

SPORT & EU newsletter

Newsletter of the Association for the Study of Sport and the European Union
 Edited by Samuli Miettinen & Simona Kustec-Lipicer

Issue 7 — March 2009

EDITORIAL

Welcome to the seventh issue of the *Sport&EU Newsletter*. This seventh issue marks the introduction of a new editor and at the same time the end of an era- the newsletter format. *Sport&EU Review* will continue the tradition of the newsletter in providing a forum for the Sport&EU community to discuss upcoming events, new research initiatives, policy developments, and other issues of general interest to the community. However, as the discipline has matured rapidly since the establishment of the *Newsletter*, it was felt that this format did not sufficiently encourage the submission of longer scholarly papers that could be suitable for peer-reviewed publication. *Sport&EU Review* will offer opportunities for authors to submit short articles for peer review. This may be of particular interest to postgraduate research students and academics who wish to discuss their research findings or methodologies in a public forum and benefit from comments by external reviewers. Papers are also invited from professionals working within the field, such as sports administrators, and other members of the wider Sport&EU community.

Sport&EU Review provides a unique opportunity to disseminate information to a wide range of disciplines, interest groups and geographic locations. It is disseminated through online publication as well as the mailing list of the Association for the Study of Sport and the EU. This list includes more than 200 members from over thirty countries, and includes represents a diverse set of interests from academia, business, sports administration, and government. The editorial policy of the review, a call for papers, and a call for reviewers are all published in this last edition of the *Newsletter*. We hope that many of you will consider *Sport&EU Review* for the publication of your work.

The final issue of the *Newsletter* begins with the reflections on last year's third annual Sport&EU Workshop. The nearly thirty attendees included representatives from over fifteen different countries, the Commission and major sports governing bodies. Participants met at the two-day event to discuss issues arising from the Commission's 2007 White Paper on Sport. The workshop, sponsored by the University Association for Contemporary European Studies, the Centre for the Study of International Governance and Loughborough University, and the Centre for Sports Law Research at Edge Hill University, resulted in invitations to publish papers in a special issue of the *International Journal of Sport Policy*, the *International Sports Law Journal*, and *EU, Sport, Law and Policy*

Regulation, Re-regulation and Representation (Asser/CUP 2009). Other highlights of this final issue include calls for, and reports from selected conferences including this year's 4th Annual Sport&EU Workshop at the University of Stirling, and contributions on various current issues in football. In October 2009, we look forward to publishing the first issue of *Sport&EU Review*, the successor to *Sport&EU Newsletter*. *Sport&EU Review* will be published under a new International Standard Serial Number, ISSN 2040-5847.

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Sport&EU panellists at the 3rd Sport&EU workshop in Southport



REFLECTIONS ON THE SPORT&EU 3RD WORKSHOP (SOUTHPORT), 4-5 JULY 2008

The European Union and UEFA at the Sport&EU's 2008 workshop
A personal view

Twenty academics meet in a small room of a Victorian hotel on the English seaside to discuss European sports regulation. Moments like these remind us how richly complicated, and perhaps a touch surreal, modern life can be. To the uninitiated, the 2008 Sport&EU Workshop might have seemed like an arcane exercise for a small academic community; to those present, it was a chance to grapple with the big issues that are shaping the future of European sport.

For me, the workshop was memorable for many reasons, but two stick out.

First, it underlined how important is the direct contact between UEFA and Europe's academic community. Professors and researchers provide today's sports administrators with the intellectual framework that guides us over the busy crossroads where sport, politics and the law all meet. We have probably not spent enough time together in the past, but this is now rapidly changing. UEFA now employs someone full-time to liaise with academia, and our administration participates ever more frequently in conferences across the continent.

Second, it allowed me to discover 'the onion': a metaphor that helped me to describe UEFA's concerns about the implications of the 2006 Meca-Medina ruling of the European Court of Justice. The activities of sport's various stakeholders might be compared to that layered vegetable: at the core lie the most essential rules of the game, which have largely been in place for over a century; in the first layers of the skin, surrounding the core, we find those policies that ensure the proper functioning of the sport and the integrity of our competitions (promotion and relegation, the transfer system, disciplinary sanctions, and so on); in the

middle layers we find those policies that clearly have an economic dimension, such as the central marketing of broadcasting rights, but which nonetheless serve an important sporting function; and as we reach the outer layers of the onion we find the purely economic aspects of the sport such as merchandising. Meca-Medina, I argued, suggests that we might be willing, mistakenly, to inject EU competition policy into the most essential sporting rules of our governing bodies, even where no economic market exists. Few people in the audience agreed with my argument, but the metaphor did its job.

Turning to this year, UEFA's priorities were clearly set out by Michel Platini in his speech to the European Parliament on 18 February.

