

STUDY ON THE EQUAL
TREATMENT OF
NON-NATIONALS IN
INDIVIDUAL SPORTS
COMPETITIONS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Non-discrimination is a general principle of EU law. One of the best known rules derived from this principle is the EU prohibition against nationality discrimination. The rule against discrimination on the basis of nationality is reflected in Treaty articles which prohibit nationality discrimination in all situations which fall within the scope of the EU Treaties. These rights are also granted to non-nationals who are protected by EU law. EU law currently grants freedom of movement rights of equal treatment to EU citizens but also to certain third country nationals such as non-EU family members of EU citizens and third country nationals who derive rights from international agreements between the EU and their non-EU member state. Equal treatment requires the abolition of both direct discrimination and rules which, whilst not framed in terms of nationality, in fact lead to unequal treatment.

Thus, nationality should not, as a matter of EU law, be a valid way to distinguish between domestic citizens and non-nationals. Yet sports within Europe generally remain organised on the basis of nationality. Under the 'European model of sport', national sports governing bodies are responsible for the organisation of sport within the national territory. As a consequence, sport is often inherently based on nationality. This creates tensions between the requirement to treat all EU citizens without regard to their nationality, and the pre-existing structures based on nationality and national territories by which many European sports are organised.

Even where rules are not expressly based on nationality, they may be prohibited under EU law. Restrictions to freedom of movement are considered discriminatory where nationals and non-nationals are governed by identical rules but where these indirectly favour nationals over non-nationals. For example, since residency requirements are more likely to be satisfied by nationals than by non-nationals, the Court has held that these are indirectly discriminatory, and therefore unlawful, unless justified and proportionate. Furthermore, EU law requires not only equal treatment of non-nationals but in fact prohibits all unjustified rules which hinder or render less attractive the exercise of free movement rights. Thus, when sports rules restrict the freedom of movement of non-nationals, they must be justified.

The Court of Justice of the European Union has in its case law sought to strike a balance between protecting EU citizens' rights to free movement and non-discrimination, and the specific characteristics of sport and the autonomy of sports governing bodies to organise sporting competitions. It has accepted that nationality rules in national team sports are matters of 'purely sporting interest' which have 'nothing to do with economic activity' and are therefore outside the scope of EU law. It has in later cases considered that some rules are 'inherent to the organisation and proper functioning of sport' and therefore do not in law constitute restrictions of EU free movement rights even where the situation is otherwise within the scope of the EU treaty. Where the Court has found that a sporting practice has restricted freedom of movement rights, it has carefully considered the justifications put forward to examine whether such rules are both justified and proportionate. In so doing the Court of Justice has accepted a number of sports-specific justifications such as the need to educate and train young players and the need to ensure the regularity of competitions. It may even be argued that the Court might accept justifications for nationality rules in sport which would not be acceptable in the context of other activities, thereby recognising that the specific characteristics of sport require specific treatment within EU law.

Despite such guidance from the Court of Justice, it has maintained that neither sporting activities nor nationality discrimination in sport can be categorically excluded from the scope of EU law. Although the Lisbon Treaty has conferred a supporting, coordinating and supplementing competence to the EU in the field of sport, its references to "openness and fairness" as guiding principles suggest that no significant exemption will be forthcoming solely on the basis of Article 165 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. In its recent case law, the Court has confirmed that issues regarding the compatibility of

sporting practices with EU law must be resolved on a case by case basis. Although sports governing may wish that the EU institutions should provide legally certain guidance as to whether various such practices are considered acceptable, it is difficult to extrapolate firm guidance applicable to all sporting practices from the body of cases which has thus far been decided. When guidance issued in the past has been contrary to EU law, the mere fact that it has been issued by an EU institution has not protected sporting practices from being declared unlawful by the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Although the full legal framework applicable to sport has not yet been definitively settled, a presumption now exists that the general EU law rules apply to sport just as to any other activity within the scope of EU law unless a limited exemption can be identified. Within the general framework, it is clear that non-nationals are entitled to equal treatment and that restrictions to their freedom of movement between Member States must be justified and proportionate. According to settled case law, free movement rights include rights to equal treatment and unrestricted access to leisure activities such as sport even where the sport is not organised on a professional basis. Since citizens and their family members enjoy equal treatment in Member States other than their state of origin, they also enjoy as a matter of EU law equal access to both amateur and professional sport regardless of whether the citizen is also enjoying rights as a worker or a provider of services. Thus, non-nationals protected by EU law have a legal right to access sport in Member States other than their state of nationality. Even if the Court's exemption for nationality rules in national team sports were to be extended to individual sports by analogy, such rules would need to be carefully reasoned and limited to their proper function in order to escape censure. Other methods of analysis also require a proportionate justification in order to ensure that restrictions to non-nationals' free movement rights escape censure under EU law.

This study examines restrictions to the access of non-nationals to individual sporting competitions in the EU Member States. Its national experts have compiled data on the rules in all Member States as regards twenty-six Olympic sports in which competitors are individuals rather than teams. These include the triathlon, modern pentathlon, tennis, table tennis, badminton, rowing, canoe/kayak, athletics, aquatics, archery, boxing, judo, shooting, weightlifting, wrestling, taekwondo, equestrian sports, gymnastics, skating, luge, biathlon, bobsleigh, cycling, skiing, fencing and sailing. The data includes both rules that distinguish on the basis of nationality and rules which, whilst based on criteria other than nationality, hinder or make less attractive the freedom of movement of non-nationals.

Any rules which hinder or make less attractive the exercise of non-nationals' freedom of movement rights must be justified under EU law. This study therefore also seeks to comprehensively list the justifications put forward by sports governing bodies for those rules. However, although national experts have requested information on both the rules themselves and any justifications for those rules, relatively few justifications were put forward to explain restrictive sports rules. This raises the inference that the many substantially unjustified restrictions to the access of non-nationals to sporting competitions are unlawful under EU law. There are also instances of justifications which are difficult to accept in the context of the established legal framework and which therefore as a matter of law seem unlikely to survive a legal challenge. For example, it is not settled law that access to domestic competitions can be restricted on the basis of nationality solely because the competition is organised by the national governing body.

An examination of the rules of specific sports organisations by country also demonstrates that a single sport can be subject to very different rules across the EU Member States. This suggests that some national rules are more restrictive than necessary. In some cases, the difference arises because even some Olympic sports have no national governing bodies in certain Member States. Although this study was limited to the twenty-six identified individual Olympic sports, a further investigation beyond Olympic sports may reveal a significant additional number of these situations. In cases where sports did have domestic governing bodies in all EU Member States, the national rules governing access to sports were also not always uniform. Even where such sports had European-level governing bodies, their rules

often left domestic governing bodies with significant margins of discretion regarding the access of non-nationals to domestic competitions. The diversity of rules regarding access may suggest that some of those rules are more restrictive than is necessary. For example, if one governing body does not require a long period of prior residence, it may be more difficult for another governing body within the same sport to demonstrate that its longer residence requirement is proportionate and thus acceptable under EU law.

