

Feasibility study on the proposed Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport

Background document

Table of contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Executive Summary | 2 |
| Introduction | 5 |
| Chapter I: Sport in Europe – current situation and priorities in the member states of the Council of Europe..... | 7 |
| Chapter II: Proposals for the future of sport in the Council of Europe | 10 |
| Option A: Reformed CDDS | 11 |
| Option B: Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport..... | 13 |
| Conclusion..... | 15 |
| Areas for Future Action | 25 |
| Appendix I - Feedback and good practices in the field of sport from member countries of the Council of Europe | 25 |

Executive Summary

Sport is the largest voluntary non-governmental organisational activity throughout Europe with more volunteers and participants than any other activity. The European Union estimates that there are over 800 000 sports clubs in its 25 member states. It is the most watched activity in the broadcast media and generates more column space in newspapers than any other sector. Major sports championships attract audiences in their billions.

European sport is the best organised in the world with the most sophisticated and developed competition calendar. Its leagues and sport fixtures are watched the world over and attract the highest commercial and media rights giving global exposure to a cultural bedrock of Europe.

In Europe, sport has evolved into a significant economic sector representing approximately 2% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of an average European country providing employment opportunities and specialisms that contribute to European competitiveness.

This visibility and economic significance has led to growing linkages to employment, health, preservation of the environment and formal and non-formal education. By promoting regular physical activity and a healthy lifestyle, recreational sport saves money. It has been calculated that for every 1 Euro spent on sport, approximately 12 Euros are saved on health care. The ageing population of Europe can ill-afford not to promote sport.

Sport is a fundamental pillar of civil society. It is one of the most accessible and easily understood channels for transmitting core values into everyday life, as sport is the single most popular form of non-formal activity outside school or work.

The structures, governance and competitive outlets for sport are organised at a truly pan-European level enabling daily contact and dialogue across all Council of Europe member states.

Sport is now a global phenomenon and a key element of public policy making. As such it is in Europe's best interests to protect and nurture an activity so central to the lives of millions of Europeans. The opportunities of and threats to this central cultural manifestation of Europe require co-operation and coordination and through the Council of Europe an ideal exists to provide the platform for political debate (ministers meetings) and expert interaction and knowledge transfer. The need of the Council of Europe to focus more narrowly cannot be at the expense of the enormous significance sport now plays in society.

A solution is required that enables member states to continue their commitment to common European issues in sport and to secure a European position in addressing the wider global community. The Council of Europe's responsibility vis-à-vis sport through its two conventions (Spectator Violence and Anti-Doping) cannot be pursued in a vacuum. Responsibility for these important conventions can only be undertaken within the broader framework of national and European sports policy.

Chapter I sets the context of the Feasibility Study. It considers the importance of sport as a vehicle for democracy and looks at the role and history of the Council of Europe in sport. It also provides the framework for evaluation of the feasibility study: needs of the key stakeholders: the Council of Europe, member states and the broader sport sector, and the current context of the agreements on sport within the Council of Europe.

Chapter II examines two options: Option A: Reformed CDDS, Option B: Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport. While the feasibility study initially intended to explore one option: a Partial Agreement on Sport, consultation of the CAHAS with member states showed a strong desire for the Reformed CDDS option to be at least explored.

The roles and responsibilities related to these options: draft budget, organisational structure and staffing requirements, are addressed in chapter II of this report.

It is the conclusion of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Agreement on Sport (CAHAS) that the Council of Europe's unique position in sport must be retained and that member states should be encouraged to support the establishment of an Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) with the added responsibility of ongoing ministerial meetings. This solution would enable the following:

- The Council of Europe will preserve two existing conventions in the field of sport.
- The Council of Europe will continue dealing with matters of sports co-operation with the help of the EPAS. The EPAS will be an enlarged partial agreement open to the member states of the Council of Europe, sports NGOs and non-member states of the Council of Europe.
- The EPAS will assume the role of standard-setting and policy making for the member states of the Enlarged Partial Agreement. As with the current European Sports Charter and the Code of Sports Ethics, new standards will not be formally binding, but guide certain commitment.
- The EPAS will prepare Ministerial conferences, under the authority of the Committee of Ministers, for all Council of Europe member states which will take place every second year.
- The possibilities of joint partnership programmes (e.g. Ballons Rouges, SPRINT) with other international organisations such as the EU, the UN, etc. will be explored within the EPAS.

Full details of the EPAS follow the assessment. Finally the chapter closes with “Areas for Future Action” which includes a roadmap for member states.

Appendix I provides a summary of the feedback received from member states on the impact of the activities of the sport programme.

METHODOLOGY OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

In 2005, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided upon a transitional period to the “Sport for All” sector for 2006 and defined the Terms of Reference of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Agreement on Sport (CAHAS). It, therefore, asked the CAHAS to “study the future of sport in the Council of Europe, in particular by preparing a feasibility study for the Committee of Ministers and the Secretary General on the Agreement on Sport, including, inter alia, consultations with the member states and sports federations”.

The CAHAS asked the Secretariat to select a team of external consultants for helping to conduct this study. Expert consultants from Estonia, Slovenia, Switzerland and the UK were selected to be assisting in conducting the Feasibility Study.

During the consultations, countries expressed their wish to consider costs and benefits of continuing pan-European sports co-operation within a Pan-European framework similar to that of the ex-CDDS. Therefore, both Option A (Reformed CDDS) and Option B (Enlarged Partial Agreement in Sport) are considered in detail below. However, Option A appears not to be feasible under the current budgetary constraints. In order to provide a frame of reference, the ex-CDDS model is also outlined.

TIMETABLE OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY**June 15 2006 - Presentation:**

As per the request of the Committee of Ministers the CAHAS presentation the draft Feasibility Study paper to the Rapporteur Group on Education, Culture, Sport, Youth and Environment (GR-C).

June-September 2006 – Survey of member states:

After the discussions in the GR-C forwarding the Feasibility Study paper to the member states of the Council of Europe. Member states are asked to express their stance on presented options to the Secretariat with the deadline of 30 September 2006.

20-21 October 2006 – Moscow Ministerial Conference:

The GR-C agreed that the Informal Ministerial Meeting in Moscow will be an occasion to deal with the results of this Feasibility Study. Ministers will be presented with a thorough description of all options. The final option chosen must reflect political necessity and financial feasibility.

Introduction

The worldwide modern-day sport movement has its fundamental roots in Europe, where individual sports developed from traditional communities and new leisure activities over the course of the 19th century. It was in Europe that national bodies and subsequently European associations were first created based on a democratic membership model. Shortly before the turn of the century Europe provided the rebirth of the Olympic movement and a new global platform for sport.

The 20th century saw a massive growth of the sport movement, both across its base and at its apex. There was a growing diversity of expectations and demands made on sport. It became a central theme in science, media, economy, tourism and politics. Sport also remained an enduring factor in education and child development. Sport became a part of modern health promotion, and contributed to social cohesion: creating jobs, setting the bar with regard to discrimination, and becoming a part of the way of life of modern mankind. Political engagement led to primary sports legislation in many countries and the state became a major funder and policy maker in sport matters working with and through the NGOs governing sport. However, faced with the problems of doping, over-commercialisation and violence, sport also began to highlight a number of weaknesses in our society.

Sport recognised the concept of Europe as an area and a community long before political intentions of co-operation. With the founding of the Council of Europe on 5 May 1949, the ten founder members agreed on "common action in economic, social, cultural [and] scientific ... matters", which in 1954 resulted in the adoption of the European Cultural Convention. The institutional incorporation of sport in the Council of Europe came in 1976 with the setting up of the Steering Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS), with the aim of actively promoting the Council of Europe's key values (human rights, parliamentary democracy, the rule of law) in and through sport. It was important that sport could also live up to its own ideals.

The Council of Europe's sport policy focused on the preservation of values in sport: the self-governing and self-regulation of sport, the combating of certain shortcomings, and the coordination of national sport policies. Sport autonomy was a guiding factor in dialogues between state and non-governmental representatives of the sport sector. States were interested in both the development of sport, e.g. promoting sport and physical activity, sport for the disabled, top level sport etc, but also in the power of sport to impact in other policy areas, e.g. combating discrimination, promoting health, integrating diverse communities etc. The Council of Europe led the world in providing a mechanism to combat the negative aspects of sport like doping and spectator violence. Approximately 100 recommendations, declarations, resolutions and conventions provided support and guidance for sport throughout Europe, giving it an important platform for quality assurance. The meetings held were an important source of guidance for state policy-makers.

Its unique approach in bringing together governments and the NGO sector ensured a meaningful dialogue and co-operation towards a common goal. As importantly, the regular staging of Ministerial meetings ensured high level political engagement and sharing of policy challenges. This has helped enable Europe to exert significant influence internationally thanks to Ministers agreeing on common positions.

