



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

EP Ideju laboratorijas publikāciju saraksts

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank>

Saraksta izveidei izmantotie meklēšanas kritēriji :

Sakārtot	Sakārtot rezultātus pēc datuma
Atslēgvārds	"profesionālais sports"

22 Rezultāts(-i)

Izveides datums : 20-04-2024

[2023 European Week of Sport](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 20-09-2023

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Kultūra

Atslēgvārds Eiropa | Eiropas dalībvalstu reģioni | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES sporta politika | politiskā ģeogrāfija | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta pasākums | Spānija | Valensijas kopiena | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The annual European Week of Sport (23-30 September) opens on 23 September in Valencia, Spain. This is the ninth edition of a European Commission initiative designed to promote sport and physical activity across Europe with the slogan #BeActive. The hope is that people will #BeActive during the Week of Sport, but also stay active throughout the rest of the year. The initiatives in 2023 centre on three topics: involvement, inclusion, and innovation. Sport has the potential to bring together people from various backgrounds, ethnicities, sexual orientations, fitness levels, genders, and generations. There are events, contests and challenges in 40 countries, with millions of people getting together and having fun thanks to sport. Over 13 million people took part in the 2022 edition. On the dedicated website, you can find this year's events near you. #BeActive Night takes place on Saturday 23 September, increasing awareness of the Week with thousands of activities organised in all participating countries. Over 95 million people across 40 countries and regions have taken part in the Week's activities over the years since 2015. The European School Sport Day® – a Week of Sport spinoff – takes place on Friday 29 September. To take part in the sport day, students need to #BeActive for at least 120 minutes – run, walk, hop or dance the distance of the given year (i.e. 2 023 metres in 2023).

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Taxing professional football in the EU |A Comparative and EU analysis of a sector with tax gaps](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 30-09-2021

Ārējais autors Prof.dr. Robby Houben, Prof.dr. Anne Van de Vijver, Prof.dr. Niels Appermont and Gertjan Verachtert

Politikas joma Konkurences tiesības un regulējums | Nodokļi | Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana

Atslēgvārds algas nodoklis | atbrīvojums no nodokļa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ES sporta politika | FINANSES | iekšzemes kopprodukts | nodoklis | nodokļi | nodokļu iekasēšana | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā aizsardzība | sociālā nodrošinātība | sociālās lietas | sporta organizācija | valsts budžets | vienotais tirgus

Kopsavilkums This study scrutinises the tax treatment of professional football players' remuneration throughout the European Union. It does so on the basis of a comparative analysis of selected country schemes. It draws conclusions and formulates suggestions for a future European Union approach.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[Gender equality in sports: \(slowly\) changing the game](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 27-02-2020

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumi, līdztiesība un daudzveidība | Kultūra

Atslēgvārds diskriminācija dzimuma dēļ | dzimumu līdztiesība | profesionālais sports | sieviešu stāvoklis | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta pasākums | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības

Kopsavilkums Even though women's presence and involvement in the Olympic Movement have progressively evolved, girls and women across the world still get fewer opportunities and less investment, training and corporate attention when they play sport. Today, there is still ample room for improvement when it comes to women's participation in sports governance structures.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Multivide [Gender equality in sports: \(slowly\) changing the game](#)

[Preventing violence at football matches](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 05-09-2019

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Izglītība | Kultūra

Atslēgvārds cīņa pret noziedzību | huligānisms | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta pasākums

Kopsavilkums Did you know that 120 million people attended more than 16 000 football matches across Europe in 2016, with incidents taking place in 93% of them? Check out our infographic for more interesting facts.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Gender equality in sport: Getting closer every day

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 07-03-2019

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Kultūra

Atslēgvārdi demogrāfija un iedzīvotāji | diskriminācija dzimuma dēļ | dokumentācija | dzimumu līdztiesība | ES sporta politika | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĪ | olimpiskās spēles | personāla vadība un darbinieku atalgojums | profesionālais sports | pētniecības darba pārskats | sieviete | sieviešu līdzdalība | sieviešu stāvoklis | sieviešu tiesības | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta organizācija | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | vienāds atalgojums

