



KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT
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EUROPE ON THE MOVE FROM SPORT PARTICIPATION TO SPORT POLICY ET VICE VERSA some challenges and pitfalls



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Aim of this course

1. Give you insight into sport and EU as regards:

- Organisation
- Principles
- Structure
- Participation
- Politics
- Policy





Aim of this course

2. Offer some tools wrt the comparison assignment

1. Facts & figures:

- Organisational structure of the sport system in your country: voluntary sport, funding, participation, administration, norms and standards wrt fitness & exercise, ...
- You can use schemes used in this presentation

2. Discuss differences and similarities

3. Ways to overcome differences or to respect them from a European perspective

→ Presentation on Wednesday morning

→ Sources:

- Reader
- Web-based research
- Presentations





WARMING-UP: 6 QUESTIONS

1. **Who is the European commissioner for sport?**
 - a. Ms. Viviane Reding
 - b. Mr. José Manuel Durao Barosso
 - c. Mr. Ján Figel'
2. **How many people live in the EU27? (x 1 000)**
 - a. 1 323 846
 - b. 1 132 910
 - c. 497 199
3. **How many people in the EU27 member states actively participate in sports? (x 1 000)**
 - a. 63%
 - b. 53%
 - c. 43%
4. **How many sport clubs are there in the EU27?**
 - a. 1 200 000
 - b. 800 000
 - c. 450 000
5. **If the EU had participated as one team at the 2008 Olympic Games, the EU would have gained ...**
 - a. ... more medals compared to China.
 - b. ... a comparable number of medals as China.
 - c. ... less medals compared to China.
6. **What is the subsidiarity principle?**
 - a. It means that the EC gives financial aid to EU national governments.
 - b. It means that political decisions in the EU must always be taken at the lowest administrative level.
 - c. It means that national governments co-operate in order to facilitate EU policies.





Question 1

1. Who is the European commissioner for sport?

- a. Ms. Viviane Reding (1999-2004)
- b. Mr. José Manuel Durao Barosso (2004-2009, President of EC)
- c. **Mr. Ján Figel' (2004-2009)**

http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/figel/index_en.htm





Question 2

2. How many people live in the EU27? (x 1 000)

- a. 1 323 846
- b. 1 132 910
- c. 497 199**

Rank	Country/ Territory	Population (x 1 000)	% of world population	Density (Pop. per km ²)
	World	6 671 226	100	45
1	China	1 323 846	19,8	138
2	India	1 132 910	16,9	336
	EU27	497 199	7,5	114
3	US	304 095	4,6	31
4	Indonesia	231 627	3,5	117
5	Brazil	186 619	2,8	22





Question 3

3. How many people in the EU27 member states actively participate in sports?

- a. 63%**
- b. 53%
- c. 43%

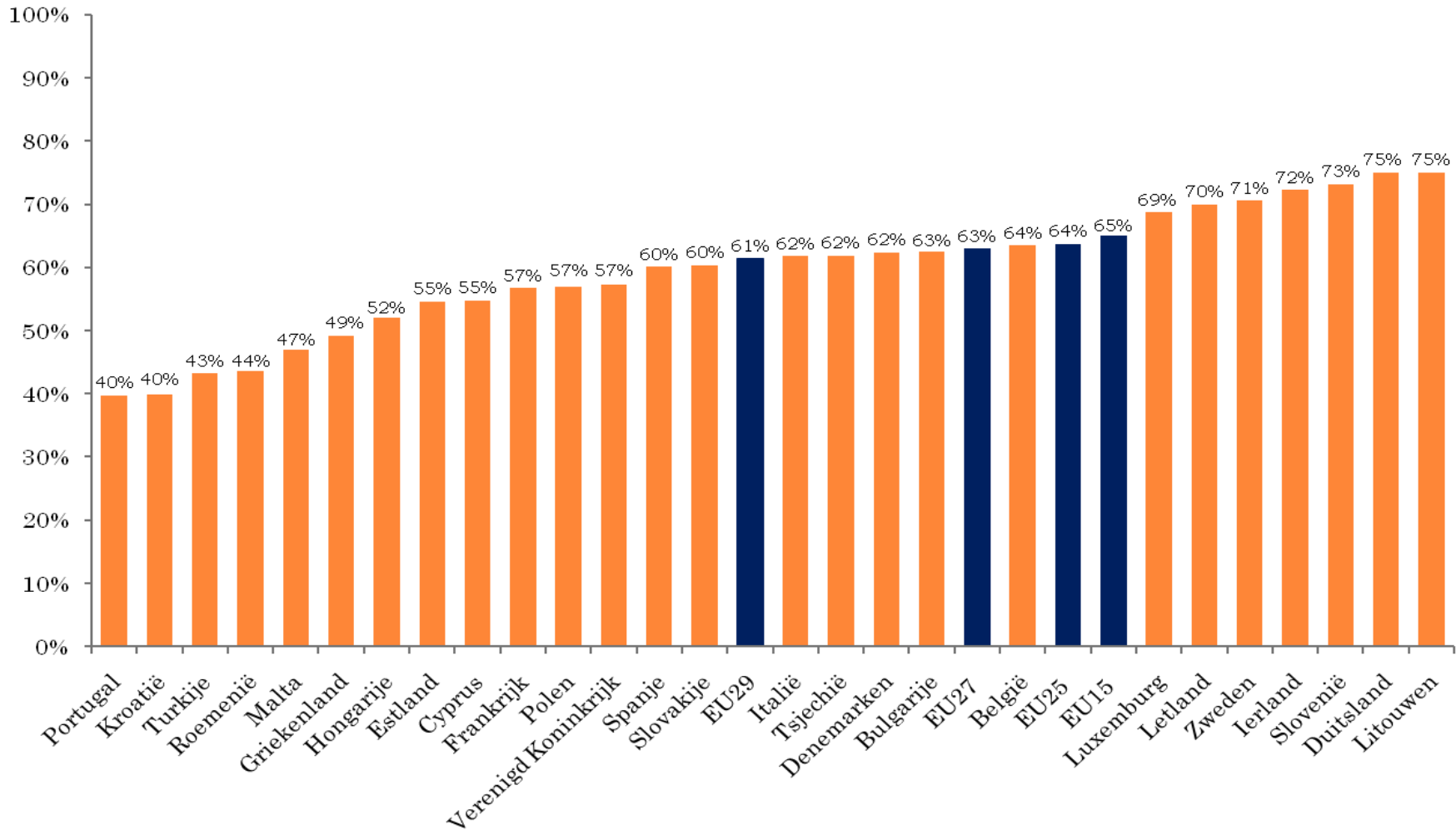
Source: Eurobarometer

Quid EU29? (incl Croatia and Turkey)



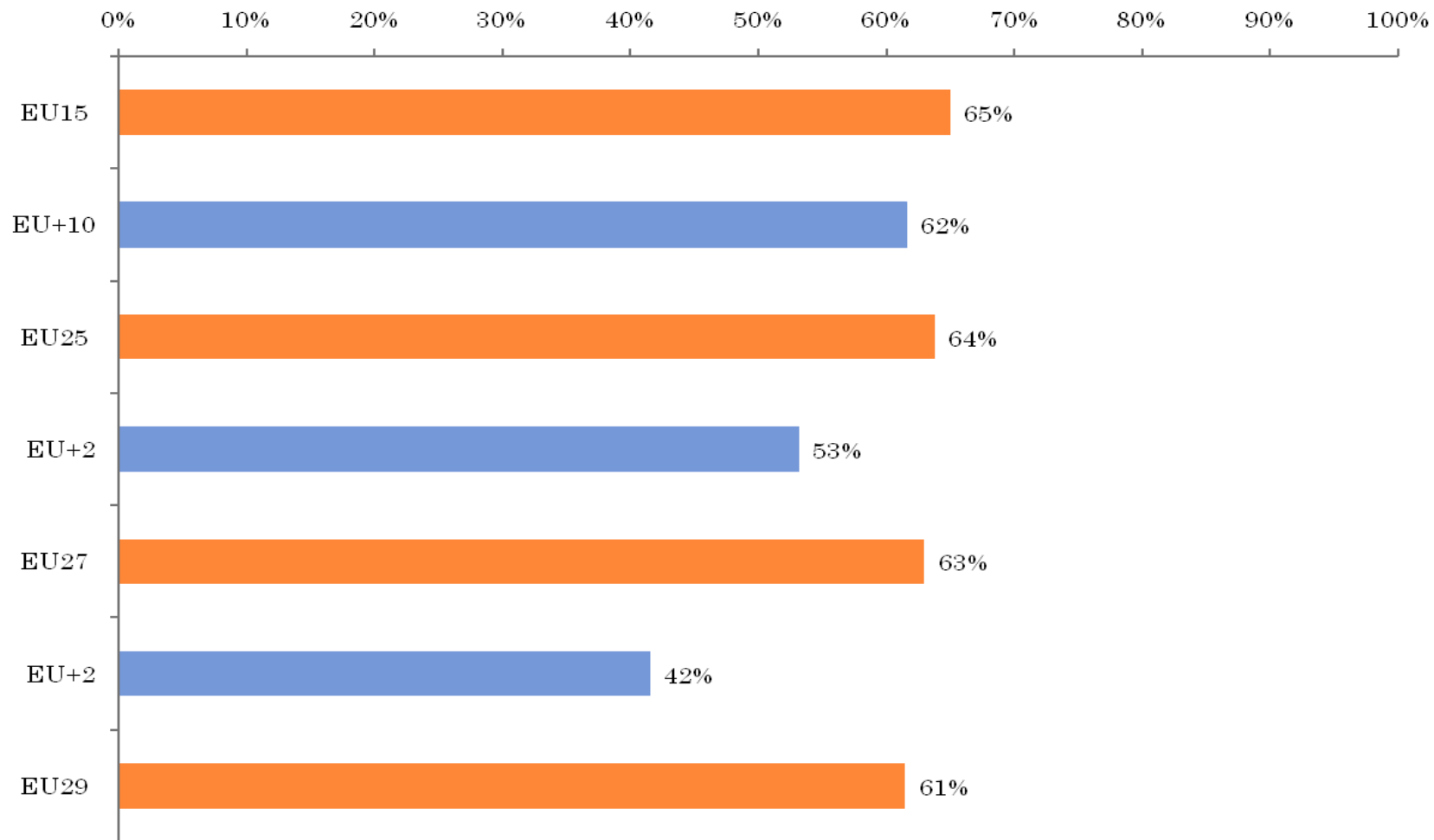


Participation in sport: EU15 vs EU27 and EU29





Participation in sport: EU15 vs EU27 and EU29





Question 3 bis

3. How many people in the EU27 member states actively participate in sports?

- a. 63% → but: only 38% on a regular basis
- b. 53%
- c. 43%

Note: geographical differences in participation levels!



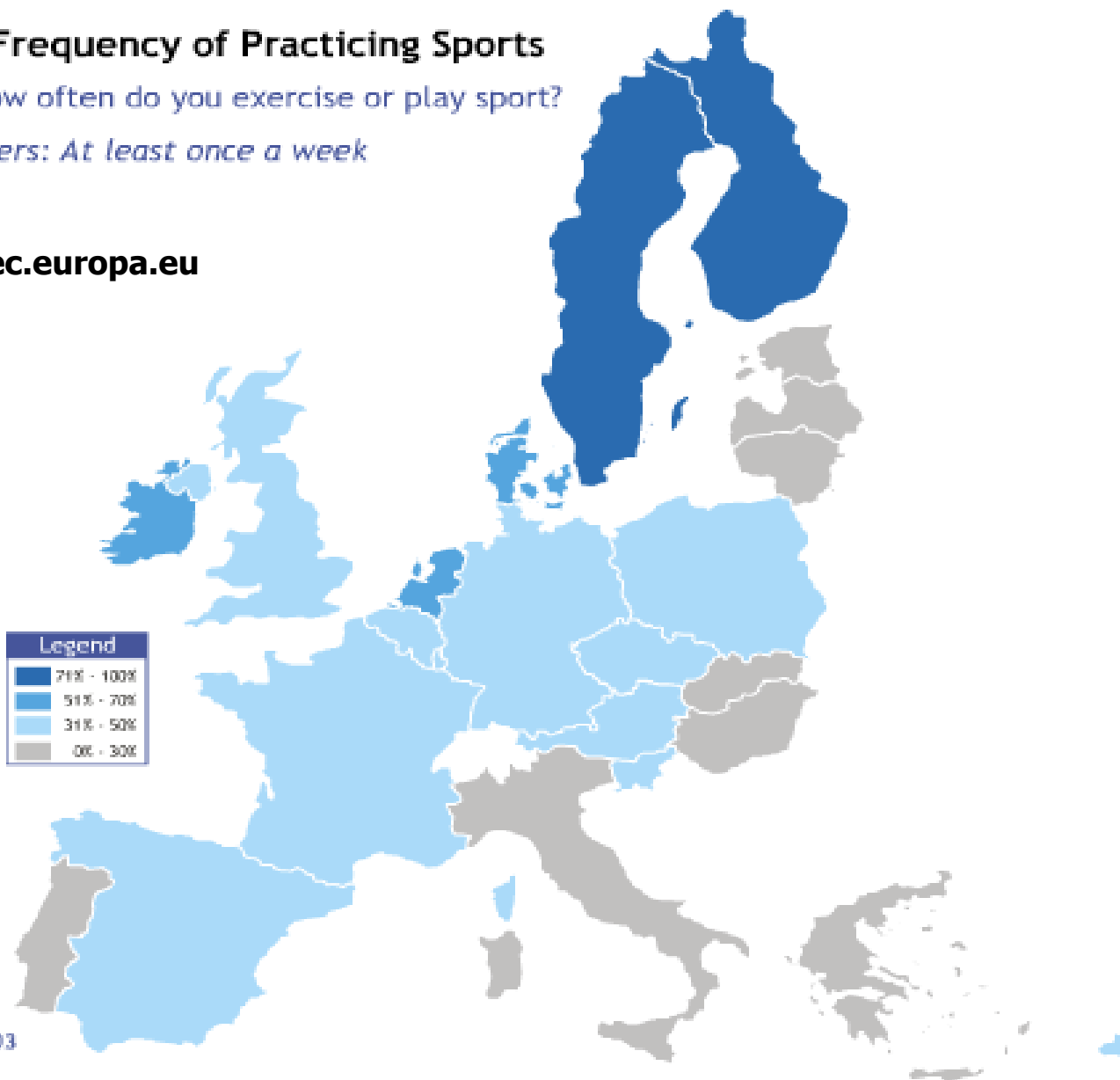




























1.2 Frequency of Practicing Sports

Q. How often do you exercise or play sport?

Answers: *At least once a week*

Bron: <http://ec.europa.eu>



Country Results		
	Finland	76%
	Sweden	72%
	Denmark	60%
	Ireland	53%
	The Netherlands	52%
	United Kingdom	45%
	Luxembourg	43%
	France	43%
	Belgium	43%
	Cyprus	43%
	Slovenia	43%
	Malta	42%
	Germany	39%
	EU25	38%
	Spain	37%
	Austria	34%
	Poland	32%
	Czech Republic	31%
	Estonia	30%
	Latvia	27%
	Italy	27%
	Lithuania	26%
	Greece	26%
	Slovakia	24%
	Portugal	22%
	Hungary	20%



Question 4

4. How many sport clubs are there in the EU27?

- a. 1 200 000
- b. 800 000**
- c. 450 000

N of sport clubs = 800 000 (approx.)

N of EU population = 500 000 000 (approx.)

→ 16 sport clubs / 10 000 inhabitants





Question 5

5. If the EU had participated as one team at the 2008 Olympic Games, the EU would have gained ...

- a. ... more medals compared to China.**
- b. ... a comparable number of medals as China.
- c. ... less medals compared to China.

Rank	Country/ Territory	N of (golden) medals in Athens 2004	N of (golden) medals in Beijing 2008
	<i>EU</i>	<i>EU25: 283 (80)</i>	<i>EU27: 281 (87)</i>
1	US	102 (36)	110 (36)
2	China	63 (32)	100 (51)
3	Russia	92 (27)	72 (23)
Tot.	1+2+3	257 (95)	282 (110)





TRIVIA

Are there any (intercontinental) sports competitions in which Europe participates as one team?

