

Prisoners on the Move

Sport state profiles of the 'Prisoner on the Move' EU-project countries

Sport is embedded in the societal organization of each country

To understand how sport in detention is structured and organized in Europe, it is important to understand how sport is structured and organized in each of the individual countries in Europe. The structure and organization of sport in each of the individual countries is then again strongly influenced by the societal organization of these countries. This is confirmed by the research of Prof Dr. Camy (1) leading to the academic finding/description of four main types of societal models in which the structure and organization of sport is embedded in these societies.

It is outside the scope of this EU-project 'Prisoners on the Move' to research and describe the societal organization and development of the countries holding a partnership on this EU-project. It nevertheless is important to understand the structure and organization of the sports landscape of each of these countries.

Therefore, the findings of Prof Dr. Camy are hereby briefly described

The missionary model

Key players: an amalgam of sports organizations: associations, federations and unions.

Major funders: the athletes (through membership fees and contributions)

Examples: Germany, Scandinavia,

Employment: by the sports organizations.

Organization of sports training: by the various organizations, there is no coordinated political national policy. At the European ministerial conferences, Sweden is usually represented by the Minister of Justice and a representative of the Swedish sports. Sport is a personal matter in which the authorities are not supposed to interfere.

Regulator: the culture of collectivity.

The bureaucratic model

Main actor: the government.

Major funders: the government.

Employment: by the government. In France, for example, there are 6,000 civil servants in the field of sports, of whom 1,600 are employed in a uni-sport federations.

Examples: France, the former Eastern European countries,

Organization of sports training: by the national sports federations, which are an integral part of the public administration. Only one national federation per sport is recognized. The French Olympic

Committee (CNOSF) for example is a full part of the state administration, as opposed to many National Olympic Committees in other European countries, which function autonomously. In France, for example, the Secretary-General of the CNOSF is nominated and discharged from his functions by the decision of the Minister of Sports.

Regulator: the law and the Minister.

The entrepreneurial model

Main actor: a private or social profit institution.

Major funders: sponsors and partner organizations.

Examples: United Kingdom,

Employment: private. The sports employers decide autonomously on recruitment.

Organization of sports training: the criterion is profitability. In the UK e.g., anyone can in principle set up a nation-wide sports organization for football, basketball, taekwondo, etc.

Regulator: the market.

The social model

Key players: social organizations (physical activity-, movement- and health enhancing-organizations at both national, regional and local level).

Major funders: the participants (membership fees and contributions) and the authorities.

Examples: The Netherlands.

Employment: the social partners have autonomy to decide who they hire, but the government - as a major financier - exerts an indirect influence.

Organization of sports training: an amalgam of organizations. In The Netherlands e.g., the provincial authorities have autonomous sports organizations. These provincial sports organizations can have very different structure. They also can focus on reasonably different sports activities, related to the population in these states (older/younger population, urban/rural provinces, many/few immigrants, etc.); which is contrarily to other countries in the EU where sports at provincial level is rather uniformly organized, pre-dominantly offering the same services to sports.

Regulator: negotiations between the government and the associations.

No country or region in Europe conforms exactly and fully with one of the above typologies. On the contrary, academic researchers who did further research on the bases of the work of Prof Dr. Camy (such as Prof Dr. Zintz) find the tendency for the state systems in several countries to take over elements from the other typologies.

Sport organization in Europe and at a European level

In-depth study of the sports organization in Europe was obtained via EU-funded academic work leading to prominent publications at which re-known researchers have built during multiple years.

One of the best recent examples is the 2009 dated book written by Walter Tokarski, Karen Petry, Michael Groll and Jürgen Mittag 'A perfect Match? Sport and the European Union.' funded with the

support of the EU-Commission. Prof Dr Walter Tokarski is the Rector/President of the German Sports University at Cologne and Prof Dr Karen Petry is Deputy Head of the Institute of European Sport Development and Leisure Studies. Other studies include publications by the 'Society of European Sport Studies' as well as obviously the Eurobarometers. Information on sports in Europe on a permanently updated bases can be found on the EU Unit sport website <http://ec.europa.eu/sport/>

Sport systems in the EU member states

Sport systems in the EU member states have been described in a number of publications.

