SPORTASS which provide welfare payment and insurance since 2004</li> <li>▪ INAIL (national institute for workers) is the competent institution for professional athletes.</li> </ul> <p>Federations are allowed to subscribe additional insurance policies.</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>No specific regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period.</p> <p>There is no specific fund/scheme for injured athletes.</p>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>There is regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. If the athletes loses his/her capacity while training/competing. The damages are compensated on the basis of the contract of sports activities, the law on accidents at work as well as other laws.</p> <p>No data relating to specific fund/scheme for injured athletes.</p>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>There is regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. The State subscribed an insurance policy protecting all athletes who own a licence issued by a national sports association. This insurance covers injuries directly and exclusively related to sports activity.</p> <p>There are specific funds. A specific fund was created in 1965 aiming at reimbursing salary or income losses as well as medical and pharmaceutical expenses for injured athletes in case of sports accident. This insurance is a complementary scheme.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	<p>There are regulations relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period established by Maltese Law. The youth section of the Malta Football Association have a child protection policy which has been accepted by UEFA and are now bound by the UEFA Charter which includes minors protection and safety policy.</p> <p>There is no specific fund/scheme for injured athletes.</p>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>As regards regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period, it depends on the sports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Judo: No.</li> <li>▪ Swimming: Yes. Safety regulation around the swimming pool.</li> <li>▪ Football: no.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Basketball: no.</li> <li>▪ Athletics: no.</li> </ul> <p>As regards specific funds/schemes for injured athletes, it depends on the sports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Judo: no data</li> <li>▪ Swimming: no.</li> <li>▪ Football: yes, if the athlete is over 16 and therefore has the possibility to conclude a contract. The football club has to go on paying the salary while the player is injured. The player can also subscribe a private insurance.</li> <li>▪ Basketball: no.</li> <li>▪ Athletics: no.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>There are no specific regulations relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. Young athletes are subject to the general legal provisions. Associations/clubs are obliged to provide their competitors with such insurance.</p> <p>No data relating to specific fund/scheme for injured athletes.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>There is regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governmental Order 392/98, regulates a special sports insurance for practitioners of high competition</li> <li>▪ Decree-Law 146/93 of April 26, 1993 establishes the obligation of all sports agents enrolled in sports associations endowed with public funds to take out sports insurance, and the need for those same sports associations to provide insurance to its associates.</li> <li>▪ Football: specific insurance required.</li> <li>▪ Basketball: sport insurance certifications</li> <li>▪ Athletics: young talents competition rules concerning age and development.</li> </ul> <p>There is no specific fund/scheme for injured athletes. However, Law 8/2003 (12/05) establishes a specific regime for the repair of damages arising from accidents at work.</p>
<b>Romania</b>	<p>There is regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. The Technical Norm of 2003 provides that emergency medical assistance or surgery is ensured by the staff of the sport medicine/staff of the local sanitary unit.</p> <p>There is no specific fund/scheme for injured athletes. However, it is acknowledged in Law 95/2006 that the National Fund for health insurance does not cover expenses of insured persons with respect to sport accidents and medical assistance of athletes.</p>



<b>Slovakia</b>	<p>There is no specific regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. Young athletes are submitted to the general rules.</p> <p>There is no specific fund/scheme for injured athletes. Young athletes have to conclude a contract with a private insurance company.</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>There is regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. Article 44 Sports Act provides that no one can demand that an athlete competes or trains during the time of injury/illness.</p> <p>There are specific funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Health Care and Health Insurance provides that top athletes shall be insured under this act, unless they are already insured on some other basis.</li> <li>▪ Sports Act states that a top athlete is entitled to health and accident insurance out of national budget, provided that he/she has a title of world-class top athlete and that his/her incomes do not exceed triple the average salary in the Republic of Slovenia.</li> <li>▪ Top athletes are entitled to an above standard health insurance co financed by state and foundation for financing of sports organisations. World class athletes and their relatives (4 persons) are entitled to accident insurance as long as they have this status.</li> </ul>
<b>Spain</b>	<p>There is no specific regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. But, once athletes are federated (compulsory), they get insurance.</p> <p>As regards specific fund/scheme for injured athletes, there is a financial assistance.</p>
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>There is no specific regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. General public coverage.</p> <p>There are specific funds. Accident insurance provided through athletes licences or memberships in the SSF through local clubs.</p>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>There is no specific regulation relating to the protection in case of injury during the training period. However,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a general regulation applying to all injured athletes.</li> <li>▪ UK sport recommends that NGBs take specific measures in order to counteract the risk of injuries. Moreover, many NGBs produce Child Protection policies as part as their governing roles, for example the Safeguarding Children and Young People in Football policy produced by the FA.</li> </ul> <p>There is no specific fund/scheme for injured athletes. However, UK Sport recommends that NGBs take measures to counteract the risk of injury to athletes, in the form of codes of practice, risk assessments and insurance. The RFU, for example, provides central insurance cover for all clubs and further advocates Club Officials Indemnity Insurance for officials and ensures that all affiliated clubs are insured against</p>



permanent disability, in particular the inability to work and generate income. The case of *Van Oppen v Clerk to the Bedford Charity Trustees* [1989] 3 All ER 389 involved a school pupil injured whilst playing rugby at school. The court was asked to decide whether a school is under duty to insure pupils against injuries received while playing sport and whether a school is under duty to advise parents to take out personal accident insurance. In both instances, it was decided that no such duty arose.



<b>D – Specific regulations relating to the protection of minor athletes</b>	
<b>Austria</b>	There are only provisions concerning the protection of minors in general.
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>There are specific regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ minimum age requirements in order to take part in certain competitions together with general rules protecting minors:</li> <li>▪ laws on child labour</li> <li>▪ minimum age requirements in order to take part in certain competitions</li> <li>▪ parental consent required in order to be affiliated with a sports club</li> <li>▪ Flemish Decree dated July 13, 2001 states that in order to be recognised as sports federations, such sports federations have to respect the principles laid down in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and they have to take the necessary measures to prevent any human trafficking.</li> </ul>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	There are only provisions concerning minors in general in the labour and criminal law.
<b>Cyprus</b>	<p>Young Athletes that are minors will of course enjoy the protection afforded to minors by general law and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) by criminal law;</li> <li>(ii) by contract law – limitations on contractual capacity;</li> <li>(iii) by labour law – restrictions on the employment of minors and the hours of work.</li> </ul>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>General regulation apply to all athletes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Act n°262/2006 Coll., labour code provides specific protection for young employees (rarely applies, since young athletes rarely are employed)</li> <li>▪ Act n° 262/2006 on employment of minors conducting artistic or sports activities. It submits the exercise of these activities to the requirement of the suitability for the child and a limited amount of days. A specific approval by the labour authority is required. The contractor (i.e. sports federation) is responsible for the child protection.</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	The regulation is apparently specific to each discipline, e.g. agreement between soccer players union and professional soccer clubs union 'when a contract is signed for a player below the age of 18, there must be made plans for the player's future education and career. The plan has to be revised at least once a year'
<b>Estonia</b>	There is no such regulation.
<b>Finland</b>	There is regular regulation concerning the protection of minors: The Act on Protecting Young Workers.
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article L 222-5 of the Sports Code, states that minors are not allowed to have paid agents.</li> <li>▪ Regular texts concerning the protection of minors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ordinance n° 2005-1092 of September 1st, 2005 concerning the protection of minors accommodated outside their domicile during holidays, professional vacation or leisure time,</li> <li>○ Decree n°2006-923 of July 26<sup>th</sup>, 2006 relating to the protection of minors accommodated outside their domicile and modifying the Social Action Code,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Order dated September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2006 concerning the prior notification of accommodation of minors stated in article R 227-2 of the Social Action Code,</li> <li>○ Order dated September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006 related to the prior notification of housing premises.</li> <li>○ Instruction n°06-192 JS dated November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2006, concerning the housing of minors scheme.</li> <li>○ Provisions concerning doping are the same than for athletes of age.</li> </ul> <p>Transfers allowing any benefits are forbidden for minors.</p> <p>Concerning working conditions, minors benefit, as every other minors of the provisions of the Labour Code.</p> <p>Federations may add specific provisions to their collective or training conventions. For instance, the CCNS states that minors have a limit of 8 hours training per day (article 5.1.3.1). Article 8 of the collective bargaining agreement for rugby contains an article 8 specifically aimed at minors, stating particular requirements for the transport of minor players. Moreover, this provision names people that will be responsible for taking care of minors in different types of situations. The model conventions for football and basketball contain similar provisions.</p>
<b>Germany</b>	There is the Law Against Child Labour and the normal Criminal Law, that protects young people may they be athletes or not.
<b>Greece</b>	General provisions of the criminal and labour code relating to the protection of minors apply.
<b>Hungary</b>	Young athletes benefit from regular minor legislation.
<b>Ireland</b>	Children First: National Guidelines for the Protection and Welfare of Children (Department of Health and Children) Code of Ethics and Good Practice for Children's Sport (Irish Sports Council)
<b>Italy</b>	There is some regional legislation concerning the protection of the minor. At a national level, there is the D.P.R no. 249/1998, concerning the Right of the students at the secondary compulsory school.
<b>Latvia</b>	There is a general protection of minors under labour law.
<b>Lithuania</b>	<i>No data.</i>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Young athletes benefit from general provisions on the protection of minors.
<b>Malta</b>	There are the general regulations established by Maltese Law. The youth section of the Malta Football Association have a child protection policy which has been accepted by UEFA and are now bound by the UEFA Charter which includes minors protection and safety policy.
<b>Netherlands</b>	Young athletes benefit from general provisions on the protection of minors (criminal and labour laws).
<b>Poland</b>	General provisions apply: minors benefit from the provisions of the labour code.
<b>Portugal</b>	Law 28/98 (26/06): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Sports contracts</u> only from age 16. May not be less than 1 season and not more than 8. Clauses aiming at limiting the freedom of the athlete following the end of the contract are void.</li> <li>▪ <u>Formation contracts</u>: (14-18): fulfil necessary academic requirements.</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	Young athletes benefit from provisions specific to minors in the labour and criminal code.
<b>Slovakia</b>	Young athletes are protected by the general rules concerning the protection of minors.