- Golf Ryder Cup (men)
- Golf Solheim Cup (women)
- American football NFL Global Junior Championship
- Curling Continental Cup
- Track&field IAAF World Cup
- Pool billiards Mosconi Cup
- Bowling Weber Cup





Question 6

6. What is the subsidiarity principle?

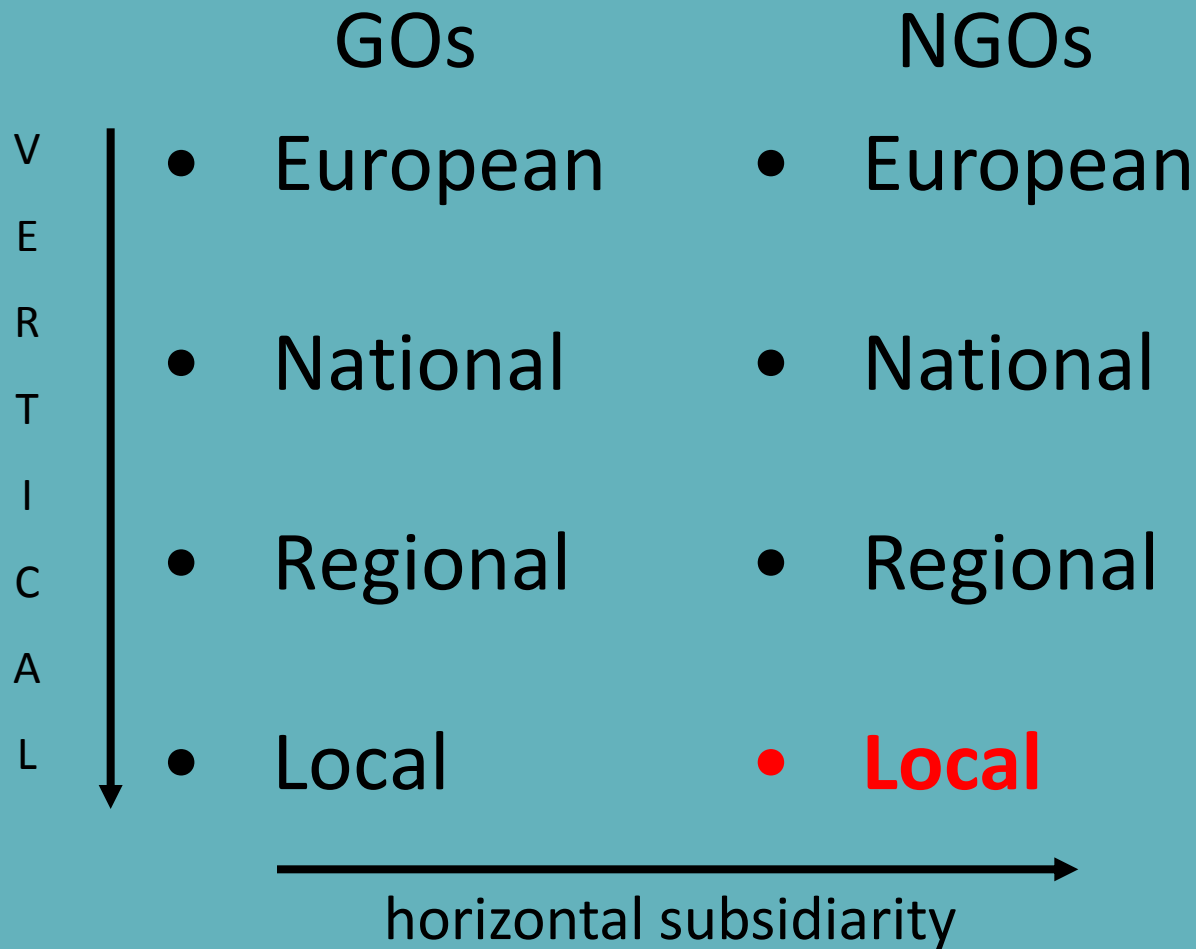
- a. It means that the EC gives financial aid to EU national governments.
- b. It means that political decisions in the EU must always be taken at the lowest administrative level.**
- c. It means that national governments co-operate in order to facilitate EU policies.

The subsidiarity principle is one of the central principles in the EU context, laying down that political decisions in the EU must always be taken at the lowest possible administrative and political level, and as close to the citizens as possible. Other than the areas where the EU has exclusive competence, this means that the EU can only act if it would be better to implement the legislation in question at EU rather than at national, regional or local level.





SUBSIDIARITY: VERTICAL vs HORIZONTAL





Results

1. Who is the European commissioner for sport?

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- b. Mr. José Manuel Durao Barosso
- c. **Mr. Ján Figel'**

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- a. **63%**
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- b. **800 000**
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5. If the EU had participated as one team at the 2008 Olympic Games, the EU would have gained ...

- a. **... more medals compared to China.**
- b. ... a comparable number of medals as China.
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6. What is the subsidiarity principle?

- a. It means that the EC gives financial aid to EU national governments.
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3 different types of states (Cooper, 2002)

1. Premodern states

- Mainly previous colonies
- Rough or 'failed' states
- War, chaos, terrorism, corruption, ... dominate
- Examples: Afghanistan, Congo, Liberia, Somalia, ...

2. Modern states

- Traditional states
- Sovereignty and nationalism dominate
- Examples: Brazil, China, India, Russia, US, ...

3. Postmodern states

- New forms of government
- Intergovernmentalism and supranationalism prevail
- Stability, social security, integration, common financial system, ...
- Example: European Union





Main features of the EU

1. Economic giant

- EU has a single market through a standardised system of laws which apply in all member states, guaranteeing freedom of movement of people, goods, services and capital
- Member of the G-20 (= Group of 20 major economies worldwide)
- G-20 = 19 of the world's largest national economies plus the EU
- G-20 economies comprise 85% of the global Gross National Product, 80% of the world trade and two-thirds of the world population

2. Political dwarf

- Weak foreign policy
- EU operates through a hybrid system of intergovernmentalism and supranationalism
- In certain areas EU depends upon agreement btw member states: unanimity required (-) → power possessed by the member states, cfr. principle of subsidiarity
- EU also has supranational bodies, able to make decisions without unanimity btw all national governments (+) → power is transferred to a broader authority

3. Military wurm

- Hardly any shared military power and force





Role of the government wrt sport

→ What are the reasons that a government is involved in sports?





Role of the government wrt sport

(Coakley, 1998; Houlihan, 2001)

1. To safeguard the public order

→ Government makes rules about what types of sports are legal or illegal, how sports are organized, who should have opportunities to play sports, where certain sports may be played, who can use public sports facilities at certain times, etc.

2. To maintain and develop fitness and physical abilities among citizens

→ Government-funded health insurance programs promoting sports to improve physical well-being and to reduce cost of health services

3. To promote the prestige of a community or nation in wider realms of political relations

→ Quest for recognition and prestige on a local, national or global level

4. To promote a sense of (national) identity, belonging and unity among citizens: nation building

→ Cfr. Irish history: the role of the Gaelic Athletic Association in the late 19th century in promoting traditional ethnic sports and challenging English cultural hegemony





Role of the government wrt sport

(Coakley, 1998; Houlihan, 2001)

5. To emphasize values and orientations consistent with dominant political ideology in a community or society

- Cfr. OG1936, so-called Nazi Games

6. To increase citizen support of political leaders and the political structures they represent

- Cfr. attendance of politicians at sporting events

7. To support economic development in the community or society

- Cfr. hosting of the OG to create jobs, to promote tourism, etc.

8. To facilitate social integration into the community or society

- Cfr. Neighbourhood Sport in Belgium

→ Nature and extent of government involvement in sports varies from one society to the next

→ Not always possible to isolate the domestic from the foreign policy motives for state intervention in sport

→ Which of these roles are important for the EU?





Unity vs. Diversity: towards a typology of sport systems in the EU

Different reasons for a government to involve in sports

In Europe different sport systems and sport policy structures exist

Differences in service deliveries from the government





FRAMEWORK OF 3 MAJOR PLAYERS IN OUR WELFARE SOCIETY

1. STATE

GO

NOT FOR PROFIT

2. CIVIL SOCIETY

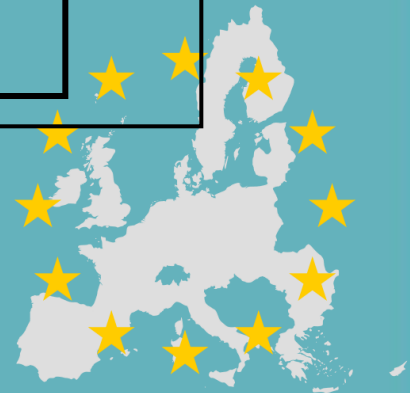
NGO

NOT FOR PROFIT

3. MARKET

NGO

FOR PROFIT



FRAMEWORK OF 3 MAJOR PLAYERS IN OUR WELFARE SOCIETY



Source: Scheerder (2007)
based on Ibsen (1998) and
Pestoff (1995)



3 MAJOR AREAS: principles, goals, instruments and organisation

Area	Basic Principle	Main Goal	Basic Instrument	Organisation
STATE				
CIVIL SOCIETY				
MARKET				

BASIC PRINCIPLE

solidarity and social cohesion
welfare and resharing
production and consumption

MAIN GOAL

economic profit
public profit
social profit

BASIC INSTRUMENT

social capital → voluntarism
economic capital → financial trade
public capital → subsidies

ORGANISATION

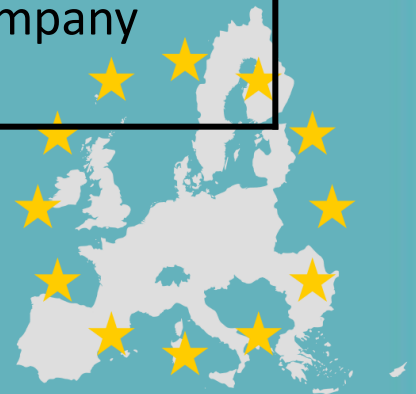
business company
government
voluntary association



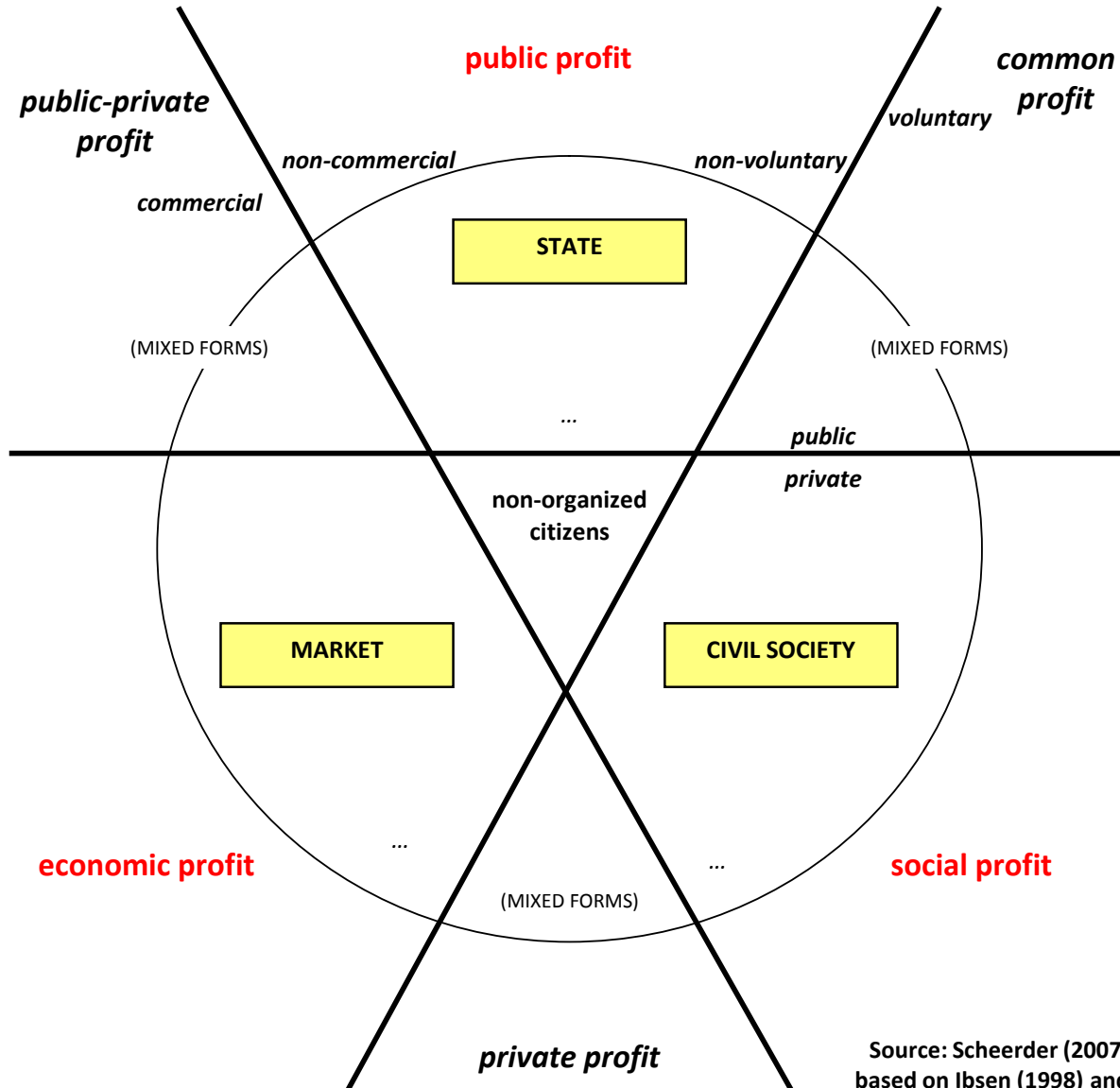


3 MAJOR AREAS: principle, goal, instruments and organisation

Area	Basic Principle	Main Goal	Basic Instrument	Organisation
STATE	Welfare Re-sharing	Public profit	Subsidies → Public capital	Government
CIVIL SOCIETY	Solidarity Social cohesion	Social profit	Voluntarism → Social capital	Voluntary association
MARKET	Production & consumption	Economic profit	Financial trade → Economic capital	Business company