Kopsavilkums Traditionally, sport has been dominated by men, both in terms of participation and governance. Women were excluded from the first modern Olympic Games, held in Athens in 1896, and were only allowed to gradually start joining in four years later. Even though women's presence and involvement in the Olympic Movement have progressively evolved, girls and women across the world still get fewer opportunities and less investment, training and corporate attention when they play sport. Today, women's participation in sports governance structures has slightly improved. The International Olympic Committee currently counts 33 female members and honorary members out of a total of 144. Moreover, fewer than 20 % of the members of the governing structures of affiliated bodies are women. Similarly, in 2015 only 14 % of all top decision-making positions in individual EU sports federations were occupied by women. In spite of the fact that the number of women actively involved in sport has increased dramatically over the past 50 years, female coaches across the globe are a statistical minority in nearly all sports, at all performance levels. In Europe, between 20 % and 30 % of all sports coaches are women. Even though the gender pay gap in sport has been narrowing over the years, it still very much exists. A total of 83 % of sports now award men and women equal prize money, with cricket, golf and football displaying the greatest pay gaps. There are also still significant differences in the media coverage of women's and men's sports. Research shows that sports journalism in the print media is a man's world, with over 90 % of the articles being written by male journalists and more than 85 % of the coverage being dedicated to male athletes. In 2010, in a bid to establish greater equality in the most popular sport for girls and women – football – the European football governing body UEFA launched its women's football development programme and funded an extensive series of projects across Europe to drive growth and sustainability in women's football. The European Parliament has also been consistently advocating for gender equality in sport. As part of the institution's campaign for the 2019 European elections, high-profile players such as Nilla Fischer will be encouraging women to vote on issues that matter to them.

Briefing [EN](#)

EYE event - Sport without corruption

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 16-05-2018

Autors HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Izglītība

Atslēgvārdi dopings | ES sporta politika | korupcija | krimināltiesības | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta organizācija | sporta pasākums | TIESĪBAS

Kopsavilkums Played and watched by billions of people across the globe, sport embodies specific values, such as fair play and respect for the rules. Corruption scandals such as those that have made headlines in recent years, be it in football or athletics, seriously tarnish its image, shaking public trust.

Pārskats [EN](#)

State aid in sport: Striking a difficult balance

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 07-06-2017

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Kultūra

Atslēgvārdi atbalsta atmaksas | atbrīvošana no konkurences ierobežojumu sankcionēšanas | cita ražošana | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES konkurences politika | ES sporta politika | ES tiesības un valsts tiesības | judikatūra (ES) | konkurence | profesionālais sports | RŪPNIECĪBA | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta piederumi | sports | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | valsts atbalsts

Kopsavilkums Under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, a measure constitutes state aid if it grants a selective economic advantage to one or more enterprises through state resources, thus distorting or threatening to distort competition. However, not all forms of state aid are prohibited. Indeed, under certain conditions the European Commission may consider the state aid acceptable. This is notably the case when the support measures pursue a common objective or underpin the general interest. The Commission has developed a methodology to determine the compatibility of support measures with the Treaty provisions. It includes a 'balancing test', which is based on various questions aimed at analysing the negative effects of the aid measure and weighing them against its positive effects in reaching the objective of common interest. The decisions on state aid for sports infrastructure adopted up until recently revealed a consistent and favourable approach on the part of the Commission towards aid measures for sports infrastructure. In the process, the Commission translated some recurring general principles into operational exemption criteria. Building on those principles, in 2014, the Commission's General Block Exemption Regulation clarified the types of sports infrastructure investment that should be considered exempt from the EU's general laws on state aid. The European Commission has not yet articulated sector-specific rules regarding support measures granted to individual professional sports clubs. However, prompted by complaints from individual citizens, the case law on the Commission's discretion in handling complaints, and the impact of the European Ombudsman's recommendations, the Commission has substantially increased the number of in-depth investigations into various public support measures in favour of certain professional football clubs in the last few years.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multivide [State aid in sport: Striking a difficult balance](#)

Match-fixing: Issues and policy responses

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 05-04-2016

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Izglītība | Kultūra

Atslēgvārds azarta spēles | biznesa ētika | cīņa pret noziedzību | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | Eiropols | ES sporta politika | Eurojust | korupcija | krimināltiesības | organizētā noziedzība | policijas sadarbība | profesionālais sports | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIESĪBAS | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija

Kopsavilkums As sport has grown increasingly popular worldwide, it has become a greater target for individuals and groups of people wishing to take advantage of its lucrative aspects. A conservative Interpol estimate for the period 1 June 2012 to 31 May 2013 indicates that match-fixing – i.e. the manipulation of results of sporting contests, or elements within a game – has been reported in over 70 countries across six continents, for football alone. Globalisation has further aggravated the phenomenon, with transnational criminal organisations taking advantage of changes in regulations, and flaws in legal and judicial systems. Various sports have been affected by match-fixing, even though most cases occur in cricket, football, and tennis. Contests are not always rigged by individual players or referees; some cases involve coaches, club managers, and more unexpectedly, maintenance staff. Match-fixing is often linked to gambling, with criminal networks exploiting unregulated gambling markets, notably in Asia. In the EU, the Framework Decisions on combatting corruption and the fight against organised crime underpin the operational work carried out by Europol and Eurojust. However, their provisions are still insufficiently well enacted by EU countries. The impact of international legal instruments, such as the United Nations and Council of Europe conventions, is also limited, since their provisions are not mandatory. In this context, the International Olympic Committee, due to its political, social and sporting authority, appears as a key factor in the continuing fight against manipulation in sport.

Briefing [EN](#)

Reforming football governance

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 25-02-2016

Autors HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikas joma Kultūra

Atslēgvārds institucionālā reforma | korupcija | krimināltiesības | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta organizācija | TIESĪBAS

Kopsavilkums On 26 February 2016, FIFA's member associations elected the new FIFA president, and approved a package of reforms prompted by widespread corruption allegations against world football's governing body. But many question whether this will be enough to bring about real change.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee - Qualifications/Dual Careers in Sports

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 09-02-2016

Ārējais autors Capranica Laura and Guidotti Flavia (University of Rome Foro Italico, Italy)

Politikas joma Iepriekšēja plānošana | Kultūra

Atslēgvārds Apvienotā Karaliste | arodapmācība | augstākā izglītība | Austrija | Dānija | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES finanses | ES finansējums | Francija | iekļaušana darbā | Itālija | izglītība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izglītības pieejamība | mācību organizēšana | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĪ | pedagoģija | pedagoģijas struktūra | politiskā ģeogrāfija | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | Spānija | studentu mobilitāte | Vācija | Zviedrija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The aim of this briefing note is to provide background information on the current situation of the combination of elite sports and education/work (i.e., dual career) commitments of European athletes. Based on the analysis of the scientific literature on several dimensions of European student-athletes, the EU-funded projects, policy systems and best practices of dual career across eight European Member States, this note highlights challenges and recommendations for implementing policy actions to integrate university and sports in dual career paths.

Pētījums [EN](#)

'Third-party ownership' of football players

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 22-01-2016

Autors HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikas joma Kultūra

Atslēgvārds biznesa ētika | brīva strādājošo kustība | komisijā | konkurence | konkurences likums | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĪ | personāla vadība un darbinieku atalgojums | profesionālais sports | profesionālā karjera | sadales tirdzniecība | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta organizācija | TIRDZNIECĪBA | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija

Kopsavilkums Third-party ownership (TPO) has been much debated in recent years. While some see it as a legitimate means to finance clubs, others highlight ethical and moral issues regarding the treatment of players and the integrity of competition. FIFA's decision to ban TPO use as of May 2015 has reignited the controversy and triggered legal challenges before the European Commission.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Integrity and Good Governance in Sport

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 21-12-2015

Ārējais autors David Walsh

Politikas joma Iepriekšēja plānošana | Izglītība | Kultūra

Atslēgvārds darba tiesības un darba attiecības | dopings | izpildvara un valsts dienests | korupcija | krimināltiesības | krāpšana | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | olimpiskās spēles | POLITIKA | profesionālais sports | profesionālā ētika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta organizācija | TIESĪBAS | valdība