After identifying the rules governing access of non-nationals to individual competitions in the selected sports, the study then maps rules and those justifications which have been offered against the general framework of EU free movement rules in an effort to determine whether the rules could, if challenged, be declared lawful by the Court of Justice of the European Union. Four categories of sporting rules emerge from this analysis. The first category of rules which do not fall within the scope of the Treaties and are thus not subject to EU law includes 'purely sporting' rules. The second category involves rules that do not in law constitute restrictions to free movement such as those rules which are 'inherent to the organisation and proper functioning of sport'. The third category involves rules which, whilst constituting restrictions, may be justified and proportionate. Finally, the study observes that some rules cannot be considered justified or proportionate and would therefore be unlikely to survive a legal challenge in their current form.

'Purely sporting' rules are outside the scope of EU law. EU law does 'not prevent the adoption of rules or of a practice excluding foreign players from participation in certain matches for reasons which are not of an economic nature, which relate to the particular nature and context of such matches and are thus of sporting interest only'. However, such rules must be 'limited to their proper objective'. It may be difficult to demonstrate that the exclusion of all non-nationals from all sporting competitions constitutes a 'purely sporting' rule. Furthermore, since the Court has clarified that 'the mere fact that a rule is purely sporting in nature does not have the effect of removing from the scope of the Treaty the person engaging in the activity governed by that rule or the body which has laid it down', the exclusion of a specific restriction does not imply the exclusion of all restrictions within that sport. The most likely candidates as 'purely sporting' rules may include rules regarding the distribution of national representative honours and nationality rules in national team sports. It may even be argued that the distribution of medals has so marginal an economic dimension that it could fall within this category of rules.

Some sporting rules do not in law constitute restrictions to freedom of movement. Since they are not restrictions, they may not always need detailed justification. Some rules have been considered inherent in the organisation and proper functioning of sport by the Court of Justice. These could include rules limiting the number of participants in a judo tournament. Other hindrances to free movement may be so 'uncertain and indirect' that they are not in law considered restrictions and therefore do not require justification. In some cases, the Court has distinguished between non-discriminatory rules which hinder access and must be justified, and non-discriminatory rules which affect issues other than access and which therefore do not require justification. Any rule which as a matter of EU law does not require justification is likely to offer a wide margin of appreciation to sports governing bodies.

However, rules which constitute restrictions to freedom of movement must be justified and proportionate. These include all rules restricting access to sporting competitions as well as any rules involving the unequal treatment of non-nationals. Several sport-specific justifications, such as the need to ensure the regularity of competitions and the need to educate and train young players, have in principle been accepted by the Court of Justice. However, it remains doubtful whether directly discriminatory rules can be justified other than by reference to Treaty grounds of public policy, public security and public health. In such cases, it may be difficult to find a justification which the Court will be prepared to accept. Furthermore, all restrictions must be proportionate: they must be suitable for achieving the lawful aims but also the least restrictive measures which will achieve those aims. Thus, rules established by national bodies which are more restrictive than the rules of other national bodies within the same sport may be difficult to justify since the existence of less restrictive

measures in other domestic systems implies that less restrictive measures can achieve those aims.

The final category of rules identified by the study includes those restrictions which are not justified and proportionate and therefore breach EU law. Prominent past examples of these include the 3+2 rule, which restricted the access of non-nationals to professional football and was declared unlawful in the *Bosman* case. Even if the Court could be argued to offer a wide margin of appreciation to sporting rules in some cases, there is also a body of modern case law that demonstrates careful examination of the proportionality of such rules. The onus will be on governing bodies to demonstrate the justifications and proportionality of restrictions. In the absence such evidence, which in the context of this study was often not forthcoming despite direct requests addressed to sports governing bodies, restrictions on the access of non-nationals will be contrary to EU law.

It is clear that the principles of fairness and openness which are reinforced by Article 165 of the Lisbon Treaty have not yet been uniformly implemented by sports governing bodies within the European Union. There are many sports where the access of non-nationals is restricted by reference to nationality even in cases where no element of national representation can be identified. In some sports, access even at an amateur level is restricted by rules such as residence requirements that restrict the equal access of non-nationals. Organising bodies have not always clearly articulated the reasons for restricting the access of non-nationals, and where reasons have been articulated, they are not always in compliance with EU law. The diversity of practices also suggests that some practices within the same sport are more restrictive than others, and that the more restrictive practices may not be proportionate and are therefore not justified under EU law.

There are several ways to ensure the greater compliance of sporting rules with EU law. It may be that many sports bodies lack the expertise and specialist knowledge required in order to ensure that their practices comply with EU law and in particular that non-nationals are able to access sport where appropriate. In such cases, sports bodies, Member State administrations and non-nationals themselves would mutually benefit from the exchange of good practices and from training specifically targeted at ensuring awareness of and compliance with EU law. However, where national associations fail to make adjustments required by EU law and where Member States fail to protect the rights of non-nationals to access sports, it may be necessary for the Commission to consider more direct approaches such as infringement proceedings. Infringement proceedings and domestic legal challenges which result in preliminary references to the Court of Justice of the European Union would also offer opportunities to clarify the legal framework in those areas where sports governing bodies are legitimately concerned about a lack of legal certainty. Whilst the Court of Justice remains committed to a case-by-case analysis, a greater body of case law would provide a greater degree of certainty. In particular, where the Commission has already investigated practices and raised doubts about their restrictive effects, it may be necessary for the Court of Justice be given an opportunity to directly consider such issues. The resulting legal certainty will assist sports governing bodies to develop practices that both protect the specific features of sport whilst complying with the rights of non-nationals under EU law.