First, we need to give our youngest players more protection so that they can enjoy a balanced, healthy education. Most of the youngsters who come to Europe from other continents do not become Ronaldinhos or Eto'os. Often enticed by a shady agent, they stagnate for a few years in a semi-professional club in eastern or southern Europe, usually ending up with no qualifications, no future in sport and no identity papers, doing odd jobs for paltry wages.

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UEFA believes in a 'dual education' for all young players, comprising an educational part and a sporting part: a dual education that fully prepares the young person for a career in sport but which does not neglect the general education that will enable him or her to succeed elsewhere in life when the sporting career is over. Experience shows that the failure rate is much higher when a

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young player's school education is disrupted by an untimely move abroad and, after being uprooted in such a way, very few have flourished in a sporting and psychological sense. Therefore, it is the personal conviction of the UEFA President that the international transfer of players under the age of 18 should be prohibited, fully in accordance with the FIFA statutes.

Second, European football is suffering from increasing financial strain. In consultation with the clubs, UEFA is exploring the idea of limiting club expenditure on salaries and transfer fees to a certain percentage of direct and indirect sporting revenue. UEFA is only at the beginning of this discussion, but it will continue in the form of a dialogue with the clubs about the future of the existing UEFA licensing system, and any changes will be made on a consensual basis and with a view to strengthening this system.

Both of these policies will demand dialogue with Brussels, but we are confident that the institutions are ready to talk.

*Jonathan Hill,
UEFA, Belgium*

Sport&EU researches the Europeanisation of football

One of the clearest conclusions of past Sport&EU workshops was the need of research at the national level. Whereas our discipline seems to have achieved a high degree of maturity at EU or supranational level, the debates clearly suggested a need to take a step further and start exploring the national level. That was the main idea of the project on the Europeanisation of football launched by Arne Niemann (University of Amsterdam), Borja García (Loughborough University) and Wyn Grant (University of Warwick). Now with a contract for a collective book agreed with Manchester University Press (hopefully the book will be out in 2010), this project is starting to gather pace.

Several authors have agreed to contribute chapters on a list of countries that, we hope, is representative and extensive. These include England, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Poland, Switzerland and 'Europe'. The objective is to create a body of research that allows for comparison across the different countries. The chapters will deal with similar topics, hence facilitating comparison.

The first stage of the project will be a workshop where first drafts and conclusions will be put together by the authors. This is scheduled for June 12th and 13th in Amsterdam. We hope to be able to inform on the progress of the workshop and project in future issues of the Newsletter and hopefully we will be able to present in public the book and the results by the time of our 2010 annual conference.

For more information on the project, go to <http://www.sportandeu.com/blog.html>
<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/eu/CSIG/EoF.html>

For more information about the workshop, please contact Dr. Arne Niemann
A.Niemann@uva.nl

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CALL FOR PAPERS FOR THE 4TH ANNUAL SPORT&EU WORKSHOP ON 'SPORT IN EUROPE: LOOKING BACK, THINKING AHEAD' (22-23 JUNE 2009)

The organisers of the 2009 Sport and EU Workshop invite colleagues to submit papers addressing the issues that pertain to the relationship between sports and the European Union (this includes, but are not certainly restricted to policy, management and/or legal issues). We welcome theoretical and comparative perspectives and encourage contributions that are wide-ranging, interdisciplinary and eclectic.

Contributions from academics, practitioners, coaches, sports managers and anyone else with an interest in the field will all be equally welcome. Early-career researchers and postgraduate students (who may take advantage of the reduced-rate accommodation) are particularly invited to attend. The aim of the workshop is simply to provide a supportive, stimulating environment for considered discourse among those interested in the EU's relationship with sport.

We would encourage prospective participants to visit both the Sport&EU website (www.sportandeu.com) and that of Stirling Law School (www.law.stir.ac.uk), if only to see the pictures of the beautiful and historic Airthrey Castle where the law school is now based and where the workshop will be held. Thus enthused, prospective participants are invited to register by completing and returning the form attached.

Those wishing to present a paper should also submit an abstract of about 150 words (plus four or five key words), and we would encourage everyone to do this.

The workshop is hosted and part-funded by the School of Law, University of Stirling.

Forms and abstracts should be returned no later than Thursday 16th April 2009 to Dr David McArdle, School of Law, Airthrey Castle, University of Stirling, Scotland FK9 4LA (or email to d.a.mcardle@stir.ac.uk). Telephone enquiries to 01978 467285

ISSUES FOR FUTURE DISCUSSION

ON FIFA 6+5 RULES

The FIFA-commissioned report by the Institute for European Affairs (INEA) on the issue of the 6+5 rules takes a number of innovative views, over which legal experts will no doubt argue. Some of the points raised by the *'Expert Opinion'* are certainly worth taking into consideration, notably what it calls 'human trafficking in young talents from Africa or South America to the European clubs'. This issue definitely deserves at least further investigation,

if not, solutions.