The strategic documents, such as the texts of the European Convention on Spectator Violence, the Anti-Doping Convention, the European Sport Charter and the Code of Sports Ethics, did not simply influence sport on a European level, but set a global standard for the healthy development of sport. The cradle of sport certainly lived up to its responsibility and leading role.

A summary of the conclusions reached in consulting with member states on the benefits of the Council of Europe's sports programme is attached as Appendix 1.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SPORT IN EUROPE

Modern sport has evolved into a significant economic sector representing approximately 2% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of an average European country providing employment opportunities and specialisms that contribute to European competitiveness.

Sport is the largest voluntary non-governmental organisational activity throughout Europe with more volunteers than any other activity. The European Union estimates that there are over 800 000 sports clubs in its 25 member states. It is the most watched activity in the broadcast media and generates more column space in newspapers than any other sector. Major sports championships attract audiences in their billions.

European sport is the best organised in the world with the most sophisticated and developed competition calendar. Its leagues and sport fixtures are watched the world over and attract the highest commercial and media rights giving global exposure to a cultural bedrock of Europe.

This visibility and economic significance has led to growing linkages to employment, health, preservation of the environment and formal and non formal education. By promoting regular physical activity and a healthy lifestyle, recreational sport saves money. It has been calculated that for every 1 Euro spent on sport, approximately 12 Euros are saved on health care. The ageing population of Europe can ill-afford not to promote sport.

Sport is a fundamental pillar of civil society. It is one of the most accessible and easily understood channels for transmitting core values into everyday life, as sport is the single most popular form of non-formal activity outside school or work. The key values which well run sport promotes are:

- Democracy & Participation
- Involvement & Motivation
- Inclusiveness & Social cohesion
- Education & Health

THE FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR SPORT IN EUROPE

Sport is prey to the factors that influence society as a whole and at times can be a lightning rod for their manifestation due to its significance and universal appeal. An outline of the present situation can provide a good starting point for any conjecture.

- Currently, six or seven major sports attract the lion's share of media and business interest, thus distorting the richness and diversity of sport in Europe.
- New forms of physical activity seeking a competitive outlet and new market are a reality of modern life offering an ever wider choice to young enthusiasts.
- The application of new technology to sport creates new or adapted forms of activity that can result in exclusivity.
- Certain traditional sports pursuits are losing their attraction to young people.
- A new culture of gentle, slow, precise movement, with the aim of being health-orientated, is breaking away.
- High-risk activities in the natural and urban environment are increasingly regarded as sports.
- High-performance sport continues to appeal to society as a source of exciting entertainment and is receiving increased public sector support as countries try to demonstrate their international competitiveness through sport.
- Obesity and the lack of physical activity among Europe's youth are presenting growing threats to the health and longevity of our societies with the resultant health care and productivity costs.

Future development of sport in Europe and its member States can move in the following directions:

- **Expansion:** Sport will continue to expand in the coming years. More people will take part in more sports, spending more time and money on them. More sport will be followed passively. Sport will grow. Sport could take on greater significance in the future: economically, socially and politically.
- **Diversification:** In the course of its expansion sport will continue to diversify. Ever changing forms will be developed alongside traditional sports. New developments in sport will yield new sectors and new providers. Mass sports will spread, and performance sport will become more competitive. Modern sport will become more complex and less uniform.
- **Focus:** The media will focus on a few "attractive" sports and a few "attractive" sportspeople. Sponsorship will reflect this focus. Certain powerful sports organisations will lay claim to the media monopoly, which may lead to new tensions on various fronts. At the same time, more diversified, complex, small-scale and mainstream sport, will obtain greater niche exposure in the multi-channel age of the broadcast media.
- **Commercialisation:** More commercial use will be made of all sports sectors of economic interest in the future, which means that traditional state support will have to be rethought. The growing direct and indirect commercialisation of expanded and diversified sports sectors will trigger political discourse on state commitment to certain sports.
- **Intervention:** Expansion and diversification, as well as media focus and commercialisation, may endanger certain sporting values, and quality assurance through the offices of the State will be called for. Efforts to combat doping and violence will have to be broadened to tackle other society-rooted problems in sport. State supervision may be required in many cases.

The potential saturation of sport itself, through over-development or commercial exploitation, could actually bring its progress to a standstill or even reverse it. Certain events within society or economic setbacks could completely alter the above scenarios.

The key challenges for the successful development of sport are substantial. It will be a matter of:

- Europe's population engaging in sufficient sport and physical activity. This expansion should be one of quality and regularity, and not at the expense of the environment or others;
- culturally rooted sports having the opportunity to develop alongside new diversified forms of physical activity. This diversification should not result in society becoming "less sporty";
- media focus not destroying the cultural diversity of sport. An adequate public service should remain open to the media;
- high performance sport not deviating from the fundamental values of sport of fair play and fairness of competition;
- profitable areas not becoming privatised, and loss-making areas not becoming social burdens under the impact of commercialisation;
- sport being responsible for good governance and quality assurance;
- a collective approach to the key challenges by private and state sectors. Public-private partnership could be a possible solution;
- the international development of sport policy in the UN/UNESCO and the EU frameworks being correctly interpreted within the Council of Europe.

States will have to decide on new definitions of sport policy in a changing environment. External influences will limit the ability of single states to determine a future independently. They will have to constantly reposition the values of sport and their own concept of sport. Public authorities will have to closely monitor the development of sport itself (social utility) at European level, and the development of different sports requirements (space, facilities, safety, media, etc). There will be various issues dealt with at constituent state level and other key issues that need to be dealt with at European level.

Pan-European sports co-operation within the framework of the Council of Europe offers certain unique advantages. First, the Council of Europe sports co-operation includes all 48 countries party to the European Cultural Convention and not only the 25 member states of the EU, therefore it reflects the pan-European structure of sport, resulting in dialogue of all parties concerned. Secondly, the Council of Europe has a history and mandate of dealing with sports policy in a practical manner that is widely upheld as a successful model of co-operation. Whilst having no direct competence in sport - the EU has no legal basis in this field since the EU Constitution has not been adopted - the manner in which the EU impacts on sport is via other EU competencies, mostly dealing with economic policy issues (e.g. issues of broadcasting rights). Finally, the Council of Europe engages directly with the important civil movement represented by sport in order to both reflect sports needs but more importantly to influence its direction as a self-governing movement.

* * * * *

Chapter I: Sport in Europe – current situation and priorities in the member states of the Council of Europe

THE REAL NEEDS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN THE SPORTS SECTOR:

The member States of the Council of Europe have differing degrees and experience of sport development. Although sports are pursued under the same rules and along the same lines, there are strong social, cultural, economic, organisational and spatial differences between the individual States. For this reason, future needs carry different weighting in certain respects. It is a question of having a common future platform for the member States of greater Europe; a platform for resolving common issues at European level; discussing related problems at constituent state level; and using the opportunity to create a common European position to influence the broader international community.

Common issues at European level are:

- the role of governments in supporting and funding sport and its relationship with the commercial sector
- the role of the sport sector in contributing to broader government policies and the implications of their engagement
- the degree of regulation/supervision required to ensure the values and benefits of sport are protected for the broader society
- strategies relating to expansion, diversification, media focus, commercialisation and intervention;
- strategies in co-operation with European sports associations, particularly for major sporting events;
- the ability of sport to contribute to wider government policies
- development of a common European vision of public-private partnership;
- a common position with regard to the sport policy of the UN/UNESCO and the EU.
- a platform of information and discussion in order to learn from one another.

THE COMPETENCIES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN THE SPORTS FIELD

Over time, the Council of Europe has developed substantial expertise in quality assurance in sport. Through political agreements under the European Sport Charter, the Code of Sports Ethics, the Anti-doping Convention, and the European Convention on Spectator Violence, the Council of Europe has influenced the development of sport, not only in Europe, but worldwide. These have been supported by expert committees with good technical knowledge.

These political agreements will require fresh assessment and if necessary, reworking them in given situations and refocusing them. The two conventions will continue with secretariat support, while the two declarations can be placed on the level of a convention if required. First and foremost, it will be a question of creating a suitable platform for their management within the broader context of European and national sport policy – the conventions cannot “live” outside of mainstream sport. This reinforces the necessity of the Council of Europe retaining the commensurate competence in the sphere of sport, and that an appropriate support mechanism to be developed.

The Council of Europe and its activities are geared towards contributing to greater unity and solidarity between its member States. It seeks to ensure wider respect for the rules of democracy and human rights. The individual member States are its accountable partners in that process. The individual partners fulfil the aims set out with a high degree of autonomy and responsibility. Sport is one of the few domains that can transmit and embody shared values and codes of conduct across frontiers. Health, social integration, fair play and tolerance can be passed on in and through good sport practice.

The transversal function of sport is fulfilled through the numerous sports associations, and it is therefore in the Council of Europe's best interest to work together with these organisations.

HOW CAN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF THE MEMBER STATES IN THE SPORTS FIELD?