Recommendations

On the basis of the EU Treaty provisions on citizenship, non-discrimination on grounds of nationality and freedom of movement, the relevant secondary legislation and the case law of the Court of Justice of the EU in this respect, the following suggestions are made:

1. As far as access of foreign athletes to national competitions is concerned, it is recommended as a rule under EU law to encourage and allow the participation of foreign athletes (EU citizens and also third-country nationals to the extent that they may benefit from EU rights) as much as possible, while taking into account the constraints imposed by the organization of a specific sporting event and respecting the need to ensure the training of young players and the regularity of the competition.
2. As far as participation of foreign athletes in national championships is concerned, it is in general recommended under EU law that these athletes be allowed to compete in the national championship of a given sporting discipline, provided that they do not exert a direct and substantial influence on the outcome of the competition. In sports which involve direct eliminations, it is accepted in principle that foreigners may be excluded from participation in the national championship, as they exert too direct and substantial an influence on the outcome of the tournament.
3. As far as the award of national titles is concerned, under EU law winning the national title may remain the exclusive prerogative of nationals of a given country. This can be classified as a rule which comes under the scope of the EU Treaty, but does not form a restriction to freedom of movement as it is inherent to the organisation and proper functioning of national titles and proportionate and therefore does not violate EU law.
4. As far as the award of medals in championships and the setting of national records is concerned, this is likely to be a matter of purely sporting interest which does not come under the scope of application of the EU Treaty.
5. The European Commission is invited to enter into a constructive dialogue with national federations who still apply unacceptable discriminatory measures on grounds of nationality, so as to have these measures removed. If necessary, the Commission may have to undertake enforcement action so as to preserve the equal treatment rights of athletes.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

In its 2007 White Paper on Sport, the Commission indicated its intention to launch a study to analyse access to individual competitions for non-nationals. In the 2008 Biarritz Declaration, the European ministers called on the Commission to provide clearer legal guidelines on the application of EU law to sport organisations concerning the highest priority problems they face, thereby paying due attention to the specific characteristics of sport and noting the concerns and difficulties encountered by international, European and national sport organisations in governing their sport. This study will enable the Commission to answer the EU sport ministers' call.

The Court of Justice of the European Union expressly determined in the case of *Ruckdeschel* that the general principle of equality is one of the fundamental principles of EU law. This principle requires that similar situations shall not be treated differently unless differentiation is objectively justified. With this statement, the Court of Justice has instituted a superior rule of law with general application. The fundamental principle of equal treatment finds specific expression, in particular, in the general prohibition of any discrimination on grounds of nationality, as laid down in Article 18 TFEU and further specified in Articles 45, 49 and 56 TFEU.

The prohibition of discrimination on grounds of nationality has already been applied on several occasions to the sports sector. It is now established case law that sport falls under the scope of application of the Treaty in so far as it constitutes an economic activity. The Court of Justice made this particular statement in *Walrave and Koch*, the first ever Court ruling on a sports issue, a case which turned around nationality discrimination in cycling. The Court displayed sensitivity towards the specificity of sport, which was later officially recognized in the Nice Declaration on Sport, ruling that the prohibition of nationality discrimination does not preclude rules or practices excluding foreign players from participation in certain matches for reasons which are not of an economic nature and are thus of purely sporting interest.

The Court has consistently reaffirmed this restriction on the scope of EU law in subsequent case law (e.g. *Donà*, *Bosman*, *Deliège*), adding that such rules of 'purely sporting interest' must remain limited to their proper objectives. This has for a long time offered matches between national teams shelter from the application of the Treaty free movement and competition rules. In its recent *Meca-Medina* ruling, the Court of Justice refined this approach in a competition law context, in practice dismantling the concept of rules of purely sporting interest but replacing the idea with a new test. The Court held that for the purposes of the application of the competition law rules to a particular case, account must firstly be taken of the overall context in which the decision was taken or produces its effects and, more specifically, of its objectives; subsequently, it has then to be considered whether the consequential effects restrictive of competition are inherent in the pursuit of those objectives and are proportionate to them. These findings can be transposed to the free movement context. It constitutes a new standard by which the Court of Justice of the European Union will in the future evaluate sports rules and practices.

The Court has also dealt with nationality discrimination at club level in sport. So far, it has always firmly branded these discriminatory measures as incompatible with EU law. In the wake of the judgments in *Donà* and *Bosman* there appears to be limited room for sporting federations to treat domestic players more favourably than foreign players who are protected by EU law. The decisions in *Kolpak* and *Simutenkov* have made it clear that third-country nationals who are legally residing in a host Member State and can also often rely upon a directly effective equal treatment provisions contained in international agreements concluded between the EU and the third-country from which they originate. In these cases, the Court categorically held that the justificatory arguments relating to the maintenance of a traditional link between a club and its country or the creation of a sufficient pool of players for the national team were not such as to preserve the contested nationality clauses.

However, by the same token, the Court also acknowledged that the aims of maintaining a balance between clubs by preserving a certain degree of equality and uncertainty as to

results and of encouraging the recruitment and training of young players must be accepted as legitimate. The Court has thus not completely shut the door to all nationality clauses but has left it to the self-regulatory autonomy of the sporting associations to elaborate rules or practices at club level that are compatible with the requirements of EU law. The European Football Association UEFA has made use of this opportunity to introduce the so-called '4+4' or 'home-grown' rule, which requires clubs to include in their teams a minimum number of domestically trained players. The CJEU has not yet pronounced on this rule, which has already received support from the European Commission and the European Parliament. Conversely, both European institutions appeared reluctant towards the proposal of World Football Association FIFA to gradually introduce the '6+5' rule, requiring football teams to start official matches with minimum 6 players eligible to play for the national team of the club. This was generally regarded as unjustifiable discrimination. Nevertheless, in the 2008 Biarritz Declaration of the sports ministers of the European Union, the ministers clearly expressed their interest in further discussion on the initiatives of international federations to encourage the teams of professional clubs to develop the presence of athletes capable of qualifying for national teams, in order to strengthen the regional and national roots of professional clubs, albeit in compliance with EU law. Despite extensive jurisprudence and countless discussions at political level, the issue of nationality clauses even in team sports has thus not yet been settled.

Until now, the situation with regard to equal treatment of non-nationals in individual sporting disciplines has been the subject of much less debate and legal scrutiny. Traditionally, individual sports have been organised on a national basis with one sports federation organising its respective sport within its territory. This has endowed sport with a distinctly national character. The development of an internal market supported by free movement and citizenship rights has the potential to call into question this traditional feature of the so-called 'European model of sport'. This is generating debate amongst some Member States and sports organizations who are concerned for the purity of national competitions should EU non-discrimination law apply to their constitutional arrangements. For example, for cultural reasons it has been suggested that the conferment of 'national champion' titles should be reserved for nationals of the Member State within which the competition takes place. There is also concern at the prospect of some athletes being able to take part in the national championships of more than one country. Eligibility rules for international competitions and championships that are based on the representation of states (legal nationality), are logically a (co)determining factor for the nationality of sportspersons in competitions at the national level that are qualifiers for these international competitions.