From the point of view of European integration, it is the following two paragraphs which are the most striking, though.

'The Institute for European Affairs is concerned about the lack of acceptance of the European institutions by European citizens and also the considerable skepticism about the idea to further develop the political cooperation of the countries under the umbrella of the European Union.

This situation can only be changed to the better if culture — including sports — is developed as the outstanding platform for European integration. Only if the national cultural identities allow for a common European identity to develop, a corresponding common consciousness will have the chance to arise among the citizens of Europe.'

This extracts rightly emphasises the divorce between Europe's public opinions and the European Union as a political institution. Moreover, it puts a deserved stress on the important role that can be played by sport in fostering a sense of common belonging to the Union.

However, the position assumed by the report is largely paradoxical: how could fewer movement of labour between countries better promote European integration? Years of ethnographic studies with football supporters seem to demonstrate the opposite: supporters do identify with foreign players, like those foreign players, support them, and get a positive view of the country they come from (sometimes even supporting the national team of this country). This has not gone unnoticed in political circles either.

One French ambassador in London was indeed noted for remarking in all seriousness that French football players, at Arsenal and elsewhere, had done more to promote the image of France in the

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UK, and a sense that, after all, French and Brits are more alike than different, than years of diplomacy.

It is actually difficult to see the proposed 6+5 rule as anything else than a protectionist measure. With its insistence on the superior interest of the national teams, the report sounds at times like a national government (say France) who would propose to subsidise an industry (say car manufacturing) because of its national importance, regardless of European laws. With its vilification of foreign players who take the place of 'national' players, the independent opinion does not seem to say anything different from 'British jobs for British workers', a statement which, according to Justin Parkinson from BBC News, 'Opponents have described as meaningless, illegal under EU law, even racist.'

Thanks to the Bosman ruling, sport (in particular football) has played an important role in making visible the positive contribution made by foreign workers (say Thierry Henry) in the country or locality (say Highbury, Barcelona) where they have settled. Sport after Bosman has indeed promoted wider acceptance of so-called 'foreigners' many of whom should, in truth, be seen first and foremost as European Union citizens. It has, therefore, made the actions of the European Union more tangible for every citizen with an (even passing) interest in football. No doubt fans of Arsenal should be grateful to the EU for Thierry Henry. Fans of Manchester United may complain about Henry but shouldn't they be grateful or Eric Cantona and Cristiano Ronaldo?

David Ranc

Trinity Hall, University of Cambridge

NEW AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Declan HILL. *The Fix: Soccer and Organized Crime*. MCCLELLAND & STEWART, 2008, 390p.

There are three parts to the book. The first details the effective collapse of the credibility of Asian football leagues due to match-fixing. In recent years, the leagues of China, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia and Hong Kong have all suffered from high-profile match fixing scandals. These scandals have occurred at precisely the wrong time for the sport in Asia as television companies have begun broadcasting live European matches. The result has been that fans have largely turned their support to European leagues. However, more important than fan support has been the transfer of gambling interest from the local leagues to Europe. The Asian sports gambling market is a multi-billion pound industry. It dwarfs the sports books of Las Vegas or the big British betting companies like Ladbrokes or William Hill. It is also mostly an illegal industry. I explain the essential structure of this industry and how it operates. I also show the mechanics and motivations of the fixers and how players and referees go about fixing a match. Finally, I show that after the fixers have destroyed the credibility of Asian leagues, they are now moving to Europe.

The second part of "The Fix" shows the state of the European game. How corruption has long been part of the sport, how corrupt British football was in the 1950-60s, how sex bribes

for referees in Champions Leagues matches was a standard practice among a number of prominent European clubs in the 1990s and how with the new wave of globalized fixing, little is being done to protect the sport in this continent.

The final part of the book is about the Asian fixers going to international tournaments to fix matches. This was the most surprising finding in the research. I was initially very sceptical when I heard former Asian match-fixers and European gambling executives speaking of corruption at these high-level tournaments. However, upon interviewing players and officials I discovered that among many teams these corrupt approaches are regarded as normal at these events. The players and officials, spoke of attempts to fix games at the Under-17, Under-20, the Women's and Men's World Cups, as well international friendly matches and the Olympic Games.

The sad truth is that international football is generally easier to corrupt than a domestic league. There is one predominant reason: the players are paid less. Of course, the greater majority of players are extremely proud to play for their country but their relative exploitation is profound. The Trinidad and Tobago players were paid \$500 each for all their image rights at the last World Cup. Even the comparatively rich American players staged a number of strikes against their own federation during the qualifying matches, protesting what they regarded as an unfair distribution of resources. Neither of those squads ever fixed a match, but it does indicate some of the generalized conditions that players in the international game often encounter.