'Sport in Europe' started within the framework of a Jean Monnet project funded by the European Commission. 'Sport in Europe' focuses on the relationship between the European Union and Sport. Detailed information on organizational structures of sport and the characteristic features of the sport systems in the member states are stated in the book.

The pre-mentioned book 'A Perfect Match? Sport and the European Union.' also provides in-depth academic information on the organization of sports activity in Europe (non-organizational sport; sport in clubs; other sport providers), the development and societal role of sports in Europe, characteristics of structure and organization of sport in the EU countries (legislation; governmental, semi-governmental and non-governmental sports organization; the financing of sports; participation in sport), the categorization of national sport systems. The national sports systems in the EU member states are described in this book along the above mentioned criteria.

Sports & Citoyenneté (an organization looking at promoting sports for the EU citizens) is at the very time of the writing of this report (late 2011) collecting in-depth updated information on the individual sport systems in the EU-regions and -countries. Their report is/was to be published by mid 2012.

Sport systems in the 'Prisoners on the Move' EU-project member states

Subsequent to the previous paragraphs, the underneath information on the structure and organization of sport in the 'Prisoners on the Move' EU-project member states is meant to offer a scrutinized but short and readable overview. For those who wish to obtain a broader and more fundamental view on the structure and organization of sport in the 'Prisoners on the Move' EU-project member states, we refer to the above and in the underneath in the bibliography mentioned EU-funded researches having led to prominent publications at which re-known academics have built during multiple years. Their publications are free to obtain on the market.

The underneath information on the structure and organization of sport in the EU-countries was forwarded for review to the partners on the 'Prisoners on the Move' .

Belgium



Introduction

Belgium is a three languages community. Sport, as a sub-area of culture, falls within the remit of the language communities. Although Belgium does not have a homogeneous Law on Sport, a number of statutory provisions relating to sport are in place which may vary according to the language community such as regulations governing the recognition of sport federations or financial support for federations. The communities perceive the promotion of participation in sport and the support of private sport initiatives to be among their tasks.

The organization of Belgian sport is characterized not just by Belgium's administrative policy structures at national level but by those in the private sector as well. This means that institutions which operate autonomously are responsible for sport within the above-mentioned language communities both at governmental and non-governmental level.

Governmental sport organization

On the part of the government, the central Flemish Sport Administration (BLOSO) supports sport in the Flemish language community, the Sport and Training Administration (ADEPS) in the francophone community whereas this task is performed in the German-speaking community by the Ministry of the German-speaking community (Division of Cultural Affairs).

In parallel, there are the regional sport federations in the Flemish language community, the French-speaking community and the German-speaking community, all of which are included in the governmental sports support.

The umbrella sport federation in the Flemish community is the Vlaamse Sport Federatie (VSF), in the francophone community the Association interfédérale du sport francophone (AISF) and in the German-speaking community the Sportrat which was just founded in 2002. Both the VSF and the AISF have around 80 member federations. Members of the Sportrat are among others, representatives of the sport federations, the local Sporträte (sport boards) and of the sports clubs which are not organized in federations.

Non-governmental sport organization

The National Olympic and Inter-federal Committee of Belgium (BOIC) plays a very special role against the backdrop of this regional fragmentation. It performs both the tasks of the Belgian representative of the Olympic movement and of the non-governmental sport representative of the whole of Belgium. The BOIC incorporates 35 Olympic and 28 non-Olympic federations.

Belgium has a total of approximately 17 000 sports clubs comprising around 1.35 million members. Therefore, around 13 percent of Belgians are involved in some form of organised sport.