FRAMEWORK OF 3 MAJOR PLAYERS IN OUR WELFARE SOCIETY



basket club

fitness centers

light communities in sport

EYES2004

jogging group

subtropical swimming pool

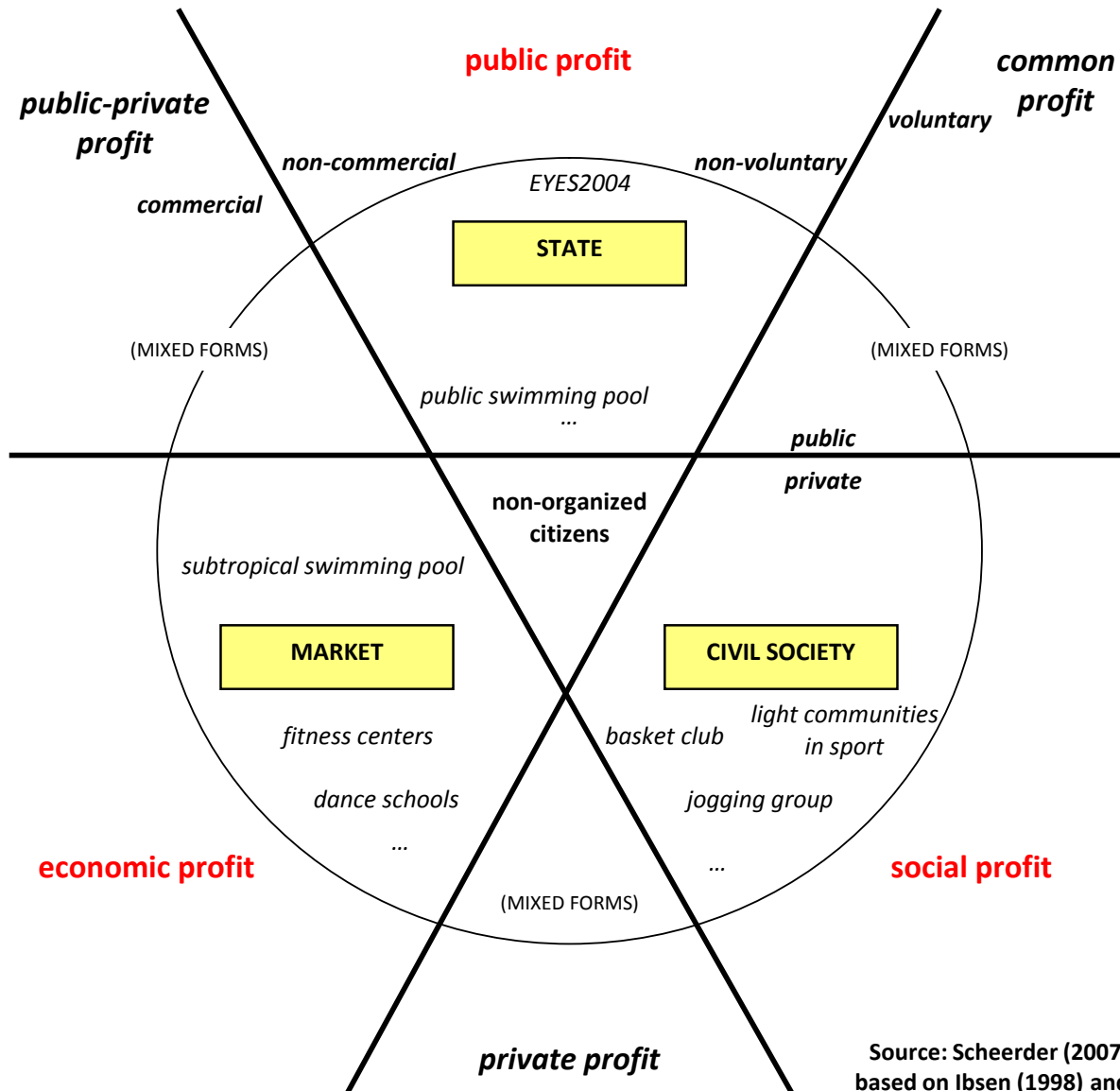
public swimming pool

dance schools



Source: Scheerder (2007)
based on Ibsen (1998) and
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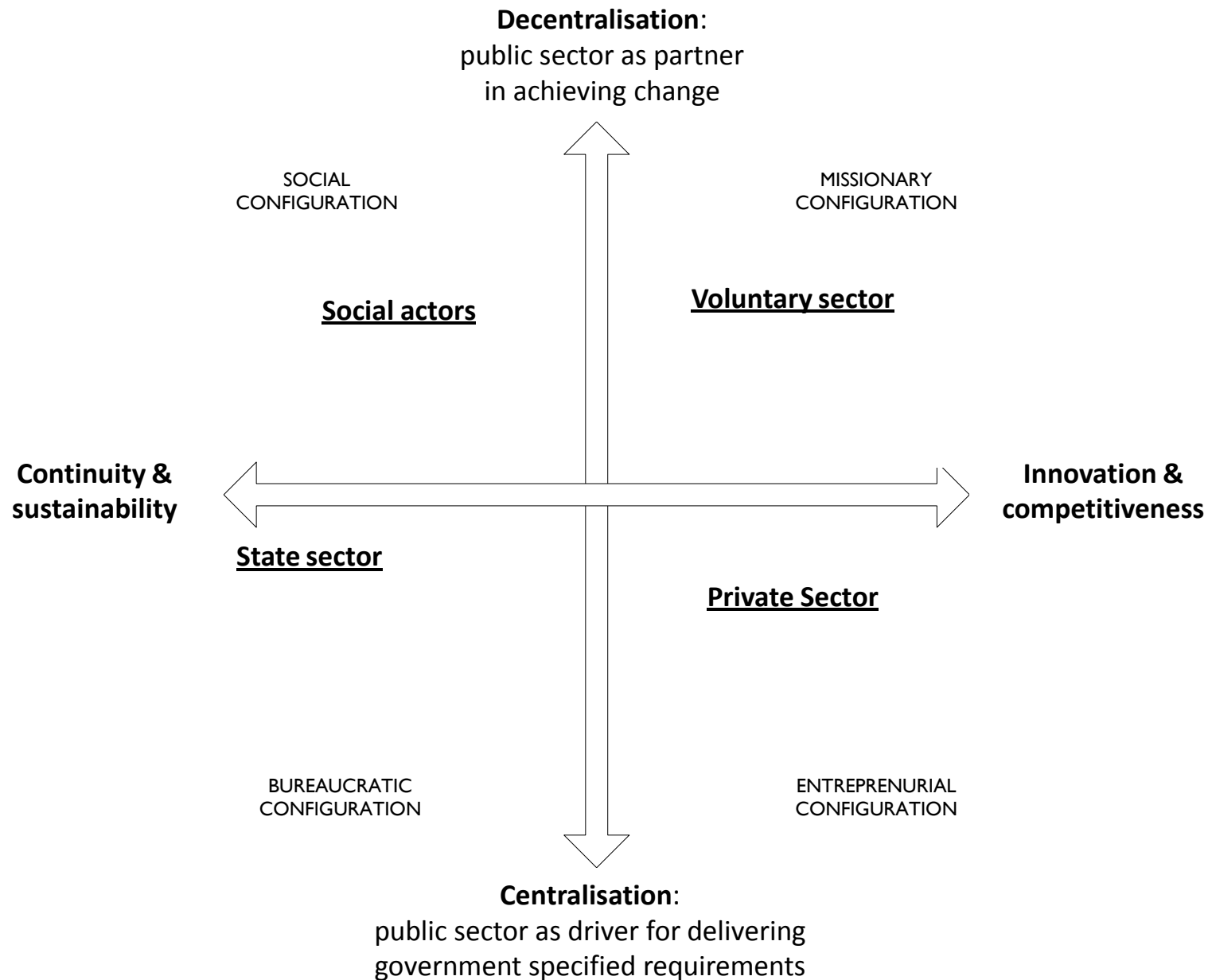
MODEL FOR 3 MAJOR PLAYERS IN EUROPEAN SPORT



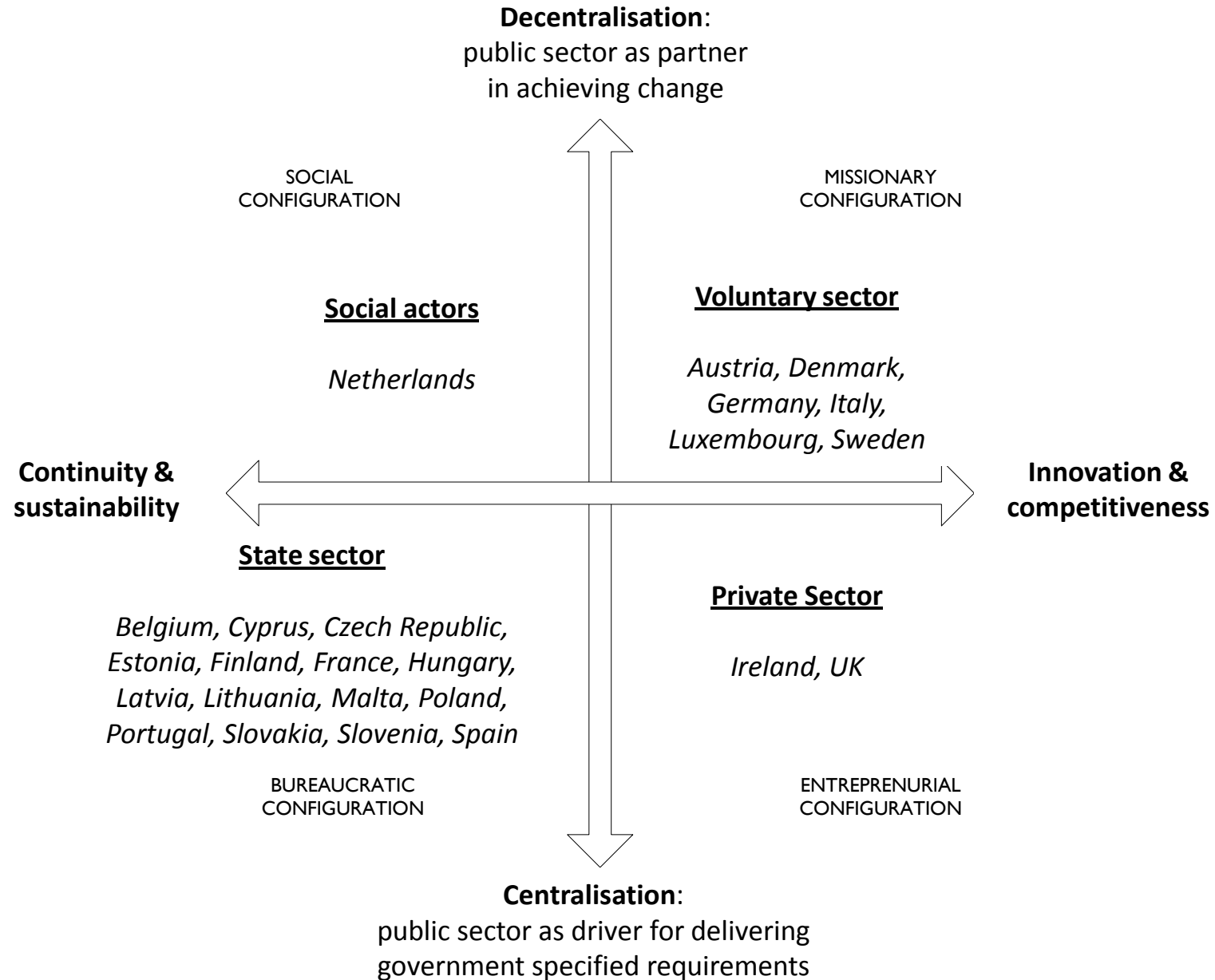
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Typology of European Sport Policy Systems (Camy et al., 2004): 4 configurations



Typology of European Sport Policy Systems (Camy et al., 2004): 4 configurations



STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN SPORT

Legend:

- = member
- - - - -> = adviser

CEU = Council of the European Union = Council of Ministers

ECm = European Commission

EP = European Parliament

ECc = European Council

CDDS = Comité Directeur pour le Développement du Sport

CM = Committee of Ministers

DG IV = Directorate-Generate for Education, Culture & Heritage, Youth & Sport

ESMC = European Sport Ministers Conference

PCE = Parliament of the Council of Europe

ENGSO = European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation

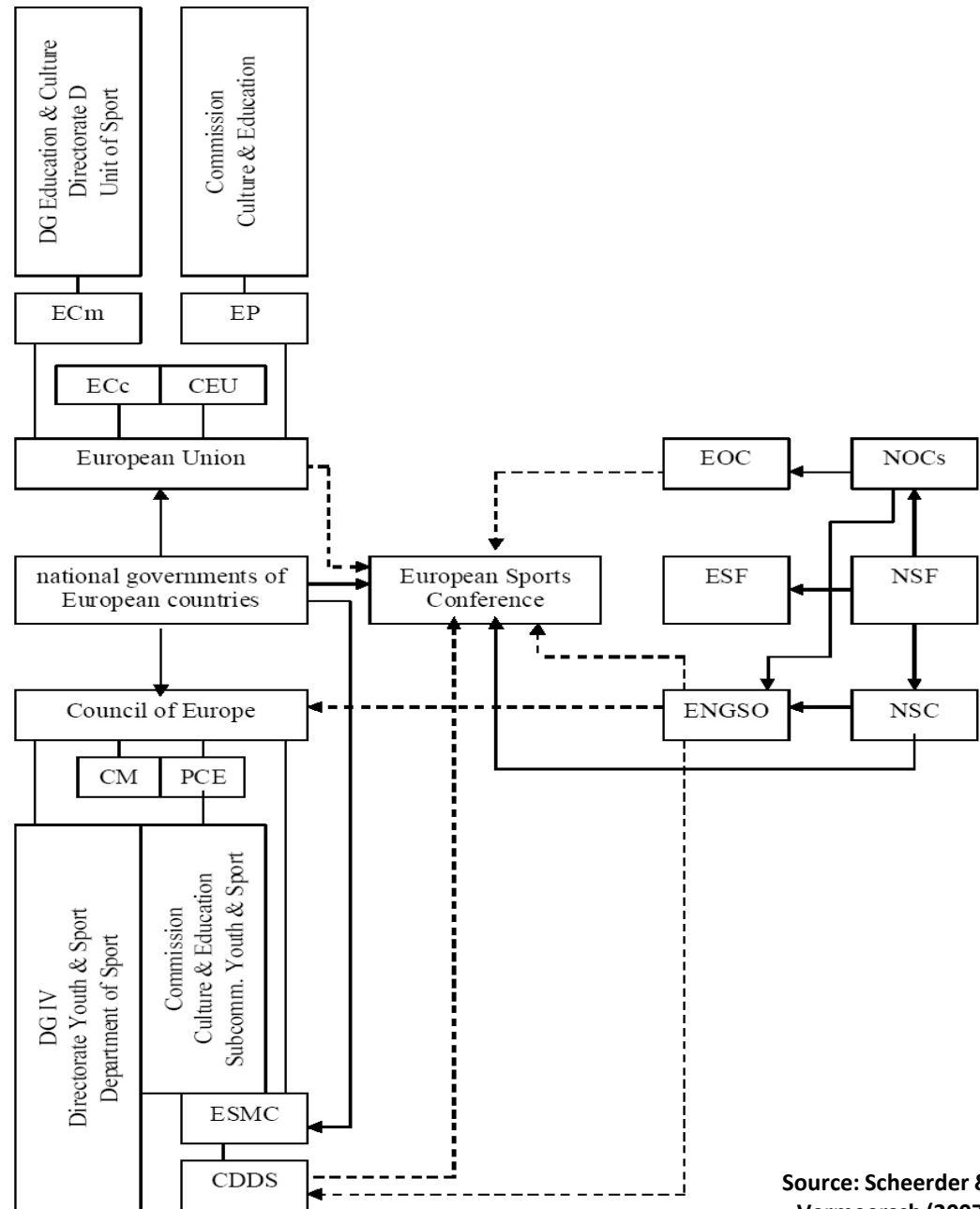
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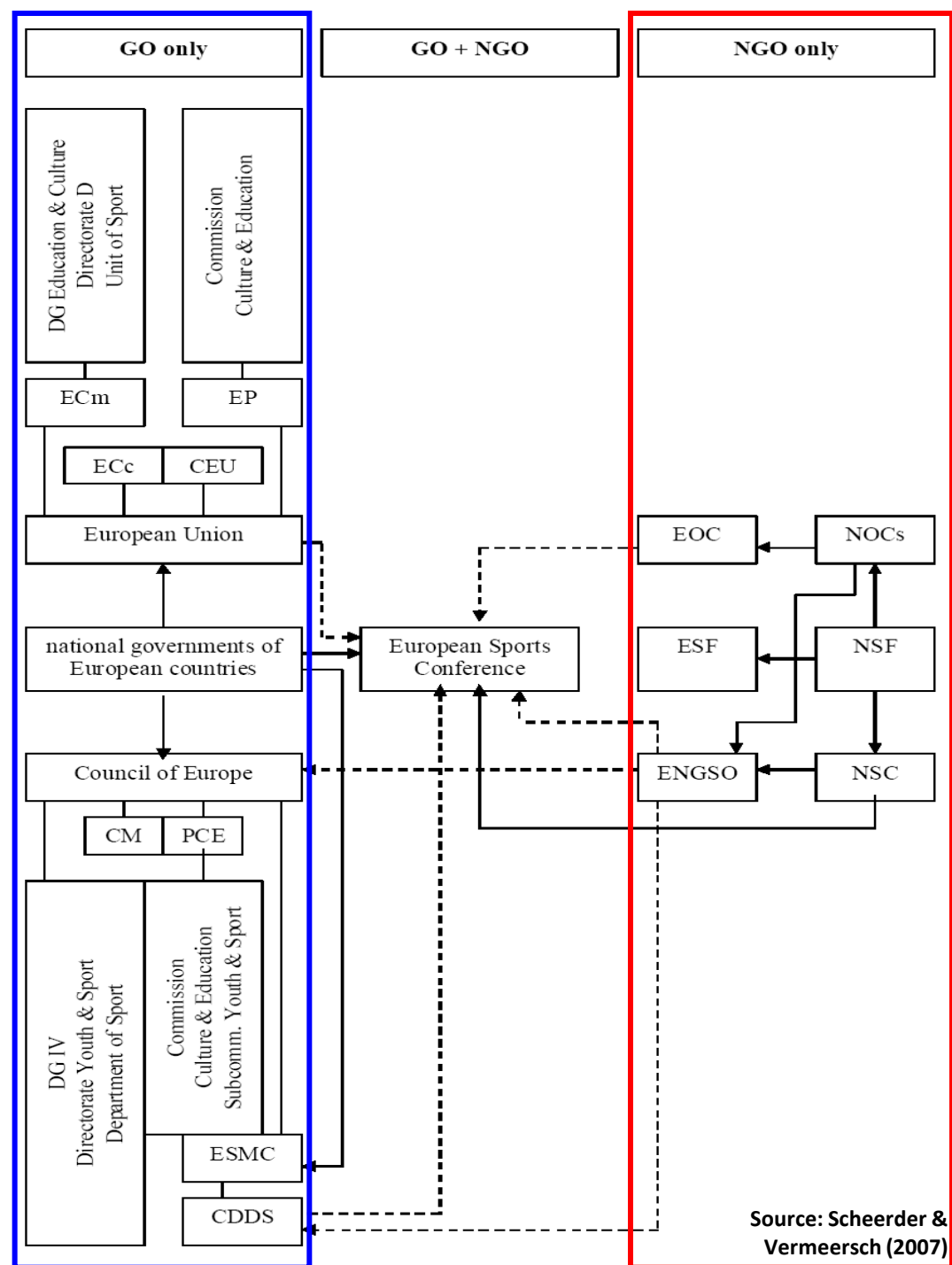
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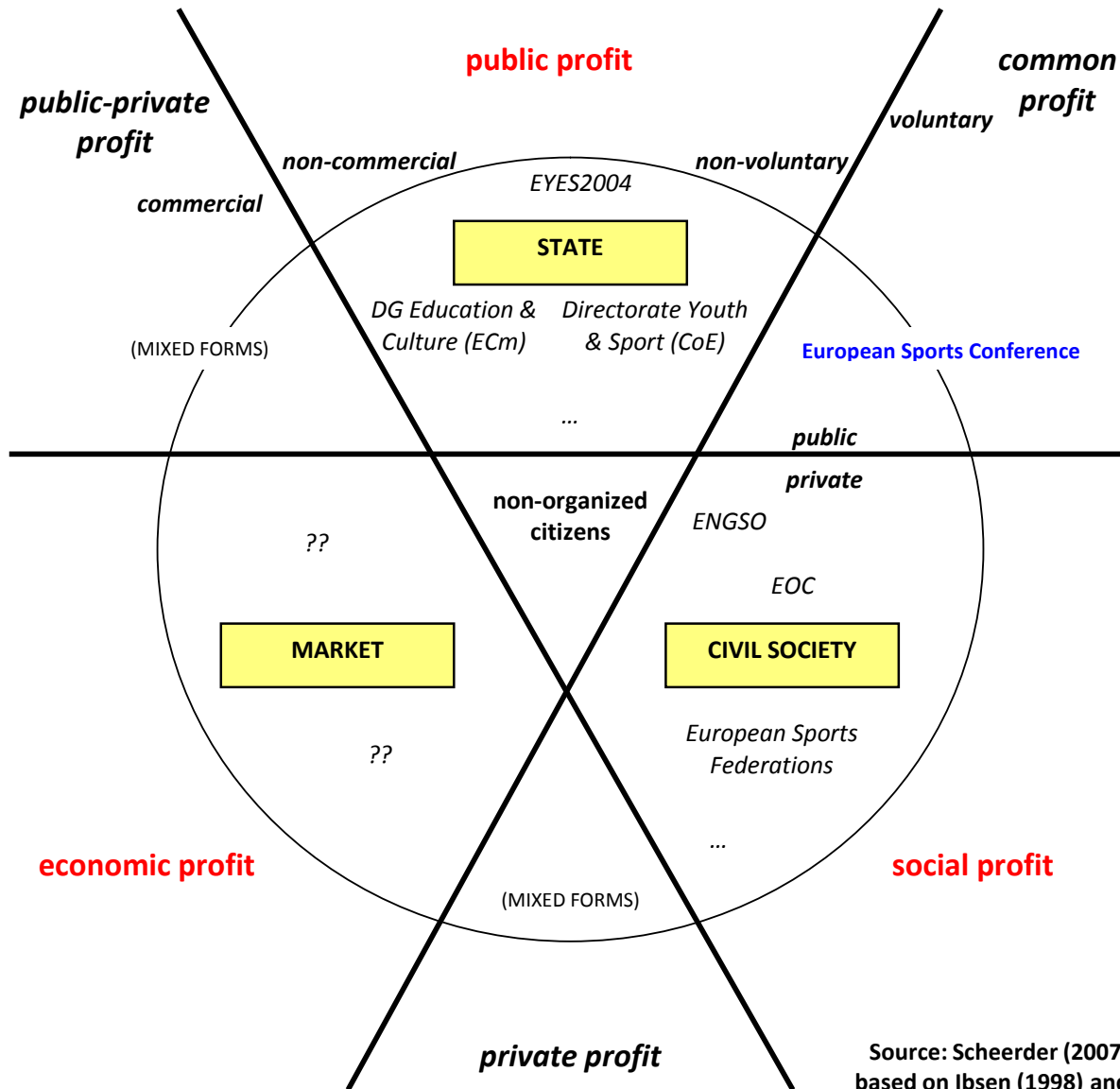
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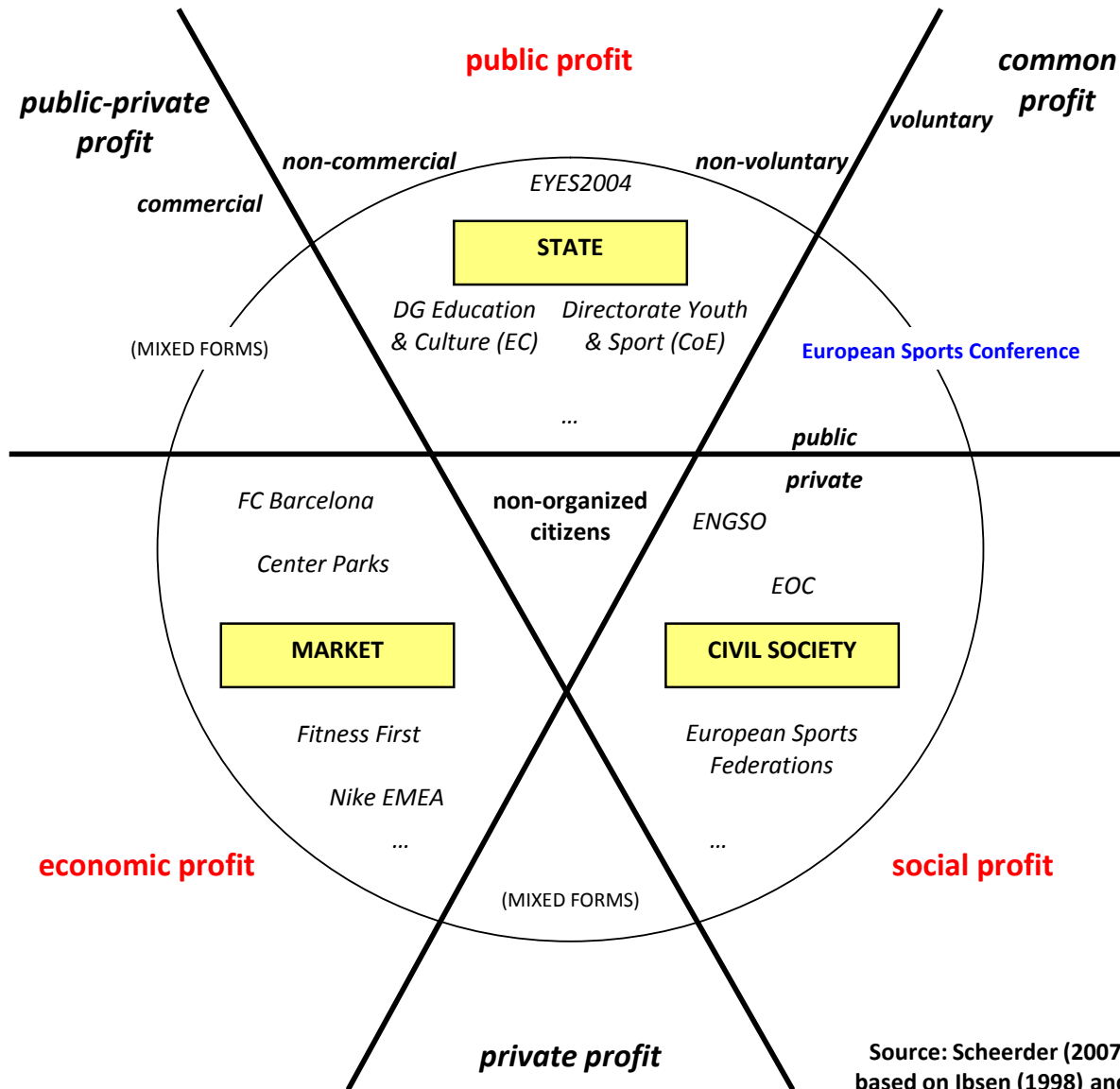
MODEL FOR DIFFERENT PROFIT AGENTS IN EUROPEAN SPORT



Source: Scheerder (2007)
based on Ibsen (1998) and
Pestoff (1995)



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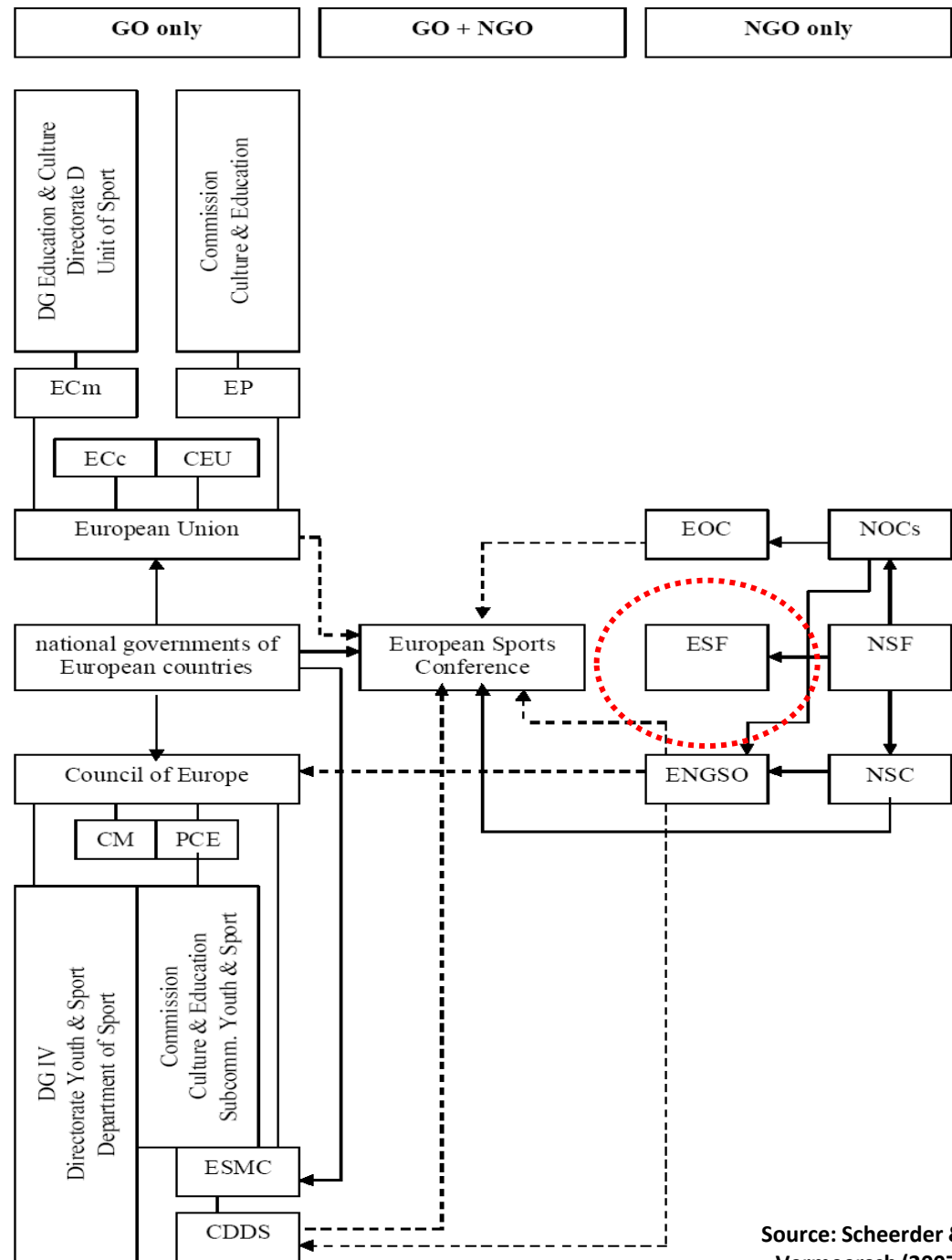
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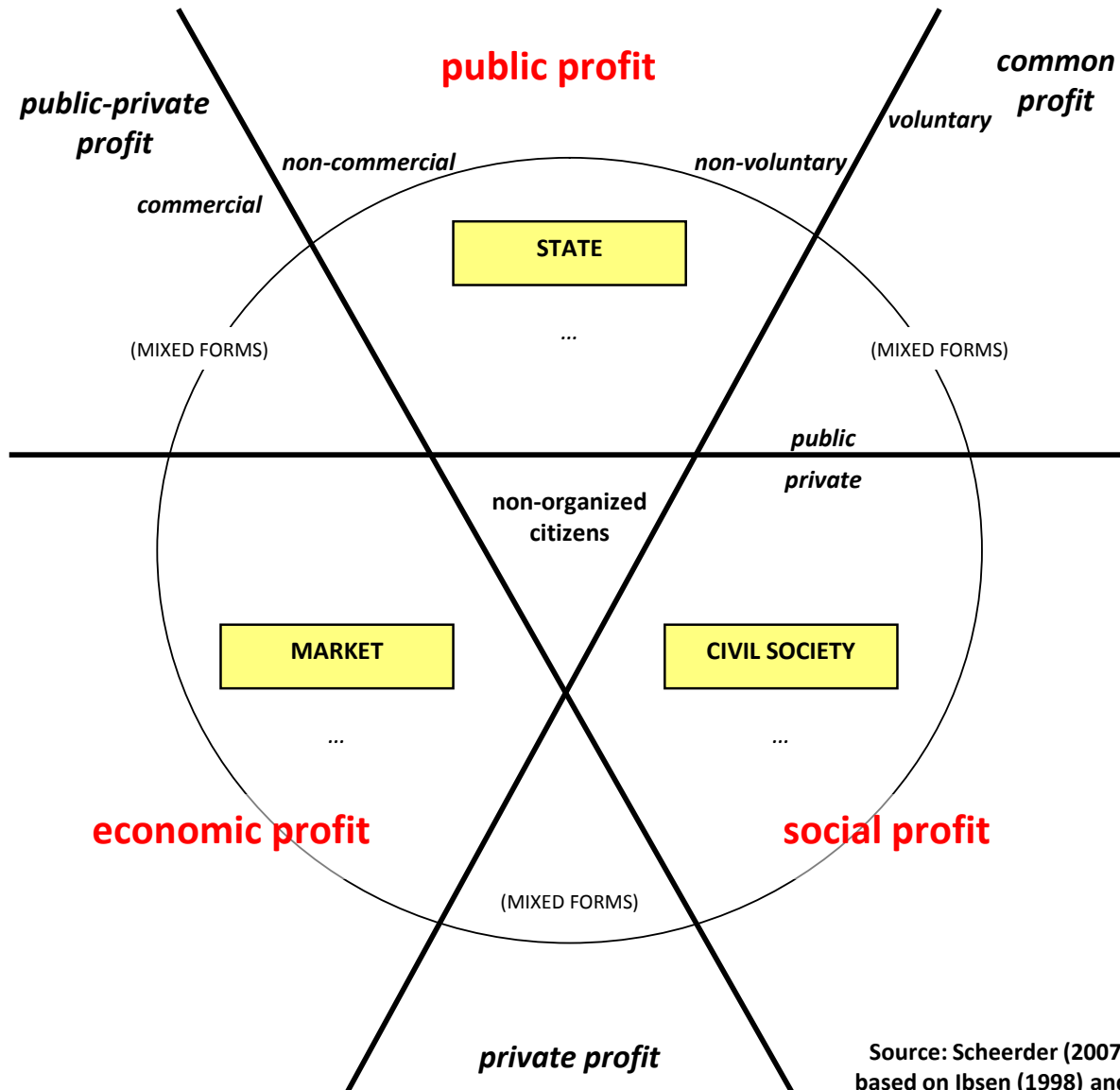
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MODEL FOR DIFFERENT PROFIT AGENTS IN YOUR COUNTRY