<b>Slovenia</b>	Pursuant to the Criminal code, a minor, i.e. a person younger than 14 years of age, shall not be criminally liable. The Employment Relationship Act provides that an employment contract can only be entered into by a person who is already 15 years of age. In addition, there are specific restrictions as to the obligations arising out of employment relationship for workers, who are younger than 18 years of age.
<b>Spain</b>	Several regulations relate to the protection of minors but which do not take into account the fact that the minor is an athlete.
<b>Sweden</b>	General provisions on the protection of minors (criminal and labour law) apply.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>Several acts are related to the protection of minors in general:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Children and young persons Act (1933),</li> <li>▪ Protection of children Act (1999),</li> <li>▪ Working time directive</li> </ul> <p>Every sport is allowed to issue its own regulations set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The FA requires all the academies to have appointed an education and welfare officer to manage the well being of young athletes.</li> <li>▪ Sport England has issued guidelines aiming at the disappearance of discrimination within NGBs.</li> </ul>



	<b>E- Transposition of Council Directive 94/33/EC?</b>
<b>Austria</b>	Through the Federal Act on the Employment of children and Adolescents. They were also implemented in the general worker provisions.
<b>Belgium</b>	Through the law on employment of 16 March 1971, amended by the law concerning work by children of 5 August 1992, was amended once again by the law of 21 March 1995 concerning work by students and young people in order to transpose a number of provisions of the Council Directive 94/33/EC. A Royal Decree on the protection of young people at work was adopted on 3 May 1999 to complete incorporation into Belgian law of the Directive in respect of specific health and safety protection at work.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Provisions were included in the Bulgarian labour code, no further information.
<b>Cyprus</b>	Cyprus has adopted fully the provisions of the Directive.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Through - Act n° 262/2006 Coll. of the labour code and - Act n° 435/2004 Coll. On employment.
<b>Denmark</b>	By executive order N° 239 4/05/2005.
<b>Estonia</b>	No data.
<b>Finland</b>	In Finland the Act on Protection of Young workers covers the area more widely than the directive.
<b>France</b>	Most of the French legislation complied already with the Council directive 94/33/EC. However, several adjustments were necessary and the last modifications were accomplished through an order dated February, 22 <sup>nd</sup> , 2001 (n°2001-174).
<b>Germany</b>	The minimum regulations were already fulfilled to a large extend in the German youth labour law, so only the prohibition of child labour had to be newly regulated by the Law of 24.02.1997.
<b>Greece</b>	Through the presidential decree 62/1998 amended by law 2956/2001.
<b>Hungary</b>	Through the modification of 3 acts: - The Hungarian labour code, - The Act on qualifications, - The Act on protection of children.
<b>Ireland</b>	Implemented through the Protection of Young Persons (Employment) Act 1996 and Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Children and Young Persons) Regulations 1998
<b>Italy</b>	- Legislative decree n°345 concerning the protection of children, - Law n° 285/1997: special fund for the youth and childhood.
<b>Latvia</b>	Implementation of this directive caused the adoption of - Labour law - Labour protection law



<b>Lithuania</b>	In the Lithuanian labour code.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	By the Law dated 23/03/2001 on protection of young workers, now comprised in the Luxembourg labour code.
<b>Malta</b>	Through legal notice 440 of 2003.
<b>Netherlands</b>	Through the working conditions act (1998); Working conditions Decree (1997); the working hours Act (1996).
<b>Poland</b>	Transposed in the labour code.
<b>Portugal</b>	Through the employment code in 2003.
<b>Romania</b>	Through provisions included in the Romanian labour code (law 53/2003).
<b>Slovakia</b>	Within the Slovak labour code.
<b>Slovenia</b>	Within the Slovenian law by Employment Relationship Act.
<b>Spain</b>	The directive can be found in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RD 1435/1985 labour relations esp. artists and shows,</li> <li>- Law 31/1995 labour risk prevention,</li> <li>- RD 2/1995 Refunded text of the labour procedure law,</li> <li>- RD 1/1995 worker's statute.</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	Directive transposed within the Swedish law on the working environment and the Swedish statute on the working environment.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Through a series of legislative measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Working time regulations (1998) as amended in 2002;</li> <li>- Fire (Scotland) Act 2005</li> <li>- Amendment to the Children and Young Persons Act (1963),</li> <li>- The children and young persons act 1933</li> <li>- The children (performances) regulations 1968,</li> <li>- The merchant shipping act 1995</li> <li>- The health and safety (young persons) regulations (1967).</li> </ul>



## VII - LABOUR ASPECTS

	<b>A - Legal relationships between young athletes and clubs /federations</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No specific contract:</b> they are employed by their clubs and associations.</li> <li>▪ <b>No pecuniary compensation</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules</b></li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>Different types of relationships: some athletes like tennis players are self employed, others benefit from employment contracts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts:</b> Labour contracts can be concluded. No full time contract may be concluded before 18 and part time contract may be entered into as from 16. There are several types of labour contracts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>Labour contracts for remunerated full time professional players for a determined period:</u> for minors not subject to compulsory full time schooling.</li> <li>○ <u>Labour contracts for remunerated part-time professional players for a determined period:</u> if the requirements of minimum age are met.</li> <li>○ <u>Labour contracts for amateur players for a (un-) determined period:</u> amateurs who concluded a contract but do not earn the minimum wage.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Football:</u> 3 types of players: amateurs, non amateurs, professional players. Young athletes can enter 2 types of contracts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Non-amateur contract: As from 16, football players may be hired by clubs through this type of contract.</li> <li>○ Professional contract: As from 18, contracts can be part or full time.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Generally no pecuniary compensation.</b> However, certain clubs refund the costs generated for performing professional activities (ex: plane tickets).</li> </ul> <p><b>Enforcement of European rules</b></p>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No specific contract.</b> Not really. Sometimes the relationship may be formalised through non-employment contracts, or rarely, through apprenticeship contracts.</li> <li>▪ <b>No pecuniary compensation</b> unless agreed in a contract.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules:</b> <i>No data.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<p><b>No specific contract:</b> the CSO only grants premium to athletes.</p> <p><b>Pecuniary compensation:</b> If the athletes have excellent results in international competitions under the authority of the Ministry of Education and Culture. If the athlete manages to enter a university, he / she will be supported by the State. However, only a few students benefit from this support. The amount goes to 1,000 to 1,500 Cypriot Pounds.</p> <p><b>Enforcement of European rules:</b> but dearth of regulations at a local level.</p>