Kopsavilkums The author describes his progress from sports enthusiast to sceptic following repeated experiences, as a journalist, of frauds in high-level sports including athletics and swimming but especially cycling. These frauds involved performance-enhancing drugs and medical procedures and Walsh took the lead in exposing Lance Armstrong as a key beneficiary. The importance of asking the 'obvious question' to get to the truth is emphasised. Walsh stresses the role played by elected representatives and governments in a world where the governing bodies of sports have often proven inadequate to the task of maintaining fair play and good governance. In the case of cycling, and FIFA in football, it was government that initiated definitive action against fraud. Walsh argues that the nominees of governments to the presidency of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) are the most effective. Walsh hopes, but is not optimistic, that a WADA investigation of doping will lead to the suspension from Olympic competition of any guilty national athletics federations, not just individual athletes. He further argues that doping in sport is a very high value fraud that governments should make a criminal offence. Finally, Walsh explains that he remains an enthusiast for sport – his scepticism is reserved for elite sports and the focus on hosting high profile events and increasing national medal tallies. He feels that this elite focus does not lead to any improvement in sport participation – even the contrary – and that getting people active should be the political priority, especially young people and those in socially deprived areas where participation is lowest.

Briefing [EN](#)

Widespread doping in athletics

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 17-11-2015

Autors HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikas joma Kultūra

Atslēgvārds cīņa pret noziedzību | dopings | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES kompetence | ES rīcība | korupcija | Krievija | krimināltiesības | olimpiskās spēles | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | politiskā ģeogrāfija | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta organizācija | TIESĪBAS | uzraudzības institūcija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums On 9 November 2015, the Independent Commission set up by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) released the findings of a near year-long investigation into allegations of extensive doping use and cover-up within Russian athletics.

Pārskats [EN](#)

The Role of Sport in Fostering Open and Inclusive Societies

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-09-2015

Ārējais autors Ian Henry (Centre of Olympic Studies & Research, Loughborough University)

Politikas joma Iepriekšēja plānošana | Izglītība | Kultūra

Atslēgvārds diskriminācijas novēršanas pasākums | Eiropas identitāte | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības padziļināšana | Eiropas struktūra | kultūra un reliģija | kultūru daudzveidīgums | migrantu integrācija | migrācija | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | profesionālais sports | sabiedrības informēšanas kampaņa | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā integrācija | sociālā loma | sociālās lietas | sporta pasākums | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | veselība | veselības aizsardzība

Kopsavilkums This briefing paper provides an overview of models of the roles sport can play in different intercultural and multicultural policy approaches. It highlights in particular the relationship between intercultural and multicultural approaches in the development of social capital among marginal groups in society. Central to the discussion is the adoption of a realist approach to identifying causal mechanisms which bring about social change, and the place of Inter-group Contact Theory in explaining the potential for the development of intercultural understanding through sport.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Anti-corruption measures in EU sports policy

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 12-06-2015

Autors HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Izglītība | Kultūra

Atslēgvārds azarta spēles | biznesa ētika | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES finanses | ES finansējums | ES kompetence | iestāžu sadarbība | korupcija | krimināltiesības | Līgums par Eiropas Savienības darbību | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta organizācija | sporta pasākums | TIESĪBAS | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija

Kopsavilkums Corruption and good governance in sport have been a constant concern for the EU since the very beginning of its sport policy. Preserving the integrity of sport has been given top priority in the two EU Work Plans for Sport adopted by the Council in recent years.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Football: Broadcasting and the "Big Four" leagues](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 21-03-2012

Autors RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Politikas joma Kultūra

Atslēgvārds apraide | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | komunikācijas | maksas televīzija | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta aprīkojums | sporta pasākums

Kopsavilkums Broadcasting rights have been the main driver behind the dramatic increase in the revenues of Europe's four biggest football leagues (England, Germany, Spain and Italy). These rights represented the main revenue source (46%) of these leagues in the 2009-10 season...

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Lisbon Treaty and EU Sports Policy](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 28-09-2010

Ārējais autors Prof. Dr. Richard Parrish (Edge Hill University, United Kingdom) ; Dr. Borja García García (Loughborough University, United Kingdom) ; Samuli Miettinen (Edge Hill University) ; Prof. Dr. Robert Siekmann (T.M.C. Asser Institute, The Netherlands) (project manager)

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Izglītība

Atslēgvārds dopings | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | konkurence | konkurences likums | Lisabonas Līgums | personu brīva kustība | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESĪBAS | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | ārvalstnieks

Kopsavilkums A study providing a panorama of the possibilities of EU sports policy at a time when these are being reviewed after the approval of the Lisbon Treaty. In particular, the study assesses from a legal point of view, the potential of the new TFEU to enable the EU to attain the objectives of greater fairness and openness in sporting competitions and greater protection of the moral and physical integrity of sports practitioners whilst taking account of the specific nature of sport.