Source: Scheerder (2007)
based on Ibsen (1998) and
Pestoff (1995)





Government: political representation, public administration, advisory body

LEVEL	Political representation		Public administration		Advisory body
	<i>Legislative</i>	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Development & Evaluation</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	
European	EP	ECc, CEU, ECm	Unit of Sport	Unit of Sport	EESC
National					
Regional					
Provincial					
Local					



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HEALTHY
HEART
TIPS



**“For years your teachers kept telling you to settle
down and sit still. You can stop now.”**



Government: political representation, public administration, advisory body

LEVEL	Political representation		Public administration		Advisory body
	<i>Legislative</i>	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Development & Evaluation</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	
European	EP	ECc, CEU, ECm	Unit of Sport		EESC
National	Belgian Federal Parliament (Chamber of Representatives + Senate)	Belgian Federal Government	-	-	-
Regional	Flemish Parliament	Flemish Government (incl. Min of Sport)	Dept of CJSM	BLOSO	Flemish Sports Council
Provincial	Provincial Council	Deputation (incl. Delegate for Sports)	Provincial Sports Administration		Provincial Sports Council
Local	Municipal Council	Bench of Aldermen (incl. Aldermen of Sports)	Municipal Sports Service		Municipal Sports Council





SOME BASIC FIGURES WRT SPORT PARTICIPATION IN YOUR COUNTRY

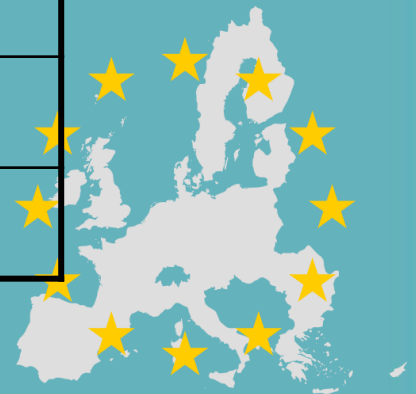
AGENT	ACTIVITY	EU	BELGIUM / FLANDERS	FINLAND	LITHUANIA	...
	<i>N of inhabitants</i>	497,2milj.				
GENERAL	N of sport participants	63%				
“STATE” (use of swimming pools, running accommodation, ...)	N of informal, unorganized sport participants $= \geq G - (CS + M)$	$\geq 41\%$				
CIVIL SOCIETY	N of sport participants in a club	16%				
MARKET	N of sport participants in a fitness center	6%				



DIFFERENCES IN SPORTS PARTICIPATION

Do you know which sport activities are the most popular in your country (1) only taking into account club participation, and (2) not taking into account the context, intensity or frequency of practicing? (top 5)

	Belgium	China	Finland	Ireland	Lithuania	Netherlands	Russia
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							





**“My doctor told me to keep in shape.
Well, this is my shape and I’m keeping it!”**



“Instead of jogging, can you just set my pacemaker to beat faster for 30 minutes a day while I watch TV?”



SOME BASIC FIGURES WRT SPORT SUPPLIERS IN YOUR COUNTRY

AGENT	SUPPLIER	EUROPEAN UNION	FLANDERS (BELGIUM)	FINLAND	LITHUANIA
	<i>N of inhabitants</i>	497,2milj.			
STATE	N of local sport services				
	<i>N of local sport services per 100 000 inhab.</i>				
CIVIL SOCIETY	N of sport federations				
	N of sport clubs	800 000			
	<i>N of sport clubs per 100 000 inhab.</i>	161			
MARKET	N of fitness centers				
	<i>N of fitness centers per 100 000 inhab.</i>				



SOME BASIC FIGURES WRT SPORT SUPPLIERS IN YOUR COUNTRY

AGENT	SUPPLIER	EUROPEAN UNION	FLANDERS (BELGIUM)	FINLAND	LITHUANIA
	<i>N of inhabitants</i>	497,2milj.	6,1milj.	5,3milj.	3,4milj.
STATE	N of local sport services	?	280 (308 municip.)	400 (461 municip.)	10 (50 municip.)
	<i>N of local sport services per 100 000 inhab.</i>	?	5 (5)	(9)	(1)
CIVIL SOCIETY	N of sport federations	3 500	100	120	81
	N of sport clubs	800 000	23 000	9 000	1 400
	<i>N of sport clubs per 100 000 inhab.</i>	161	377	170	41
MARKET	N of fitness centers	20 000	600	400	100
	<i>N of fitness centers per 100 000 inhab.</i>	4	10	8	3



SOME BASIC FIGURES WRT SPORT PARTICIPATION IN YOUR COUNTRY

AGENT	ACTIVITY	EUROPEAN UNION	BELGIUM / FLANDERS	FINLAND	LITHUANIA
	<i>N of inhabitants</i>	497,2milj.			
GENERAL	N of sport participants	63%			
“STATE” (use of swimming pools, running accommodation, ...)	N of informal, unorganized sport participants = $\geq G - (CS + M)$	$\geq 41\%$			
CIVIL SOCIETY	N of sport participants in a club	16%			
MARKET	N of sport participants in a fitness center	6%			



SOME BASIC FIGURES WRT SPORT PARTICIPATION IN YOUR COUNTRY

AGENT	ACTIVITY	EUROPEAN UNION	BELGIUM / FLANDERS	FINLAND	LITHUANIA
	<i>N of inhabitants</i>	497,2milj.	10,6milj. / 6,1milj.	5,3milj.	3,4milj.
GENERAL	N of sport participants	63%	62% / 68%	95%	48%
“STATE” (use of swimming pools, running accommodation, ...)	N of informal, unorganized sport participants = $\geq G - (CS + M)$	$\geq 41\%$	$\geq 36\%$ / $\geq 39\%$	$\geq 79\%$	$\geq 41\%$
CIVIL SOCIETY	N of sport participants in a club	16%	22% / 20%	14%	7%
MARKET	N of sport participants in a fitness center	6%	4% / 9%	2%	?

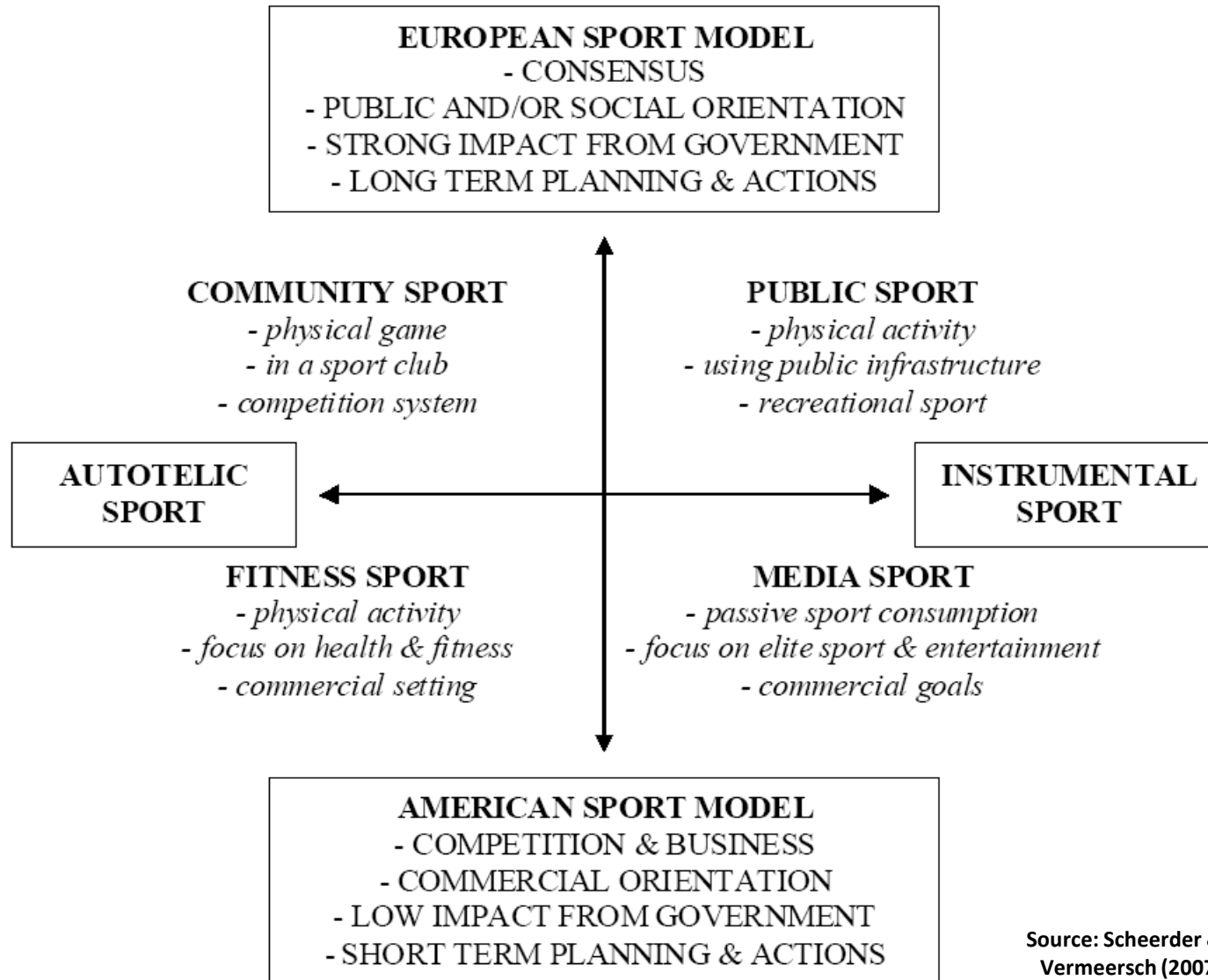


SOME BASIC FIGURES WRT SPORT PARTICIPATION IN YOUR COUNTRY

AGENT	ACTIVITY	EUROPEAN UNION	BELGIUM / FLANDERS	FINLAND	LITHUANIA
	<i>N of inhabitants</i>	497,2milj.	10,6milj. / 6,1milj.	5,3milj.	3,4milj.
GENERAL	N of sport participants	59%	62% / 68%	95%	48%
"STATE" (use of swimming pools, running accommodation, ...)	N of informal, unorganized sport participants = $\geq G - (CS + M)$	$\geq 37\%$	$\geq 36\%$ / $\geq 30\%$	$\geq 79\%$	$\geq 41\%$
CIVIL SOCIETY	N of sport participants in a club	16%	22% / 20%	14%	7%
MARKET	N of sport participants in a fitness center	6%	4% / 9%	2%	?

Characteristic for the European Sport Model

EUROPEAN SPORT MODEL vs. AMERICAN SPORT MODEL





European vs. North American sport model

European sport model

- Mixed model: civil society and government
- Open system of sport competition: promotion and degradation
- Dominance of soccer

North American sport model

- No mixed model: hardly any intervention from the state, mainly market oriented (cfr aerobics, fitness, jogging, ...)
- Closed system of sport competition: financial and economic criteria
- Baseball (MLB), basketball (NBA), American football (NFL) and ice hockey (NHL)
- Strong difference btw professional and non-professional sport



SPORT PARTICIPATION AND SPORT POLICY: SOME CHALLENGES FOR THE EU

- Is there still a role left for the state wrt sport policy making?
- What about the growing impact of the commercial and informal sector?
- Can we overcome (social and geographical) inequalities in sport participation between member states?
- How can we deal with stratification patterns in sport?
- ...





Changes in policy-making

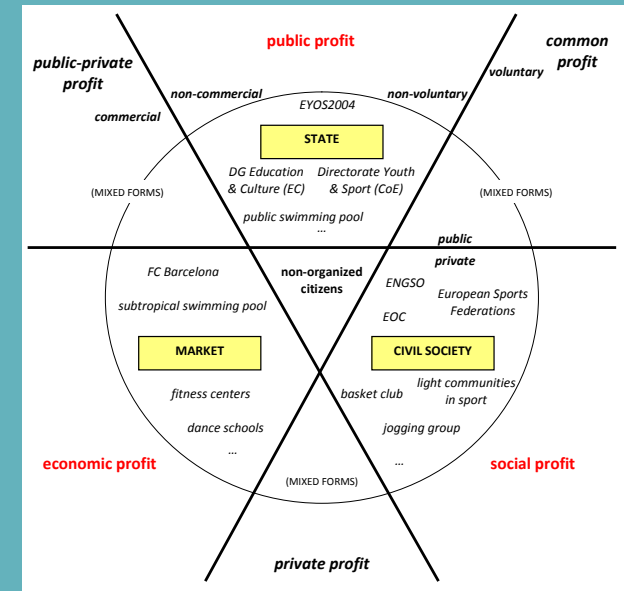
1. Changes in public profit sector

2. Changes in economic profit sector

- Sport has become commercial player

3. Changes in social profit sector

- Voluntary sector
- Informal sector





Changes in public sector

- **General: emergence of transnational policy and structures**
- **Cfr. Globalisation, European integration process, EU sport policy, ...**
- **New public management, competitive tendering, ... → efficiency of public services ↑**
- **Specific: growing interest of public authority in sport success as a growing tool of international promotion**
- **Examples**
 - **White Paper on Sport**
 - **Article on sport in EU Treaty**

Article I – 17: *“The Union shall have competence to carry out supporting, coordinating or complementary action in the field of sport.”*





Changes in commercial sector

- Rise of neo-liberalism → limited role and power for the state
- Emergence of commercial entities in sport (sport products as well as sport services)
- Examples
 - Professional sport: sponsorship, mediatisation, sport events, ...
 - Sport for All: development of commercial fitness markets, tennis clubs, squash centers, ...





Changes in voluntary sector

- Demographic shifts → sport preferences!
- Growing need for lack of volunteers
- Growing need for qualified trainers
- Sport clubs = greedy institutions?
- Greedy institutions = organisations that ask for loyalty and almost undivided commitment from their members (Coser, 1974)
- What else?





