



The 5th ENGSO Forum discussed the NGO role in Physical Education and good governance in modern sports

in Malta 18-20 October 2002

ENGSO Forum was opened by ENGSO President **Bengt Sevelius** who acknowledged ENGSO's gratitude to the Malta Olympic Committee for inviting the ENGSO family back to the island.

Mr Justice Lino Farrugia Sacco, President of the Malta Olympic Committee, welcomed all 50 ENGSO delegates from 22 countries and conveyed the sincere apologies of the Honourable **Mario Pescante**, President of the EOC, for his inability to be present for what he considered a most important meeting.

Discrepancy between policy and practice in Physical Education

Professor **Ken Hardman** of Manchester University delivered a paper on *Access to Physical Education in Compulsory Schools in Europe*. He quoted statistics from a worldwide range of surveys that demonstrated that in many instances the actual time given to Physical Education fell far short of the allotted time laid down by law. This is due to the high costs of providing and maintaining facilities and equipment and to the inadequate training of primary school teachers. Moreover, some head teachers and parents see PE mainly as a recreational distraction to the academic work.

Chairman of the CDDS of the Council of Europe, **Mr Zoran Verovnik** reported from the Informal Conference of Ministers responsible for Sports in Warsaw, September 2002 with a focus on the increase in obesity amongst school children, the need to redefine the role of Physical Education in schools, the importance of GO and NGO partnerships, the upgrading of teacher training and the need to ensure good governance within NGOs.

Young people seek non-competitive sports with personal meaning

In his further presentation on *the NGO role in future Physical Education* Hardman discussed youngsters' alienation from sport resulting often in drop out from sports clubs. Two national surveys in England showed that "Sport for All" became "Sport for Some" by the ages of 15-16.

There is also a mismatch between the sports that are played in schools and the main sports participated in out-of-lessons. Increasing numbers of young people, male and female, are turning away from the competitive sports to follow activities that have more personal meaning and social relevance for them. Therefore, there is a need to recognise the youth culture in order to create active schools and sports clubs.

Hardman urged delegates to bring PE and sport together with wider community links: to develop school-based clubs and redefine the roles of volunteers. NGOs and municipalities are important supporting partners.

The Honourable Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Education, **Mr Jesmond Mugliett** reported that the Ministry is facing three principal areas of pressure on the subject of school sport: time, teacher training and pressure on children to perform. He also cited the strength of some non-sport lobby groups with whom sport might successfully combine. Those could be, for example, teaching unions and leisure services departments of municipalities.

Sport cannot replace Physical Education; co-operation is the key to progress

Workshops under the topic of *Access to PE in Compulsory Schools in Europe* stressed that PE is about physical literacy, a lifelong interest in moving. Rather than focusing on specific sports it is about learning to move - and moving to learn. The workshops also proposed an idea of a Europe-wide *Sports Day* starting in the **European Year of Education through**

Sports 2004.

Finally, it was stressed that the development of PE at schools cannot be the responsibility of sports clubs alone. In other words, sport cannot replace PE. Partnerships between clubs, schoolteachers and municipalities are the key to progress.

Sport organisations face difficulties in understanding modern governance and management

Mr Dick Palmer, O.B.E., former Secretary General of the British Olympic Committee delivered a presentation on *A precondition for good Governance of the Modern Sports in an improved co-operation between elected volunteers and professionals*. In his definition *Governance* signifies "the act, manner, fact or function of governing", whereas *Management* entails "having executive control of the administration of the organisation". Some of the problems of sport include traditional or outdated management and governance, resistance to change, professional/volunteer tensions, management of risk and lack of understanding of governance and management roles and responsibilities.

According to Palmer, the pressure of public accountability is high for sports bodies for numerous reasons. Those include transparency with a wide range of stakeholders, receipt of governmental money, sponsorship and donations, pressure to manage sport efficiently as well as the construction of the good image for sport.