The need for a platform within the Council of Europe has been a common request from member states. The agenda clearly overlaps with the core business of the institution and sport represents a latent opportunity to further promote the mission of the Council of Europe. The tasks entailed are as follows:

- a) Further development and application of the two existing conventions within an overall sport policy framework.
- b) Further development and possible reworking of the two main Declarations into a third convention.

- c) Organisation of the political platform (Ministerial level) to address common issues at the European level.
- d) Organisation of the platform (sport management level) for consultation on related tasks at the level of constituent States.
- e) Engaging with sport to explore new and innovative ways of delivering the objectives of the Council of Europe.

There are two significant aspects in this regard:

- Co-operation with the private-sector; autonomous sport is imperative
- Co-operation must not result in dependency on either the private-sector or state partners

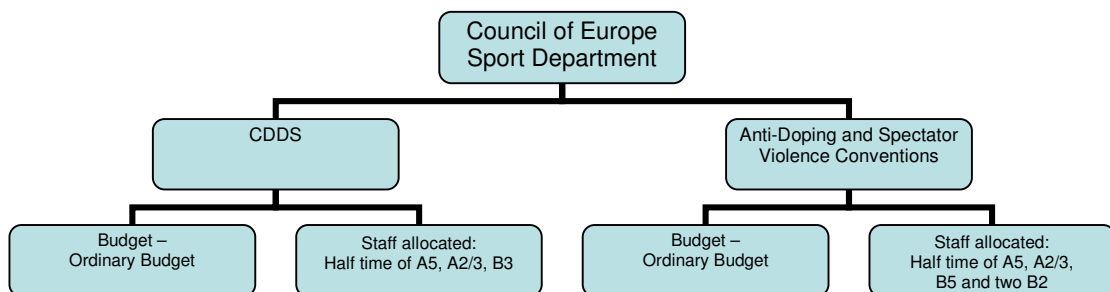
The development of public-private partnership must reconsider responsibilities and competencies.

The situation until end 2005

Up until the end of 2005, the Sports Department of the Council of Europe consisted of the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS) and two sports Conventions (Anti-Doping and Spectator Violence).

The Council of Europe was dealing with matters of sports co-operation with the help of the CDDS.

- The meeting of the CDDS took place once per year.
- The Bureau of the CDDS met twice per year.
- The CDDS was responsible for preparing Ministerial conferences involving all parties to the European Cultural Convention under the authority of the Committee of Ministers, which took place every second year.
- In 2005, the programme of activities attached to the CDDS included standard setting and policy making projects, monitoring of the European Sports Charter and the Code of Sports Ethics, Sprint programme, capacity building projects, and the Ballons Rouges.
- In 2005, the staff allocation of the Sports Department was as follows: the Head of the Department A5 was in charge of both the CDDS and Conventional Activities. For the CDDS, one A2/3, one B3 and for the Conventional activities one A2/3, one B5 and two B2.



The transitional period in 2006

Sport is seen as very successful and visible vehicle for implementing the Council of Europe's core values. However, in view of new budgetary requirements for 2006, the Secretary General proposed transferring the sports co-operation activities, previously carried out by the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS), to a new agreement which would continue and stabilise work in the field of sports.

When adopting the budget for 2006, the Committee of Ministers shared the opinion of the CDDS and agreed that a period of reflection was necessary before taking a decision on the future of sport in the Council of Europe. Therefore, at the 949th meeting (1 December 2005, item 7.1),¹ Deputies authorised the Secretary General to ensure transitional arrangements for sports co-operation within the Council of Europe in 2006, in order to prepare for the Agreement on Sport. A maximum operational activities budget of € 128 000 was set aside, with appropriate human resources of € 130 000, therefore, a total of € 258 000.

¹ See Corrigendum to CM(2005)133 Volume II.

Chapter II: Proposals for the future of sport in the Council of Europe

The budget limitations and the need to focus on more limited core activities are understood by the CAHAS. Whilst difficult decisions have to be taken, it is the belief of the CAHAS that the unique pan-European role played by the Council of Europe and the growing need for exchange and decision-making at high political level require a creative solution for ensuring that European cooperation in sport is not lost. Clearly, the Council of Europe has arrived at a crossroads, where it has to make strategic decisions on its priorities, as outlined by the Third Summit in Warsaw.

After consultations with a number of member states of the Council of Europe, the following options were explored:

OPTION A: Reformed CDDS

Preserving the existing two sports Conventions (Anti-Doping and Spectator Violence) + a reformed CDDS + a proper mechanism to ensure the Ministerial Meetings.

“Sport for All” remains a Council of Europe theme in its own right, while the CDDS is reformed into an appropriate organisational form. The basic contributions from the Ordinary Budget of the CoE and additional voluntary contributions of the member countries fund the necessary activities of the new sport set-up.

OPTION B: Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport

Preserving the existing two sports Conventions (Anti-Doping and Spectator Violence) + an Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) + a proper mechanism to ensure the Ministerial Meetings.

“Sport for All” is a partial theme of the Council of Europe. The CDDS has been abolished. Interested member states organise themselves within the Council of Europe framework under an Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS). An annual membership levy entitles them to cooperate on this new platform.

OPTION C: Sunsetting the “Sport for All” sector in the Council of Europe

The “Sport for All” sector is dropped by the Council of Europe as a theme. Only the work on the two conventions (Anti-Doping and Spectator Violence) would continue.

Member states prefer to avoid additional expenditure. Nevertheless, there are several examples of successful partial agreements in the Council of Europe. The solution A is for the member states the best, but implementation of an alternative B offers a realistic alternative.

For the sport sector in general, there is no clear solution. Depending on viewpoints and interests, complete autonomy and freedom can be seen as the objective despite the ongoing requirement of sport for state support. But ongoing, open partnerships, in particular at the European level, could offer added value for autonomous sport in the long run, which suggests that alternative C has little to offer.

Alternatives A and B seem to be eligible solutions. Option C is the most undesirable solution. In view of the important role that sport plays in the society, maintaining the Sport sector in the Council of Europe framework is important.

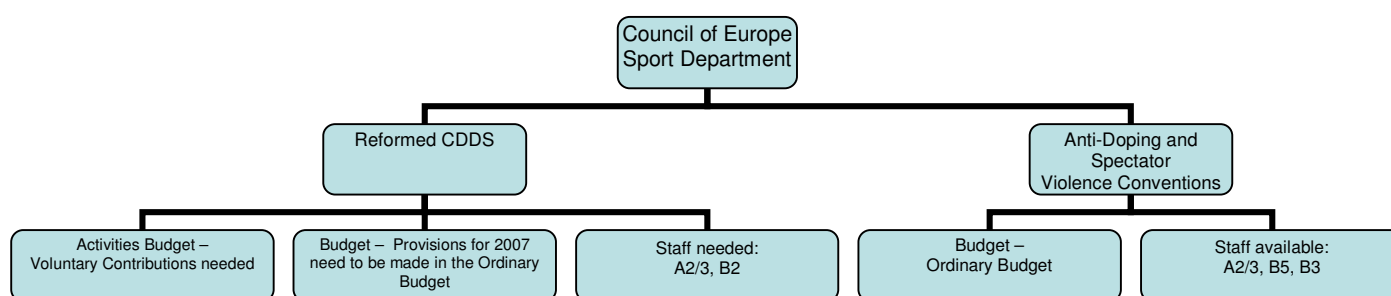
Given the interest of some member states in exploring a continuation of pan-European sports cooperation within the framework of the existing CDDS, both Option A and Option B are considered in detail below.

Option A: Reformed CDDS

Preserving the existing two sports Conventions (Anti-Doping and Spectator Violence) + a reformed CDDS + a proper mechanism to ensure the Ministerial Meetings

The Council of Europe will continue dealing with matters of sports co-operation with the support of the reformed CDDS.

- The reformed CDDS meeting will take place once per year and member states will bear costs of travel and accommodation of their designated experts.
- The Bureau of the reformed CDDS will meet twice per year and member states will bear costs of travel and accommodation of their designated experts.
- The reformed CDDS will be responsible for preparing Ministerial conferences, under the authority of the Committee of Ministers, for all Council of Europe member states which will take place every second year.
- No programme of activities will be attached to this reformed CDDS, unless the member states will provide the necessary resources in the form of voluntary contributions.
- The possibilities of joint partnership programmes (e.g. Ballons Rouges, SPRINT) with other international organisations such as the EU, the UN, etc. will be explored within the reformed CDDS, subject to available voluntary contributions of member states.
- The staff needed for the Sports Department is as follows: for the reformed CDDS A2/3 and B2 (arrangements have to be made for the 2007 Ordinary Budget to include resources for staff. See the preliminary budget for 2007 below), and for the Conventional activities A2/3, B5 and B3.



Budgetary implications for 2007

In order for this option to be feasible, it must be included in the Ordinary Budget of 2007. There are no provisions for the reformed CDDS in the 2007 Ordinary Budget of the Council of Europe and the budgetary simulation below reflects the hypothetical situation if the reformed CDDS had had an opportunity to be included under the header of the Ordinary Budget.