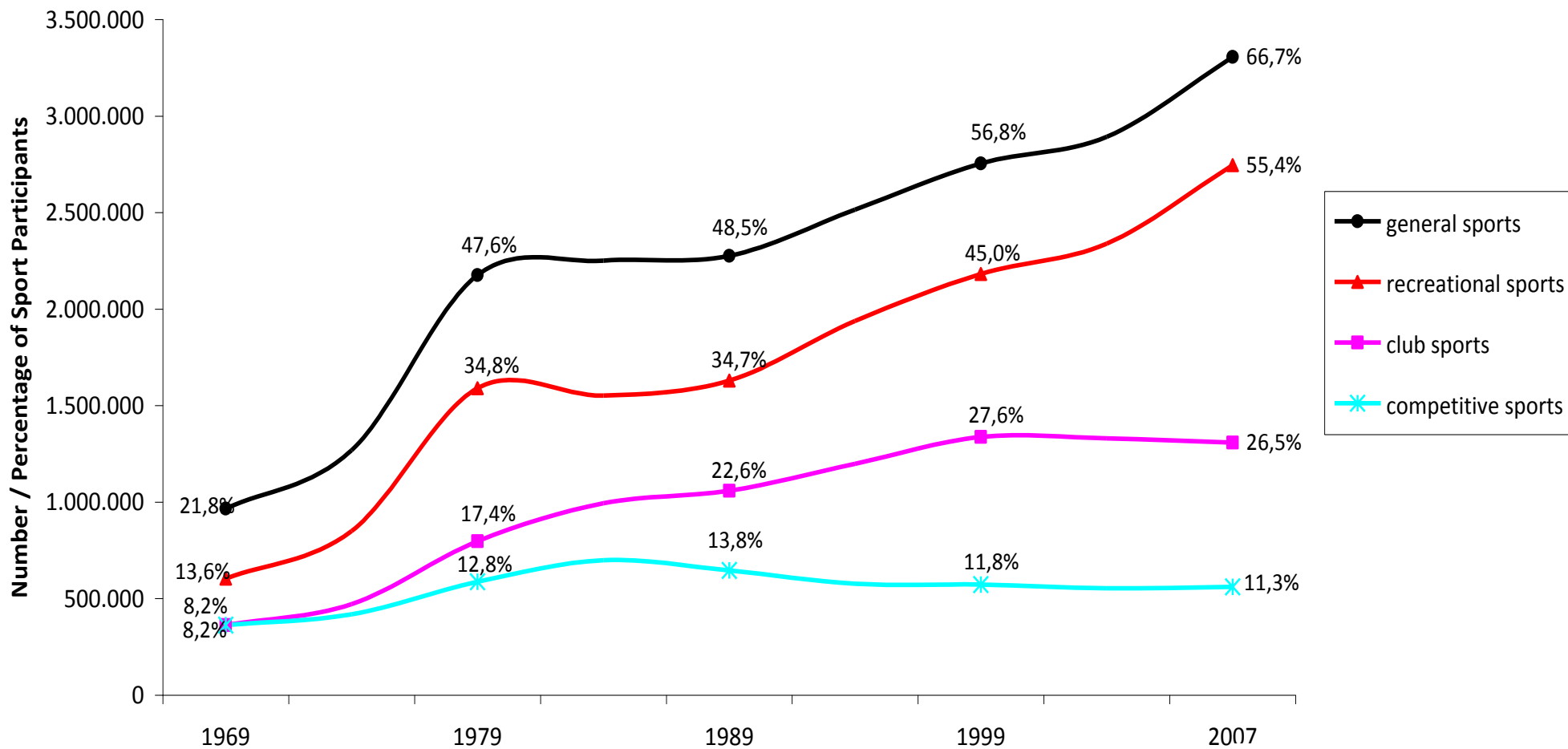
Changes in informal sector

- **Rise of light communities in sport vs greedy institutions**
- Light communities = demand-oriented, flexible and loose communities, with a minimum of rules of conduct, focusing on the achievements their participants seem to demand (Duyvendak & Hurenkamp, 2004)
- **Example?**
- Light running communities = small group of running mates featured by a non club-organised structure based on rather 'weak ties' between the members



New market drivers: light communities

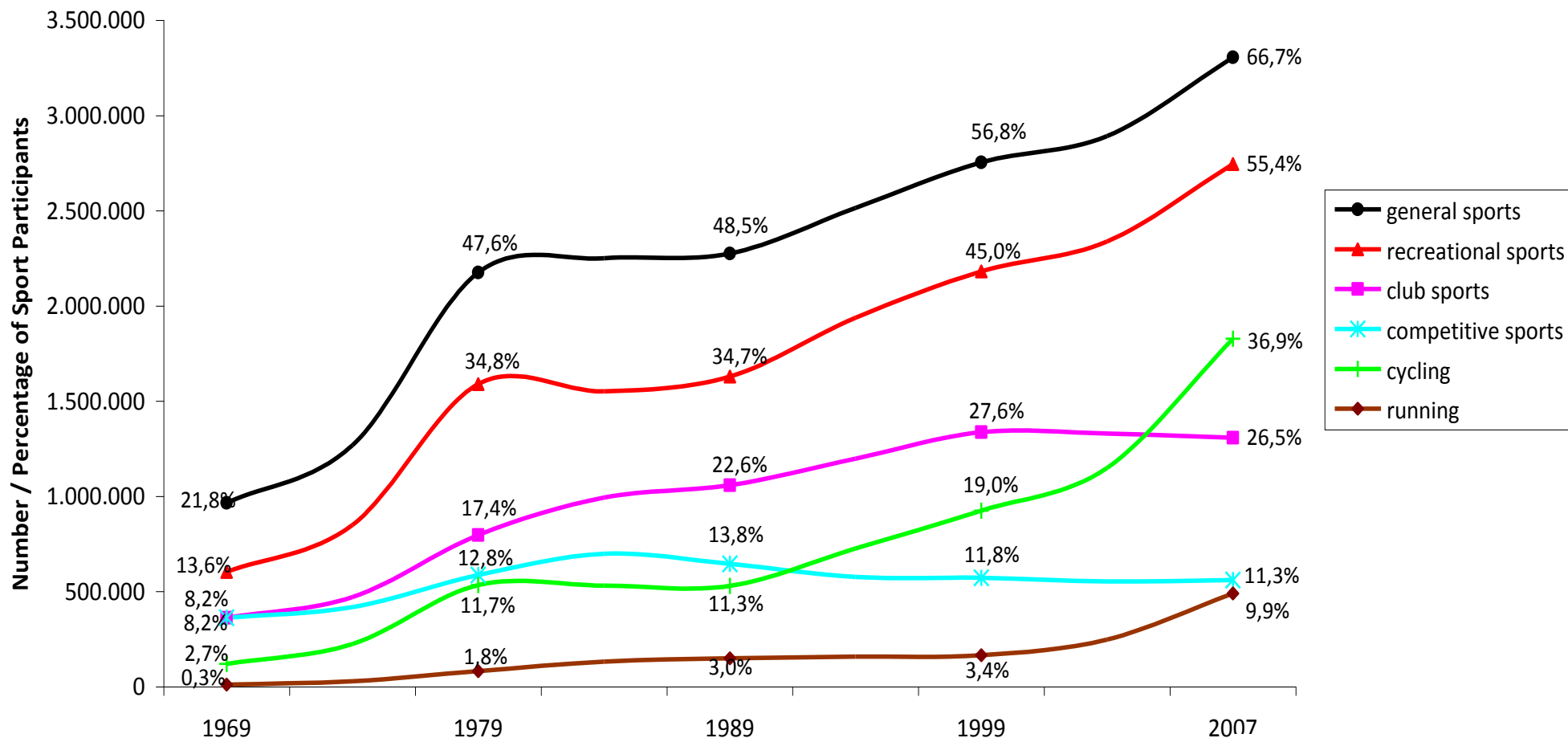
Evolution of Active Sports Participation among 12 to 75 Year Old Subjects in Flanders 1969-2007, percentages i.f.o. total population



Source: Scheerder et al. (2008)

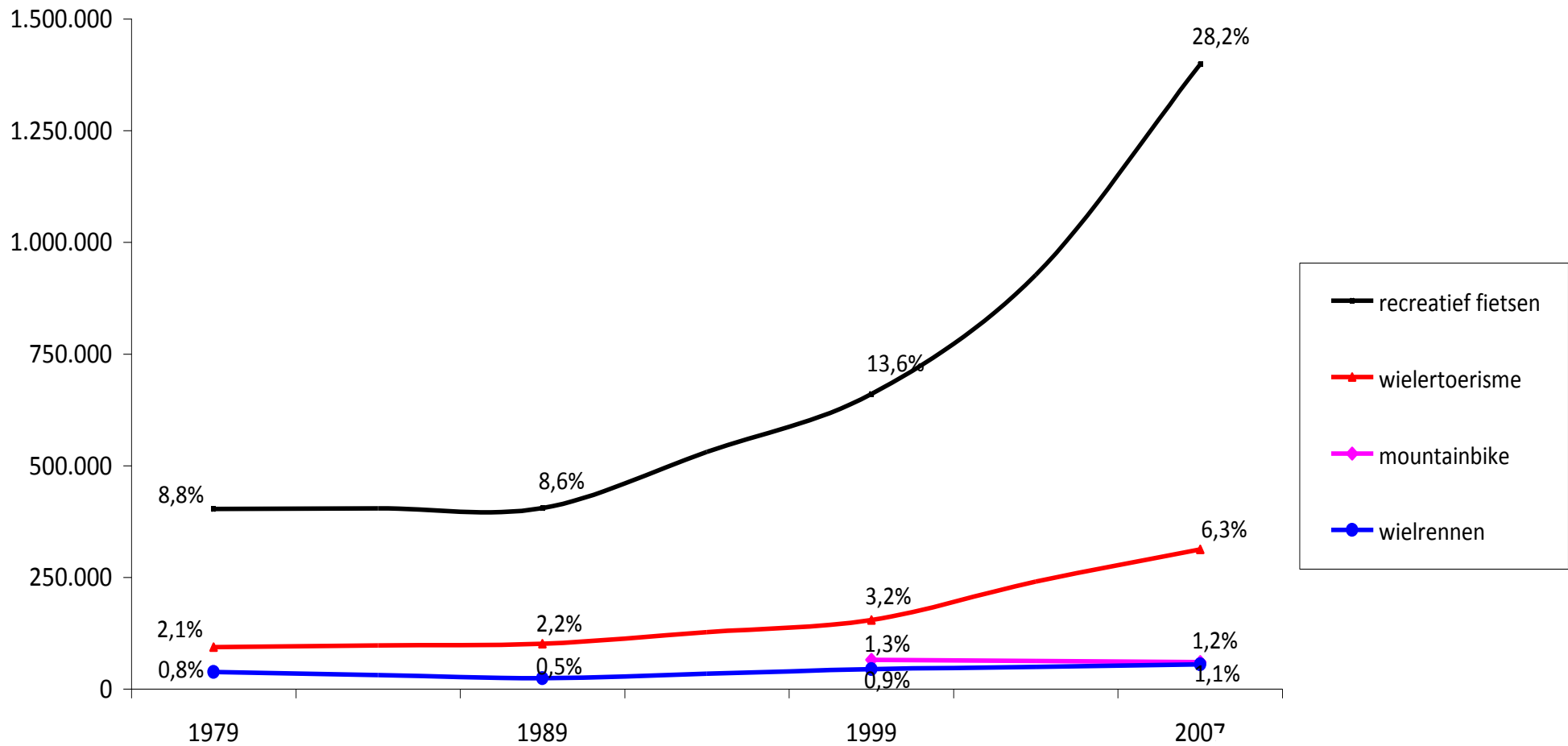
New market drivers: light communities

Evolution of Active Sports Participation among 12 to 75 Year Old Subjects in Flanders 1969-2007, percentages i.f.o. total population



New market drivers: light communities

Evolution of Participation in different forms of cycling among 12 to 75 Year Old Subjects in Flanders 1969-2007, percentages i.f.o. total population



Source: Scheerder et al. (2008)

