

WOMEN and SPORT – ENGSO EU seminar, 5 May 2006

<p>Austria</p>	<p>In 2004, Austria took the chair of the European Women and Sport working group, with Federal Minister for the Interior Liese Prokop/Vice President of BSO being the chair. “Good governance in sport – sport as a role model for the new civil society” was the theme for Austria’s chairship. Highlight was the 7th European Conference on Women and Sport in Vienna 2006, as official part of Austria’s presidency of the EU. High calibre key note speakers could give the conference special importance. A main resolution at the conference was to explore possibilities to have the EWS become a registered entity. It was felt of utmost importance in order to achieve sustainability for women and sport issues on international level.</p> <p>For sustainability within Austria, projects in 3 main areas have been launched. These areas comprise top sports (especially medical aspects), sport for all (sport as part of daily life) and sport structures, and all projects have been presented at the 7th European Women and Sport conference.</p>
<p>Belgium</p>	
<p>Bulgaria</p>	
<p>Croatia</p>	<p>The cooperation with public attorney for gender equality, who promised the support and legal assistance in all cases of violence, sexual harassment and sexual discrimination in sport, was established. The cooperation with Women Studies Centre was initiated. The cooperation would be based on joint educational programme of women sports coordinators, the establishment of their network and cooperation in the organisation of a national conference in sport. It would be helpful for women to take a more active part in sports administration, sports management, sports programmes in the media.</p> <p>The elaboration of web site of the Women in Sport Commission was initiated. The analyses of women’s representation in the Croatian Olympic Committee, multisports events, paralympic sports and taekwondo were made.</p>
<p>Czech Republic</p>	<p>In 2005 the cooperation with Norwegian Sport University in Oslo continued on the project „Woman and Sport in the Czech Republic”. The Commission Women and Sport, active at the Czech National Olympic Committee, prepared and actively promoted its project „Increase of the share of women’s participation in sports activities at professional level of physical education and sport in the Czech Republic“.</p>
<p>Estonia</p>	
<p>Finland</p>	<p>Gender impact assessment launched by the Finnish Ministry of Education</p> <p>In the winter of 2004, the Finnish Ministry of Education set up a committee to develop methods of gender impact assessment in Finnish sport. The committee considers it important that the gender aspect is always taken into account in the preparation of sports matters and in relevant decision-making. Awareness of the equality aspect must be raised at all levels of administration in the sports field.</p> <p>The committee proposes that, according to the joint governmental policy, the gender equality aspect in government budget preparations on sport be assessed in 2008 on the basis of the guidelines to be issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the Ministry of Finance. The gender aspect will be assessed in all major budgetary sports areas, that is, in sports bodies, sports facility construction, local sports services, sports research, education and training in sport, child and youth sports and health programmes.</p> <p>The numbers of men and women in sports are quite similar as in year 2004.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 93% of the boys and 91% of the girls are involved in sports and physical activities in Finland · 58% of the sports club members are male and 42% female · there are 500 000 volunteers working for sports and physical activities in Finland; 44% of them are women · 25% of the board members of the sports organisations (126) are women in Finland