In view of the current budgetary situation and debates in the Committee of Ministers (the zero growth budget and “Sport for All” sector not being a part of the budgetary priorities for 2007); the **Council of Europe cannot commit itself to finance expenditures of the Reformed CDDS. Under the financial regulations of the Council of Europe, the expenditures of the Steering Committees cannot be financed from the voluntary contributions of the member states.**

Preliminary Draft Budget for 2007

| Permanent Staff | Recharged Services | Operational | Total |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| €132,000 | € 17,950 | € 107,500 | € 257,450 |

Staff: number of permanent posts²

Grade A:

Grade B:

1 A2/3**1 B2****Indicative Table of Operational Expenditure****Items****Description**

Missions

Total:**€ 10,000****Activities:****Description**

Specific Objective 1

Ministerial Meeting

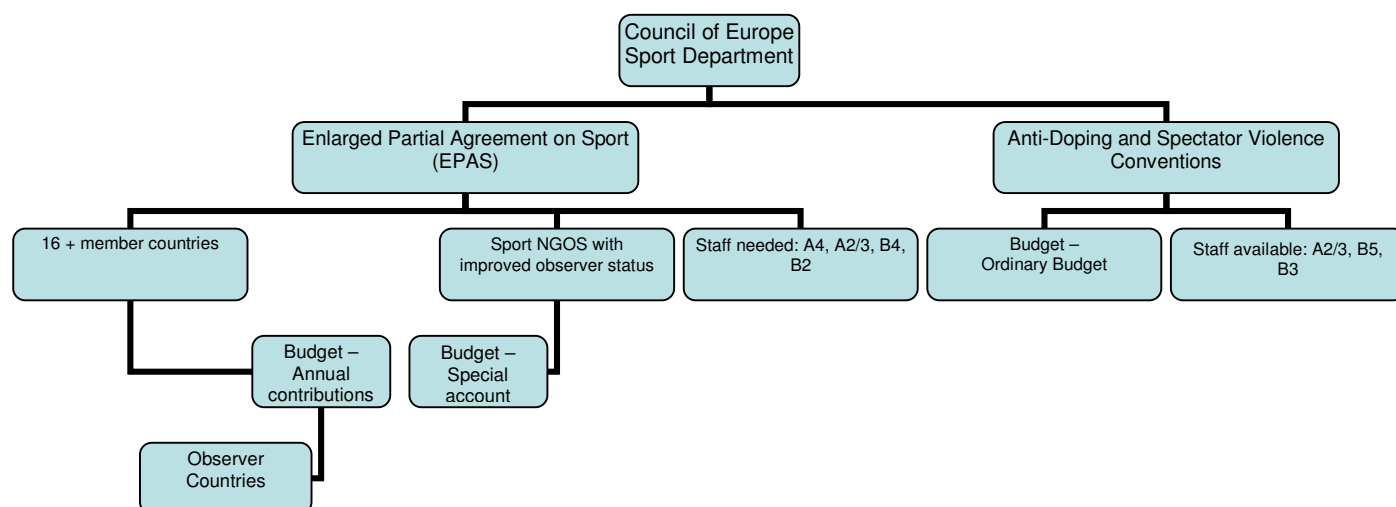
€ 31,500Contribution to the Ordinary Budget³**€ 52,800**Contributions to the Pensions Budget⁴**€ 13,200****Total Operational Expenditure:****€ 107,500**² Value of creation of post 1A4 113 000; 1A2 84 000, 1 B4 57000 and 1 B2 48 000.³ Fixed sum contribution by staff member 26 400 € in 2006.⁴ Base salary estimated at 75% of the total cost of the creation of post; new pension rate 13.3%.

Option B: Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport

Preserving the existing two sports Conventions (Anti-Doping and Spectator Violence) + an Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) + a proper mechanism to ensure the Ministerial Meetings

The Council of Europe will continue dealing with matters of sports co-operation with the help of the EPAS. The EPAS will be an enlarged partial agreement open to the member states of the Council of Europe, sports NGOs and non-member states of the Council of Europe.

- The EPAS' Governing Board meeting will take place once per year and member states will bear costs of travel and accommodation of their designated experts.
- The Bureau of the Governing Board will meet twice per year and member states will bear costs of travel and accommodation of their designated experts.
- The sport NGOs will have an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process of the programme of activities for the EPAS through the Consultative Committee. Every sport NGO party to the EPAS will be represented in the Consultative Committee and will have the right to consult the Governing Board of the EPAS on monitoring the programme of activities.
- The EPAS will assume the role of standard-setting and policy making for the member states of the Enlarged Partial Agreement. As with the current European Sports Charter and the Code of Sports Ethics, new standards will not be formally binding, but incline certain commitment.
- The EPAS will prepare Ministerial conferences, under the authority of the Committee of Ministers, for all Council of Europe member states which will take place every second year.
- The possibilities of joint partnership programmes (e.g. Ballons Rouges, SPRINT) with other international organisations such as the EU, the UN, etc. will be explored within the EPAS.
- The staff needed for the Sports Department is as follows: for the Enlarged Partial Agreement A4, A2/3, B4 and B2, and for the Conventional activities A2/3, B5 and B3.



Draft Budget for 2007

(Including the simulations for member countries on appropriate budgetary contributions for the EPAS)

The budgetary projections for the member countries of the Council of Europe are calculated for illustration purposes only, based on the 2005 programme of activities. The total amount of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport will be determined by the agreed yearly budget. The amount of individual contributions of member countries will be determined by the total number of member states participating in the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport.

Preliminary Draft Budget for 2007

| Staff | Recharged Services | Operational | Total |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| € 302,000 | € 50,000 | € 331,000 | € 683,000 |

Staff: number of permanent posts

| Grade A: | Grade B: |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 A4 | 1 B4 |
| 1 A2/3 | 1 B2 |

Indicative Table of Operational Expenditure

| Items | Description | |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Missions | | |
| Total: | | € 10,000 |
| Activities: | Description | |
| Specific Objective 1 | Policy making and Standard setting activities | € 20,000 |
| Specific Objective 2 | Monitoring of Compliance with Commitments | € 20,000 |
| Specific Objective 3 | Youth Sports Leaders Training | € 20,000 |
| Specific Objective 4 | Ministerial Meeting | € 20,000 |
| Specific Objective 5 | Ballons Rouges | € 45,300 |
| Specific Objective 6 | Sprint | € 60,000 |
| Contribution to the Ordinary Budget | | € 105,600 |
| Contributions to the Pensions Budget | | € 30,100 |
| Total Operational Expenditure: | | € 331,000 |

Conclusion

As a result for the need to prioritise and given the current budgetary constraints, the CAHAS considers that Option B on the Enlarged Partial Agreement (EPAS) is the most appropriate solution for continuing pan-European sports cooperation in the framework of the Council of Europe (please see the section on the Statute of the EPAS below). In this option, the future Sports Department of the Council of Europe will consist of two existing Conventions (Anti-Doping and Spectator Violence) and the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS).

It is also the conclusion of the CAHAS that in light with the budgetary debates in Council of Europe, the most workable solution is option B. It offers more focused action in the field of sport and strengthened partnerships with sport NGOs. More specifically, through the Consultative Committee, the sports NGOs will have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process of the programme of activities of the EPAS. Option B will enable individual States to make an informed decision of the value they perceive from participating and to justify their financial contribution against such an evaluation. The decision to be taken must hinge on political necessity and financial feasibility.

To date, for the 2007 budget, there are no provisions made for the "Sport for All" sector in the Ordinary Budget. If in December 2006, the 2007 budget is adopted without any provisions for the "Sport for All" sector, Option A will not be feasible for implementation.

* * * * *

Proposed Statute and Terms of Reference of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS)

Article 1 – Tasks

1.1 In accordance with the Council of Europe's political priorities, and on the basis of the work already done by the Council of Europe's Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS), the EPAS shall perform the following tasks:

Policy-Making and Standard Setting

- Develop sports policy strategies and set appropriate standards, reflecting the importance of sport in modern society.
- Stimulate and provide the co-ordination of sports policies and standards within the States party, notably with a view to making the safe practice of ethical sport as widely available as possible.
- Propose policies necessary to deal with topical issues in international sport.

Monitoring

- Monitor the application of the European Sports Charter (Recommendation No. R (92) 13 rev.) and of the Code of Sports Ethics (Recommendation No. R (92) 14 rev.) in the states members of the Agreement.

Capacity Building

- Pursue actions for capacity building in the field of "Sports for All".

Programme of Activities

- Implement intergovernmental sports co-operation activities, as decided by the Governing Board.

Ministerial Meetings

- Prepare meetings at Ministerial level at regular intervals and ensure the appropriate follow-up to be held under the authority of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

1.2 To that end, it shall in particular:

- Co-operate, as necessary, in these matters with the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches (T-RV), and with the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention (T-DO), and in particular, consider including work linked to the development of either convention in its programme of activities.
- Co-ordinate its work with that of the other sectors of the Council of Europe and contribute to multi-sectoral initiatives and other joint programmes defined by the Secretary General.
- Develop, as appropriate, co-operation with the European Community.
- Develop co-operation with international, regional and national non-governmental sports organisations.