<b>Czech Republic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts:</b> but no further information. If athletes are minor, the parental approval is necessary.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation:</b> <i>No data</i>, but no claim for such compensation.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Football/handball: apprenticeship contracts.</li> <li>○ Basketball: no contracts</li> <li>○ Athletics: contracts with sponsors</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation:</b> If apprenticeship contracts (handball, football).</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules:</b> <i>No data</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Estonia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No specific contract</b> for underage athletes.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation:</b> Legal prohibition of granting scholarships according to performances. Pecuniary compensations may originate from bonuses, sponsors, and in case major achievements from the State.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules:</b> <i>No data</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Finland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts:</b> Athletes are rarely paid. If they are, federations recommends a contract.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation:</b> Football Association of Finland: there is compensation if a contract is signed. No specific result shall be expected in the draft contract. The models of labour contracts follow the provisions of the Labour National Act</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules:</b> <i>No data</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Football:</u> 3 different contracts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>Apprenticeship contract:</u> athletes can comply with their scholar obligations and prepare their professional career. Athletes have to be at least 16 or 17; however, a 15 years' old athlete can conclude such a contract if he/she proves that he/she complied with his/her schooling obligations.</li> <li>○ <u>"Contrat du joueur aspirant":</u> the purpose of this contract is to prepare the professional career of an athlete in a training centre. Athletes from 15 may enter into such contracts, under the same requirements as above.</li> <li>○ <u>'Contrat stagiaire':</u> this contract is the continuation of the two afore mentioned contracts. Athletes from 19 may enter into such contract. The contract can last 1 or 2 seasons. It may be transformed in a elite or a professional contract.</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Basketball:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>'Aspirant player':</u> this contract concerns players originating from the European FIBA zone/under the Cotonou agreement and as from 16 to 19.</li> <li>○ <u>"Stagiaire player":</u> same requirements as the above contract, however the player must be aged at least 20-21.</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Rugby:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>'Convention d'entraînement':</u> this contract is concluded by players between 16 and 23 wishing to become professional players. Additionally, may be concluded a 'contrat joueur espoir' or 'pluriactif" with an employment contract.</li> <li>○ Athletics or judo: no specific contract.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation:</b> It depends on the contract: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>Football:</u></li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Joueur apprenti/aspirant: € 198 to 660/month,</li> <li>➤ Joueur stagiaire: € 396 to 1122/month,</li> <li>➤ Elite: € 330 to 924/month.</li> <li>○ <u>Basketball</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ aspirant: € 62.5 to 250/month,</li> <li>➤ stagiaire: € 312.5 to 1250/month.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ <u>Rugby</u>: espoir: yearly compensation of € 15.060</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules:</b> The French professional leagues of football, rugby and basketball comply with European rules and international sports organisations relevant rules.</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts:</b> As from 18 years old.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation:</b> independent from the success of the athlete.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules:</b> Rules of FIFA, UEFA, FIBA, IAAF and IHF are enforced by clubs.</li> </ul>
<b>Greece</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No specific contract:</b> Young athletes only get “athletic identification from their federation”.</li> <li>▪ <b>Generally no pecuniary compensation:</b> young athletes only get paid when they take part to tournaments, the amount of payment depends on the type of competition, on the level of the athlete, etc...</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules.</b> In practice, however, local sports clubs sometimes do not respect the directives.</li> </ul>
<b>Hungary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts:</b> Young athletes can either enter into labour contracts (football or basketball) or enter into sports contracts (judo, fencing and athletics).</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation:</b> It depends on the contract: in sports contracts, there is no obligation to allocate a pecuniary compensation to the athlete. If a labour contract is signed: the parties can agree on a compensation.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules:</b> The football and basketball leagues do comply with these rules.</li> </ul>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p><b>Specific contracts:</b></p> <p><u>Basketball:</u> No</p> <p><u>Athletics:</u> No, however athletes on the high performance programme have a contract relating to competition and conduct.</p> <p><u>Rugby:</u> Players who would fall into this category are all IRFU contracted players, i.e. academy players in each province, development and full time contracted provincial players – they would be age 18 and upwards</p> <p><u>Football:</u> The FAI is subject to National employment legislation and also UEFA and FIFA legislation in relation to signing professional contracts. No player can sign a professional contract until he is at least 16 years.</p> <p><u>Golf:</u> <i>No data</i></p> <p><b>Pecuniary compensation:</b></p> <p><u>Basketball:</u> No</p> <p><u>Athletics:</u> No</p> <p><u>Rugby:</u> All the aforementioned players are paid variable amounts during the contract period as they would in other sports, i.e. soccer, athletics. If they do not succeed in achieving contract status, they play as amateurs in our clubs. There is no reward for not achieving contract status.</p>



	<p><u>Football</u>: That is a matter for each individual employer (club) of the player. The FAI currently does not pay any players for attending its Emerging Talent Programme or for non senior international appearances.  <u>Golf</u>: <i>No data</i>.</p> <p><b>Enforcement of European rules</b>: the regulations are being applied; however, the regulations are not applicable to most, if not all, young athletes participating in the five selected sports in Ireland as players under the age of 18 are not contracted in a labour relationship with their relevant NGB.</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>The Corte de Cassazione case n° 3091 (09/05/1986) states that legal relationships between athletes and federations are considered an administrative act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts</b>:  <u>Football</u>: No contract before 16.  <u>Basketball</u>: According to the federation rules, athletes cannot sign a contract during their training period.  <u>Cycling</u>: minimum retribution according to the discipline (pro tour; continental professional). Amateur: contracts are either profitable or not.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation</b>: Not allowed to pay athletes under 18. They can however get reimbursement for their expenses.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts</b>: Labour contracts or others, but till 18, the contract must be concluded with the parents.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation</b>: <i>No data</i>.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules</b>: Only in cases of disputes between athletes and clubs/federations.</li> </ul>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts</b>: The law on physical and sport activities establishes the legal grounds of contracts in sport activities. This contract is an agreement between the athlete / trainer and the sports organisation.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation</b>: the sports organisation has an obligation to provide the athlete with pecuniary compensation.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules</b>: <i>No data</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts</b>: No labour activity before 15 years' old. Between 15 and 18 years' old, the activity of young athletes is strictly regulated by the law. However, currently, there is no professional young athlete in Luxembourg.</li> <li>▪ <b>No pecuniary compensation</b>. However, federations reimburse expenses incurred by their athletes, regardless of success.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules</b>: No professional young athletes</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts</b>: For football and basketball. Contracts are very unusual for tennis, gymnastics and athletics.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation</b>: At the discretion of the clubs.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules</b>: Not applicable since clubs in Malta are amateurs and not professionals.</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts</b>: As from age 16 (under this age, young athletes need an approval of their parents); generalised to bind athletes. 2 types of contracts: a sponsor contract and a labour contract.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation</b>: if the athlete signed a contract and is over 16. If he / she is under 16, he/she needs a sponsorship contract and he/she cannot get pecuniary compensation. However, he/she can claim expenses.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No specific contracts</b>: Generally, the athletes conclude civil law contracts with their clubs.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No pecuniary compensation</b> unless otherwise provided under the contract.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Portugal</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts:</b> There are sports formation contracts. In Portugal, young athletes enter into sports formation contracts – a specific labour agreement. There is only one model for this contract, set out in law 28/98 of June 28 and it is meant for young sportsmen between the ages of 14 and 18. Thereafter, each sport has further rules.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation:</b> varies between € 75 and 600. The federation may indicate pecuniary compensation for high competition level and senior level.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules:</b> Furthermore, federations are also bound by the regulations of international federations such as FIFA rules.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Romania</b></p>	<p><b>Legislation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Law no. 69/2000 regarding the physical education and sport;</li> <li>▪ Romanian Labour Code;</li> <li>▪ The Regulation regarding the statute and transfer of the football players issued by the Romanian Football Federation;</li> <li>▪ The Regulation regarding the statute and transfer of the rugby players issued by the Romanian Rugby Federation;</li> <li>▪ The Regulation regarding the statute and transfer of basketball players issued by Romanian Basketball Federation;</li> <li>▪ The Regulations regarding the license and transfer of athletes issued by Romanian Gymnastics Federation;</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contracts:</b> Athletes are either amateurs or professionals (art. 14 Sport Law 69/2000). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Professionals athletes: labour agreement or contracts under Civil Code (the reference in the Sports Law to civil agreement should be interpreted in consideration of the abrogation of former Law 130/1999 regarding civil agreements);</li> <li>○ Amateur athletes: no specific provisions mentioned.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><u>Football:</u> 16 years; for athletes aged 15 years, the parents or legal representative's consent is required;</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><u>Basketball:</u> 18 years old;</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><u>Athletics:</u> no specific derogation (the provisions of the Labour Code shall be applicable);</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><u>Gymnastics:</u> no specific derogation (the provisions of the Labour Code shall be applicable);</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><u>Rugby:</u> 18 years; for the athletes between 16 and 18, the parents or legal representative's consent is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation:</b> It is granted if the athletes are professional.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules:</b></li> </ul>



	<p><u>Football</u>: Regulation regarding the statute and transfer of the football players issued by the Romanian Football Federation were issued in accordance with the provisions of UEFA Regulations regarding the statute and transfer of football players. Moreover, the players are by statute obligated to respect all the provisions of competent authorities such as FIFA and UEFA;</p> <p><u>Basketball</u>: The Statute of the Romanian Basketball Federation (“RBF”) provides that it implements all the regulations of the International Basketball Federation which are mandatory for RBF and its affiliate members;</p> <p><u>Gymnastics</u>: The Statute of the Gymnastics Romanian Federation (“GRF”) expressly stipulates that the regulations of the International Federation of Gymnastics and of the European Union for Gymnastics are mandatory for the GRF and its affiliated members.</p>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No specific contract</b>: Athletes are generally self employed persons who have a contract linking them to their club (even if labour contract exist, they are rarer). They can conclude a contract from age 15 (through their legal representative). Till 15, they are only bound by membership principles.</li> <li>▪ <b>No pecuniary compensation</b>.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules</b>: Slovakian clubs prefer self employed contracts rather than labour contracts.</li> </ul>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contract</b>: subject to autonomous regulation between the club and the athlete. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>Alpine skiing</u>: contract can be entered into by a minor with the consent of at least one parent;</li> <li>○ <u>Football</u>: according to the national football federation’s rules, professional athletes must have a contract with the club.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation</b>: <i>No data</i>.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European Rules</b>: <i>No data</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Spain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contract</b>: Labour contract as from 16 years’ old. Not compulsory</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation</b>: Aids (scholarships) can be received.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specific contract</b>: but not always used.</li> <li>▪ <b>Pecuniary compensation</b>: depending on the agreement between the parties.</li> <li>▪ <b>Enforcement of European rules</b>: <i>No data</i></li> </ul>
<b>United Kindom</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No specific contract</b>: <i>British cycling federation v Wendy Everson (2001)</i>: the Court held that a funded athlete participating the British Cycling federation’s world class programme was not an employee. However, in the <i>Modahl v The British athletics federation Ltd [2000]</i> related to whether the membership of an athletic club or submission to the BAF’s disciplinary committee’s jurisdiction was sufficient to form a contractual relationship between the athlete and the 2 parties. The Court of Appeal concluded that there was such a relationship due, among others, to the conduct of Modahl. However, she lost the case. Therefore, it is difficult to generalise this case.</li> </ul> <p>Most of the time, since training starts on an amateur basis, there is no contract.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No pecuniary compensation</b>: if the athlete does not conclude a contract.</li> </ul>