Rules designed to maintain the purity of national competitions can lead to the adoption of discriminatory measures. For example, with effect from March 2008 the Belgian Swimming Federation adopted new rules excluding non-nationals from participating in national swimming championships in Belgium. The report provides a comprehensive list of such measures and the sports in which these restrictions present themselves. Some sports raise specific issues in this respect. For example, the participation of non-nationals in the national championships of sports with direct elimination, such as tennis or fencing, may exert a more significant impact on the outcome of the competition than in other sports. Furthermore, the report will specify the level at which the discriminatory provisions are adopted. In determining whether the discriminatory measures involve access to sports, the conditions relating to the actual practice of sports, the determination of national records, the award of medals or titles, or any other aspect of the sport, the report will investigate the objectives pursued by these measures and the consequences on each sport of removing the restrictions. In doing so, the report will comprehensively enquire into the ongoing debate within the sports movement concerning the definition of the 'specificity of sport' and its application in EU law to both the economic and non-economic aspects of sport. This will allow for the presentation of a typological analysis of the discriminatory measures identified.

This typology against which the directly or indirectly discriminatory measures identified will be measured will be essentially the same as in the context of discriminatory measures at club level and will primarily consist of the Treaty rules on freedom of movement. Furthermore, the Treaty provisions on Union citizenship, which is destined to be the fundamental status of nationals of the EU Member States (*Grzelczyk*) will duly be regarded in this respect.

According to settled case-law, EU citizens lawfully resident in the territory of a host Member State who find themselves in the same situation as home State nationals can rely on Article 18 TFEU to receive the same treatment in law irrespective of their nationality in all situations which fall within the scope *ratione materiae* of EU law. Those situations include those involving the exercise of the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty and those involving the exercise of the right to move and reside within the territory of the Member States, as conferred by Article 21 TFEU . In addition, where and whenever necessary, also instruments of EU secondary legislation such as, in particular, Directive 2004/38 on the rights of citizens and their family members to move and reside in the EU and Regulation 1612/68 will be taken into consideration. Essentially, all discriminatory rules will be grouped in four different categories: firstly rules of purely sporting interest; secondly, rules which are inherent in the organisation of the sport and necessary to pursue the objectives outlined and which therefore do not constitute a restriction of EU law; thirdly, those rules which are discriminatory but capable of justification and proportionate; and finally those rules which are discriminatory and cannot be justified and must therefore be dismissed.

Additionally, the report will undertake an assessment of the likely impact of the Lisbon Treaty which establishes sport as a competence of the EU. Article 165(1) TFEU provides that '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'. Article 165(2) adds that Union actions shall be aimed at 'developing the European dimension in sport, by promoting fairness and openness in sporting competitions and cooperation between bodies responsible for sports, and by protecting the physical and moral integrity of sportsmen and sportswomen, especially the youngest sportsmen and sportswomen'. The likely impact of these provisions on the jurisprudence of the Court will be considered. In particular, the report will consider whether these provisions constitute the legal basis for eliminating the discrimination in question or a means of insulating such measures.

Methodology

In the first phase of the Study, the national experts in the 27 EU Member States were asked to complete the following questionnaire:

A. Discriminatory measures in sports (competition) regulations

- 1) Please, provide a full evaluation of the situation in your country concerning the provisions in sports (competition) regulations that are discriminatory based on nationality in the sports disciplines selected, and relating to access and all other aspects of individual sports competitions.
- 2) Please, specify, in particular, the level at which the discriminatory provisions identified are adopted (national, regional or local sports federations) and indicate whether they are imposed at lower levels of this pyramid-shaped hierarchy.
- 3) Please, provide information regarding any regulatory provisions that are discriminatory on grounds of nationality established under public administrative decision.

B. Typology analysis of the discriminatory measures identified

- 1) Please, indicate whether the discriminatory measures involve access to sports (participation in competitions), conditions relating to the actual practice of sports, the award of medals and titles, etc.
- 2) Please, list the various criteria that hamper access to competitions either directly or indirectly.
- 3) Please, present a detailed list of the various objectives identified as underlying the establishment of discriminatory measures. Particular attention shall be given to the selection of national champions, determining national records, the award of titles and medals to nationals, avoiding the award of national titles to athletes in different Member States, etc.

For the purposes of this Study the term "non-nationals" was defined as follows:

"citizens, their family members, and workers from other EU Member States, as well as

citizens of States which have signed agreements with the EU that contain non-discrimination clauses, and who are legally employed in the territory of the Member States (third country nationals).”

The term “individual sports competitions” was defined as follows:

“national competitions involving individual sportspersons, regarding sports disciplines practiced in a professional or amateur capacity within the European Union.”

The individual (“non-team”) sports disciplines that are covered in the Study, are the Olympic sports disciplines concerned (Winter and Summer Olympics). There are 26 Olympic sports which are whether individual disciplines themselves or to which individual disciplines belong: triathlon, modern pentathlon, tennis, table tennis, badminton, rowing, canoe/kayak, athletics, aquatics, archery, boxing, judo, shooting, weightlifting, wrestling, taekwondo, equestrian, gymnastics, skating, luge, biathlon, bobsleigh, cycling, skiing, fencing and sailing (see; www.olympic.org/en/content/Sports/).

Several national experts reported that they had encountered considerable problems in collecting the pertinent information, in particular regarding the *ratio* of the discriminatory measures identified. In a number of cases they could not acquire of the relevant competition regulations in particular sports which turned out to be not available on the Internet (otherwise than association statutes and other basic documents, competition regulations are “secondary law”) . This was true especially in the smaller EU countries there is no national governing body which applies mainly to Winter sports. It was reported for example that some sport associations did not respond to the efforts made by the national expert, either by phone or by e-mail. Sometimes the national expert was informed that the respondent person was not available or that the expert would receive an answer per e-mail at a later time, without then receiving any information from such associations. In general, in many cases the national expert was not able to identify the reason for certain discriminatory provisions of the associations. For example, it is reported that, when directly asking for the reason of a specific provision, the usual answers were: “there have to be some kind of criteria”, “we do not know”, “this is simply the way it is”, or “the same provision exists also in other countries”. Thus, even if such rules were justifiable, no justification has been put forward. In this context, it should be stated that the collection of information is problematic because competition regulations are not generally accompanied by any official explanatory documents. Sports regulations cannot be compared with national public legislation in this respect. Sports organisations are apart from a very few large ones (major professional sports) in this respect not very professional: they are voluntary organisations that lack administrative manpower and any tradition of legislative documentation. Moreover, the average sports official and the average citizen tend to take accept sports rules at face value.

Content of the Study

Chapter II presents the general framework of EU free movement law, citizenship and non-discrimination and its application to sport. The relevant rules require potentially restrictive measures to be justified and entitle EU citizens and their family members to equal treatment. Although some sports-related case law permits limited instances of nationality discrimination, these rules will often place heavy burdens on sports governing bodies to demonstrate that restrictive measures are both justifiable and proportionate. Where they are not, such rules cannot be applied to individuals who benefit from rights under EU law.