Methodology: In the research, I conducted more than 220 interviews with football players, referees, officials, policemen, prosecutors and the fixers themselves. I examined dozens of law cases and witness testimony on match-fixing and bribery. I also used database and statistical analysis. Many of the findings for long-term fans

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of the sport, like myself, seem extraordinary. I was certainly shocked at some of what emerged in the four years of research. Accordingly, I placed over seventy pages of notes, references and sources at the end of the book, so a reader can properly assess the findings.

Policy implications: The most obvious policy implication from the research is what can be done to stop corrupt approaches? I believe that there are a number of very simple reforms that can effectively stop most of the fixers. FIFA and the national associations need to establish the same kind of security departments that are standard practice in most Fortune 500 companies and in all North American sports leagues like the NFL or NBA. Two, FIFA has to ensure that all players who participate in international tournaments earn a fair wage and win bonus, and these are paid directly into the players' bank accounts rather than through the national associations.

Declan Hill
University of Oxford, UK

CONFERENCE REPORT

**International Sports Law Conference,
China University of Political Science and Law, 2009**

From 5-9 January of this year, the Law School at the China University of Political Science and Law in Beijing hosted an International Seminar on Sports Law. The conference was attended by a number of staff and students from CUPL's Sports Law Research Centre; leading sports law scholars from China; and local practitioners notably from the co-sponsors of the event, Beijing Hongfan Guangzhu Law Firm. The conference also featured a handful of international sports law scholars including the President and Vice-President of the International Association of Sports Law.

The conference, which took place in the impressive surroundings of the CUPL's dedicated conference forum – the International Exchange Centre – was opened by a number of dignitaries from CUPL. The opening ceremony featured a speech by Mr Zhang Jian, Director of Policy and Legislation at the China General Sports Bureau. After making the obligatory and positive mention of the Beijing Olympics, Mr Jian, who is also the Vice President of the recently established China Association of Sports Law, made it clear that the Chinese government and leading Chinese Universities were anxious to develop their expertise in sports law.

The morning session on the first day had two themes. First, there was a continuation of the discussion on the progress and prospects for sports law in China. In a more substantive sense, the opening morning examined some of the legal challenges facing sport in China and, unsurprisingly, issues surrounding the growing commercialisation of sport in China and a slight increase in rates of civil litigation for personal injury, have, it appears, led to the development of sports law in China as a discrete area of study. Moreover, the most important underlying factor in this enhanced interest in all matters sporting was that of the recent Beijing Olympics, consequently Alexandre Miguel Mestre's (PLMJ – AM Pereira, Saragga Leal) paper "The Olympic Charter: A Legal Overview" was listed to attentively.

The second theme on the first morning was that of the legal issues surrounding sports-related gambling. Sports-related gambling is largely illegal in mainland China, though it quickly became apparent from the questions from the floor that there are plans in China to develop large-scale, but tightly regulated, gambling facilities similar to Macau and Hong Kong. Professor Dimitrios Panagiotopoulos, President of the International Association of Sports Law, enlightened the audience on the policy of the European Union towards sports betting, after first sharing with us his highly original views on the current status of *lex sportiva*. Jack Anderson also gave a paper on commercial gambling in the EU based on a recently published piece in the *Yearbook of European Law*.

The afternoon of the first day featured papers from Dr David McArdle (University of Stirling) and Dr Jean-Christian Drolet (University of Hamburg). David's paper, concerning legal issues surrounding the career of Oscar Pistorius, was very well-received and sparked huge debate. The traditional attitude in China to disabled athletes was not progressive but it was challenged by their hosting of the Paralympics in 2008, which was an outstanding success. Similarly, the reaction to David's paper was in part refreshing and an excellent example of all that is good in a well delivered and provocative conference paper! Jean-Christian Drolet's paper was equally well-delivered and well-received with the participants eager to learn more about the European perspective on the regulation of modern professional sport.

The morning of the second day of the conference opened with a comprehensive review of EU Competition Law and Sport by Mr Ioannis Mournianakis, a sports lawyer from Athens, and the lessons that might apply for China. Professor Yan Jirong, President of the Korean Law Association of Sport, gave a paper on recent

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developments in Korea mentioning that his organisation was due to host the next annual congress of the International Association for Sports Law. The morning ended with a lively presentation by Peter Coenen (University of Lucerne) entitled 'Regulating Personal Behaviour: The Legal Effect of the NFL Personal Conduct Policy'. Peter discussed all elements of the topic from the idea that leading professional sports men and women are "role models" to issues of racism in American sport. The afternoon of the second day dealt with domestic issues with particular emphasis on the legal issues surrounding the provision of physical education in schools.