- **Enforcement of European rules**



<b>B- Free movement of young athletes in the Member States</b>	
<b>Austria</b>	Athletes may freely move. However, it can be limited by the statutes of international association (i.e.: FIFA: prohibits the transfer of minor athletes).
<b>Belgium</b>	Athletes may freely move. EU regulations are implemented.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<i>No data.</i>
<b>Cyprus</b>	EU principles apply to professional and amateur athletes.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	No specific legislation on this matter.
<b>Denmark</b>	Football: FIFA transfer rules. Basketball: FIBA Europe transfer rules. Athletics: IAAF competition rules. Handball: IHF and EHF transfer rules. Golf: No data.
<b>Estonia</b>	Athletes may freely move.
<b>Finland</b>	Domestic athlete can move freely. Football: compliance with FIFA rules on movement of players.
<b>France</b>	Athletes may freely move. European rules apply. Furthermore, case law exists on this subject matter (to be developed).
<b>Germany</b>	Athletes may not freely move, except basketball players because most of them do not have any contract.
<b>Greece</b>	Athletes may freely move.
<b>Hungary</b>	Athletes may freely move under the implementation of the directive 2004/38/EK with Act I of 2007 on the entry and residence of people disposing of the right of free movement and residence.
<b>Ireland</b>	<i>No data.</i>
<b>Italy</b>	Football: Until 14 young athletes cannot move outside their region unless they get a derogation by the FIGC.
<b>Latvia</b>	Athletes may freely move but Latvian clubs may ask an entrance fee. This is the case of professional hockey clubs.
<b>Lithuania</b>	<i>No data.</i>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>Malta</b>	Athletes may freely move.
<b>Netherlands</b>	Athletes may freely move, if they are not bound by a contract with a domestic club/association.
<b>Poland</b>	Athletes may freely move thanks to EU regulations.
<b>Portugal</b>	Athletes may freely move since the Bosman ruling.
<b>Romania</b>	There is no general regulation on this point.



	However, in relation to athletes in football, basketball and rugby, an athlete may be transferred to another club within national or foreign borders with the consent of the club where he is registered to. Furthermore, regarding football, the FIFA rules apply. For basketball, a player shall obtain a letter of clearance issued by the Romanian Basketball Federation before leaving the country.
<b>Slovakia</b>	Athletes may freely move. Clubs and federations have their own rules which comply with European law and international organisations rules.
<b>Slovenia</b>	It depends on the sport: <u>Football</u> : from age 16, according to the federation rules, an athlete can move freely.
<b>Spain</b>	Athletes may freely move.
<b>Sweden</b>	Athletes may freely move. EU case law is to be followed. Each SSF has its own rules which comply with EU law and case law.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Athletes may freely move. Since European case law: <i>Lehtonen v Federation Royale Belge des sociétés de basketball</i> and the <i>Bosman</i> case. However, regulations that are proper to discipline have to be respected: i.e.: football players cannot be registered in more than one club at a time. Furthermore, regarding football, athletes registered as trainees (age 15-17 and not in full time education) cannot be approached but other clubs during their traineeship or otherwise induced to leave the club they are registered as a trainee.



## **C - Regulation relating to a pecuniary compensation for the first training club**

### **Preliminary observations:**

The FIFA Regulation on Players Agents dated July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2001 applies to professional football players in the European countries. Under such regulation, the successive clubs of a professional player must indemnify the former training clubs. A training compensation shall be paid to a player's training club(s): (i) when a player signs his first contract as a professional football player, and (ii) on each transfer of a professional football player until the end of the football season before his 24<sup>th</sup> birthday (or up to the age of 21 in the event that it is evident a player had already terminated his training period before the age of 21). The obligation to pay training compensation arises whether the transfer takes place during or at the end of the player's contract.

The FIBA Internal Regulations 2006 (rules governing players, coaches, support officials and players' agents) apply in all countries of the study. According to clause H.3.4.2. of these regulations, at or after a player's 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, the "club of origin", (i.e. the club or other organisation for which he is licensed at his 18<sup>th</sup> birthday) has the right to sign the first contract with the young player. Should the player refuse to sign such a contract and move to a new club in another country, the two clubs shall agree on a compensation sum to be paid to the club of origin and inform their respective member federations and FIBA. The compensation shall be based primarily on the investments made by the club (s) of training but shall take into consideration other factors if the circumstances so require (clause H.3.4.4.). The player shall not be allowed to play for his new club(s) until the compensation agreed, upon between the clubs or determined by FIBA, has been paid (clause H.3.4.7.).

Regarding handball players, the Regulations for Transfer Between Federations (2006) drafted by the International Handball Federation regarding pecuniary compensation to clubs who train young athletes apply in all countries of the study. Such rules set out that when a contract player concludes a contract with a new club, his previous club has the right to claim transfer compensation unless this matter is regulated differently under international treaties or within specifications of the continental federation concerned (§ 14) and that if no agreement regarding the amount of the transfer compensation between the releasing club and the receiving club can be reached, the releasing federation / club may refuse the release of the player and that this shall constitute a material reason for refusing the issuance of an international transfer certificate. Furthermore, in case of the transfer of a non-contract player, the releasing club may claim transfer compensation only in such cases in which the player concerned had the status of a contract player in the releasing club, differing regulations of the concerned federation concerned prevail (§17). Moreover, a club being left by a contract player is entitled to receive transfer compensation unless the player becomes a non-contract player in the federation in whose national team he is eligible to play, differing regulations of the continental federation concerned prevail. If a former contract player signs a contract within 36 months after the end of a contract, the club which last had the player under contract shall have the right to claim transfer compensation. The amount of such compensation shall be defined on expiry of the last contract.



	<b>C - Regulation relating to pecuniary compensation to the first training club</b>
<b>Austria</b>	There is no general regulation on this point. However, football clubs, for example, generally claim compensation for the education of their athletes. The amount of compensation is limited by the statute of the National Football Association and depends on the age of the athlete and on the duration of training.
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>Football</u> FIFA rules apply. Furthermore, in Belgium, such compensation is applicable to transfers of football players within the French and German speaking part of Belgium. In Flanders, the professional football teams have established a fund: the Plan Preud'homme. In the event a young player is offered a professional contract, the relevant club shall pay a training compensation to the fund. Clubs will receive certain funding from that fund.</p> <p><u>Basketball</u> The Flemish Basketball Federation has created a "Youth Fund". Clubs are eligible to receive a training compensation from the fund for the training of top players (i.e. players that played a certain number of matches (at least 10) in a national team or a first division local (men's) team). A similar fund exists within the Walloon – Brussels Basketball Association, but it does not provide specific funding for the training of top athletes (only general funding and funding for national and regional youth selections).</p> <p><u>Athletics, Tennis and Cycling:</u> No data relating to a specific compensation for the first training club.</p>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	No data.
<b>Cyprus</b>	No specific national regulation.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	No specific national regulation.
<b>Denmark</b>	<p><u>Football</u> FIFA rules apply.</p> <p><u>Basketball</u> No pecuniary compensation is paid in Denmark</p> <p><u>Athletics</u> According to the Danish Athletics Federation, no pecuniary compensation is granted to the first club.</p> <p><u>Handball</u> EHF and IHF rules apply.</p> <p><u>Golf</u></p>



	No data available.
<b>Estonia</b>	No specific national regulation.
<b>Finland</b>	The Finnish federations have the practice of allocating a compensation to the first club of young athletes. Furthermore, all sports have abandoned transfer fees also nationally.
<b>France</b>	Apart from the international sports federation rules, there are internal federation rules for football, basketball and rugby. <b>(to be developed)</b>
<b>Germany</b>	No specific regulation. However, compensational payments for the education of the athletes can be agreed upon a case by case basis by the athlete and the Club or between the former and the new Club. Transfer fees from the new Club to the former Club of an athlete. For non-professional or semi-professional athletes the payment of an educational compensation is prohibited. A payment of an educational compensation is valid for a non-professional or contract athlete who receives a playing license before he turns 23 years.
<b>Greece</b>	No regulation or case law.
<b>Hungary</b>	<u>Football</u> Article 20 FIFA of regulation dated 01/07/2005 <u>Other sports</u> No such regulation.
<b>Ireland</b>	No data.
<b>Italy</b>	Pursuant to article 6 of the Law no.81/1981 (concerning the relationship between professional athletes and clubs), in case of a first contract, the Federations have to establish a premium of training in favour of the last club or sport association, where the athlete have performed his last amateur or youth sport activity. <u>Football</u> According to article 97 of the Internal Federation Regulations, the last club where the young football player (or the amateur football player) has played is entitled to receive a compensation/premium for the training that shall be paid by the first club which entered into a professional contract with the football player. The amount may vary depending on the age and the category of the football player (Amateur/Young of League). <u>Basketball</u> According to Federal Regulation, the amount of the compensation may vary depending on the age of the athletes. <u>Athletics</u> According to article 18 of the Organic Regulation, the amount of the compensation is decided between the two clubs, but cannot exceed the amount indicated by the Federation, which may vary depending on the age of the athletes.
<b>Latvia</b>	No data.
<b>Lithuania</b>	No data.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>Malta</b>	<u>Basketball</u> Children between the ages of 10 and 14 years have to pay compensation to the club if they want to move to another club. Compensation for the first 2 years is Lm40 and Lm30 per year every year thereafter. This compensation is fixed by the Association.