Denmark



Governmental sport organization

In Denmark the Ministry of Culture is the ministry responsible for sport, because in Denmark both elite sport and sport for all are considered to be an important feature of the cultural picture. However the most significant law regarding sport - the Leisure Time Act – falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. The Danish government, however, interferes very little in sports matters. Danish sport is based on the freedom of association and it is a very independent and autonomous sector.

Non-governmental sport organization

Denmark has never had a unified organization in the field of sports. The sports clubs are organized in three main national organizations: "Denmark's Sports Federation", "Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations" and "Danish Companies' Sports Federation". There is also a semi-public body that concentrates on elite sport, TEAM DENMARK. The federations have three main purposes: They organize tournaments, competitions and festivals, they devote considerable resources to holding courses for members and they provide support, advice and inspiration to sport clubs.

Denmark's Sports Federation (DIF), founded in 1896 and merged with the Danish National Olympic Committee in 1993, has approx. 1.6 million members. DIF is an umbrella organization of 61 specialized federations such as the "Danish Football Union". The specialized federations in Denmark organize "sports for all" as well as elite-sport and are generally divided into smaller regional federations.

The other main organization, Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations (DGI), also has approx. 1.5 million members. Most of the sports clubs under DGI, however, are also members of the specialized federations under DIF. The organization of DGI differs from DIF, since it does not consist of specialized federations, but includes 16 regional associations. Competitions and tournaments are primarily held at county level, but in addition to these, there are displays and sports meetings. DGI has no elite-sport.

The third federation, Danish Companies' Sports Federation (DFIF), founded in 1946, has about 321 000 members, and consists of about 80 local associations of corporate sports clubs. Unlike traditional sports clubs, where sport is the primary camaraderie, a corporate sports club consists of members, whose main bond is that they work in the same company. Most of the corporate sports clubs do not organize training and exercise, and the members primarily take part in local tournaments in football, bowling and badminton.

In the voluntary sport sector, the club system is particularly widespread. A quarter of the adults and around two-thirds of the children in Denmark are active members of a sports club. The total number of sports clubs is about 16 300, this boils down to one club per every 400 inhabitants. Furthermore, there are about 8 000 company sports clubs. On average, sports clubs have approx. 340 members, but the differences tend to fluctuate, with 1/4 of the clubs having fewer than 50 members.

France



Sport legislation

Ordinance 2006-596 of 23 May 2006 ratifies the legislative part of the Code of Sport.

The Code of Sport comprises all laws and regulations applicable to the field of sports in one single coherent and comprehensive document. The code is the reference document as regards sports law in France.

Governmental sport organization

The organization of sport in France is based on the cooperation between the State, which plays an oversight role, local authorities, and the sporting movement, entrusted with a public service mission.

The State is mainly responsible for conducting of sports policies in France. It empowers sports federations to organise and promote the practice of their disciplines and supports them via target agreements and by providing technical frameworks.

The Ministry of Health, Youth, Sports and its State Secretary devoted exclusively to sports matters draw up and implement government policy partly with regard to initiatives targeting young people that concern physical and sports activities as well as participation in sports and community development. The Ministry coordinates initiatives undertaken in these areas whenever a number of ministerial departments are involved. In order to carry out these responsibilities, the Ministry of Health, Youth, Sports has authority over directorates and departments of the central administration.

Non-governmental sport organization

The principle of coexistence and cooperation between the State and the sporting movement implies permanent discourse which is assumed by the Ministry for Youth, Sports, on behalf of the State, and the Comité National Olympique et Sportif Français (CNOSF – French Olympic Committee), on behalf of the sporting movement.

The CNOSF, a state-approved association created in 1972, comprises all the sports federations (Olympic single sport federations, non-Olympic single sport federations, multi-sport federations). It represents the IOC in France and is therefore subject to the requirements of the Olympic Charter.