Chapter III provides an overview of the information regarding the 27 EU Member States. This information is presented per country, in an alphabetical order. The national reports are published in full in the Annex to the Report (available in digital format). Each country report is arranged as follows: First, the information is summarized in a diagram (typology per category) in which the information is classified according to several categories. These categories range from “unrestricted access to national championship” which implies no discrimination/full equal treatment of non-nationals to “no access to national championship” which implies full discrimination/non-equal treatment of non-nationals. The other categories are: unrestricted access to national competitions; access subject to club membership; access to national championship, but not able to establish national record; access to national

championship, but not able to become national champion; access to national championship, but not able to score points or receive medals; Residence requirements; no access to local and regional championships/competitions for qualification to national championship". As to the difference between the concepts of "national championship" and "national competitions" it is observed that "national competitions" refers to all remaining competitions which are not explicitly included in the category of "national championship". With regard to the category "access subject to membership of club" it is observed that this category concerns provisions that the sportsperson is to be licensed or certificated by the national association before he or she can participate in competitions. This may also involve clearance from the home national association of the individual to provide their agreement and additionally in certain situations to have clearance from the relevant international sports federation. For practical purposes, two further categories are added: "Sports without discriminatory provisions", which means that in the competition regulations not any such provisions were found; and "No information on competition regulations available".

Then, under the diagram the relevant provisions in the competition regulations of the respective sports are listed per category. The numbers between brackets after the provisions refer to the corresponding lines in the full text of the national reports in the Annex to the Report (in the case of Austria these numbers are not added because of the layout of the national report). Finally, a summary regarding "Participation in national championship" is added to each country report. The Chapter is concluded by an integrated comparative overview of the diagrams per country, and a diagram regarding participation in national championship for the European Union at large.

Chapter IV presents the information in relation to each sport in alphabetical order. Each sports report is arranged as follows: First the information is summarized in a diagram (typology per category). Then, under the diagram the relevant provisions in the competition regulations of the sports governing bodies in the 27 EU Member States are listed per category. The final summary corresponds to the summary in the chapters on country reports *mutatis mutandis*. The Chapter is concluded by an integrated comparative overview of the diagrams per sport. Logically, the diagram regarding participation in national championship for the European Union at large is repeated here.

Chapter V on categories of rationales contains separate information from the various national reports regarding types of objectives identified as underlying the establishment of discriminatory (and non-discriminatory) measures.

Finally, Chapter VI contains the analysis and recommendations of the Study. This draws upon the legal framework and the national reports to identify key issues arising from the current treatment of non-nationals in sporting competitions.

Included with this Study is a CD-ROM containing the Annex with the full text of the national reports.

CHAPTER II: FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT: GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO SPORT

I. General EU Law Framework on Infringements of EU Rules on Freedom of Movement, Citizenship and Non-Discrimination

1. Introduction and personal scope of application

This chapter examines the general legal framework for assessing potential infringements of EU law by national measures, specifically as discrimination based on nationality is concerned. First it explores the general principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination on the basis of nationality as found in art. 18 TFEU. It then considers the rules of free movement, which form a *lex specialis* to the general principle of non-discrimination also going into the grounds that exist to possibly justify direct or indirect discrimination. Finally, the concept of EU citizenship is analyzed, as this rapidly developing construct also grants rights against discrimination.

By way of preliminary, it must be observed that it is settled case-law that Articles 45 and 56 TFEU extend not only to the actions of public authorities, but also to rules of any other nature aimed at regulating gainful employment in a collective manner.¹ The Court of Justice of the EU has made it clear that since working conditions in the different Member States are governed sometimes by provisions laid down by law or regulation and sometimes by collective agreements and other acts concluded or adopted by private persons, a limitation of the application of the prohibitions laid down by Article 45 TFEU to acts of a public authority would risk creating inequality in its application.²

EU nationals who engage in a professional sporting activity can generally invoke the Treaty provisions on free movement of workers – when they work in an employed capacity³ – or freedom to provide services – when they are active as self-employed⁴ – to enforce their rights. The EU citizenship rights are particularly relevant for amateur sportsmen and –women who want to preserve their rights.

Conversely, third-country nationals cannot invoke the EU Treaty provisions. However, that does not mean that they may never enjoy any protection under EU law. First, they do enjoy derived rights as family members of an EU citizen who has made use of his free movement rights under Regulation 1612/68 and Directive 2004/38. Second, they may autonomously benefit from the rights conferred upon them in international agreements concluded between the EU and their country of origin. For example, in *Simutenkov*, it was held by the Court of Justice of the EU that a Russian football player, legally resident and legally employed in a host Member State, could directly rely upon the non-discrimination clause concerning working conditions laid down in the Partnership Agreement with Russia in relation to host Member State nationals.⁵ The question whether, and if so, which rights can be relied upon by third-country nationals in this respect cannot be answered *in abstracto* and will have to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

2. Infringement of EU Law

2.1. The principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination

The general principle of equality is ‘one of the fundamental principles of Community law,’ as the Court of Justice of the EU expressly determined in the case of *Ruckdeschel*.⁶ This principle requires that similar situations shall not be treated differently, unless differentiation

¹ Case C-414/93 *Bosman*, [1995] ECR I-4921, para. 82.

² For a far reaching application of this logic see case C-281/98 *Angonese*, [2000] ECR I-4139 para 36.

³ See Case 325/08 *Bernard nyr*.

⁴ Cases C-51/96 & C-191/97 *Deliège* [2000] ECR I-2549.

⁵ See especially Case C-265/03 *Simutenkov* [2005] ECR I-2579.

⁶ Joined cases 117/76 and 16/77 *Ruckdeschel v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-St. Annen* [1977] ECR 1753, par. 7.

is justified. With this statement, the Court of Justice has instituted a superior rule of law with general application.⁷ This fundamental principle of equal treatment finds specific expression, in particular, in the general prohibition of any discrimination on grounds of nationality, as laid down in Article 18 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as TFEU). It is further specified in Articles 45, 49 and 56 TFEU.