	<p>Between age 15 to 20 players are to play with the club unless the club decides otherwise. From 20 years onwards the club can tie athlete to the club for a specified period. However, this is at the discretion of the club and does not apply to all athletes.</p> <p><u>Football</u> FIFA rules apply.</p>
<b>Netherlands</b>	No specific regulation.
<b>Poland</b>	No State regulation. However, in practice, Polish sport associations/federations enact regulations setting a type of compensation. For example, the Polish Football Association dated July 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2006.
<b>Portugal</b>	Article 38 and 18 of the sports formation contract state that the first club of a young player's career is entitled to receive a compensation for the training and formation. The amount is to be decided between the clubs, on a case-by-case basis, and must be considered as "acceptable". Football and Basketball federations have collective agreements that define the criteria for the definition of the compensation.
<b>Romania</b>	<p><u>Football</u> 2 types of pecuniary compensations to which the transferor club may be entitled: - Formation compensation: due one time to the club(s) where the transferred athlete under 23 acted as amateur, by the club to which the athlete has been transferred as professional. In case of subsequent transfers of an amateur player, all clubs to which this player was registered as amateur shall be entitled to a part of the formation compensation, determined pro rata depending on the period of time during which the transferred player was registered. - Promoting compensation: due to the club transferor where the transferred athlete acted as professional;</p> <p><u>Rugby</u> 2 types of compensations (less regulated than football): - Formation compensation: consists of the reimbursement of expenses incurred by a club for the selection and training of a junior athlete and is due by the club receiving the transferee to the transferor club; - Promoting compensation: represented by the expenses incurred by a club for increasing its value within a year and is due by the club receiving the transferee to the transferor club.</p>
<b>Slovakia</b>	The compensation for the first club is governed solely on the basis of the regulation of the particular federation, club or individual athlete's contract. The sports customs vary depending on the sports. The compensation is more common in commercial sports such as football, ice hockey and tennis than in athletics or basketball.
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p><u>Alpine skiing</u> The domicile club (first club which trained an athlete) is entitled to a pecuniary compensation if the athlete is transferred to a new club.</p> <p><u>Athletics</u> Similar rules to those of alpine skiing.</p> <p><u>Judo</u> The amount of the pecuniary compensation is subject to the contractual agreement between the club and the athlete. If there is no contract, the compensation may not exceed € 7,500.</p> <p><u>Other selected sports:</u> Similar regulations.</p>



<b>Spain</b>	Clubs may receive economical compensation according to the federal regulations of each sport, excepting in special circumstances such as the change of residence to labour or family reasons, unless the Competition Committee decides not to allocate any compensation.
<b>Sweden</b>	There is no general regulation about this matter. Each SSF has its own regulation but this is not applicable for the five sports in Sweden.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<u>Football</u> A compensation fee can be demanded on the basis that athletes can only be registered in one club. Consequently, clubs may require payment of a compensation in order to grant their assent to a transfer of registration, especially where they make an offer of re-engagement to a player and that player does not reply to the offer, in accordance with FA rule C1(j) (viii).



	<b>D – Regulation relating to social security and pension plans</b>
<b>Austria</b>	No social security or pension plans as long as there is no employment relationship between a club and a young athlete.
<b>Belgium</b>	No social security and pension plans are foreseen during the training period of young athletes. For professional players, social security payments are made on the basis of the average guaranteed minimum income. Exceptions to social security regulations exist for professional cyclists and football players.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	No data.
<b>Cyprus</b>	Any professional athlete who has a contract (with a club) is considered as an employee for the purposes of the Cyprus Social Security Scheme. There are no plans for amateur sports.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Social and health security insurance premium for pupils and students are paid by the State. In most cases, professional athletes have to pay for this insurance themselves except when they are employed by the club/association.
<b>Denmark</b>	Since the budget for 2004, professional athletes are allowed to accumulate savings during their active career and after their career with favourable tax regulations and to spend the money in an education programme or establish their own business. The tax advantage is comparable with the pension saving schemes.
<b>Estonia</b>	General rules of the social security for underage apply.
<b>Finland</b>	Act on athletes' accident security and pension security. Concerns professional athletes earning at least € 9,600/year.
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In case an employment contract is entered into with a club: general requirements and rules related to social security. Existence of a specific plan for professional players.</li> <li>▪ If amateur athletes: no specific plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Athletes are self-employed and have to provide a personal retirement provision.</li> <li>▪ Basketball and football: athletes' labour unions offer such provisions.</li> <li>▪ If the athletes are employed by clubs, their clubs pay for pension funds.</li> </ul>
<b>Greece</b>	No regulation or case law.
<b>Hungary</b>	Young professional athletes benefit from the same pension and social security as adults/people of other professions. Amateurs: no specific plan.
<b>Ireland</b>	No data.
<b>Italy</b>	Article 9 of the Law no. 91/1981 has extended the compulsory social security for workers to all professional athletes. With the Legislative Decree no. 166/1997, a special fund for professional athletes has been set up within the competence of the National Body for the assistance and social security for show business professionals (the so called ENPALS).
<b>Latvia</b>	No mandatory specific social security and pension plans for young athletes are available, except for professional athletes which are submitted to the general law on social insurance applicable to all employees who have reached the age of 15. People who have reached the age of 15 and whose permanent place of residence is Latvia may join the State social insurance voluntarily.
<b>Lithuania</b>	No data.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Law dated 03/08/2005 related to sports in Luxembourg provides that social security contributions for high level athletes are paid by the



	State when these persons do not otherwise benefit from Luxembourg social security scheme.
<b>Malta</b>	No social security and pension plans applicable to young athletes during their training period.
<b>Netherlands</b>	No particular social security and pension plans for young athletes, except that young football players are free to enter into a contract with the KNVB. The pension is due when the athlete stops his/her career.
<b>Poland</b>	General rules relating to social security apply. No date regarding specific plans for young athletes.
<b>Portugal</b>	In theory there are social security plans since law 30/2004 (21/07) states that high competition athletes should have a specific social security regulation, capable of offering them a better and more adequate integration. However, such regulation has never been published.
<b>Romania</b>	Professional athletes are subject to general social security regulations (article 63 sports law 69/2000). If the athlete concluded a civil agreement with a sports structure, he/she may contribute to a public and / or private pension/fund.
<b>Slovakia</b>	Athletes are submitted to the general social security and pension plan rules. They may also conclude a private insurance contract.
<b>Slovenia</b>	Only top athletes are included in the pension insurance if they are at least 15 years old.
<b>Spain</b>	Until 16, young athletes do not have pension plans during their training period. As from age 16, they may benefit from a pension plan if they enter into a labour contract.
<b>Sweden</b>	General social security coverage and legislation apply to all residents. In addition to that, the athletes may have individual agreements with sponsors, clubs, etc.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	There are no specific social security and pension plans for young athletes. However, there are social security schemes and pension plans for professional football players.



	<b>E – Recruitment according to the place of residence of young athletes</b>
<b>Austria</b>	No. Generally, the young athletes are members of the respective local football club due to the residence of their parents.
<b>Belgium</b>	No. However, the recruitment is performed on a regional basis since Flanders and Wallonia are separated.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	No data relating to a specific regulation but in practice, recruitment has geographical frames.
<b>Cyprus</b>	There is no regulation relating to the recruitment by geographical place of residence.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	No limitation of recruitment of young athletes according to their geographical place of residence.
<b>Denmark</b>	There is no regulation of such kind for the 5 selected sports.
<b>Estonia</b>	Not applicable due to the size of the country.
<b>Finland</b>	No. Young athletes participate in the sports clubs near their residence all around Finland. Federations have regional activities that offer for the most talented athletes a channel to the national teams.
<b>France</b>	No. Young athletes participate in the sports clubs near their residence all around France. Federations have regional activities that offer for the most talented athletes a channel to the national teams.
<b>Germany</b>	There is no specific regulation.
<b>Greece</b>	There is no specific regulation or case law.
<b>Hungary</b>	No. Young athletes may choose other clubs than the closest to their residence.
<b>Ireland</b>	No data.
<b>Italy</b>	There is no general regulation of this type. However, the federations can limit the transfer of young athletes from a region to another, on the basis of their age. Football: the athletes under the age of 14 can not move from their region, unless a special derogation provided by the FIGC
<b>Latvia</b>	No, the demographic situation of the country is bad. Thus, talented young athletes are attracted from everywhere and attached to the strongest sports clubs.
<b>Lithuania</b>	No data.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	There is no specific regulation.
<b>Malta</b>	There is no specific regulation.
<b>Netherlands</b>	Yes, scouts of the different clubs / associations watch matches and training of young athletes, they have to take care of scouting in the various districts in the Netherlands. This especially the case for football and basketball.
<b>Poland</b>	There is no relation between the place of the athletes' residence and recruitment.
<b>Portugal</b>	There is no specific regulation or case law. However, for football, the FPF is laying out new rules to bind clubs (except professional league) to play with locally trained players. The Athletics Federation also has a specific programme to help detecting young athletes on a geographical level by means of a "Prova Aberta" (Open Competition).
<b>Romania</b>	There is no specific regulation of case law. However, under sports law 69/2000, there are established associations for distinct types of sports activities within all counties of the Romanian territory. Each federation regulates the selection criteria to be observed by clubs as young athletes are recruited.



