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SEARCH

SPORT EDUCATION FOR ACTIVE
AND RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP
THROUGH HEALTH CARING



MODULE 4

Economic induction related to sport



SEGMENT 6

Social Effect of sport

Sport has a strong potential to contribute to **smart, sustainable** and **inclusive** growth and the creation of new jobs through its positive effects on **social inclusion, education** and **training**, and **public health**. It helps containing the increase in **health spending** and **social security** expenditure by improving health and productivity of the population and ensuring a better quality of life in old age.

Beware of hidden risks: **doping, violence** and **intolerance** .



Doping remains an important threat to sport. Use of doping substances by amateur athletes poses serious public health hazards and calls for preventive action, including in fitness centers. Doping prevention and doping sanctions remain within the remit of sport organizations and Member States. **National Anti-Doping Organizations** (NADOs) are increasingly organized as independent bodies and are encouraged by Member States to adopt and share national anti-doping action plans aimed at ensuring coordination among all relevant actors.



A more active **EU** approach in the fight against doping is required, for example by joining the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe.

The Commission asks for anti-doping rules and practices to comply with EU law in respecting fundamental rights and principles such as respect for private and family life, the protection of personal data, the right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence.

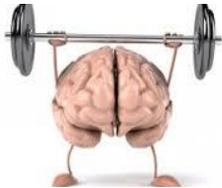
It also encourages the introduction of criminal law provisions against the trade in doping substances managed by organized networks or to reinforce existing ones.

Fight against doping

Commission:

- propose a draft mandate for negotiations on EU accession to the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe;
- examine the most appropriate way to reinforce measures against trade in doping substances by organized networks, including if possible through criminal law;
- support transnational anti-doping networks, including networks focusing on preventive measures targeting amateur sport, sport for all and fitness.

Qualifications and sports training



Time spent on sport and physical activity in education could be increased at low cost both outside and inside the school curriculum. The quality of physical education programs and the qualifications of teachers involved remain a concern in a number of Member States. Cooperation between sport organizations and educational institutes is beneficial for both sectors and can be supported by universities.



Following the European Council's call in 2008 to address the question of "dual careers", the Commission emphasizes the importance of ensuring that young high-level athletes are offered quality education in parallel to their sport training.

Member States and the sport movement recognize the need for better-qualified staff in the sport sector. The high level of professionalism and diversity of professions in sport, combined with increasing mobility within the EU, underline the relevance of including sport-related qualifications in national qualification systems.



Education, training and qualifications in sport

Commission:

Within the framework of the Integrated Lifelong Learning Program, support innovative initiatives related to physical activity in schools;

Develop European guidelines on combined sports training and general education ('parallel careers');

- support the inclusion of sport-related qualifications when implementing the European Qualifications Framework. In this context, promote the validation of non-formal and informal learning gained through activities such as voluntary activity in sport.

Prevention against violence and intolerance

Violence and disorder provoked by the **audience** is still a Europe-wide phenomenon. It is necessary a European approach comprising measures designed to reduce the associated risks. In cooperation with the Council of Europe, EU action has so far focused on providing citizens with a high level of safety through policing at international football events. A wider approach covering also other sport disciplines, focused on prevention and law enforcement, will require stronger cooperation among the relevant stakeholders, such as police services, judicial authorities, sport organizations, supporters' organizations and public authorities.



Prevention against violence and intolerance

As shown by a recent report of the EU Fundamental Rights Agency, **racism**, **xenophobia** and other forms of intolerance continue to pose problems in European sport, including at amateur level.



Prevention against violence and intolerance

Prevention of and fight against violence and intolerance

Both Commission and Member States

- develop and implement security arrangements and safety requirements for international sport events, including pan-European training and peer review projects for police officers regarding spectator violence.

Commission:

- support activities aimed at fighting against racism, xenophobia, homophobia and related intolerance in sport

Health protection

Physical activity is one of the most important health determinants in modern society and can make a major contribution to the reduction of overweight and obesity and the prevention of a number of serious diseases. Sport constitutes a fundamental part of any public policy approach aiming at improving physical activity. Citizens need to be helped to be physically active as part of their daily life. A number of Member States have used them as a basis for national policy initiatives.

2007 **White Paper** "A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues"

Health protection

To implement this strategy, several Member States have shown willingness to invest in physical activity as a means to improve health.

There are large differences in physical activity levels and public approaches between Member States and the concept of health-enhancing physical activity (**HEPA**), covering a variety of sectors as diverse as sport, health, education, transport, urban planning, public safety and working environment, poses considerable challenges. Physical activity could be further encouraged in national educational systems from an early age.

Social inclusion

Persons **with disabilities** have the right to participate on an equal basis with others in sporting activities. The EU and its Member States have signed the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which includes the obligation to take appropriate measures to make these rights effective.

Women are under-represented in some areas of sport. In accordance with the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2010-2015, the Commission will encourage the mainstreaming of gender issues into sport-related activities.

Sport enables **immigrants** to interact in a positive way, thus furthering integration and inter-cultural dialogue.



Keywords

Smart growth

Sustainable

Inclusive

Social inclusion

Education

Training

Public health

Health spending

Social security

Doping

Violence

Intolerance

National anti-doping organizations

EU

Racism

Xenophobia

Homophobia

White paper

HEPA

Disabled people and sports

Women and sport

Immigrants and sports



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