Outside of the main event, CUPL were most gracious and generous hosts facilitating delegates with the opportunity to visit the various Olympic sites in Beijing. In addition, the conference highlighted the opportunities for collaborative research, conferences, staff exchanges and events that exist for European academics. In a collective sense, this may be something that Sport&EU might benefit from. Maybe the next annual Sport&EU conference should take the road to China!

Jack Anderson
Queen's University Belfast, N. Ireland

sports governance'.

It is expected that the debates on both conferences can be the starting point of a legal and political framework to analyse sports governance, whereby we define under which conditions sports governing bodies may be allowed to exercise their leverage over the other stakeholders without falling into an abuse of dominant position. In other words, these papers hope to set up a debate for further research into the regulatory role of governing bodies, exploring whether they can/should be allowed to undertake commercial and non-commercial regulation of their sport. We hope to publish in this newsletter the results of the participation in both conferences

Borja García
Loughborough University

SELECTED UPCOMING EVENTS

Sport&EU in top EU studies conferences

Sport&EU will be once again present in two of the most prestigious academic conference in the area of EU studies. The panel on EU law and sports governance convened by the association has been accepted to the 11th International Conference of the European Union Studies Association (EUSA) in Los Angeles (23-25 April) and also to the 39th Annual Conference of the University Association of Contemporary European Studies (EUSA) in Angers, France (3-5 September 2009). Thus, Sport&EU will be present in the most important academic gatherings of this year on both sides of the Atlantic, highlighting once again the development of our discipline within EU studies and the appreciation that our colleagues demonstrate for the academic work of Sport&EU.

The panel, chaired by Professor David Allen (Loughborough University), tries to set up a research agenda on the role and competencies of sports governing bodies informed both legally (ECJ judgments and Commission decisions) and by the application of good governance and corporate governance principles. The panel features three papers. In the first contribution, Richard Parrish and Adam Pendlebury (Edge Hill University) present on 'Limits on the exercise of private powers- why is leveraging private commercial power prohibited as an abuse under EC Law?'. Samuli Miettinen (Salford Law School) authors the second paper under the title 'Procedural requirements for state-entrusted special powers-how must sports regulators be regulated?'. Finally Borja García (Loughborough University) complements the legal analysis with a more political and governance analysis titled 'From pyramid to networks: a framework for evaluating conflicts, responsibilities and roles in EU

CALL FOR PAPERS

Second Hague Diplomacy Conference,
Panel on Sports Diplomacy,
18 - 20 June 2009

In June 2007, the Clingendael Institute hosted the Hague Diplomacy Conference, the first of a series of biennial conferences held under the auspices of the Hague Journal of Diplomacy and co-sponsored by the Hague City Council. This proved to be very successful, bringing together junior and established scholars and practitioners from around the world and generating stimulating papers, some of which have since appeared in the Journal. Plans are now well in hand to stage the second conference in June 2009. Amongst the themes for the conference, it has been decided to adopt that of 'sports diplomacy' and this call for papers relates to this panel.

The scope of the panel: The role of sport in international politics has been well-recognised and has formed a consistent focus of discussion

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and analysis for many decades. Although they overlap, there are a number of identifiable subthemes which provide a basis for contributions within the framework of the panel. The first, and probably the oldest, theme is the relationship between sport, peace and security. Despite the frequent association of sport with violence and nationalistic behaviour (such as the 'football war' between El Salvador and Honduras during the 1970 FIFA World Cup), it has also been seen as a vehicle for lessening conflict (thus 'football diplomacy' has been credited with the improvement in Japan-South Korean relations in the lead-up to the 2002 World Cup). Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has stressed the potential for sport to contribute to international security:

'It is a global language, capable of bridging social, cultural and religious divides... It can be a powerful tool for fostering understanding, tolerance and peace... It teaches us teamwork and fair play. It builds self-esteem and opens doors to new opportunities. This, in turn, can contribute to the well-being of whole communities and countries'

Opening this out to the broader perspectives of global governance, sport is seen as one means by which policy objectives in such areas as development and human rights can be achieved. Alongside the benefits accruing from such major international events as the Olympic Games, sportspersons have assumed roles as promoters of norms, values and specific policy goals pursued by governments, international organisations and NGOs. Hence UNICEF has designated Roger Federer and David Beckham as 'goodwill ambassadors' and values their contribution in promoting its goals concerning the welfare of children.