<b>Slovakia</b>	The practical application of the Act on Physical Culture divides the recruitment to be performed by the public institutions between regional and municipal authorities and their sports departments which carry out sports tests in cooperation with the sports federations. Such tests are conducted on a regular basis, usually at a regional level. The recruitment performed by non governmental organisations or federations is governed by their own regulations.
<b>Slovenia</b>	No data.
<b>Spain</b>	The recruitment of young athletes is not in relation with the geographical place of residence.
<b>Sweden</b>	There is no specific regulation.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	As a general rule, the national governing bodies look to support young athletes within their jurisdiction. Professional sports recruitment is different.



## F – Regulation relating to sports agents / managers

### Preliminary comments:

The FIFA Regulation on Players Agents applies in all those European countries. Under such regulation, applicants to the license of agent may pass a written exam organised by each national football association.

The FIBA regulations relating to players' agents also apply in all countries. Under such regulation, applicants to the license shall have an interview and a test organised by each national association before obtaining the license.

	<b>F – Regulation relating to sports agents / managers</b>
<b>Austria</b>	N/A. 23 FIFA agents.
<b>Belgium</b>	Generally, athletes do not use agents or managers since their clubs take care about them. However, their status is regulated in Flanders. 53 FIFA agents.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	No data. 36 FIFA agents.
<b>Cyprus</b>	No data. 21 FIFA agents.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	No statutory regulations. Sports associations have their own rules, which are not publicly available. 22 FIFA agents.
<b>Denmark</b>	For football, basketball and athletics, the international federations' rules apply. Regarding handball, the national association and the league assist their players regarding managers. For golf, no data available. 25 FIFA agents.
<b>Estonia</b>	Not regulated. 1 FIFA agent.
<b>Finland</b>	Not regulated. 7 FIFA agents.
<b>France</b>	Art. L 222-5 of the Sports Code (a license has to be obtained and the role of agents is strictly regulated). 151 FIFA agents.
<b>Germany</b>	The German Civil Law determines the relationship between agents and athletes through its general law about contracts. The agents need a certificate. 143 FIFA agents.
<b>Greece</b>	No regulation or case law. 51 FIFA agents.
<b>Hungary</b>	Their training is specific according to the government decree 157/2004 (V.18) on the registered qualifications in sports which determines the qualification of a manager but there are no specific rules relating to the managers of young athletes. 14 FIFA agents.
<b>Ireland</b>	No data. 7 FIFA agents.
<b>Italy</b>	Most of the sports federations have their own Sports Agent Commission, with their own internal regulation. To become a sports agent, it is necessary to pass an exam and be enrolled in the relevant register. 386 FIFA agents.
<b>Latvia</b>	Only if they are looking for career opportunities abroad. There are licensed agents and unlicensed acting as semi officials. 5 FIFA agents.



<b>Lithuania</b>	No data. 2 FIFA agents.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	No specific regulation. 11 FIFA agents.
<b>Malta</b>	No specific regulation. Almost no professional athletes in Malta.
<b>Netherlands</b>	Not every athlete has his/her own manager; however, each club/association has got sport manager(s) for the young talented athletes.
<b>Poland</b>	Regulations of the Minister of Education 27/06/2001 on the qualifications, grades and professional titles in the field of physical culture and detailed rules and terms of obtaining them.
<b>Portugal</b>	No specific regulation for sports agents or managers of young athletes. Therefore, Decree-Law 407/99 of October 15 is applicable regarding the vocational training of sport instructors and articles 22 to 26 of Law 28/98 are also applicable regarding sports agents or managers (requirements for their registration).
<b>Romania</b>	No specific regulation. Relationships between sports agents / managers and the athletes they represent are based on the provisions of law 509/2002 regarding permanent commercial agents.
<b>Slovakia</b>	Currently, the regulation on licensing and education of agents and managers is left to the rules of the specific sports federation. The proposed Act on Sports includes provisions with respect to managers and agents.
<b>Slovenia</b>	The Football Federation has special exams for the athletes' agents in accordance with the FIFA rules. Sport agents have to pass a special exam and must not have been convicted yet nor can they hold a special function in a particular club or related organisation. Additionally, they must have a permanent residence in Slovenia and must reside in the Republic of Slovenia for at least 2 years.
<b>Spain</b>	Yes but not compulsory.
<b>Sweden</b>	No.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	In the <i>Proform Sports Management Ltd v Proactive Sports Management Ltd and another</i> case, it was held that there was no liability for the torts of interference with, or inducing the breach of, a contract that was void on the ground that a party to that contract was a minor. That was the position notwithstanding the fact that the contract remained valid until it was avoided. The fact that the contract was void was, in principle, a defence to any claim under those torts. The case arose out of a player terminating a contract of representation with one agency and then signing a contract with another.



## VIII – SPORT FOR DISABLED PERSONS

	<b>A - Existence of specific regulation of sports matters relating to disabled persons and the sports training of disabled persons</b>
<b>Austria</b>	There is a specific regulation in Article 10 of the Sports Subsidy Law under which the Austrian National Association for disabled was granted subsidies.
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>Flanders</u>            Within the framework of its “priority policies” (i.e. policies aimed at improving the sports participation of specific target groups and their integration in regular sports clubs and sports federations), the Flemish government awards special public funding to projects for disabled athletes organised by regular sports federations (see Order of the Flemish Government of January 13, 2006 with regard to the priority policy). The priority policy of the Flemish Government with regard to disabled athletes will expire on December 31, 2008 (i.e. all projects eligible for public funding must be realized by that date). The “Flemish Association for disabled sportsmen”, a recognized sports federation for disabled athletes, is also eligible for public funding within the framework of this “priority policy” of the Flemish Government.</p> <p><u>Wallonia</u>            A Decree of April 26, 1999 sets out the recognition and the award of public funding to sports federations which have the following objectives (i) management and promotion of sports by disabled persons, (ii) the integration of the people presenting different handicaps in providing them with the possibility to practise several types of sports. A Decree of the Government of the French Community of January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2001 determines the conditions for granting public funding for the organization of sports training courses for disabled persons.</p>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	A special purpose law provides that the SYSA is responsible for the integration of disabled athletes through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- customisation of sports facilities,</li> <li>- promotion of sports events concerning disabled persons through the media,</li> <li>- financial support.</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	No data.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	The Act n°115/2001 Coll. on support for sports requires the State, as well as local authorities to provide their support to sports activities for disabled persons. The Czech Association For Disabled Persons has been created.
<b>Denmark</b>	There is no regulation concerning sports matters relating to disabled persons. Indeed, this aspect is regulated by the same set of rules as the one applicable to valid athletes. They are therefore entitled to the same advantages.
<b>Estonia</b>	The Estonian Union of Sports for the Disabled provided certain regulations regarding, for example, the degrees of difficulty. International standards are also used. The only kind of sports for disabled effectively practiced in Estonia, among those selected in this study, is athletics.
<b>Finland</b>	Disabled persons have the same right to participate to sports activities than others. Some clubs and federations have integrated activities and in some cases there are specialised organisations for disabled persons.