Article 2 – Accession and Membership

2.1 Any state which is a member of the Council of Europe or a contracting party to the European Cultural Convention may join the Enlarged Partial Agreement by notifying the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

2.2 The Committee of Ministers, in its composition restricted to the representatives of the member states of the Enlarged Partial Agreement, may by the majority stipulated in Article 20.d of the Statute of the Council of Europe invite any non-member state of the Council of Europe to join the Enlarged Partial Agreement, following consultation of the non-member states already participating. A non-member state which receives such an invitation shall notify the Secretary General of its intention to become a member of the EPAS.

2.3 Member states of the Council of Europe and other parties to the European Cultural Convention not joining the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport may request the status of observer with EPAS. Such states may also request to participate as observers in meetings prepared by EPAS at ministerial level. Decisions in such matters will be made by the governing board of EPAS.

2.4 The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, may participate in the work of EPAS without the right to vote.

2.5 The European Community shall be entitled to participate in the work of the EPAS without the right to vote. It may become a member of the EPAS according to modalities agreed with the Committee of Ministers.

2.6 The Committee of Ministers, in its composition restricted to the representatives of the member states of the Enlarged Partial Agreement, may, by the majority stipulated in Article 20.d of the Statute of the Council of Europe, authorise the EPAS to invite international organisations, NGOs or bodies to participate in its work as observers without the right to vote⁵.

Article 3 – Governing Board

3.1 The Governing Board of the EPAS shall be composed of one representative appointed by the Government of each member of the Enlarged Partial Agreement. The European Non Governmental Sports Organisation (ENGSO) shall be represented on the Governing Board, without the right to vote.

3.2 The Governing Board shall elect from among its members a bureau comprised of a chair, one vice-chair, four other members, and one representative of the European Non Governmental Sports Organisation (ENGSO) without the right to vote, for a term of office of two years, renewable only once.

3.3 The Governing Board shall:

- adopt the EPAS' programme of activities in accordance with the budgetary resources available;
- decide on pilot projects consistent with the Council of Europe's political priorities, and draw up the relevant budgets;
- monitor the implementation of the programme of activities and the management of the EPAS' funds;
- adopt and transmit an annual activity report to the Committee of Ministers.

⁵ The CDDS included as observers: a) States: Canada, Israel, Japan, Mexico, the United States of America; b) international organisations: UNESCO; c) European sports organisations: European Non-Governmental Sports Organisations (ENGSO), European Olympic Committees (EOC) and Executive Committee of the European Sports Conference (ESC).

3.4 The Governing Board shall meet once a year at the Council of Europe. It may invite representatives of the relevant Council of Europe bodies to attend its meetings, without voting rights, according to the items on its agenda.

3.5 The Governing Board may assign operational tasks to its bureau. The bureau shall be convened by the Chair of the Governing Board at least once a year.

3.6 The Governing Board shall adopt its decisions by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, with each member having one vote. Procedural matters shall be settled by a majority of the votes cast. In all other matters, the Governing Board shall adopt its own rules of procedures and any other arrangements for the pursuit of its activities.

3.7 The Governing Board shall appoint the Consultative Committee on programme of activities of EPAS, comprising members of international organisations, NGOs or bodies participating in the work of the Enlarged Partial Agreement in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.6. The Consultative Committee shall give an opinion on the programme of activities and provide advice for the decisions of the Governing Board.

Article 4 – Budget

4.1 The EPAS' resources shall comprise:

- Annual contributions from each member joining the EPAS;
- Any other payment, donation or bequest, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4.3 below.

4.2 Expenditure relating to the implementation of the programme of activities, and common secretariat expenditure, shall be covered by an Enlarged Partial Agreement budget funded by the member states of the Enlarged Agreement and governed by the financial rules as foreseen for Enlarged Partial Agreement budgets of the Council of Europe, subject to the following modifications:

- a) the rate of contribution of a non member state of the Council of Europe to the Enlarged Partial Agreement Budget shall be one-half of its contribution as calculated in accordance with the rules for Council of Europe member states; however, it shall not be higher than one-half of the contribution by the major contributors;
- b) the budget and the scale of contributions of EPAS shall be adopted annually by an organ composed of the representatives on the Committee of Ministers of the member states participating in the enlarged partial agreement and, where appropriate, the representatives of the participating non-member states.

4.3 The EPAS may also accept voluntary and other contributions connected with the work of the agreement. These contributions shall be paid into a special account, opened under the terms of Article 4.2 of the Financial Regulations of the Council of Europe, monitored by the Governing Board in consultations with the Consultative Committee and shall be earmarked for the objectives and tasks specified, provided that they are consistent with the aims of the statute.

4.4 The EPAS' financial resources shall be covered as such by the privileges and immunities of the Council of Europe and its resources.

4.5 Travel and subsistence expenses of each member of the EPAS shall be borne by the State concerned.

4.6 The Financial Regulations of the Council of Europe shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the adoption and management of the EPAS budget.

Article 5 – Audit of accounts

5.1 The EPAS' accounts shall be audited by the External Auditor of the Council of Europe.

5.2 The External Auditor shall examine the accounts of the EPAS and verify the accuracy of the management account and balance sheet. It shall also verify whether the EPAS' resources have been used for the specified purposes. It shall draw up an annual report on the financial situation of the EPAS to be submitted to the governments of the EPAS' member states. The report shall also be submitted to the Committee of Ministers.

Article 6 – Secretariat

6.1 The Secretariat of the Enlarged Partial Agreement, headed by an Executive Secretary, shall be appointed by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

6.2 The Executive Secretary may call on institutions and independent experts in the areas concerned by the programme.

6.3 The EPAS will be located at the headquarters of the Council of Europe.

Article 7 – Amendments

The Committee of Ministers, in its composition restricted to the representatives of the member states of the Enlarged Partial Agreement and after consultation with the other members defined in Article 2, may adopt amendments to this Resolution and its Appendix by the majority provided for under Article 20.d of the Statute of the Council of Europe.

Article 8 – Withdrawal

8.1 Any member may withdraw from the EPAS by means of a declaration sent to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

8.2 The Secretary General shall acknowledge receipt of the declaration and so inform the members of the EPAS.

8.3 By analogy with Article 7 of the Statute of the Council of Europe, withdrawal shall take effect:

- at the end of the financial year in which it is notified, if such notification is given during the first nine months of that financial year;
- at the end of the following financial year, if notification of withdrawal is given in the last three months of the financial year.

8.4 In accordance with Article 18 of the Council of Europe's Financial Regulations, the Governing Board shall examine the financial consequences of the withdrawal of a member and shall make the appropriate arrangements.

8.5 The Secretary General shall immediately inform the member concerned of the consequences for it of its withdrawal.

Calculation of the scale of contributions to the
BUDGET OF THE ENLARGED PARTIAL AGREEMENT ON SPORT FIELD
for 16 Countries for 2007
Application of the procedure laid down in Appendix I to Resolution (94)31

| | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>E</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>G</i> | <i>H</i> | <i>I</i> | <i>J</i> |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------|
| | MEMBER STATES | POPULATION IN MILLIONS | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (MILLIONS OF US\$) | RATE OF CONTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO POPULATION | RATE OF CONTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT | WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF COLUMNS D(x1) AND E(x5) | APPLICATION OF THE MINIMUM RATE OF CONTRIBUTION | EQUALISATION OF THE RATES OF CONTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS | APPLICATION OF THE MAXIMUM RATE OF CONTRIBUTION FINAL RATES OF CONTRIBUTION | AMOUNT PAYABLE IN € |
| | 5/3/2006 13:07 | | | | | | | | | |
| GC | <i>16 members</i> | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | |
| | AUSTRIA | 8.113 | 216,767 | 2.4932 | 4.7006 | 4.3327 | 4.2177 | 4.2177 | 4.2177 | 28,806.89 |
| | CYPRUS | 0.770 | 10,809 | 0.2365 | 0.2344 | 0.2348 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | DENMARK | 5.373 | 181,200 | 1.6513 | 3.9294 | 3.5497 | 3.4555 | 3.4555 | 3.4555 | 23,601.07 |
| | ESTONIA | 1.359 | 7,207 | 0.4176 | 0.1563 | 0.1998 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | FINLAND | 5.201 | 138,133 | 1.5983 | 2.9955 | 2.7626 | 2.6893 | 2.6893 | 2.6893 | 18,367.92 |
| | HUNGARY | 10.159 | 66,500 | 3.1220 | 1.4421 | 1.7220 | 1.6763 | 1.6763 | 1.6763 | 11,449.13 |
| | LUXEMBOURG | 0.446 | 22,633 | 0.1372 | 0.4908 | 0.4319 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | NETHERLANDS | 16.105 | 438,400 | 4.9495 | 9.5068 | 8.7472 | 8.5151 | 8.5151 | 8.5151 | 58,158.13 |
| | NORWAY | 4.539 | 193,700 | 1.3948 | 4.2004 | 3.7328 | 3.6337 | 3.6337 | 3.6338 | 24,818.85 |
| | PORTUGAL | 10.378 | 126,433 | 3.1894 | 2.7417 | 2.8163 | 2.7416 | 2.7416 | 2.7416 | 18,725.13 |
| GC | RUSSIAN FEDERATION | 144.729 | 361,989 | 44.4780 | 7.8498 | 13.9545 | 13.5841 | 22.3134 | 22.3134 | 152,400.52 |
| | SLOVENIA | 1.995 | 22,899 | 0.6131 | 0.4966 | 0.5160 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | SPAIN | 40.895 | 692,933 | 12.5680 | 15.0264 | 14.6167 | 14.2287 | 14.2287 | 14.2287 | 97,182.02 |
| | SWEDEN | 8.926 | 254,033 | 2.7432 | 5.5088 | 5.0478 | 4.9139 | 4.9139 | 4.9139 | 33,561.94 |
| | SWITZERLAND | 7.289 | 280,700 | 2.2401 | 6.0870 | 5.4459 | 5.3013 | 5.3013 | 5.3013 | 36,207.88 |
| GC | UNITED KINGDOM | 59.117 | 1,597,100 | 18.1678 | 34.6335 | 31.8892 | 31.0428 | 22.3134 | 22.3134 | 152,400.52 |
| | | 325.394 | 4,611,437 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 683,000.00 |