Article 18, situated in Part Two on Non-Discrimination and Citizenship of the TFEU, generally provides that 'within the scope of application of this Treaty and without prejudice to any special provisions contained therein, any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited...' Conceptually, the principle of non-discrimination is generally perceived in terms of arbitrarily or unjustifiable unequal treatment between nationals of the host Member State and nationals of the other Member States within the scope of EU law. Prohibited discrimination on grounds of nationality will also occur where a Member State treats nationals of a given Member State more favourably than the nationals of another Member State of the European Union.⁸ On several occasions, the Court has held that the general principle of non-discrimination contained in Article 18 TFEU can only be invoked independently of the other Treaty provisions in situations where no more specific Treaty prohibition of discrimination, such as a free movement right, applies.⁹ It has, however, also consistently stressed that these more specific Treaty prohibitions of nationality discrimination are to be interpreted in the light of the general prohibition of Article 18 TFEU.¹⁰ Furthermore, it also decided that national measures incompatible with the provisions laid down in the Article 45, 49 and 56 TFEU also automatically and inevitably constitute a violation of Article 18 TFEU.¹¹

As will be discussed further below, Article 18 TFEU also links to the concept of citizenship, which prohibits discrimination between all those exercising their EU-citizenship rights. First, however, it is necessary to look at the different freedoms individually.

Free movement of workers

Article 45(2) TFEU stipulates that the freedom of movement of workers 'shall entail the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality between workers of the Member States as regards employment, remuneration and other conditions of work and employment'. It is clear from the wording of this provision that the principle of non-discrimination forms the conceptual basis for the application of the free movement of workers. Article 45(3) further provides that '(I)t shall entail the right, subject to limitations justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health:

- (a) to accept offers of employment actually made;
- (b) to move freely within the territory of Member States for this purpose;
- (c) to stay in a Member State for the purpose of employment in accordance with the provisions governing the employment of nationals of that State laid down by law, regulation or administrative action;
- (d) to remain in the territory of a Member State after having been employed in that State, subject to conditions which shall be embodied in regulations to be drawn up by the Commission.'

The Court has made it clear in *Saunders*¹² that the principle of non-discrimination laid down in Article 45(2) also covers the rights and freedoms guaranteed by Article 45(3).

⁷ Lenaerts, "Gelijke behandeling in het Gemeenschapsrecht", in Alen & Lemmens (eds.), *Gelijkheid en Non-Discriminatie. Verslagen voortgebracht op een colloquium te Leuven op 10 oktober 1990* (Kluwer, 1991), 50.

⁸ Schermers and Waelbroeck, *Judicial Protection in the European Communities* (Kluwer, 1992), 121; Handoll, *Free Movement of Persons in the European Union* (Wiley and Sons, 1995) at 133.

⁹ See, inter alia, Case C-10/90 *Masgio v Bundesknappschaft* [1991] ECR I-1119, par. 12; Case C-419/92 *Scholz v Opera Universitaria di Cagliari* [1994] ECR I-505, par. 6; Case C-18/93 *Corsica Ferries Italia v Corpo dei Piloti del Porto di Genova* [1994] ECR I-1783.

¹⁰ Case 186/87 *Cowan v Le Trésor Public* [1989] ECR 195.

¹¹ Case 305/87 *Commission v Greece* [1989] ECR 1461, par. 12.

¹² Case 175/78 *R v Saunders* [1979] ECR 1129.

Freedom to provide services

Article 56 TFEU provides that ‘Within the framework of the provisions set out below, *restrictions* on freedom to provide services within the Union shall be prohibited in respect of nationals of Member States who are established in a Member State other than that of the person for whom the services are intended.’ Subsequently, Article 57 TFEU stipulates then that ‘Without prejudice to the provisions of the Chapter relating to the right of establishment, the person providing a service may, in order to do so, temporarily pursue his activity in the State where the service is provided, *under the same conditions as are imposed by that State on its own nationals*’ (emphasis added). Initially, the wording of the respective Articles 56 and 57 TFEU may thus have given rise to some doubts or ambivalence as to the specific role or importance attributed to the principle of non-discrimination within the specific context of the freedom to provide services. However, the text of Article 61 TFEU¹³ and the definition of restrictions in the General Programme for the abolition of restrictions of freedom to provide services¹⁴ leave no doubt that the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of nationality in effect lies at the basis of the provisions concerning this fundamental freedom. This conclusion is further strengthened by the case law of the Court of Justice on the matter.¹⁵

Freedom of establishment

Article 49 TFEU provides: ‘Within the framework of the provisions set out below, restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a Member State in the territory of another Member State shall be abolished. [...] Freedom of establishment shall include the right to take up and pursue activities as self-employed persons and to set up and manage undertakings, in particular companies or firms within the meaning of the second paragraph of Article 54, under the conditions laid down for its own nationals by the law of the country where such establishment is effected, subject to the provisions of the chapter on capital.’ As was the case with Articles 56-57 TFEU in the field of services, it cannot clearly be deduced from the wording of Article 49 TFEU which is the specific function of the principle of non-discrimination within the domain of establishment. In the first paragraph of Article 49, mention is made of the broader term ‘restrictions’, whereas in the second part of the Article the Treaty simply refers to ‘the conditions laid down for its own nationals’. Be that as it may, in view of the parallel structure of the Articles and the identical concepts used in the two sets of provisions, the observations that were made in the field of services generally also hold true for Article 49 TFEU. The prohibition of discrimination on grounds of nationality therefore also forms the conceptual basis of the fundamental freedom of establishment. This conclusion is further corroborated by the provisions of the General Programme for the abolition of

¹³ Article 61 TFEU provides that “As long as restrictions on freedom to provide services have not been abolished, each Member State shall apply such restrictions *without distinction on grounds of nationality or residence* to all persons providing services within the meaning of the first paragraph of Article 56”. In this respect, it must be acknowledged though that the Court of Justice seems to have never invoked this provision to interpret Article 49 EC: see Martin, “‘Discriminations’, ‘entraves’ et ‘raisons impérieuses’ dans le Traité CE: trois concepts en quête d’identité”, o.c., at 562. See also Warner AG in Case 52/79 *Procureur du Roi v Debauve* [1980] ECR 833, and the Court’s subsequent rejection of his opinion in par. 16 of its judgment.

¹⁴ General Programme for the abolition of restrictions of freedom to provide services of 18 December 1961, *Official Journal of 15 January 1962, Special Editions, Second Series*, IX, p. 32: Restrictions are defined as “any measure which, pursuant to any provision laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in a Member State, or as a result of the application of such a provision, or of administrative practices, prohibits or hinders the person providing services in his pursuit of an activity as a self-employed person *by treating him differently from nationals of the State concerned*.” Furthermore, are also to be regarded as restrictions, “any requirements imposed, pursuant to any provision laid down by law, regulation or administrative action or in consequence of any administrative practice, where, although *applicable irrespective of nationality, their effect is exclusively or principally to hinder the provision of services by foreign nationals*” (Title III) (emphasis added).