Geoffrey Snowdon
Member of the ENGSO Executive
Committee



ENGSO YOUTH: Search for candidates for the ENGSO Youth Committee has begun

The youth work in ENGSO is reaching a new stage this year: the General Assembly in Bratislava 2002 decided to give an official status to ENGSO's youth work by establishing **ENGSO Youth**. It is the representation of people under the age of 35 participating in sport under the umbrella of ENGSO.

ENGSO Youth consists of Youth Assembly and Youth Committee. The future decision making body of the ENGSO Youth is the **Youth Assembly**, which will meet for the very first time in Stockholm 25-27 April 2003. One of the main aims of the Youth Assembly is to elect the first official **ENGSO Youth Committee**: the Chair, Vice Chair and seven members.

The search for the candidates for the ENGSO Youth Committee has begun: With this newsletter you will find an **application form** that your organisation will need in order to propose a candidate. Attached are also the ENGSO Youth **Standing Orders** about the election process of the ENGSO Youth Committee. The application form should be sent **no later than 17 January 2003** to the following address:

Kristiina Heinonen
Finnish Sports Federation
FIN-00093 SLU
FINLAND

Above all **the members of Youth Committee** should be:

- Young people under the age of 35
- Experienced in children and youth sport issues



ENGSO Youth Group in the ENGSO Forum in Malta:

(from left to right): Nelli Koivisto (Finland), Kristin Berthelsen, Chair (Norway), Britt-Karen Spjeld (Norway), Rosemary Paul (France), Deborah Manzanares (UK/Spain), Mattias Hjelmberg (Sweden), Jurg Brokamp (Germany), Marie Fisher (UK)

- Interested in developing children and youth sport in their own country and in Europe
- Motivated and committed to work in the Youth Committee for the next two years
- Both women and men from different parts of Europe

All members of the ENGSO Youth Committee have to represent their national sport confederation or national Olympic Committee. No country may be represented in the Committee by more than one member.

We hope that all of you will actively start looking for candidates for the new ENGSO

Youth Committee and thus be willing to take part in developing children and youth sports in Europe. The question is, are we willing to give the young people in ENGSO 'a real say'. Hopefully the answer to that question is YES!

Kristin Berthelsen
Chair, ENGSO Working Group Youth

ENGSO YOUTH CONFERENCE 2003

The first ENGSO Youth Conference will be organised in conjunction with the ENGSO Youth Assembly in Stockholm/Bosön, Sweden, starting on Thursday 24 April 2003. The ENGSO Youth Conference will be an educational venue for the participants of the assembly.

For more information, please contact
Britt-Karen Spjeld
britt-karen.spjeld@nif.idrett.no



ENGSO EU Working Group is helping the Candidate Countries in their entry to the European Union

The ENGSO EU working group has since the Bratislava General Assembly in the spring of 2002 decided upon a Strategic Plan on EU affairs. In the focus of this plan are in particular the ENGSO members that are not yet members of the European Union. The larger picture regarding the Candidate Countries has been made clear over the last few weeks, that is, the decision upon the first new EU members in 2004.

The ENGSO EU Working Group has decided to try to assist our ENGSO partners in their preparations for their entry to the European Union. The EU group will educate

the candidate countries by informing them about the structures of EU, how EU works and the benefits that are available for sport organisations in EU countries.

The EU group will give further information on the developments towards our ENGSO partners within a very short period of time.

Mattias Claesson
Swedish Sports Confederation, Senior
Administrative Officer on EU affairs

E-mail: mattias.claesson@rf.se
Homepage: <http://www.rf.se>

Funding possibilities for sports in the EU

Although there are no specific EU sports programs, there is a large number of EU grant programs from which sport may benefit. Sport projects can be funded indirectly under programs relating to Community policies dealing, for instance, with health, youth, education, environment, regional policy etc. It is thus possible to demonstrate sport's valuable contribution to various Community policies. However, pure sport events, such as championships, competitions, traditional international sports events etc. cannot receive any funding at all.

Principles of EU funding

Generally speaking, when sports projects wish to benefit from Community funding (e.g. LEONARDO DA VINCI program, YOUTH program or others), sport has to be used as a "vehicle" to achieve a "higher aim" such as better health, anti-racism, social cohesion etc. EU funding is always a supplement to national funding. This means on the one hand that a project will never be financed 100 % by the EU. On the other hand EU funding will never replace a national financial instrument.