Notes:

- (1) The major contributors are : RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED KINGDOM.
(2) The minimum rate of contribution is 1.00 %.
(3) The maximum rate of contribution is 23.00 %.

683,000.00

| Calculation of the scale of contributions to the BUDGET OF THE ENLARGED PARTIAL AGREEMENT ON SPORT FIELD for 25 countries for 2007 Application of the procedure laid down in Appendix I to Resolution (94)31 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------|-----------|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | |
| MEMBER STATES | POPULATION IN MILLIONS | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (MILLIONS OF US\$) | RATE OF CONTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO POPULATION | RATE OF CONTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT | WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF COLUMNS D(x1) AND E(x5) | APPLICATION OF THE MINIMUM RATE OF CONTRIBUTION | EQUALISATION OF THE RATES OF CONTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS | APPLICATION OF THE MAXIMUM RATE OF CONTRIBUTION FINAL RATES OF CONTRIBUTION | AMOUNT PAYABLE IN € | |
| 5/3/2006 13:18 | | | | | | | | | | |
| GC | 25 members | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | | |
| | ARMENIA | 3.604 | 2,429 | 0.5016 | 0.0244 | 0.1039 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | AUSTRIA | 8.113 | 216,767 | 1.1290 | 2.1775 | 2.0027 | 1.8998 | 1.8998 | 1.8998 | 12,975.64 |
| | BULGARIA | 7.881 | 16,329 | 1.0968 | 0.1640 | 0.3195 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | CYPRUS | 0.770 | 10,809 | 0.1071 | 0.1086 | 0.1083 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | DENMARK | 5.373 | 181,200 | 0.7478 | 1.8202 | 1.6415 | 1.5571 | 1.5571 | 1.5571 | 10,634.99 |
| | FINLAND | 5.201 | 138,133 | 0.7238 | 1.3876 | 1.2769 | 1.2113 | 1.2113 | 1.2113 | 8,273.18 |
| GC | FRANCE | 59.479 | 1,503,067 | 8.2777 | 15.0986 | 13.9618 | 13.2440 | 14.1848 | 14.1848 | 96,882.18 |
| GC | GERMANY | 82.103 | 2,081,233 | 11.4262 | 20.9064 | 19.3263 | 18.3328 | 14.1848 | 14.1848 | 96,882.18 |
| | HUNGARY | 10.159 | 66,500 | 1.4138 | 0.6680 | 0.7923 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| GC | ITALY | 57.433 | 1,248,767 | 7.9929 | 12.5441 | 11.7856 | 11.1797 | 14.1848 | 14.1848 | 96,882.18 |
| | LUXEMBOURG | 0.446 | 22,633 | 0.0621 | 0.2274 | 0.1998 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | NETHERLANDS | 16.105 | 438,400 | 2.2414 | 4.4038 | 4.0434 | 3.8355 | 3.8355 | 3.8355 | 26,196.47 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | NORWAY | 4.539 | 193,700 | 0.6316 | 1.9458 | 1.7267 | 1.6380 | 1.6380 | 1.6380 | 11,187.54 |
| | POLAND | 38.486 | 192,367 | 5.3561 | 1.9324 | 2.5030 | 2.3743 | 2.3743 | 2.3743 | 16,216.47 |
| | PORTUGAL | 10.378 | 126,433 | 1.4443 | 1.2700 | 1.2991 | 1.2323 | 1.2323 | 1.2323 | 8,416.61 |
| | ROMANIA | 22.174 | 47,471 | 3.0859 | 0.4769 | 0.9117 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | RUSSIAN FEDERATION | 144.729 | 361,989 | 20.1418 | 3.6362 | 6.3872 | 6.0588 | 6.0588 | 6.0588 | 41,381.61 |
| | SLOVAKIA | 5.379 | 25,800 | 0.7486 | 0.2592 | 0.3407 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | SLOVENIA | 1.995 | 22,899 | 0.2776 | 0.2300 | 0.2380 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | SPAIN | 40.895 | 692,933 | 5.6914 | 6.9606 | 6.7491 | 6.4021 | 6.4021 | 6.4021 | 43,726.340 0 |
| | SWEDEN | 8.926 | 254,033 | 1.2423 | 2.5518 | 2.3336 | 2.2136 | 2.2136 | 2.2136 | 15,118.890 0 |
| | SWITZERLAN D | 7.289 | 280,700 | 1.0144 | 2.8197 | 2.5188 | 2.3893 | 2.3893 | 2.3893 | 16,318.920 0 |
| | TURKEY | 69.663 | 189,833 | 9.6949 | 1.9069 | 3.2049 | 3.0402 | 3.0402 | 3.0402 | 20,765.250 0 |
| | UKRAINE | 48.313 | 43,499 | 6.7236 | 0.4370 | 1.4847 | 1.4084 | 1.4084 | 1.4084 | 9,619.3700 |
| GC | UNITED KINGDOM | 59.117 | 1,597,100 | 8.2273 | 16.0432 | 14.7405 | 13.9827 | 14.1848 | 14.1848 | 96,882.180 0 |
| | | 718.550 | 9,955,025 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 683,000.00 |

Notes:

(1) The major contributors are : FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, UNITED KINGDOM.

(2) The minimum rate of contribution is 1.00 %.

(3) The maximum rate of contribution is 23.00 %.