¹⁵ Case 33/74 *Van Binsbergen v Bestuur van de Bedrijfsvereniging voor de Metaalnijverheid* [1974] ECR 1299, par. 25. It must be observed, however, that in paragraph 10 of the same decision, the Court already laid the foundations for a potentially broader approach in the future, Be that as it may, this observation does not detract anything from the fact that the Court views the freedom to provide services as a specific expression of the general principle of equal treatment or non-discrimination. See also Case 39/75 *Coenen v Sociaal-Economische Raad* [1975] ECR 1547.

restrictions on freedom of establishment¹⁶ and has again also been confirmed in the case law of the Court of Justice.¹⁷

2.2. Types of discrimination

Under EU law, there are two forms of discrimination on grounds of nationality: direct and indirect discrimination. Both are in principle prohibited. Direct discrimination involves different treatment of persons who are in a comparable situation explicitly on grounds of nationality. Nationality is the ground for the differentiation. A directly discriminatory measure leads to different treatment in law and in fact.¹⁸

Indirect discrimination entails different treatment of persons who are in a comparable situation based on an apparently neutral ground. There must actually or potentially be a particular disadvantage for foreigners. An indirectly discriminatory measure is equally applicable in law, but leads to different treatment in *fact*. Language or residence requirements are frequently used examples of indirectly discriminatory conduct.¹⁹ In the case of *O'Flynn*,²⁰ the Court of Justice defined the concept of indirect discrimination, holding that 'conditions imposed by national law must be regarded as indirectly discriminatory where, although applicable irrespective of nationality, they affect essentially migrant workers,²¹ or the great majority of those affected are migrant workers,²² where they are indistinctly applicable but can more easily be satisfied by national workers than by migrant workers,²³ or where there is a risk that they may operate to the particular detriment of migrant workers.'²⁴ Discrimination, whether direct or indirect, will furthermore not only be found where two groups which are comparable in relevant ways are treated differently, but also where groups which are not comparable are treated in the same way.²⁵

2.3. The concept of restriction

Having developed the distinction between direct and indirect discrimination, the Court of Justice subsequently broadened the scope of application of the free movement provisions so as to include also genuinely non-discriminatory measures. In cases such as *Säger*, *Kraus* and *Bosman*, the Court stipulated that 'any measure which is liable to hamper, or make less attractive, the exercise of the right to free movement' may amount to a restriction to the freedom of movement guaranteed in the Treaty. As a result, even non-discriminatory measures may conflict with the Treaty right to free movement, requiring a justification under EU law.

In summary, there are three types of infringements of the free movement rights in the Treaty: 1) directly discriminatory measures, 2) indirectly discriminatory measures and 3) restrictions.

¹⁶ General Programme for the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment, *OJ Special Edition*, Second Series, IX, 7.

¹⁷ Case 2/74 *Reyners v Belgian State* [1974] ECR 631.

¹⁸ See further Davies, G., *Nationality Discrimination in the European Internal Market* (Kluwer, 2003) 22-31.

¹⁹ Clearly the many residence requirements found in national regulation of sports therefore also require scrutiny.

²⁰ Case C-237/94 *O'Flynn v Adjudication Officer* [1996] ECR 2631.

²¹ See inter alia Case 41/84 *Pinna v Caisse d'Allocations Familiales de la Savoie* [1986] ECR 1, par. 24; Case 33/88 *Allué and Another v Università degli Studi di Venezia* [1989] ECR 1591, par. 12; *Le Manoir*, par. 11.

²² See Case C-279/89 *Commission v United Kingdom* [1992] ECR I-5785, par. 42; Case C-272/92 *Spotti v Freistaat Bayern* [1993] ECR I-5185, par. 18.

²³ See Case *Commission v Luxembourg*, par. 10; Case C-349/87 *Paraschi v Landesversicherungsanstalt Württemberg* [1991] ECR I-4501, par. 23.

²⁴ See Case C-175/88 *Biehl v Administration des Contributions* [1990] ECR I-1779, par. 14; Case C-204/90 *Bachmann v Belgian State* [1992] ECR I-249, par. 9.

²⁵ Case C-356/98 *Kaba v Home Secretary* [2000] ECR I-2623.

3. The issue of justification

Once it has been established that a given measure constitutes a restriction of the right to freedom of movement, it must be assessed whether that restriction can be justified, or whether it forms a violation of EU law. Concretely, this means that it must be examined 1) whether the disputed measure pursues a legitimate goal; and 2) whether it satisfies the requirements of the proportionality test.

Generally speaking, there are two different types of justification. The first category includes the derogations which are expressly provided in Treaty. The second consists of the objective justifications which have been recognised by the Court of Justice of the EU in its case law, under the so-called 'rule of reason' doctrine.

The precise scope of these exceptions to the fundamental freedoms has been further outlined in Directive 2004/38 and/or in the case law of the Court of Justice of the EU.²⁶ Generally, these concepts must be interpreted strictly, so that their scope cannot be determined unilaterally by each Member State without being subject to control by the EU institutions.²⁷ The competent national authorities do, however, retain an area of discretion within the limits imposed by the Treaty in this matter.²⁸

3.1. Express treaty derogations

Article 45(3) TFEU stipulates that the free movement rights are 'subject to limitations justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health.' Articles 46(1) and 55 EC contain equal provisions.²⁹ These grounds of justification 'shall not be invoked to service economic ends' and 'measures taken on grounds of public policy or public security shall be based exclusively on the personal conduct of the individual concerned.'³⁰ The Court added as a rule that 'recourse by a national authority to the concept of public policy presupposes, in any event, the existence, in addition to the perturbation of the social order which any infringement of the law involves, of a genuine and sufficiently serious threat to the requirements of public policy affecting one of the fundamental interests of society.'³¹

According to Article 45(4) TFEU, the provisions on freedom of movement of workers 'shall not apply to employment in the public service.' In line with its approach of the derogations contained in Article 45(3) TFEU, the Court has stressed that also this exception 'cannot have a scope going beyond the aim in view of which this derogation was included.'³² The Court has ruled that the interests which this derogation allows Member States to protect are satisfied by the opportunity of restricting *admission* of foreign nationals to certain activities in

²⁶ See, for more details, Hall, "The ECHR and Public Policy Exceptions to the Free Movement of Workers in the EEC Treaty", 16 *EL Rev.* (1991) 466.

²⁷ See Case 41/74 *Van Duyn v Home Office* [1974] ECR 1337, par. 18.

²⁸ *Van Duyn*, par. 18. In subsequent case law, it subtly qualified this statement, ruling that Member States "must not base the exercise of its powers on assessments of certain conduct which would have the effect of applying an arbitrary distinction to the detriment of nationals of other Member States." See e.g. Cases 115 and 116/81 *Adoui and Cornuaille v Belgian State* [1982] ECR 1665, par. 7.