<b>France</b>	<p>There are indeed specific regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific education for the sports educators training disabled athletes (article L 211-7 and L 111-1 of the Sports Code); Order of January 19<sup>th</sup>, 1994 relating to the training of disabled persons.</li> <li>- Associations promoting sports for disabled persons and access for disabled persons to all sports facilities (article L 121-3 Sports Code).</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	Sports for the disabled is being promoted by the Sports promotion Laws of the German Federal State. These laws include particular provisions concerning disabled persons.
<b>Greece</b>	Regulations are being issued by the Hellenic Paralympic Committee and the respective sports federations.
<b>Hungary</b>	The National federation of the Disabled (FONESZ) issues rules concerning sports. It has similar rights concerning ruling, than federations concerning their sport.
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>Special Olympics Ireland is recognised by the Irish Sports Council as the National Governing body of Sport in Ireland for people with an intellectual disability (mental handicap). They are accredited to the Special Olympics international movement, governed by both the special Olympics international general rules and by the sports rules of the relevant sports federations (in the five selected sports except rugby). Coaches follow the same coaching ladder as the relevant National Governing Body, supplemented where necessary by Special Olympics Ireland (for example, in athletics, there are some events offered specifically for athletes with a learning disability which a coach will not receive tuition on when attending an Athletics Ireland course).</p> <p>Similar to all National Governing Bodies who receive funding from the Irish Sports Council, Special Olympics Ireland must sign up to adhere to all programmes rolled out by the Irish Sports council including the Code of Ethics, Anti-doping etc.</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law n° 189, July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2003, which has modified the Legislative Decree n° 242 of July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1999, relating to the legislative reform of the sports system, in particular the re-organization of the CONI. Law n° 189 has inserted article 12<i>bis</i> concerning the role of the CONI in promoting the sports for disabled persons. For example, the CONI commits itself in order to provide with sufficient funds the sports of the disabled persons, also recognizing to the disabled athletes, during the Paralympic Games, the same economic treatment of the non-disabled athletes.</li> <li>- Law n° 104, dated February 5<sup>th</sup>, 1992, concerning the assistance protection and social integration of the disabled persons' rights.</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	There is no regulation concerning sports matter relating to disabled persons. However, the National Guidelines (2004-2009) state aid to the training of disabled persons as a general aim.
<b>Lithuania</b>	The Department of Physical Education and Sports approved a social assistance programme on how to support single and disabled former athletes as well as sports staff. According to this programme, each former athlete or trainer, complying with certain requirements, is entitled to apply for a pension.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	A Law dated 03/08/2005 states that sports facilities shall be accessible and practicable by disabled persons.
<b>Malta</b>	There is no regulation concerning sports matter relating to disabled persons.
<b>Netherlands</b>	There is no regulation concerning sports matters relating to disabled persons.
<b>Poland</b>	There is no regulation concerning sports matters relating to disabled persons. The terms and provisions of sports for disabled persons are set forth by the statutes of national and international organisations active in the field of sports for disabled persons.
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>There is no regulation concerning sports matters relating to disabled people. However, there is a general regulation about disabled persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decree-Law 193/97 of May 22 – Obliges the adoption of technical norms for the elimination of architectural barriers in public and</li> </ul>



	<p>collective places.</p> <p>Decree-Law 118/99 of April 14 –right to accessibility for persons with defective vision accompanied by “guide-dogs” to locations, transport and establishments with public access, as well as the conditions to which these animals are subject.</p> <p>Decree-Law 38/2004 of August 18 – Defines the baseline of the juridical regime for the prevention, accreditation, rehabilitation and participation of disabled persons.</p>
<b>Romania</b>	The by-laws of the Romanian Sports Federation for the Disabled Persons (RSFDP) provide regulations in sports matters concerning the disabled persons.
<b>Slovakia</b>	<p>There are several types of regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The General Act of Physical Culture,</li> <li>- Internal rules of the Slovak Paralympic Committee which covers the sports of physically disabled persons and other non governmental organisations, such as the Slovak Sports Association for People with Mental Handicap, the Slovak Association of Deaf Sportsmen, the Slovak Sports Association for the Disabled and the Section of Blind and Weak Sight Sportsmen.</li> </ul>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>There is no regulation concerning sports matters relating to disabled persons.</p> <p>Indeed, the National Sports Programme provides that the sports activity of the disabled persons is intended for the maintenance of kinetic abilities of the disabled, their health, revitalization, re-socialization, and their competition. To that end, the State shall co-finance the use of the training centres, the professional staff, the training, the preparation and the participation of the disabled in the international competitions.</p>
<b>Spain</b>	Each sports federation has its own regulations.
<b>Sweden</b>	<i>No data.</i>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	There is no regulation concerning sports matters relating to disabled persons. However, there is a general legislation about disabled people, prohibiting discrimination (Disability discrimination acts, 1995). Furthermore, NGBs are making amendments of the rules governing their sports to enable disabled persons to participate in sports according to their ability.



	<b>B -Promotion of the practice of sports by disabled persons ensured by the Government or other organisations</b>
<b>Austria</b>	The promotion of the practice of sports by disabled persons is ensured through financial resources of the FFBS (funds dedicated to the funding of sports activities for disabled persons).
<b>Belgium</b>	There is promotion for the practice of sports by disabled persons: <u>Flanders</u> Sports for disabled persons is considered as a “priority policy” of the Flemish Government (i.e. integration of disabled athletes in regular sports clubs and sports federations); The Flemish Association for disabled sportsmen is a recognised sports federation; Disabled athletes are also eligible to take part in the BLOSO employment project called “Top Sport Team Flanders”. <u>Wallonia</u> The FéMA (Federation Multisports Adaptés) is the sole sports federation for disabled persons recognized by ADEPS in view of "sports integration". More than 4,000 disabled persons practise sports on a regular basis, everywhere in the French Community. It promotes all types of sports for all types of disabilities. The Handisport Francophone League is the sole Olympic federation (multisports - multihandicaps). There are more than 25 disciplines (of which the five selected sports).
<b>Bulgaria</b>	The SYSA is in charge of popularising sports for disabled persons and of the organisation of tailored sports events.
<b>Cyprus</b>	No data.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	There is promotion for the practice of sports by disabled persons through the Czech Association for Disabled People and the Czech Paralympic Committee. They get funds from the State.
<b>Denmark</b>	The promotion is ensured by the Danish Handicap Athletics Association funded by: - The Danish Ministry of Culture, - Private sponsors.
<b>Estonia</b>	A certain amount of support is provided by the Government and the ministries, a good portion of it concerning the participation in the Para-Olympics. Financial support is also provided by commercial sponsors.
<b>Finland</b>	The national organisation for disabled sports has equal rights to get State subsidies than any other national sports organisation. The municipalities often employ special sports instructors for disabled persons. (No sports clubs get State subsidy in Finland.)
<b>France</b>	The Federation of Sports for disabled persons, the Federation of Adapted Sports, the Federation of Deaf benefit from a State delegation in order to ensure the promotion of sports for disabled persons.
<b>Germany</b>	Such promotion is ensured by the German disabled persons Sport Association, the German Wheelchair Sport Association, the German Golf Club for disabled persons, the German Sport Foundation and the Federal State Disabled Persons Sports Associations. These Associations are incorporated societies under private law, but they are promoted by the Government via membership of public authorities and public corporate bodies. The Federal Government promotes the high-performance sport for disabled persons. There is the programme “Youth is training for Paralympics” for basketball and athletics.



<b>Greece</b>	The regulations concerning the promotion of the practice of sports by disabled persons are being issued by the Hellenic Paralympic committee and the respective sports federations.
<b>Hungary</b>	The FONESZ promotes sports for disabled on behalf of the State.
<b>Ireland</b>	No data.
<b>Italy</b>	<p>Law n° 189 of July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2003, “Rules for the promotion of the practice of sports by disabled persons”, the CIP (Italian Paralympic Committee): recognised the social value of the Paralympic Committee which shall acknowledge and coordinate the sports of disabled persons in Italy. It is the legal entity which has the power to recognize the federations, organizations and sports disciplines, dealing with the sport activity for disabled persons. CIP has signed a protocol agreement with all the sport Federations recognised by the CONI.</p> <p>the Protocol Agreement between the Italian Paralympic Committee and the Italian Sport Centre (CSI).</p> <p>According to article 1 of the Protocol Agreement, both parties shall, also by means of their territorial bodies, carry out the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- develop the promotion of sports for disabled persons;</li> <li>- develop the utilization of the training centres inside the schools;</li> <li>- develop the building up or refurbishment of the sports facilities, eliminating the architectonical barriers.</li> </ul> <p>Adecco, in collaboration with the Paralympic Committee, in December 2006, extended the Master Programme 2000 (retirement programme for elite athletes) to disabled athletes.</p> <p>Protocol Agreement between CIP and the ANFFAS (Federations of the families with persons psychically or psychologically disabled).</p> <p>Territorial communities and more in particular sports promotional bodies may, with the collaboration of CIP, organize initiatives and sport events for disabled students.</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	The promotion of the practice of sports by disabled persons is being ensured by sports federations active in the fields, through public funding.
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>The physical culture and sports activities for physically disabled persons are organised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipalities together with communities of disabled persons and other organisations. They also fund the organisations and sports clubs of disabled persons.</li> <li>- The activities are as well organised by the communities and organisations of disabled persons.</li> </ul>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>The promotion of sports for disabled persons is being ensured by two federations, which are affiliated to the COSL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Luxembourg Sports Federation for disabled persons (FSLH): concerns physically disabled persons. Five clubs depend on this federation.</li> <li>- ALPAPS-special Olympics Luxembourg concerns mentally disabled persons.</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, various actions aiming at the promotion of sports for disabled persons.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	There is no promotion of the practice of sports by disabled persons.
<b>Netherlands</b>	The NebasNSG (Dutch sports organisation for disabled persons) promotes sports for disabled persons. 400 sports associations are members of this organisation. NebasNSG is currently working on a project aiming to facilitate the participation of disabled persons to sports activities in regular sports clubs.