| |
|-------------------|
| 683,000.00 |
|-------------------|

| Calculation of the scale of contributions to the BUDGET OF THE ENLARGED PARTIAL AGREEMENT ON SPORT FIELD <i>for 46 countries for 2007</i> <i>Application of the procedure laid down in Appendix I to Resolution (94)31</i> | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------|
| <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>E</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>G</i> | <i>H</i> | <i>I</i> | <i>J</i> |
| MEMBER STATES | POPULATION IN MILLIONS | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (MILLIONS OF US\$) | RATE OF CONTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO POPULATION | RATE OF CONTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT | WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF COLUMNS D(x1) AND E(x5) | APPLICATION OF THE MINIMUM RATE OF CONTRIBUTION | EQUALISATION OF THE RATES OF CONTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS | APPLICATION OF THE MAXIMUM RATE OF CONTRIBUTION FINAL RATES OF CONTRIBUTION | AMOUNT PAYABLE IN € |
| 5/3/2006 13:18 | | | | | | | | | |
| GC 46 member states | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | |
| ALBANIA | 3.333 | 4,857 | 0.4152 | 0.0455 | 0.1072 | 0.5358 | 0.5358 | 0.5358 | 3,659.51 |
| ANDORRA | 0.069 | 1,612 | 0.0086 | 0.0151 | 0.0140 | 0.0701 | 0.0701 | 0.0701 | 478.78 |
| ARMENIA | 3.604 | 2,429 | 0.4490 | 0.0228 | 0.0938 | 0.4690 | 0.4690 | 0.4690 | 3,203.27 |
| AUSTRIA | 8.113 | 216,767 | 1.0107 | 2.0323 | 1.8620 | 1.6494 | 1.6494 | 1.6494 | 11,265.40 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 8.172 | 6,394 | 1.0181 | 0.0599 | 0.2196 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| BELGIUM | 10.301 | 258,800 | 1.2833 | 2.4264 | 2.2359 | 1.9806 | 1.9806 | 1.9806 | 13,527.50 |
| BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA | 4.316 | 5,675 | 0.5377 | 0.0532 | 0.1339 | 0.6697 | 0.6697 | 0.6697 | 4,574.05 |
| BULGARIA | 7.881 | 16,329 | 0.9819 | 0.1531 | 0.2912 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| CROATIA | 4.441 | 23,591 | 0.5532 | 0.2212 | 0.2765 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| CYPRUS | 0.770 | 10,809 | 0.0959 | 0.1013 | 0.1004 | 0.5022 | 0.5022 | 0.5022 | 3,430.03 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 10.230 | 72,367 | 1.2744 | 0.6785 | 0.7778 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| DENMARK | 5.373 | 181,200 | 0.6694 | 1.6988 | 1.5273 | 1.3529 | 1.3529 | 1.3529 | 9,240.31 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | ESTONIA | 1.359 | 7,207 | 0.1693 | 0.0676 | 0.0845 | 0.4226 | 0.4226 | 0.4226 | 2,886.36 |
| | FINLAND | 5.201 | 138,133 | 0.6479 | 1.2951 | 1.1872 | 1.0517 | 1.0517 | 1.0518 | 7,183.79 |
| GC | FRANCE | 59.479 | 1,503,067 | 7.4099 | 14.0920 | 12.9783 | 11.4964 | 10.8834 | 10.8834 | 74,333.62 |
| | GEORGIA | 4.523 | 3,526 | 0.5635 | 0.0331 | 0.1215 | 0.6073 | 0.6073 | 0.6073 | 4,147.86 |
| GC | GERMANY | 82.103 | 2,081,233 | 10.2283 | 19.5126 | 17.9652 | 15.9139 | 10.8834 | 10.8834 | 74,333.62 |
| | GREECE | 10.772 | 141,133 | 1.3419 | 1.3232 | 1.3263 | 1.1749 | 1.1749 | 1.1749 | 8,024.57 |
| | HUNGARY | 10.159 | 66,500 | 1.2656 | 0.6235 | 0.7305 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | ICELAND | 0.287 | 8,900 | 0.0358 | 0.0834 | 0.0755 | 0.3775 | 0.3775 | 0.3775 | 2,578.33 |
| | IRELAND | 3.896 | 125,500 | 0.4854 | 1.1766 | 1.0614 | 0.9402 | 0.9402 | 0.9402 | 6,421.57 |
| GC | ITALY | 57.433 | 1,248,767 | 7.1550 | 11.7078 | 10.9490 | 9.6988 | 10.8834 | 10.8834 | 74,333.62 |
| | LATVIA | 2.340 | 9,008 | 0.2915 | 0.0845 | 0.1190 | 0.5948 | 0.5948 | 0.5948 | 4,062.48 |
| | LIECHTENSTEIN | 0.034 | 1,184 | 0.0042 | 0.0111 | 0.0100 | 0.0498 | 0.0498 | 0.0498 | 340.13 |
| | LITHUANIA | 3.468 | 14,798 | 0.4320 | 0.1387 | 0.1876 | 0.9381 | 0.9381 | 0.9381 | 6,407.22 |
| | LUXEMBOURG | 0.446 | 22,633 | 0.0556 | 0.2122 | 0.1861 | 0.9305 | 0.9305 | 0.9305 | 6,355.32 |
| | MALTA | 0.395 | 4,183 | 0.0493 | 0.0392 | 0.0409 | 0.2044 | 0.2044 | 0.2044 | 1,396.05 |
| | MOLDOVA | 3.622 | 1,707 | 0.4512 | 0.0160 | 0.0885 | 0.4427 | 0.4427 | 0.4427 | 3,023.64 |
| | MONACO | 0.033 | 763 | 0.0041 | 0.0072 | 0.0066 | 0.0332 | 0.0332 | 0.0332 | 226.76 |
| | NETHERLANDS | 16.105 | 438,400 | 2.0064 | 4.1102 | 3.7596 | 3.3303 | 3.3303 | 3.3303 | 22,745.95 |
| | NORWAY | 4.539 | 193,700 | 0.5654 | 1.8160 | 1.6076 | 1.4240 | 1.4240 | 1.4240 | 9,725.92 |
| | POLAND | 38.486 | 192,367 | 4.7946 | 1.8035 | 2.3020 | 2.0392 | 2.0392 | 2.0392 | 13,927.74 |
| | PORTUGAL | 10.378 | 126,433 | 1.2929 | 1.1854 | 1.2033 | 1.0659 | 1.0659 | 1.0659 | 7,280.10 |
| | ROMANIA | 22.174 | 47,471 | 2.7624 | 0.4451 | 0.8313 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| GC | RUSSIAN FEDERATION | 144.729 | 361,989 | 18.0302 | 3.3938 | 5.8332 | 5.1672 | 10.8834 | 10.8834 | 74,333.62 |
| | SAN MARINO | 0.028 | 703 | 0.0034 | 0.0066 | 0.0061 | 0.0303 | 0.0303 | 0.0303 | 206.95 |
| | SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO | 10.506 | 15,243 | 1.3089 | 0.1429 | 0.3372 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| | SLOVAK REPUBLIC | 5.379 | 25,800 | 0.6702 | 0.2419 | 0.3133 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | SLOVENIA | 1.995 | 22,899 | 0.2485 | 0.2147 | 0.2203 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 6,830.00 |
| | SPAIN | 40.895 | 692,933 | 5.0947 | 6.4966 | 6.2629 | 5.5478 | 5.5478 | 5.5478 | 37,891.47 |
| | SWEDEN | 8.926 | 254,033 | 1.1120 | 2.3817 | 2.1701 | 1.9223 | 1.9223 | 1.9223 | 13,129.31 |
| | SWITZERLAND | 7.289 | 280,700 | 0.9081 | 2.6317 | 2.3444 | 2.0767 | 2.0767 | 2.0767 | 14,183.86 |
| | "THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA" | 2.026 | 3,940 | 0.2524 | 0.0369 | 0.0729 | 0.3643 | 0.3643 | 0.3643 | 2,488.17 |
| | TURKEY | 69.663 | 189,833 | 8.6785 | 1.7798 | 2.9296 | 2.5951 | 2.5951 | 2.5951 | 17,724.53 |
| | UKRAINE | 48.313 | 43,499 | 6.0188 | 0.4078 | 1.3430 | 1.1896 | 1.1896 | 1.1896 | 8,124.97 |
| GC | UNITED KINGDOM | 59.117 | 1,597,100 | 7.3648 | 14.9736 | 13.7054 | 12.1406 | 10.8834 | 10.8834 | 74,333.62 |
| | | 802.702 | 10,666.115 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 683,000.00 |

Notes:

- (1) Rates of contribution below 1.00 % are expressed to four decimal places to facilitate the calculation in Column G of the minimum rate of contribution to be applied.
- (2) The minimum rate of contribution is the lower of either 1.00 % or 5 times the rate calculated in Column F.
- (3) The major contributors are : EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED KINGDOM.
- (4) The maximum rate of contribution is 23.00 %.

683,000.00

Areas for Future Action

Ministers at the Informal Ministerial Meeting in Moscow are invited to discuss possible basic principles for future European sports co-operation, such as:

- **Future of sport in Council of Europe.** Steps need to be taken to ensure that the “Sport for All” sector is included in the programme of activities of the Council of Europe.
- **Possible participation in the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS).** Discussions on the proposed EPAS.

* * * * *

Appendix I - Feedback and good practices in the field of sport from member countries of the Council of Europe

POLITICAL CHANGES AND NEW MEMBER COUNTRIES:

The late 1980's and 1990's saw tremendous change in Europe. With the fall of the wall dividing Eastern and Western Europe the political landscape of Europe was transformed.

The sporting landscape within these countries differed greatly due to the diverse historical backgrounds, economic potential, openness and level of development of democracy of each individual country. However, a common thread was that sport, particularly high performance sport, had enjoyed strong political support and had therefore been centrally led and financed. The volunteer based NGO sector, however, was under-developed.

On joining the Council of Europe, the new member states actively participated in and benefited from the activities of the institution. Major strides were taken in national sport policy with the help of new legislation that embedded democracy and human rights through sport, combating negative tendencies and developing sport in its broadest sense.

The practice of the CDDS to allow dual representation from the GO and NGO sectors which was central to creating and giving value to the principles of co-operation, partnership and shared responsibilities in sport.

THE EUROPEAN SPORT CHARTER (ESC) - IMPLEMENTATION IN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES AS STANDARD SETTING IN THE SPORTS POLICIES

The European Sports Charter (ESC) and the Code of Sports Ethics are significant standard setting documents in the area of sports policy and are examples of good practice and common European positions. The ESC, originally adopted 24/09/92 and revised 16/05/01, establishes a set of expectations of public authorities and other key organisations, regarding the provision of opportunities for participation in sport and physical activity. It underlines the common values in European sport, provides a clear structure for the principles of good governance and co-operation in sport, and influences national governments and sports organisations to aim to balance the development of sport.