Sport, of course, itself poses issues of governance and governance structures. These are represented in the norms and rules that govern particular sports and issues such as the use of performance enhancing drugs which are subjects of concern to sporting authorities, international organisations, national governments and non-governmental organisations. This creates scenarios in which sports diplomacy moves outside many of the principles associated with classical diplomacy as it embraces multiple 'stakeholders' and operates in complex negotiating environments that may develop their own distinctive characteristics..

At the national level, sport has long been recognised as a foreign policy tool. Amongst the many examples, that of China's policy towards Taiwan has been noted. It has been argued that Beijing's sponsoring of sporting facilities in the Caribbean (in Jamaica and St Lucia, for example) is linked to the fact that several countries in the region recognise Taiwan. The growing emphasis on the role of public diplomacy has strengthened the linkage between sport and foreign policy. In part this reflects a concern with national image building but also indicates the changing nature of world politics in the wake of the terrorist attacks on 9 September 2001. Subsequently, US 'sports diplomacy' received a substantial stimulus from former Under Secretary Karen Hughes as investment in this area came to be regarded as one way in which the US could engage with non-elite Muslim youth around the world.

Proposals for papers on these — and other - dimensions of sports diplomacy are invited. They may address one of the above themes or cut across several of them. They may be conceptual and theoretical in nature, case studies or a combination of both. Proposals from younger scholars are particularly welcome.

The presenters of the papers selected will be entitled to travel and subsistence expenses (economy airfares). Conference papers will be considered for publication in the Hague Journal of Diplomacy, subject to the usual review processes.

Proposals should be submitted in the form of an outline (around 350 words) to Brian Hocking [b.l.hocking@lboro.ac.uk] by 31 March 2009.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The European Group of Public Administration annual conference, Third Sector Study Group, Malta, 2-5 September 2009

Focus: The Third Study Group will during this conference focus on the theme of "Co-production and Innovation", in preparation of an edited volume on the topic. We encourage submissions related to this theme.

In our sessions, we will explore what role the third sector can play in the public services. Several potential benefits of third sector involvement emerge from the literature. one could roughly classify the possible benefits of involving the sector in terms of two main functions: democratisation and innovation. These capture where third sector organisations may have an edge over their public or commercial counterparts. Democratisation will be understood in terms of co-production, direct participation by citizens in service delivery. Innovation will here be understood as the ability to renew the collective structure of service provision, whether it be in terms of skills, activities or even the underlying paradigm. We welcome papers that theoretically explore co-production or innovation, as well as those demonstrating how the governance or management of third sector organisations contributes to or detracts from the realisation of

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these potential benefits. High-quality papers relevant to our theme will be eligible for inclusion in the edited volume.

Submissions: Abstracts should be submitted by 1 May 2009. Notifications of acceptance will be sent out by the end of May. The conveners will ask some of the participants to referee other papers in order to encourage discussion.

For more see: <http://www.egpa2009.com/>.

Conference on “Euro-Pop: The Consumption and Production of a European Popular Culture in the 20th Century”, hosted at the German-Italian Centre Villa Vigoni, 8th to 11th of June 2009 - CALL FOR PAPERS

Whereas Europe as a political and economic project has received much scholarly attention, the European dimension of popular culture — the movies, books and sport events, the music, theatre and television, the fashion, food and tourism which are all aimed at a mass market and are meant to entertain — has been neglected. This is somewhat surprising as popular culture is generally perceived as a prime medium of social integration and the construction of identity.

Against this backdrop, the planned conference suggests to scrutinise the consumption and production of a European popular culture and its societal effects. It wants to assess its current state in regard to historical developments, explore its potential for European social integration and identify factors that have facilitated or impeded its Europeanization. To this end we have invited researchers at post-do stage or near completion of their doctoral thesis to present studies that deal with the consumption and/or production of popular culture in one area from music, food, tourism, sport, fashion and news/fiction in mass media.

Applicants may send an exposé of their paper of no more than 600 words to the coordinators of the conference, Patrick Merziger (p.merziger@fu-berlin) or Klaus Nathaus (klaus.nathaus@uni-bielefeld.de) as soon as possible. Add also a brief CV and a list of publications.

PROJECT EU:SPORT:FUTURE: fill in the questionnaire

The European Commission awarded a grant to the European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation (ENGSO) and seven (Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Hungary, Slovenia and the United Kingdom) other participating organisations in the framework of the Europe for citizens programme to implement the project EU:SPORT:FUTURE. The project EU:SPORT:FUTURE is a European-wide discussion project which runs from February 2009 until November 2009 (10 months). The project EU:SPORT:FUTURE and in particular the survey would like to answer these questions and aims at — collecting the opinion of citizens on the future EU competence on sport — providing recommendations to the future European sport competences on various aspects such as health, volunteering, social inclusion, education and employment. The questions are based on the article 165 on sport enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty (EU/EC Treaty). The future article states: "The Union shall

contribute to the promotion of European sporting issues, while taking account of the specific nature of sport, its structures based on voluntary activity and its social and educational function." The questionnaire shall provide a framework of the discussions among citizens and experts what the EU should do in the field of sport. By filling in the questionnaire you can shape the discussions, and furthermore you participate — provided you agree — in the drawing of participants for the workshops and final conference scheduled to take place over the year 2009. So your answers should count and have direct effect on the discussions.