The Mission of the CNOSF is

- to represent French sport with regard to the authorities and official organizations
- to cooperate in the training and selection of French athletes and to ensure their participation in the Olympic Games
- to encourage the promotion of athletes on a social level

- to provide effective assistance to member federations: it has the task of reconciling disputes against registered members, sports associations and clubs, and registered sports federations, with the exception of disputes involving drug use

The Sporting federations are responsible for organizing and promoting the practice of their disciplines. Articles of the Code of Sport distinguish between state-approved federations and those that have been delegated powers.

The National sports development center (CNDS) runs in close cooperation with the sports movement and plays a large role in the development of sport in France.

Romania



Introduction

In the Romanian system of physical education and sport, the structures of sport are private or public entities. Multiple sporting disciplines are promoted and practiced by its members e.g. by participating in competitions.

Sport legislation

The organization and functioning of the national sports structure and physical education is regulated under the provisions of Section 69 of the Law on Physical Education and Sport which came into effect on April 28, 2000, as subsequently amended (the latest amendments pursuant to the provisions of Law 472 of November 4, 2004) (the "Law").

According to the Law, the definition of "physical education and sport" incorporates all forms of physical activities of an independent nature or organized participation with the purpose of expressing, improving and developing the physical and intellectual well-being and to establish and develop civilized social norms, conducive to competitive results at all levels.

Governmental sport organization

The National Agency for Sport is the central public administrative entity in charge of coordinating the activities of physical education and sport. It organizes the registration of sporting structures, by maintaining a sporting Registry, allocating each structure an identity number and a certificate of sporting identity.

Physical education and sport activities in educational institutions are organized by the Ministry of Education and Research, they are governed by school/university associations under the provisions of Law 69/2000 and supervised by the Federation of School Sports or the Federation of University Sports.

Regional directorates for sport, including the Bucharest municipal offices are decentralized agencies of the National Agency for Sport collaborating with local government administrations to organize and promote sporting activities.

Non-governmental sport organization

The Romanian Olympic and Sport Committee (legal entity, of public interest, autonomous, non-profit, non-government, non-political, non-lucrative entity) (the "COSR") is an association of national interest functioning and operating according to its own statutes, issued in conformity with the provisions of the Olympic Charter and Law 69/2000, as subsequently amended.

The various National Sports Federations are organized within the auspices of the COSR. They organize the participation in official national and international competitions. They can be constituted only pursuant to the approval of the National Agency for Sport.

Spain



Introduction

In Spain there is no umbrella organization which puts together the demands of the different organizations and discusses them with the public authorities. In fact the communication channels between the different organizations involved in the sport system are confusing and have not been sufficiently defined (Burriel & Puig 1999).

Legislation

The Sports Act 10/1990, of 15 October is the basic legislation of sport in Spain. It defines the National Sports Agency (Consejo Superior de Deportes - CSD) as an Autonomous Administrative Body, attached to the Ministry of Education and Science, through which the State Administration operates in the field of sport.

Governmental organization

The powers of the National Sports Agency are to authorize or revoke the constitution with justification and to approve the statutes and regulations of Spanish Sports Federations; to establish, in conjunction with the Spanish Sports Federations, their objectives, sports programs (especially in high-level sport), their budgets and organic/functional structures, subscribing to the corresponding agreements; to grant economic subsidies due to Sports Federations and other Sporting Bodies and Associations, carrying out inspections and verifying that they comply with the aims set out in the current legislation; to classify official, professional, state competitions; to act in coordination with the Autonomous Regions regarding general sporting activity and to cooperate with these regional governments in the development of the powers vested in them through their respective statutes. (Sports Act/10/90, of 15 October, Art.8) Furthermore there is the Spanish Disciplinary Committee for Sports, a state controlled body, organically attached to the National Sports Agency, which, acting independently of the Agency, decides as a last resort, in an administrative role, on matters of discipline in sport within its jurisdiction. Its resolutions can be appealed in contentious-administrative jurisdiction.