Networking is very important for the project. The chances for a successful EU funding grow when the initiator of the project tries to involve partners from other sectors of interest for the project such as economy, agriculture, tourism, educational institutions etc.

Community actions and programs

Regional Policy - Structural Funds

The Structural Funds shall reduce disparities in development among the EU countries and promote economic and social cohesion.

OBJECTIVE 1: supports development in the less prosperous regions*

OBJECTIVE 2: revitalises regions with structural difficulties*

OBJECTIVE 3: develops human resources (Educational initiatives)

(*Sport infrastructure projects, such as bicycle roads)

The following four community initiatives are supplementary funding instruments to the OBJECTIVE programs:

INTERREG aims to stimulate cross-border, trans-national and inter-regional cooperation. Co-financed sport-projects: bicycle roads, European Sport Academies, hiking paths etc. **LEADER** promotes rural development through the initiatives of local action groups.

Co-financed sport projects: employment initiative for unemployed sport-teachers and sports(women), equestrian sport centres etc. **EQUAL** develops cooperation between the Member States to combat all forms of exclusion, discrimination and inequalities in the labour market.

URBAN encourages economic and social regeneration of towns, cities and suburbs in

crisis. Co-financed sport-projects: renovation of a public bath, sport facility for the youth.

In contrast to other EU programs the funding instruments mentioned above are administered nationally and regionally. Furthermore, the project has to take place within geographically.

There are several other funding programs that are administered by the Directorate Generals (DG) of the Commission such as the DG for Education and Culture.

DG Education and Culture

LEONARDO DA VINCI is the program for vocational training.

Co-financed sport-projects include: Training for Life – Basketball Coaching: Project aims to enable young disabled persons to enter the athletic labour market, OLYMPIA - e-Learning Environment in Sports Training, EUROSALA - European adventure sports activity leaders award etc.

SOCRATES includes 8 different actions that cover different stages of education (school, university, adult education etc.).

An example of a co-financed sport project: ESEP-Development of a CD-rom applying a didactical sport games concept to teach basketball and handball

YOUTH is the EU's mobility and non-formal education program targeting young people aged between 15 and 25 years supporting among other things youth exchanges, the European voluntary service and youth initiatives.

2004 European Year of Education through Sport shall focus on the educational value of sport. One objective of the Year will be to bring sport organisations and educational institutions together. Actions that will be supported - among other things - are reports and surveys, information campaigns, discussion projects (conferences) etc. A final decision of how 2004 will actually look like is expected in December 2002.

For further information, contact your national agencies for EU action programs or the EU Office of Sports.

Michael Trinker
BSO-Liaison Office at the EU
Email: bso@eu-sports-office.org

Interesting Websites:
DG for Education and Culture:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/education_culture/index_en.htm

EU-Office of Sports:
<http://www.eu-sports-office.org>

DG for Regional Policy:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/index_en.htm

Project Olympism brings regular sport activity into the lives of youth

Olympism is a Comenius 1 project between 7 European schools: Czech Republic, Finland, Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Spain (Grand Canaria) and Slovakia as the coordinator. School project Olympism concerns one of the most essential Olympic ideas, that is, the harmonious development of mind and body.

With the target group of 6 to 15 year-olds the project both stimulates young athletes in their educational process and implements regular sport activities into the lives of intellectually oriented youth. Through its three general spheres – **educational, art and sport** – the project allows all the pupils of each partner school to participate in activities that promote

friendship, tolerance, mutual understanding and fair play, in broader terms, ethics and humanity.

Comenius is financed by EU sources (under **Socrates** agency). For more information about the Comenius school project Olympism: www.sunpoint.net/~olympism

Sport is one of the most natural and effective way of uniting European children and youth. Let's use all the tools for it!