The questionnaire can be found at: http://www.eusportfuture.eu/index.php?option=com_wrapper&view=wrapper&Itemid=70

For any further questions on the questionnaire and/or project get in touch with:

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INTRODUCING SPORT&EU REVIEW

EDITORIAL POLICY

Sport&EU Review continues the tradition of its predecessor, the Sport&EU Newsletter. In its seven editions, the Sport&EU Newsletter established an international reputation as a source of current, high-quality information. Sport&EU Review seeks to build on this tradition and offer the Sport&EU community opportunities to publish longer, peer-reviewed articles in addition to maintaining the regular features of the Newsletter.

The Review continues to offer an open forum for contributions from the Sport&EU community. These contributions should be no more than 500 words, or 600 words including references. References are encouraged where required to follow good academic practice, but forum contributions are generally not expected to provide detailed comment and therefore should not include many references. Past forum contributions have included summaries of Sport&EU activity, abstracts of recently published or soon to be published papers, book reviews or details of forthcoming books, executive summaries of recently completed research projects, reflections on recent and forthcoming developments in the field that will be of interest to readers such as the Commission White Paper on Sport, courses and opportunities in sports science, policy, politics, law, sociology etc, and anything else that the editors consider to be of wider interest.

Sport&EU Review also introduces the possibility of publishing longer, peer-reviewed articles. There are a wide range of discipline-specific journals that publish academic comment. The Review may provide an alternative venue for such comment, particularly where it is interdisciplinary and of wider interest to the Sport&EU community. However, its primary purpose is to offer both academics and graduate students an opportunity to discuss methodologies, open research questions, and other ideas related to research in progress. Such contributions could include methodology or other chapters from graduate research projects, reviews of particular open questions in a field of study, or draft papers regarding work at early stages of development. It will initially carry up to one anonymously peer-reviewed paper in each issue. Such articles will ordinarily be original contributions and should be between 3000 and 6000 words including references. Authors are asked to state, where relevant, if their paper has been presented elsewhere or if it is part of a more substantial research project, for example a PhD thesis.

Prospective authors are invited to contact the editors (Review@sportandeu.com) to discuss their proposals, and to visit www.sportandeu.com/Review for further guidance. Sport&EU Review will offer authors access to expert peer review and online publication of their papers as soon as they are accepted for publication. Both review and forum contributions will also be edited for language. Sport&EU Review endeavours to complete the refereeing and editing process within three months of initial submission. It will retain the right to publish contributions on its website and in the review. It does not require copyright or an exclusive licence. Authors therefore remain free to subsequently develop their work for

publication elsewhere so long as publication in Sport&EU Review is acknowledged. It is envisaged many contributions initially published in the Review will subsequently be revised or developed for publication elsewhere.

Guidelines for authors:

- Forum contributions up to 500 words without references, max. 600 with references.
- Use language likely to be accessible to the whole range of disciplines represented in Sport&EU .
- Peer-reviewed papers between 3000 and 6000 words including references.
- No set house style, authors are encouraged to consistently use the style most appropriate for their discipline. If in doubt, please ask the editors.
- Submitting a contribution to the Sport&EU review requires acceptance of the editorial policy of the Review.
- Authors must confirm that they are entitled to submit the work as their own.
- Please send submissions and queries to Review@sportandeu.com .

SPORT&EU REVIEW: CALL FOR PAPERS

Sport&EU Review invites submissions for forum contributions and peer-reviewed articles for publication. Contributions should reflect the general interests of the Association for the Study of Sport and the European Union.

Forum articles are between 500 and 600 words including any references. They are not peer-reviewed, but are intended as short items of

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general interest to the readership of Sport&EU Review. These include but are not limited to conference reports, calls for papers, brief updates on key developments in the field, and reviews of publications.

Papers intended for peer-review should be between 3000 and 6000 words in length. They may represent research in progress, discussion of research methodologies, or other scholarly work that is of interest to the readership. Contributions from postgraduate research students are particularly welcome. Papers intended for peer review will be reviewed by anonymous referees within eight weeks of submission. Accepted papers will be published immediately after any corrections on the Sport&EU Review website, and in a subsequent issue of Sport&EU Review.