Non-governmental organization

The Spanish Olympic Committee and the Spanish Paralympic Committee are devoted in an exclusive manner to the development of the Olympic movement in the terms established by the Sports Act 10/90. Moreover there are private non-profit sports federations, privately-run international organizations and public limited sports companies to which all professional clubs or teams participating in professional sports competitions at the national level must conform. The private entities regulate top level and professional sport, control and authorize international selections,

regulate sport titles, promote scientific investigations and for example struggle against doping. There are 59 national sports federations, 5 sport federations for handicapped sports disciplines and 2 club associations. In total Spain has 91 268 sport clubs with approximately 3 325 984 registered sport members.

The Netherlands



Sport Legislation

The Netherlands has no special “Law on Sport”. However, there are already plans to develop one. Of course, various statutory regulations that have an impact on sport do exist. Any negative implications in some cases require a special status for sport. This could form the basis for a special Law on Sport.

The Public Welfare Act of 1994 serves as a general framework for the sports policies of the different authorities. The concrete general framework for sporting activity is enshrined in guidelines and plans at a decentralized level.

Governmental Sport Organization

The most recent development took place in 1994, when politicians realized the social importance of sport, with the result that the letter ‘S’ was now added to the name of the Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport (VWS) – Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. This Ministry plays a stimulating and complementary role. At present, state sports policy is focusing on the possibilities sport has to offer in the areas of integration, employment, health, fair play, tolerance and ways of combating social isolation.

Non-governmental sport organization

A characteristic feature of sports policy in the Netherlands is the fact that it is the result of co-operation between different sports policy partners (a sports policy network of public authorities, umbrella organizations, sports organizations and also companies and the media). No single partner in this network can achieve anything without the commitment of the others. The commercialization of sport and the increasing degree of international co-operation have also strengthened the European dimension.

There are around 27,000 sports clubs in the Netherlands. Apart from the sports clubs there are over 3,200 commercial sports providers in the Netherlands, such as riding stables, sports academies and sailing schools.

85% of sports clubs use volunteers. More than a quarter of the Dutch population aged 16 years and older performs voluntary work.

The National Olympic Committee and National Sports Federation (NOC*NSF)

In the Netherlands, sport is organized at club level, the clubs being members of a sport federation. Most of these sport federations are in turn affiliated to the “Nationaal Olympisch Comité*Nederlands

Sport Federatie (NOC*NSF) – National Olympic Committee*Netherlands Sport federation – which, ever since the merger of the two bodies in 1993, has at the same time performed the functions of an NOC. The NOC*NSF unites the interests of more than 4 million athletes who are organized into associations. More than 90 sport federations, together representing 27,000 clubs, are affiliated to it.

United Kingdom



Introduction

The United Kingdom has 4 home countries and 2 principle umbrella bodies: CCPR and BOA

Sport legislation

The UK has no written constitution and does not have a comprehensive law on sport. Its constitution is to be found partly in conventions and customs and partly in statutes. Most legislation pertaining to sport is permissive in that it allows (but does not require) different levels of government to be active in the field of sports and in sports funding.

Governmental sport organization

The government department responsible for sport differs according to the particular home country. Responsibility for sport at UK level and for England lies with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). DCMS policies help to deliver Government's 'sport for all' policy and realize its ambitions for sporting success at elite level. The Department oversees the work of Sport England and UK Sport (the Non-Departmental Public Bodies set up in 1997 to replace the Sports Council for Great Britain) and helps set the Government strategy for a whole range of sporting issues, from sport in schools, and community sport to international sports policy, and the distribution of National Lottery funding.

In Scotland, sport is under the responsibility of the Minister for Culture and Sport. Sportscotland (formerly the Scottish Sports Council) provides advice on sport-related matters to the Scottish Executive (in effect the Scottish Government), and to local authorities, governing bodies and others involved in sport in Scotland.