Elena Malíková
Secretary General of the Slovak
Modern Pentathlon Association
malikova@isnet.sk

ENGSO CALENDAR

ENGSO Executive Committee:

9-10 December 2002, Lisbon, Portugal

ENGSO Youth:

29-30 November 2002, Paris, France
31 January – 1 February 2003,
place to be determined

ENGSO EU Working Group:

3 December 2002, Brussels, Belgium

ENGSO Youth Conference 2003:

24-25 April, Stockholm/Bosön, Sweden

ENGSO Youth Assembly 2003:

25-27 April, Stockholm/Bosön, Sweden

11th ENGSO General Assembly 2003:

25-26 April 2003, Stockholm, Sweden

ENGSO FORUM 2003:

October 2003, United Kingdom

European Sports Conference 2003:

XVI ESC 24-26 September 2003,
Dubrovnik, Croatia

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ENGSO NEWSLETTER

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We would like to hear from you

The success of the ENGSO communications depends on the active participation of the ENGSO members. Should you have any ideas for articles about current topics, interviews and/or short news from your organisation, please contact Nelli Koivisto at the Finnish Sports Federation, SLU: nellyi.koivisto@slu.fi, tel. +358 9 3481 2605.

Floods in Czech Republic

Catastrophic floods struck the whole territory of the Czech Republic this year with severe consequences. For more information in English, please see the Czech Sports Association website. If your organization wishes to help the Czech sports, click on: www.cstv.cz/index_en.htm

Jörn-Torsten Verleger

– New officer for international relations of the German Sports Confederation

Dear ENGSO family,

My name is Jörn-Torsten Verleger and I have recently succeeded Ms Jessie Bohr who left the DSB for three years in order to work as a volunteer with Olympic Aid in a United Nations refugee camp. I am 30 years old. Regarding my professional background I am a lawyer with a focus on European and sports law. During my training I worked for a few months at the EU Office of German Sport in Brussels and at the headquarters of the International Canoe Federation in Madrid. Since 2001 I have worked for the German Sports Youth as the project manager of the "European network of youth work in sports". Beside my professional



activities I finished the MEMOS 2001 course as a European Master in Sports Organisation Management.

I am looking forward to working within the ENGSO family and to meeting you soon.

Yours sincerely

Jörn-Torsten Verleger
verleger@dsb.de

Young Leaders in the world of opportunities

All good stories start Once upon time... This story tells about a unique explosion when the World of opportunities was created. In this world impossible is possible, a mistake is a good thing, individualism co-operates with human trust. This story is about Young Leader activities, particularly about the Young Leaders training in Finland.

Young Leaders training started in 1990 by the Finnish National Baseball Association. It was a brave step to emptiness, to the unknown space of suspicions, traditions and resistance of change. But it was a successful step involving groups of young people with enthusiasm and innovative solutions.

Then, a few years later in 1994, the European Championships in Athletics were organised in Helsinki. There was a need for trained, enthusiastic young people. They were called *Young Managers* and they worked actively in their own youth teams. At the end of the last decade, the time was right to link the two different strengths together: the Young Leaders of the Finnish National Baseball Association and the Young Managers of the Finnish Athletics. Experience had proved that better results were gained in co-operation. At this point, the Equestrian Federation of Finland also joined the Young Leader family.

Young Leaders training

Young Leaders training includes 6 to 7 intensive weekend sessions. The training

provides skills in many different sectors of life; information and learning by doing about learning, leadership, project management, teamwork, co-determination on local and international level. The training is beneficial for young people for their identity building, social bridges and career development.

The most important aim of the Young Leader training is to encourage young people to begin a progressive lifelong learning process of self-development. The second aim is to

develop the activities and atmosphere of local sport clubs.

The experience from the past ten years has taught that young people become greatly interested and inspire other young people when they get responsibility. They just need

support and trust. Yet we cannot forget co-operation with all other people. Young people need good experiences and advice from older people.

Values in the world of opportunities:

- Freedom to choose; self-determination
- Desire to develop activities in local sport clubs
- Learning by doing
- Co-operation with other people
- Passion for progressive self-development

You can read more about the World of Opportunities at www.youngleaders.info

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