Pētījums [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The EU and sport](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 18-02-2010

Autors RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Izglītība

Atslēgvārds dopings | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES palīdzība | ES rīcība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | pedagoģija | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta izglītība | sporta organizācija | sporta pasākums

Kopsavilkums Sport is very popular among EU citizens, not only as an activity, but also as entertainment. However, the growing commercialisation of sport has challenged its social, educational and cultural dimensions. Until 1st December 2009, sport was not mentioned in the Treaties. The Community's involvement in sport has thus been based on existing policies (e.g. audiovisual or health). Moreover, the case law of the Court of Justice (e.g. Bosman) has played a major role in clarifying the impact on sport of the provisions on both the free movement of workers and on competition. The Lisbon Treaty gives explicit powers to the EU to carry out actions to support, coordinate or supplement the actions of the Member States in the field of sport.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Doping in Professional Sport](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 26-06-2008

Ārējais autors Christophe Brissonneau, CERSES UMR 8137 CNRS, Université Paris Descartes.

Politikas joma Izglītība | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds atkarība no narkotiskām vielām | dopings | humanitārās zinātnes | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | profesionālais sports | sabiedrības informēšanas kampaņa | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | ZINĀTNE | ētika

Kopsavilkums This study examines the current and future ways in which doping can be detected by reviewing the various practices and sporting disciplines. Going beyond a simple description, the study takes a wider look at the reasons behind the fight against doping, illustrating models which vary in how they address this important issue. Suggestions are also made on how the EU should tackle doping in future, based on the various models described.

Pētījums [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Kopsavilkums [CS](#), [DA](#), [EL](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Professional Sport in the Internal Market

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 01-09-2005

Ārējais autors T. C. M. Asser Instituut, The Hague, Netherlands, in cooperation with Edge Hill College, Lancaster University, United Kingdom and Sport2B, Netherlands.

Politikas joma Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Izglītība | Nodarbinātība

Atslēgvārds brīva strādājošo kustība | darba tiesības un darba attiecības | darba tirgus | darba tirgus | Eiropas idejas popularizēšana | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | konkurence | konkurences likums | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | profesionālais sports | sociālais dialogs (ES) | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālie partneri | sociālās lietas | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | vienotais tirgus

Pētījums [EN](#)

The European Union and Sport

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-06-2004

Autors WINTHER Pernille

Politikas joma Izglītība

Atslēgvārds audiovizuālo sakaru politika | diplomu atzīšana | dopings | huligānisms | izglītība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | komunikācijas | pedagoģija | personu brīva kustība | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | sporta izglītība | sporta pasākums | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESĪBAS

Kopsavilkums More than one third of Europe's citizens participate in sporting activities and many aspects of the Union's policies influence the sporting world in areas such as free movement of persons, competition policy, media policy and health policy. However, it was only after 1997, with the inclusion of a Declaration on Sport in the Amsterdam Treaty that the European Union started to deal with sport from angles which were not purely economic. The briefing deals with these topics in detail.

Briefing [EN](#)

Combining Sports and Education: Support for Athletes in the EU Member States

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 01-05-2004

Autors WINTHER Pernille

Politikas joma Izglītība

Atslēgvārds akadēmiskā augstskola | izglītība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izglītības politika | pedagoģija | pensiju shēma | profesionālais sports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā aizsardzība | sociālās lietas

Kopsavilkums In recent years the number of professional and semi-professional athletes has grown significantly. Many of these athletes reach the end of their professional sports careers to find themselves without the necessary academic or other vocational qualifications to gain employment in other sectors. The aim of the study is to explore how the different EU Member States deal with this growing problem. It examines the following questions: provisions for the support of young athletes; quotas for the admission of athletes to universities; flexibility within the university system (i.e. regarding lecture timetables, assignment deadlines, exam schedules etc.); grants for retired professionals to study at universities; general support for athletes who wish to combine professional sports careers with study; long-term career prospects in both the public and private sector; special pension schemes for athletes.

Pētījums [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)