The process of implementation of the ESC was as important as the Charter itself. Particular emphasis is given to the needs of young people, and the role of the educational system in fulfilling the objectives of the Charter. Various methods were used to motivate and stimulate countries to follow these principles and to implement the Charter, for example: analysing reports from all member countries; presentations on good practices and discussions during the CDDS meetings; study visits Parliamentary hearings (together with the PACE); advisory visits; evaluation visits and Ministerial conferences.

According to the representatives of the Council of Europe's newly joined member states (Sprint countries), the outputs of the Council of Europe played a highly important role in the process of democratisation of all structures, including sport. Furthermore, those responsible for sports reforms, for the legislation questions influencing sport and for promoting sport as a tool for significant changes in society (education, social cohesion, health related and economical matters, etc) were themselves educated through the process, and took this knowledge and experience back home with them. For many, the experience and skills obtained in the process of standard-setting in the area of sport policy, set a valuable basis for building national sports policies and maintaining and developing true sporting values in their own countries.

There is a body of evidence that demonstrates that the enduring work of the sport sector of the Council of Europe has strengthened common European values in sport and in sports policy. Its unique pan-European reach has enabled it to lead in combating negative tendencies in sport and create a fruitful ground for better understanding of the importance of sport. Its co-operation with the sport NGO sector has nourished co-operation between governments and the sports movement for the general development of society.

KEY PROJECTS OF THE CDDS:

1. THE COMPLIANCE WITH COMMITMENTS (CWC) PROJECT

In 1997 the CDDS agreed to initiate a systematic review of the extent of compliance with the commitments included in the three texts, i.e. the European Sports Charter, the European Anti-Doping Convention (1990), and the European Convention against Violence in Sport (1989).

The objectives of the project are:

- To help the reporting countries determine how the texts should be applied in their respective countries;
- To provide a way for countries to compare their experiences with each other;
- To review the texts periodically, helping to discern if and where amendments were necessary. The review process could take three different forms determined by the participating countries: evaluation visit; advisory/consultative visit; auto evaluation report.

During the consultation process, all involved countries agreed that the evaluation of the three main sport texts of the Council of Europe had had significant impact at national level in identifying and understanding the strengths and weaknesses in their systems and the opportunities for improvement.

2. SPRINT PROGRAMME - SPORTS REFORM, INNOVATION AND TRAINING

Established in 1991, the Sprint - **S**Ports **R**eform, **I**nnovation and **T**raining - programme has provided new member countries with the expertise, advice and solidarity needed to undertake reforms and establish democracy in sport. The main areas of action were: legislative reform, democratising the sports movement, promotion of "Sport for All", enabling sports associations and clubs to adapt to modern requirements, and developing the role of local authorities. Through this programme, countries have set up democratic sports systems using the standard setting texts of the Council of Europe as the core framework.

The Sprint programme has been one of the most practical tools in achieving positive changes in the new member countries and in developing sport as the broadest "people's" movement with nearly 400 events of various types that have been held in the framework of this programme since its establishment.

There are several methods of achieving the aims of the Sprint programme:

- **Parliamentary Hearings** undertaken by the members of the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly (PACE) and the Sport Department. Parliamentary hearings have proven to be very effective models for assisting national Governments, Parliaments and sport organisations to progress legislation and new policy.
- **Contact missions** from the Council of Europe to the selected country as the first official contact.
- **Mobile seminars** – the objective for such seminars to have a "trickle down" effect. Topics for the mobile seminars are based on a full needs assessment covering topics as diverse as developing volunteers to marketing, or from local authority responsibilities to sports information. As a rule, participants of mobile seminars are decision making leaders from governmental institutions, local authorities and sports organisations.
- **Regional and multilateral seminars** – provide an opportunity to create solidarity and exchange good practices as participants from different countries learn from each other, have discussions and make their own contributions in addition to the experienced facilitators.
- **Workshops** on pan-European topics with wide participation from all Sprint and other interested countries.
- **Study visits** from the respective country to the Council of Europe or to other countries that had more advanced sports policies.
- **Financial assistance** to attend Council of Europe meetings. Assistance was very necessary in the beginning of co-operation because of limited resources at national level.

The Sprint programme is also an excellent example of solidarity between countries under the roof of the Council of Europe. After having achieved their objective over several years, several early member countries: Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, graduated from the Sprint programme and made resources available for the newer member countries.

3. SOCIO-REHABILITATION IMPACT OF SPORT

The Council of Europe actively uses sport as a tool for protecting human rights. Despite a relatively small budget, the CDDS has given support to youth camps, educational courses and offering sports equipment for the most vulnerable. In this case, solidarity and understanding are considered more valuable than any funding provided. The examples below demonstrate the varied but effective ways in which sport can be used as a means of socio-rehabilitation.

Recognising the ability of sport to contribute to overcoming political tensions and to support the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe (paragraph 10 iii and v), the sport sector of the Council of Europe has undertaken a number of activities. The CDDS Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina on rehabilitation for the disabled through sport, for example (see Box 1), clearly showed that sports programmes can act as a means of re-integrating and re-building confidence.

BOX 1: EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE

Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina:

When the war ended in 1995 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the number of casualties was high. Children were numerous among the injured, many of whom had lost limbs because of land mines. It is well established that sport can assist people with disabilities both in their physical and mental rehabilitation. The CDDS was keen to find a concrete way in which sport could help in the rebuilding of society. The guiding principles were to give assistance and advice on how the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina could help themselves.

The Action Plan, developed in close co-operation with local authorities included the following forms of activities:

- Seminars for the training of disabled sports leaders;
- Supplying equipment for disabled sports;
- Financial help for the restoration of sports facilities;
- Bilateral and multilateral contacts as well as sports exchange.

Evaluation of Action Plan concluded that a significant contribution had been made to the organisation of sport for those with disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The assistance given to help rehabilitate the disabled in Bosnia and Herzegovina through sports was not only a humanitarian effort but also a European act of solidarity. The Action Plan clearly showed that the coordinating mechanism at Council level was seen as highly efficient and resulted in great success.

Through the lessons learned in pilot projects, new programmes are implemented that demonstrate the value of sport for the people affected in grave industrial accidents, such as Chernobyl (see Box 2). Once the basic necessities of shelter, warmth and food are met in refugee camps, there is too much enforced leisure. Sport is an ideal, low cost activity that both provides an escape from the harsh everyday reality and offers opportunities for community and leadership development.

BOX 2: EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE***Sport Camp for the children who suffered from the Chernobyl catastrophe:***

The impact of the Chernobyl catastrophe in 1986 was far wider spread than originally estimated. Ten years after the disaster, people in the Chernobyl region still suffer from the social, economic, environmental and psychological consequences of this disruption.

Recognising the enduring impact of this event, the CDDS initiated an action plan for the children who suffered from the Chernobyl catastrophe. A series of regional summer camps were organised for children from contaminated areas in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

The third and final of which took place in Bryansk region, Russian Federation in August 2005. In all, 96 children, 48 girls and 48 boys, between the ages of 13-14 participated. They were accompanied by 9 local sports instructors.

The final results of the summer camps were very positive. The success of the camps serve as a small but significant illustration of the power of the "Sport for All" and the positive difference made by sport to many children affected by the Chernobyl disaster.

Sport has also been promoted as a tool for addressing the needs and tensions of refugees and displaced persons. In Europe today there are close to seven million refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs). While only a certain percentage live in camps or temporary accommodation, sport in these circumstances can play an important role in combating physical and mental distress, and providing structure. New programmes were planned to make sport and games for children and young people a distinct part of aid programmes for these groups. The CDDS project "Ballons Rouges" was created to deliver this (see Box 3).

BOX 3: EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE***The Ballons Rouges Project:***

The Council of Europe launched the Ballons Rouges project and called for voluntary contributions to support this project. In 2005, the donor's list included Cyprus, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and the UEFA. The target group of the project is children and young people, living in a crisis or post-emergency situation. The aim is for them to benefit from games and sporting activities and to help them in coming to terms with the consequent disruption and trauma.

The programme of these summer camp comprised of various physical and sporting activities, as well as other forms of training in the context of non-formal education. The programme aimed at promoting teamwork, participation, solidarity, tolerance and mutual understanding in multicultural environments.

Two successful summer camps took place under the Ballons Rouges project: the pilot summer camp in Guba, Azerbaijan (2004) and an official launching event in Kvartati, Georgia (2005). The delivery agency for both of these camps was the Youth Sport Trust International of the UK.

The final results of Ballons Rouges summer camps in Azerbaijan and Georgia were very positive. Children from different ethnic backgrounds played together, putting their differences aside. The summer camps also provided the opportunity for these children to move outside their highly stressful daily reality and created a positive, alternative reference. Equally, this was an excellent occasion for the Council of Europe to work collaboratively with local agencies in a new member country. The benefits of the Ballons Rouges project were undisputable to all the parties involved.