Sport&EU Review anticipates that a considerable proportion of papers first presented in Sport&EU Review will subsequently be developed for publication elsewhere, and that its review process will be used as a step towards publication of a final working paper elsewhere. This is to be encouraged. Whilst Sport&EU Review will retain the right to publish contributions in their original form, authors remain free to develop their contributions further in other publications, provided Sport&EU Review is acknowledged.

Sport&EU Review also invites proposals for themed special issues. Such issues may consider a particular policy document, event, or other coherent theme agreed with the editors. These may be guest edited by proposers, who are also invited to propose reviewers in addition to those provided by Sport&EU Review.

Contributors are invited to consult the submission guidelines available from April 2009 at www.sportandeu.com, and to send submissions and questions to the editors at review@sportandeu.com.

SPORT&EU REVIEW: CALL FOR REVIEWERS

Sport&EU Review aims to provide coverage of the full range of issues relevant to the study of sport and the European Union. These will include, but are not limited to governance, social and policy studies, communication, economy, and management issues in European sport. Sport&EU Review also welcomes work with comparative or international perspectives.

The primary purpose of Sport&EU Review is to offer a forum for persons with an interest in the field of study. It will continue to publish short articles of general interest to members of the association just as its predecessor, Sport&EU Newsletter. However, Sport&EU Review also aims to offer researchers, including established academics and graduate students, an opportunity to discuss methodologies, open research questions, and other ideas related to research in progress. Such contributions will be peer-reviewed and could include methodology or other chapters from graduate research projects, reviews of particular open questions in a field of study, or draft papers regarding work at early stages of development. The Review is particularly interested in publishing work that fits within the discipline but

which does not have a natural outlet elsewhere, or which represents work in progress towards publication elsewhere.

Following the stated aims and target groups the Sport&EU Review recognizes a special value and importance of the peer reviewer in the overall publication process in shaping the individual manuscript and in the credibility and reputation of a Review. Therefore we seek scholars interested in serving as peer reviewers for proposed research papers, both on an ad hoc basis or as members of the editorial board of Sport&EU Review.

Reviewers are expected to write reviews in a timely, collegial, and constructive manner. Reviewers will be provided with a detailed review questionnaire to assist with this process. Reviewers will remain anonymous to authors. Wherever possible, the anonymity of work undergoing review will also be ensured.

Persons interested in joining the Editorial Board of the Sport&EU Review are asked complete and submit the information, available from www.sportandeu.com from April 2009, as soon as possible. Volunteers are sought from both within and beyond the membership of the Association. The editorial board is not limited to members of academic institutions.

Please send this form, along with a current CV, to the Editors of the Sport&EU Review at review@sportandeu.com. Further information is available from Samuli Miettinen (S.Miettinen@salford.ac.uk) and Simona Kustec Lipicer (Simona.kustec-lipicer@fdv.uni-lj.si).

*Simona Kustec Lipicer and Samuli Miettinen
Editors of Sport&EU Review.*

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JOINING SPORT&EU

The Association for the Study of Sport and the European Union (Sport&EU), aims to bring together all scholars with an interest on the Union's involvement in sports and its consequences for policies, law and society (largely defined). Academics, doctoral and postgraduate students from every branch of learning (including but not limited to anthropology, criminology, economics, ethnology, geography, history, law, linguistics, political science, sociology etc.), working on any area within the European Union are invited to join. Sport&EU aims to promote interdisciplinary research and to enhance the cross-national and multi sports nature of the discipline. It is also committed to promote theoretical debate and research within the area of Sport and the EU. The association's main goal is to provide researchers with a network to exchange ideas and information in order to develop a research agenda that could enhance the profile of the discipline of sport within the area of European Studies (both largely defined). Sport&EU is especially interested in providing a friendly and motivating forum for post-graduate research students to present their work in an academic environment. PhD students are encouraged to join the association and to participate in its activities. The association will initially be focusing into three main areas, each one forming a research group: Sport policies and governance in the European Union, Sports law and Regulation in the EU and Sport in Society. Please note that the term EU does not only refer to the supranational level, but it also includes the meso and micro levels. The aim of Sport&EU is to organise one or two yearly conferences, distribute newsletters, and have an active mailing list for its members and promote the study of the topic through its website. Among other activities, the network will convene panels for major conferences in order to disseminate the findings of the member's research and to raise awareness of the importance of sport both socially and politically.

Sport&EU is always happy to welcome new members who have an interest in Sport and the European Union. Academics, including research students, are especially welcome. Send an email with your contact details to join@sportandeu.com in order to join the association. To join the Sport&EU email list simply send the following information - join sportandeu 'firstname(s)' 'lastname' (e.g. join sportandeu Joseph Blatter) – via email to: sportandeu-request@jiscmail.ac.uk. You will then be sent a separate message containing instructions to confirm your subscription.