In Wales, sport is a responsibility of the Ministry of Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language, which is advised by the Welsh Sports Council. In Northern Ireland sport is a responsibility of the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure, advised by the Sports Council for Northern Ireland.

Non-governmental sport organization

There are two principal umbrella bodies operating at national level in addition to the National Governing Bodies or National Federations for individual sports (NGBs). These are the Central Council for Physical Recreation (CCPR) and the British Olympic Association (BOA).

The British Olympic Association is described as a unique blend of elected officials and professional staff. The National Olympic Committee (NOC) is made up of the elected officials, one from each of the Olympic sports. The Committee is the Association's decision and policy-making body.



Conclusion

Over the past decades, the organization and structure of sport in Europe has changed significantly. Sports federations and clubs no longer are (as until the 1980s) the almost only players in the sports market. Non-organizational sports activities as e.g. jogging in the park and road cycling, the enormous increase of community sports infrastructures enabling e.g. swimming in the pool and a wide diversity of sports applications in sports halls, the globalization of sports such as e.g. the martial sports, new 'physical activities' such as 'outward activities' and the so-called 'extreme sports', the emerging discussion on the importance of physical activities as opposed to sports such as e.g. in The Netherlands; all these show how differentiated the sports landscape has become. Actually, 'Prisoners on the Move' is the very proof of how new players in the world of sports work towards building evidence of their role in society.

The political organization in Europe also changed over the past decades. On the one hand, the role of the EU institutions has increased significantly. The Treaty of Lisbon recognizing sports to be a European matter is hitherto a good example. On the other hand, Europe has undergone over the past decades an important form of regionalization. The European 'continent' currently counts 25% more countries than in 1980 (new countries being Estonia, Croatia, etc.). Moreover, Europe currently has over 80 legislative regions with proper governments and a parliament, as compared to app. Only 35 in the late '70's. Sports (such as culture and well-being) as 'person-related' matters are almost always within the first domains being transferred from the national to these regional authorities.

The organization of sport in each of the individual countries is then again strongly influenced by the societal organization within these countries. In other words, the structure and organization of sport in a country is embedded in its societal organization. As mentioned in the introduction to this report, Prof Dr Camy and researchers following after him have described four typologies of societal setting (bureaucratic, social, entrepreneurial, missionary) and hence the sport systems functioning in these typologies of societal setting.

The structure and organization of sport in Europe therefore is so diverse that it can be described as an 'almost unclear variety' (5).

Notwithstanding these major varieties in sports systems, there also are many similarities in the organization of sport in Europe. All European countries have thousands of sports clubs, in all European countries the governing bodies play a pre-dominant role in the support of 'sport for all', sports would not survive in any European country without the deployment of volunteers in a whole range of positions.

This report is intended to give a better understanding how sports in the 'Prisoners on the Move' EU-partner countries is structured and organized. It may also offer the opportunity for further proper

development, cross-pollination (tools), cross-fertilization (best practices), setting up joint international initiatives or long-lasting networking at European level.

References

(1) Prof. Ph.D. Jean Camy is Emeritus Professor Sociology and Sport Management at the Université Claude Bernard in Lyon and founder of the 'European College of Sport Science' and the 'European Observatory of Sport Employment' as well as president of the 'European Network of Sports Sciences in Higher Education' and director of the 'Master Européen de Management des Organisations Sportives'.

(2) Camy, J. & Zintz, T. (2005). *Manager le changement dans les fédérations sportives en Europe*. Belgium: De Boeck.

(3) Dr. Karen Petry is Deputy Head of the Institute for European Sports development and research of the Deutschen Sporthochschule in Köln (Germany).

(4) 'Sport in Europe' started within the framework of a Jean Monnet project funded by the European Commission. The project is coordinated by the Institute of European Sport Development & Leisure Studies at the German Sport University. 'Sport in Europe' focuses on the relationship between the European Union and Sport. Detailed information on organizational structures of sport and the characteristic features of the sport systems in the member states are provided.

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