<b>Poland</b>	The Polish Federation of sport for disabled (START) ensures the promotion of sports for disabled persons, with State funding.
<b>Portugal</b>	Promotion of sports for disabled persons is being ensured by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FPDD Portuguese Federation for disabled sportspersons;</li> <li>- The IDP;</li> <li>- National associations for persons with mental disabilities;</li> <li>- Cerebral Paralysis National Association of Sport;</li> <li>- Portuguese League for deaf persons;</li> <li>- Governmental Order 393/97 of June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1997 presents prizes to disabled citizens who come within the top three at Paralympics Games or in World or European championships and Boccia World Cup.</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	The promotion of sports for disabled persons is being ensured by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The RSFDP, which is a national entity which organises and controls sports activities for disabled persons.</li> <li>- General Strategy for the organisation and development of the physical education and sports activity in Romania for 2005-2008 of the National Sports Agency, there shall be applied "The Sports for Disabled Persons" National Programme.</li> <li>- In 2005, second edition of the National Games of Disabled Persons, an event organised by the Romanian Sports Federation for Disabled Persons in partnership with sports federations and sports authorities.</li> </ul>
<b>Slovakia</b>	Promotion of sports for disabled persons is being ensured through governmental as well as non governmental organisations.
<b>Slovenia</b>	Promotion of sports for disabled persons is being ensured by a specific federation that has been established for the disabled persons: Sports Federation for the Disabled of Slovenia.
<b>Spain</b>	There are several aids and promotion for disabled athletes. They may be granted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State authorities ;</li> <li>- Sports federations for disabled athletes ;</li> <li>- Subsidies by private and public companies.</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	Sports for disabled persons have its own special sports federation, which is also associated with the SC and follows the same regulations and guidelines.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each sport has its own programme in order to encourage disabled participation. The RFU has actively encouraged and funded the wheelchair rugby union and deaf rugby union. They both have become associate members of the RFU.</li> <li>- Disability Rights Commission is a body that ensures the respect of equality for disabled people, and consequently the promotion of sports equality.</li> </ul>



	<b>C- Existence of specific programmes in the five selected sports aiming at promoting sports training and competitions with “mixed teams” (composed of disabled and valid athletes)</b>
<b>Austria</b>	There are no such programmes.
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>Flanders</u> The current priority policy of the Flemish Government aims at integrating disabled athletes in the regular sports clubs and sports federations (see Order of the Flemish Government of January 13, 2006 with regards to the priority policy). The relevant sports federations of the selected sports (except for football, which does not have decentralized structures) have concluded co-operation agreements with the Flemish Association for disabled sportsmen within the framework of the current priority policy of the Flemish Government. The Flemish Trainers School offers special courses in training disabled athletes.</p> <p><u>Wallonia</u> No data</p>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	No data
<b>Cyprus</b>	No data
<b>Czech Republic</b>	There are no such programmes. However, there are non professional events, where both, professional, amateur and valid as well as disabled athletes compete.
<b>Denmark</b>	There are no such programmes. However, in each discipline, sports clubs are doing a lot in order to integrate their disabled members. Furthermore, some very talented disabled athletes are competing against valid athletes.
<b>Estonia</b>	No data
<b>Finland</b>	Yes, there are specific programmes ( <i>no additional data</i> ).
<b>France</b>	The federation “Rugby à XIII” is responsible for a “mixed rugby team”, with disabled and valid sports persons who all play in wheelchairs. These teams remain rare as the XIII a side game is not an Olympic discipline. The federation works in partnership with the federation of sports for disabled persons and under its control.
<b>Germany</b>	There are the National Special Olympics where mentally disabled and non-disabled persons play in a mixed basketball team.
<b>Greece</b>	No official programme exists at the competition level. Most of these teams exist in schools or municipalities. They benefit from the support of the Hellenic Paralympic Committee.
<b>Hungary</b>	There are football summer camps where it is possible to play in mixed teams. The FONESZ wants to create a constant programme, based on the success of the last summer camp.
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>The FAI has 13 different disability groups affiliated to its Council under the banner of “Football for All”. This entitles these organisations support / funding for the development of grassroots programmes and the training of players for international programmes. All players who represent their international team receive a “cap” for the honour of so doing.</p> <p>Special Olympics Ireland promotes the integration of its athletes in a number of different ways, for example there are a number of different initiatives with individual sports clubs. Killester Basketball Club is a well respected basketball club in Dublin and it has a section within it for Special Olympics, and, Benildus College, a boys senior school, has a number of integrated initiatives in place with a number of Special</p>



	Olympics Clubs - these include football events, basketball blitz and sports training.
<b>Italy</b>	<p><u>The Basketball Federation</u> has signed a protocol agreement with CIP for giving assistance in the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organisation of stages and conventions for both disabled and non-disabled athletes, whether at a national and local level;</li> <li>- organisation of training sessions or stages of disabled athletes with the participation of athletes and experts of FIP;</li> <li>- supporting the free utilisation of training centres and equipments owned by FIP for the organization of international and national sports events of the CIP;</li> <li>- inserting demonstrative matches (exhibition) of CIP during international official events managed by FIP hosted in Italy.</li> </ul> <p><u>Football</u>: there is a department of CIP exclusively dedicated to sports team that organise a side Tournament at a regional level and national level.</p> <p>University of Rome “Tor Vergata” and CIP have signed a master agreement to set up an educational and scientific collaboration in order to promote the training of professionals in Motor Science. For this purpose, the CIP undertakes to favour the employment or period of internship within its structure of students attending the university course in Motor Science. The same protocol has been signed between the University of Perugia and CIP.</p> <p>For some sports disciplines, disabled athletes can compete with non-disabled persons or train with them (e.g. canoeing, archery, weightlifting). In this sense, the CIP, with the conclusion of protocol agreements with the Federations, and School Institute – with the organization of The Young Game for Disabled Athletes – is carrying out a policy of integration between disable and non-disabled athletes.</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	There are no such programmes.
<b>Lithuania</b>	<i>No data.</i>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	There are no such programmes.
<b>Malta</b>	There are no such programmes.
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>The existence of programmes depends on the sports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Athletics</u>: The KNAU wants to integrate disabled persons with the different associations in order to create ‘mixed associations’.</li> <li>- <u>Other sports</u>: apparently nothing.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	There are no such programmes; however, competitions composed with such teams exist in Poland.
<b>Portugal</b>	There are no such programmes.
<b>Romania</b>	<p>Several foundations organise several programmes in order to develop the social inclusion through sports of the disabled persons.</p> <p>The Romanian Sports Federation for Disabled Persons takes part in many domestic (athletics, basketball, basketball in wheelchair, football) and international competitions.</p>
<b>Slovakia</b>	There are no such programmes.
<b>Slovenia</b>	There are no such programmes. The only cooperation existing between non-disabled athletes’ federations and the Sports Federation for the Disabled (hereinafter: the SFD) exists within the Olympic Committee of Slovenia, the SFD being a member of the Olympic Committee. The Olympic Committee also provides some assistance to the SFD as regards the Para Olympic Games and similar.
<b>Spain</b>	There are currently no such programmes; however it is contemplated.
<b>Sweden</b>	There are no such programmes.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	There are no such programmes.



	<b>D - Existence of specific schools combining sports training and education for disabled persons</b>
<b>Austria</b>	No data
<b>Belgium</b>	<p><u>Flanders</u> There are no top sports schools for disabled athletes. The relevant sports federations organise ad hoc training and scouting programmes. However, some disabled athletes can benefit from a status of top athlete in order to facilitate their higher education.</p> <p><u>Wallonia</u> FÉMA organises ad hoc training. Some disabled athletes benefit from the advantages linked to the status of “top athlete” or “promising athlete” (see under section B.2.).</p>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	No data
<b>Cyprus</b>	No data.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	No data.
<b>Denmark</b>	No, there are no specific schools for disabled athletes. However; they can integrate Team Denmark as any other athlete.
<b>Estonia</b>	No, there are no specific schools for disabled athletes.
<b>Finland</b>	No data.
<b>France</b>	Apparently, there was an attempt to create sports classes specifically for disabled persons. However, there were not enough students, therefore, this project was abandoned.
<b>Germany</b>	There are sports boarding schools for high-performance disabled athletes and special classes in other schools.
<b>Greece</b>	There are no specific schools for disabled athletes.
<b>Hungary</b>	There are no specific schools for disabled athletes, since there are not enough applicants.
<b>Ireland</b>	With the exception of specific sports summer camps, there are no specific schools offering the selected sports. Children with a learning disability attend either a special school or a regular school and all would offer a combination of sports depending on their curriculum.
<b>Italy</b>	There are no specific schools for disabled athletes.
<b>Latvia</b>	There are special public schools for disabled (mental diseases and weak eyes), where children can practice sports.
<b>Lithuania</b>	There are no specific schools for disabled athletes.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	There are no specific schools for disabled athletes.
<b>Malta</b>	There are no specific schools for disabled athletes.
<b>Netherlands</b>	There are currently no specific schools for disabled athletes. However the NBB (basketball) plans to create such a school in Amsterdam.
<b>Poland</b>	Specialised schools for disabled people using sports exist; however, it is more in a rehabilitation and curative purpose.
<b>Portugal</b>	No data.
<b>Romania</b>	No data.
<b>Slovakia</b>	There are no specific schools for disabled athletes.



<b>Slovenia</b>	There are no specific schools for disabled athletes.
<b>Spain</b>	The ADO Plan helps disabled persons, integrating the High Performances Centres (CARD) of the Sports Council (specifically, this year, there are 30 disabled persons and it is foreseen to increase this number every year). On the other hand, there are sports schools adapted for disabled athletes, but not for high competition (e.g. sailing schools, basketball, etc.).
<b>Sweden</b>	The sports for disabled persons association has an upper secondary school combining sports with education the same way as regular sports schools.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Not aware of such schools. Nevertheless, there are the County Disability Coaching centres which are run by the FA in association with local county FA.