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 12% of the presidents of the sports organisations (126) are women in Finland · 20% of the secretary generals of the sports organisations are women in Finland · The FSF board is more equal than ever. The board comprises 53% men and 47% women.
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of the UN Year of Physical Education and Sport 2005 and the different development goals, the German Sports Confederation has started a support project which aims at building up sport structures and delivering sport programmes, in particular for girls and women in Afghanistan. - After two years of observing European Women and Sport activities from the outside, DSB has submitted once again its candidacy for the new period of the EWS Steering Group and was elected at the European Women and Sport Conference in Vienna in January 2006. - With a view to the merger of DSB and NOC the General Meeting of Women in Sport of DSB has managed to position in the Executive Board of the new DOSB its Chairwoman – ex officio – as one of the future Vice Presidents. - The nation-wide campaign called "Sport is Good for Women - Women are Good for Sport" was continued successfully and also transmitted to the regional level. - The cooperation with other women's organisations was further intensified.
Hungary	The Women Committee of the Hungarian Olympic Committee has issued the publication: "Women have the chance, women are the success". They give in every year the prize of the best sportswomen and hand over a life-work prize.
Latvia	Latvian Women Sports Association co-ordinates women sports policies in the country.
Lithuania	The most popular event "Woman, sport, health" together with Lithuanian Association "Sport for All" and Women's Sport Council of the Lithuanian Union of Sports Federations. Women's Association organizes seminars, conferences where women's problems in sport are discussed, women's possibilities to participate in governing sport structures bodies are analysed. The Association keeps close relations with representatives of Education ministries and municipalities, with European women's sport organizations. One of the most popular annual events "Auksinis ruduo" is held in Palanga city. Women's Sport Conference "Woman, sport and democracy" was held in 2004.
Luxembourg	
Netherlands	NOC*NSF worked on the so-called talent bank of sport. This talent bank is a databank, containing c.v. 's of especially female sports officials interested in involvement in boards of sports organisations. The talent bank has been set up to get a more balanced representation of the sexes in boards of sports organisations. It can be consulted by sports federations.
Poland	<p>Within the structure of Polish Olympic Committee there is a Commission of Women in Sport that deals with the promotion of women in sport, especially women coaches, officials and judges. Every year the Commission organizes the contest "Women Coach of the Year" and gives awards in four categories: the best women coach, the best men coach working with women, for professional career and for the journalist promoting women sport.</p> <p>There is also the Association of Women Sport that organizes annual sessions dealing with women sports issues.</p>
Slovakia	The Women committee and Sport works beside The Slovak Olympic Committee several years. The commission made search about women representation in executives of Sports Associations, where are only 15% of women. The committee is preparing a publication about the most successful women in whole history of Slovak Sport.
Slovenia	<p>Women in Sport Commission founded in 2003. In 2005, the Commission organised a seminar/conference on a theme "Slovenian sportswomen – once your sports career is going to end" and a round table discussion "Former top sportswomen – life after active sports career".</p> <p>Since November 2004, Women in Sport Commission has been organizing weekly sports-recreational exercises/matches for former (top) sports women.</p>
Spain	On 24 November 2005, the Women and Sport Commission of the Spanish Olympic Committee organised a Seminar on "Sport and violence against Women" which was very welcomed. The contents of this seminar can be found on www.mujervdeporte.org . The Commission also organised a

	<p>Women Day Run in various Spanish cities, Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Zaragoza and Bilbao.</p> <p>On the occasion of the organisation of the Almeria 2005 Mediterranean Games, the commission made a survey of the participation of women in said games, drawing various conclusions on the participation in sport of women from Muslim countries, the wide differences of women participation according to the country they belong to, etc.</p>
Sweden	<p>Gender equality is essential to the successful development of sport. There is plenty of scientific evidence to show that gender equality is more efficient and more developing for both women and men. The overriding aim of the sports movement's programme for gender equality is that women and men should have equal opportunities, rights and obligations at all levels and in all significant areas of sport</p> <p>At the General Assembly, both the SSC and SISU adopted a new policy document for gender equality within the sports movement. One aim of the policy is to stimulate and support special sports federations, district federations and SISU districts to produce their own programmes for gender equality in line with the movement's policy. Women and men should have at least 40% representation in all decision-making and advisory bodies. And coaches, leaders, elected representatives and employees should receive training in the fundamentals of gender equality so that they pay attention to this perspective in their daily activities.</p>
Turkey	<p>The number of the female athletes at Turkish National Teams has increased over the years. At Torino 2006 Olympic Winter Games, the number of the female athletes reached %50 the highest percentage. There are more female executive board members and presidents at the National Sport Federations. Also, the number of female referees is increasing. The recent booming is observed in football and wrestling. Turkish women are making progress in sport fields.</p>