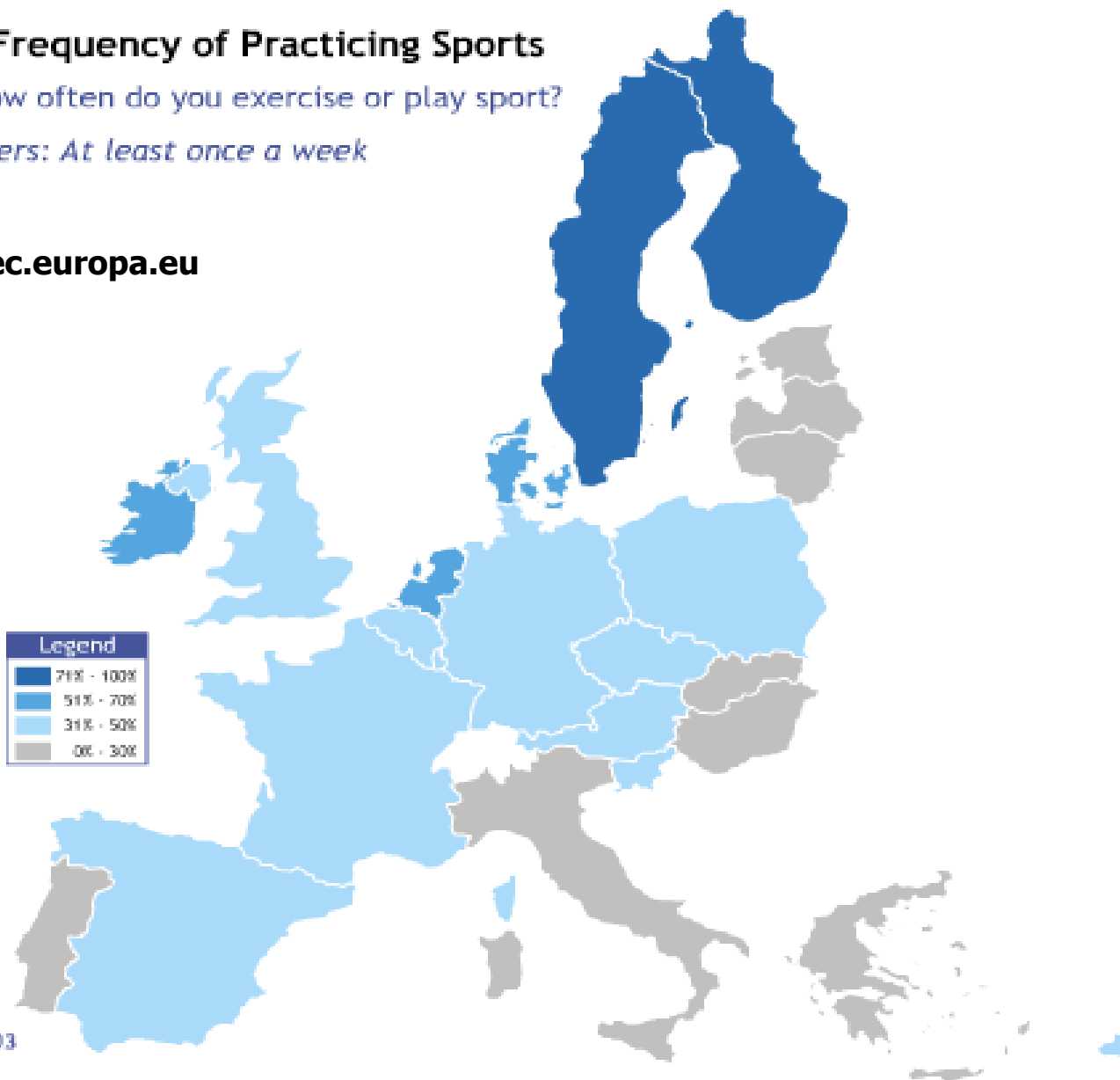




























1.2 Frequency of Practicing Sports

Q. How often do you exercise or play sport?

Answers: *At least once a week*

Bron: <http://ec.europa.eu>

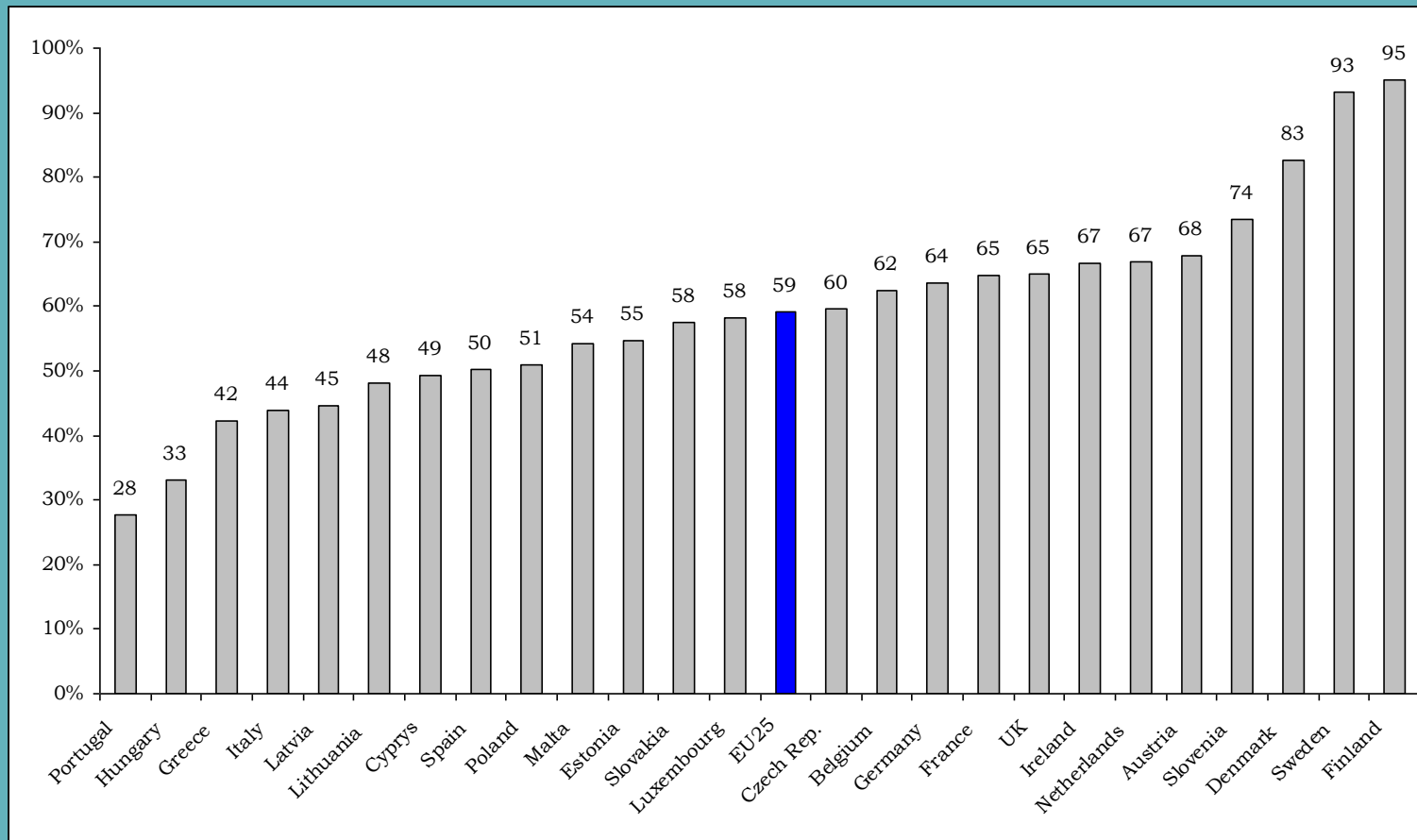


Country Results		
	Finland	76%
	Sweden	72%
	Denmark	60%
	Ireland	53%
	The Netherlands	52%
	United Kingdom	45%
	Luxembourg	43%
	France	43%
	Belgium	43%
	Cyprus	43%
	Slovenia	43%
	Malta	42%
	Germany	39%
	EU25	38%
	Spain	37%
	Austria	34%
	Poland	32%
	Czech Republic	31%
	Estonia	30%
	Latvia	27%
	Italy	27%
	Lithuania	26%
	Greece	26%
	Slovakia	24%
	Portugal	22%
	Hungary	20%



DIFFERENCES IN SPORTS PARTICIPATION

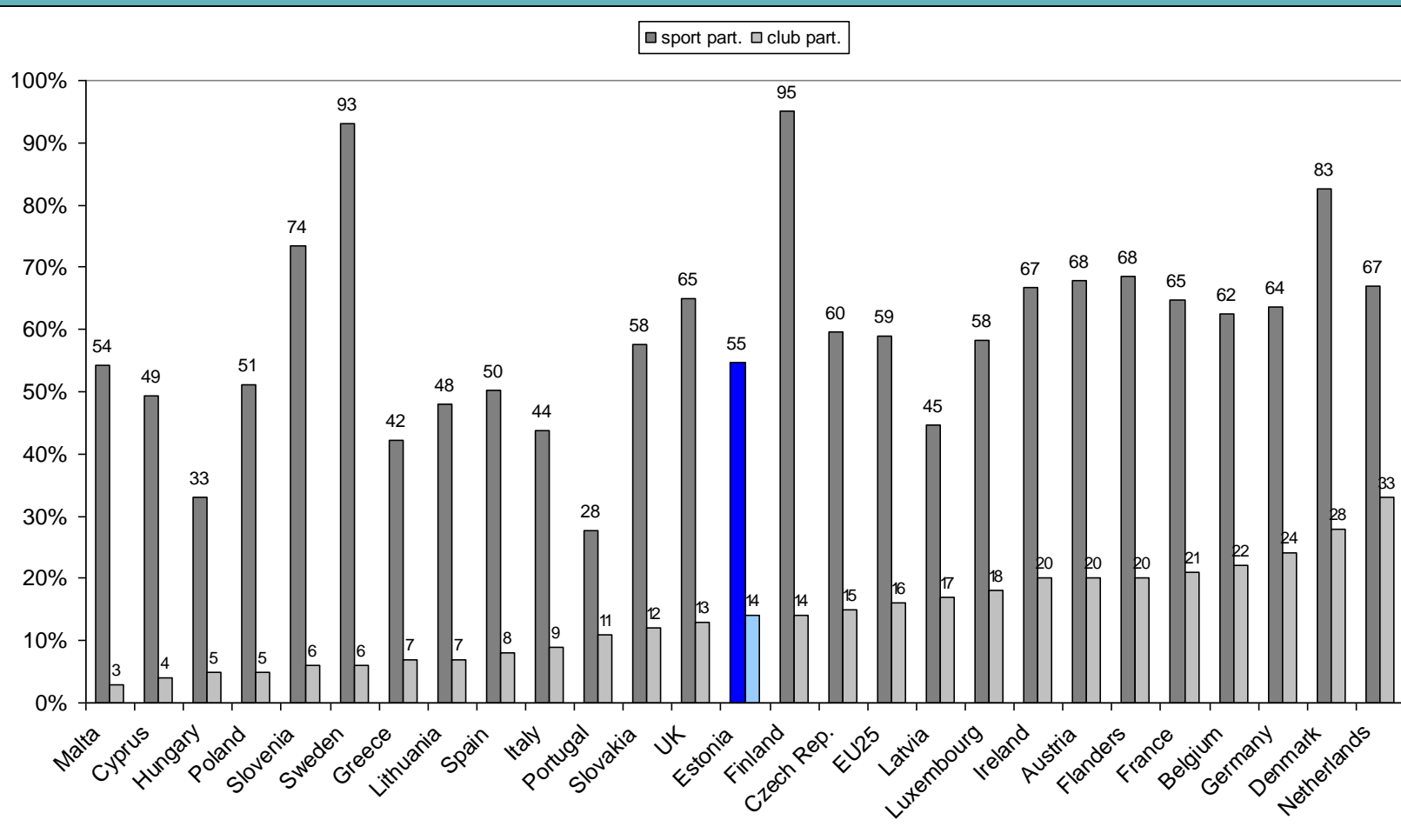
Sport participation in member states of the EU25 in 2004, % of total population





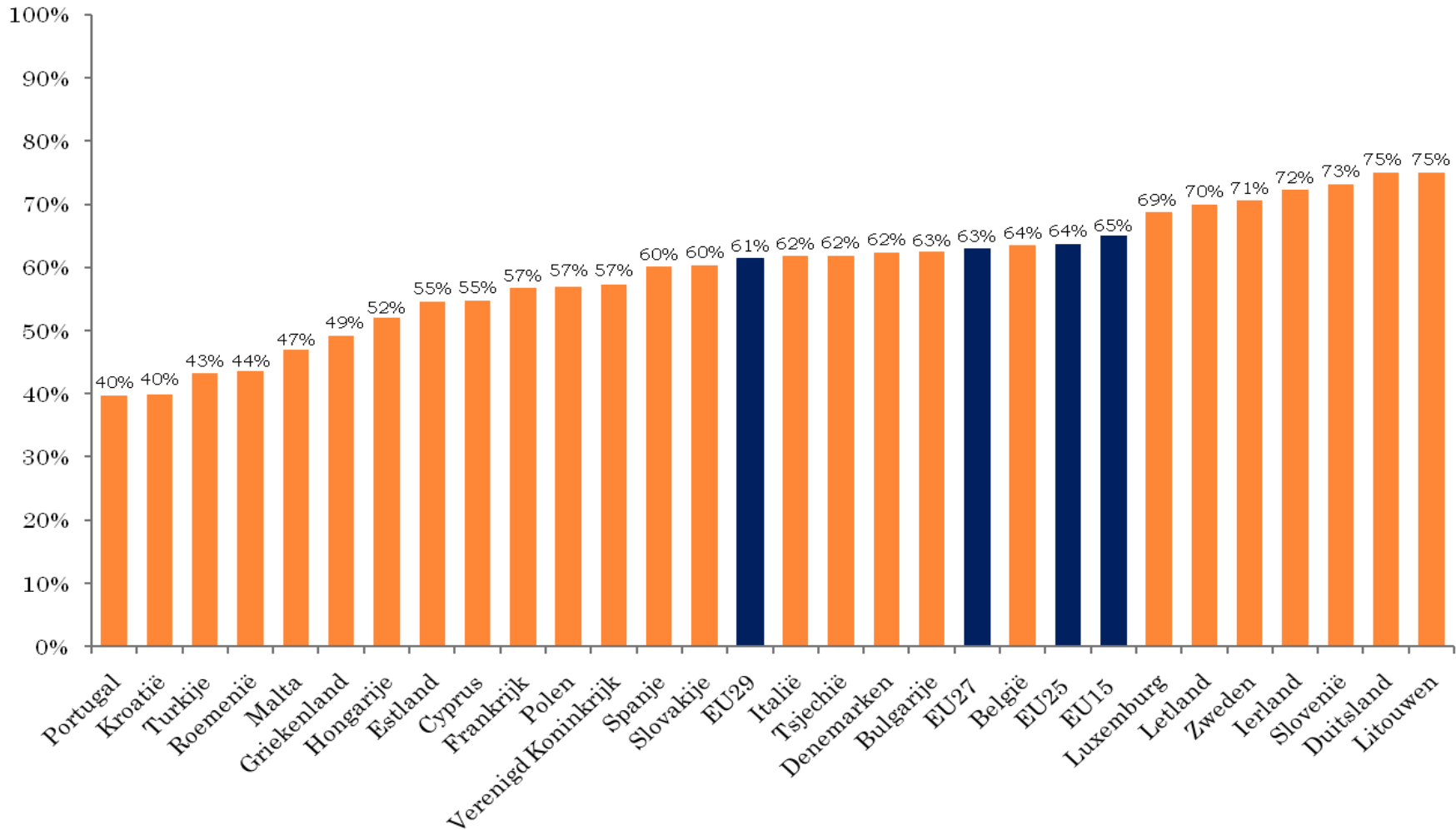
DIFFERENCES IN SPORTS PARTICIPATION

Club participation in member states of the EU25 in 2004, % of total population



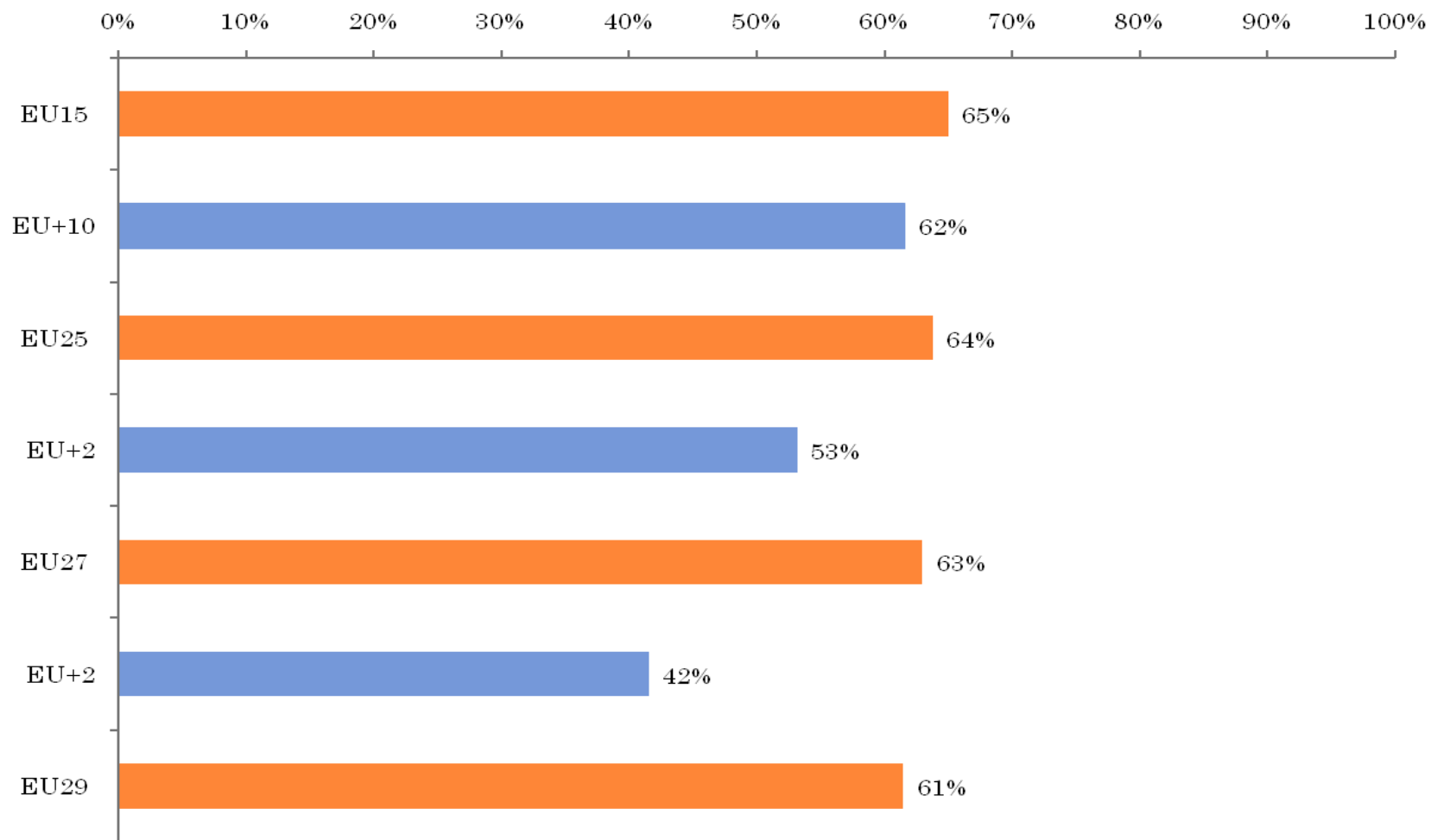


Participation in sport: EU15 vs EU27 and EU29



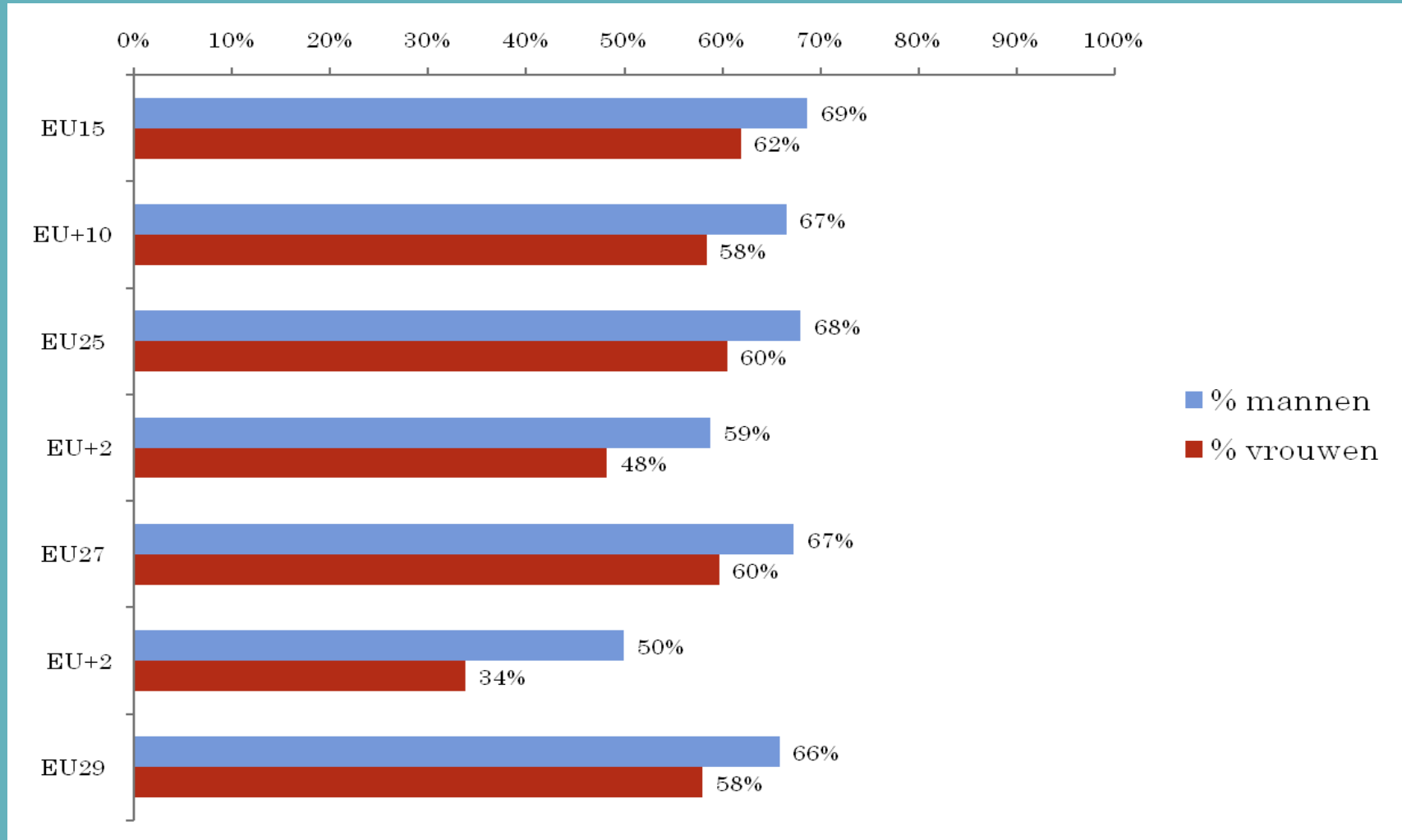


Participation in sport: EU15 vs EU27 and EU29



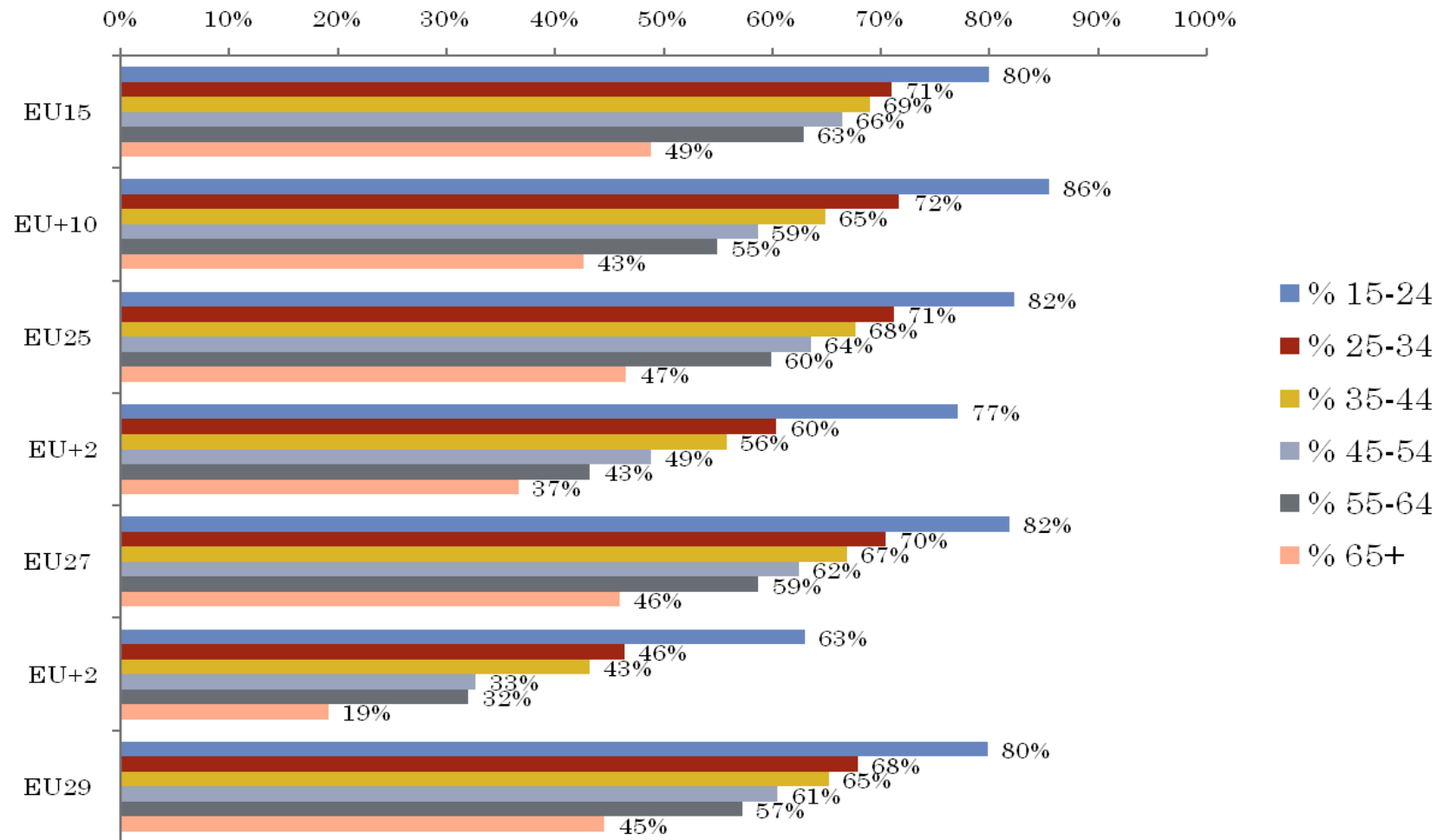


Participation in sport - gender



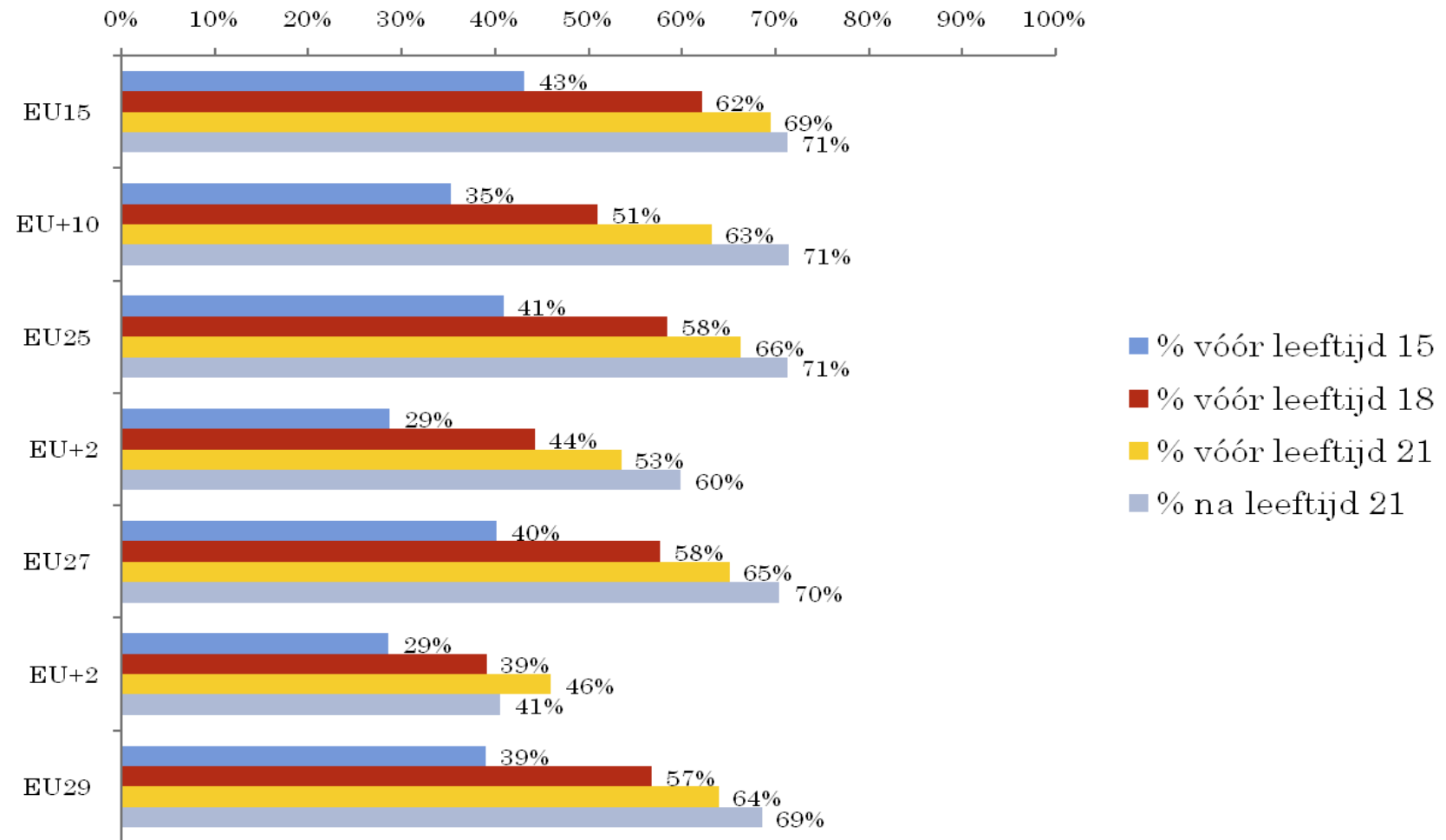


Participation in sport - age





Participation in sport – educational level





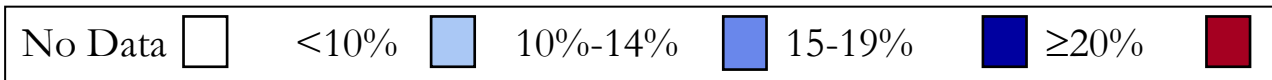
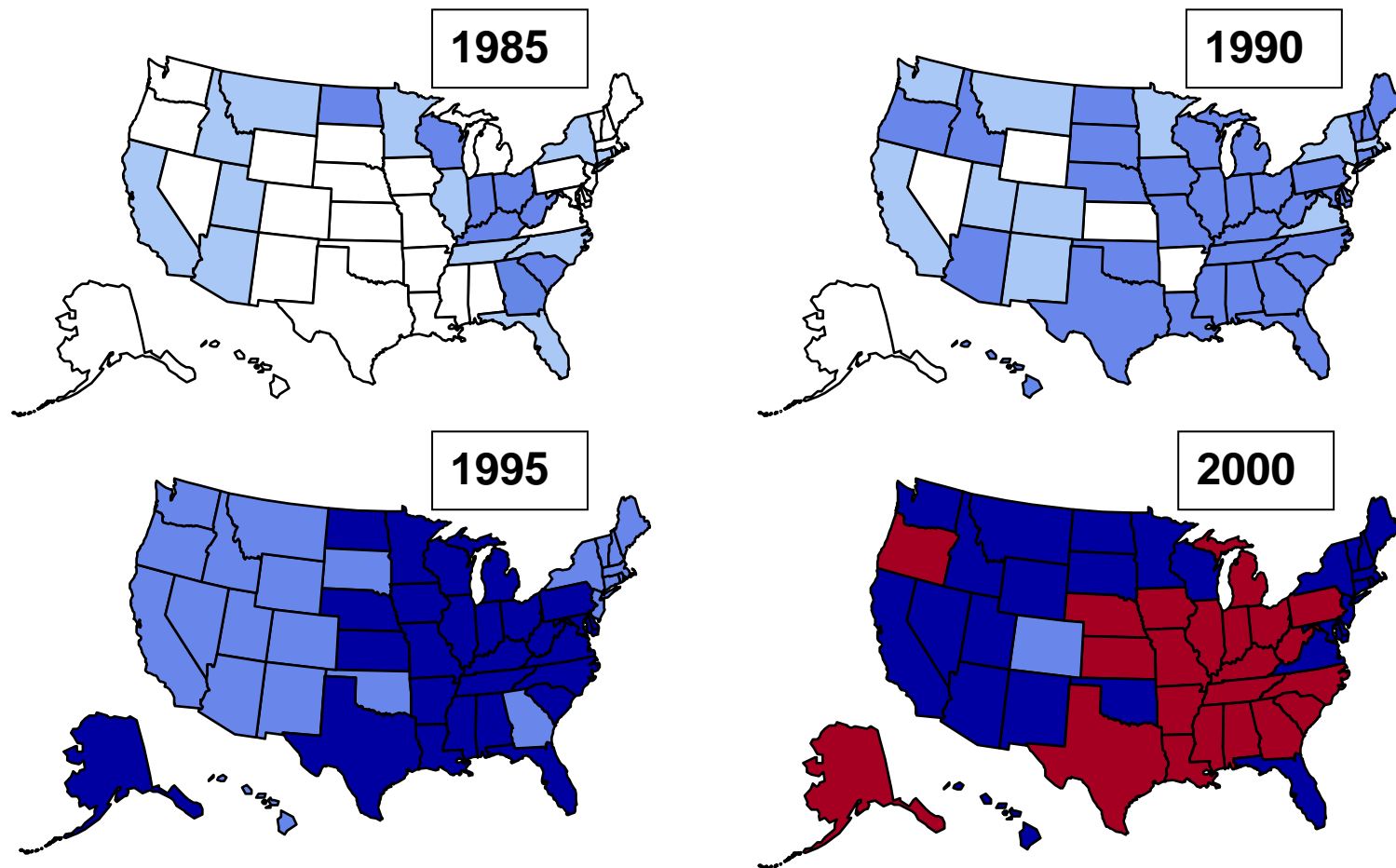
FROM EU15 OVER EU25 TO EU27 AND MAYBE EU29: IMPLICATIONS

Almost 35 years after the SFA charter (1975):

- Participation in sport slightly diminishes with ongoing expansion of the EU
- Participation in sport is geographically stratified
- Participation in sport is socially stratified

→ Europe still has many policy challenges to face in the field of sport and PA

- Trends wrt obesity in US 1985-2000: BMI \geq 30



European Sport for All Charter

Principles for a policy of Sport for All

(Defined by the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport in Brussels (1975) under the title "European Sport for All Charter")

Article 1

Every individual shall have the right to participate in sport.

Article 2

Sport shall be encouraged as an important factor in human development and appropriate support shall be made available out of public funds.

Article 3

Sport, being an aspect of socio-cultural development, shall be related at local, regional and national levels to other areas of policy-making and planning such as education, health, social service, town and country planning, conservation, the arts and leisure services.

Article 4

Each government shall foster permanent and effective co-operation between public authorities and voluntary organisations and shall encourage the establishment of national machinery for the development and co-ordination of sport for all.

Article 5

Methods shall be sought to safeguard sport and sportsmen from exploitation for political, commercial or financial gain, and from practices that are abusive and debasing, including the unfair use of drugs.

Article 6

Since the scale of participation in sport is dependent, among other things, on the extent, the variety and the accessibility of facilities, the overall planning of facilities shall be accepted as a matter for public authorities, shall take account of local, regional and national requirements, and shall incorporate measures designed to ensure full use of both new and existing facilities.

Article 7

Measures, including legislation where appropriate, shall be introduced to ensure access to open country and water for the purpose of recreation.

Article 8

In any programme of sports development, the need for qualified personnel at all levels of administrative and technical management, leadership and coaching shall be recognised.



SPORT PARTICIPATION AND SPORT POLICY: SOME CHALLENGES FOR THE EU

Given these evolutions and facts&figures, what would you suggest wrt the following questions?

Policy-making

1. Is there still a role left for the state wrt sport policy making?
2. How can the EU – or other governmental bodies – cope with the growing impact of informal sport participation?

Participation

1. Can we overcome inequalities in sport participation between member states? If so, what policy practices do you suggest?
2. How can we deal with stratification patterns in sport?





The rise of light communities: THE CASE OF RUNNING

- **Second wave of running**
- **Traditional services vs actual needs**



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"I always need motivation to exercise.
Like being chased by the cops."