²⁹ Within the domain of goods, more grounds of justification are available. Article 30 EC provides that "the provisions of Articles 28 and 29 shall not preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security; the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants; the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value; or the protection of individual property." See, *inter alia*, Case 34/79 *R v Henn and Darby* [1979] ECR 3795; Case 231/83 *Cullet v Centre Leclerc* [1985] ECR 305; Case 72/83 *Campus Oil Ltd. v Ministry for Industry and Energy* [1984] ECR 272; Case 251/78 *Denkavit Futtermittel v Minister für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten des Landes* [1979] ECR 3369; Case 78/70 *Deutsche Grammophon v Metro* [1971] ECR 487.

³⁰ Article 27 Directive 2004/38..See also Case 30/77 *R v Bouchereau* [1977] ECR 1999, paras. 28-29.

³¹ Article 27 Directive 2004/38. In Case 131/79 *R v Secretary of State for Home Affairs, ex parte Mario Santillo* [1980] ECR 1585, par. 18, the Court considered it essential that "the social danger resulting from a foreigner's presence should be assessed at the very time when the decision ordering expulsion is made against him as the factors to be taken into account, particularly those concerning his conduct, are likely to change in the course of time." See also Case C-348/96 *Criminal proceedings against Calfa* [1999] ECR I-11.

³² Case 152/73 *Sotgiu v Deutsche Bundespost* [1974] ECR 153, par. 4.

the public service. In *Commission v Belgium*,³³ the Court stipulated that Article 45(4) EC 'removes from the ambit of Article 45(1) to (3) a series of posts which involve direct or indirect participation in the exercise of powers conferred by public law and duties designed to safeguard the general interest of the State or of other public authorities', explaining that 'such posts in fact presume on the part of those occupying them the existence of a special relationship of allegiance to the State and reciprocity of rights and duties which form the foundation of the bond of nationality.'³⁴ These two requirements seem to be cumulative rather than alternative.³⁵ In 1988, the Commission endeavoured to provide some practical guidance on the sorts of State functions which it considered would or would not benefit from the exception of Article 39(4):³⁶ the armed forces, police, judiciary, tax authorities, and certain public bodies engaged in preparing or monitoring legal acts were mentioned as examples of the former, whereas those which probably would not included nursing, teaching and non-military research in public establishments. In many situations however, it remains unclear what does and what does not constitute a post reserved for Member State nationals.³⁷ The 'official authority' exception³⁸ of Article 62 TFEU can be legitimately considered as the functional equivalent of the 'public service' exception in the domain of the free movement of workers. This official authority exception can also not be given a scope which would exceed the objective for which this exemption clause was inserted.³⁹ The Court has limited the right of Member States to exclude non-nationals from taking up functions involving the exercise of official authority to 'those activities which, taken on their own, constitute a direct and specific connection with the exercise of official authority.'⁴⁰ It further specified that an extension of this exception to a whole profession would be possible 'only in cases where such activities were linked with that profession in such a way that freedom of establishment would result in imposing on the Member State concerned the obligation to allow the exercise, even occasionally, by non-nationals of functions appertaining to official authority.'⁴¹

3.2. Objective justification and the 'rule of reason' doctrine

Apart from this limitative category of express treaty derogations, the Court of Justice has also elaborated in its case law an additional, open category of grounds for justification based on

³³ Case 149/79 *Commission v Belgium* [1980] ECR 3881.

³⁴ *Commission v Belgium*, par. 10. In the words of Mancini AG in Case 307/84 *Commission v France* [1986] ECR 1725, at 1727-1733: "In short, in order to be made inaccessible to nationals of another State, it is not sufficient for the duties inherent in the post at issue to be directed specifically towards public objectives which influence the conduct and action of private individuals. Those who occupy the post must don full battle dress: in non-metaphorical terms, the duties must involve acts of will which affect private individuals by requiring their obedience or, in the event of disobedience, by compelling them to comply."

³⁵ See for example, O'Keefe, "Judicial Interpretation of the Public Service Exception to the Free Movement of Workers", in Curtin and O'Keefe (eds.), *Constitutional Adjudication in the European Community and National Law* (Butterworths, 1992) 89, at 96; or Léger AG in Case C-473/93 *Commission v Luxembourg* [1996] ECR I-3207, par. 18.

³⁶ (1988) OJ C 72/2.

³⁷ It is argued that Member States could 'abuse' unequivocal, straightforward legislation with the purpose of deviating from or undermining the Court's case law. Furthermore, it is observed that "such legislation could ossify the process of creating a 'citizen's Europe". See Mancini, "The Free Movement of Workers in the Case-Law of the European Court of Justice" in Curtin & O'Keefe (eds.), *o.c.*, 67; Craig & de Burca, *EU Law. Text, Cases & Materials*, at 724-727.

³⁸ In his opinion in the case of *Reyners*, Advocate General Mayras defined official authority as "that which arises from the sovereignty and majesty of the State; for him who exercises it, it implies the power of enjoying the prerogatives outside the general law, privileges of official power and powers of coercion over citizens." See Mayras AG in Case 2/74 *Reyners v Belgium* [1974] ECR 631, at 664.

³⁹ Case 2/74 *Reyners v Belgium* [1974] ECR 631, par. 43. For other examples, see Case C-306/89 *Commission v Greece* [1991] ECR I-5863 on the activities of traffic-accident experts; Case C-272/91 *Commission v Italy* [1994] ECR I-1409 on operating a computerisation system for a national lottery; Case C-42/92 *Thijssen v Controle dienst voor de Verzekeringen* [1993] ECR I-4047 on commissioners of insurance companies.

⁴⁰ *Reyners*, par. 45.

⁴¹ *Reyners*, par. 46. Conversely, it declared that the extension is not possible "when, within the framework of an independent profession, the activities connected with the exercise of official authority are separable from the professional activity in question taken as a whole." (par. 47)

imperative requirements in the general interest. This way, national measures which cannot be justified by one of the express Treaty derogations but nevertheless serve objectively legitimate purposes can be safeguarded. In legal literature, this idea is often referred to as the 'rule of reason'.⁴² Just as with the express treaty derogations, the objective justifications must be interpreted restrictively. Specifically with regard to sports, the Court has e.g. already accepted the following objectives as legitimate: i) the need to encourage the training and development of young players, ii) the maintenance of a certain sporting and financial balance between clubs, or iii) the need to ensure the regularity of a competition and the uncertainty of results.

3.3. Which derogations for which type of discrimination?

An important issue is of course which kind of derogations can be invoked so as to cover which type of discriminatory measures. According to an orthodox view, both directly and indirectly discriminatory measures can both be justified by the express Treaty exceptions, whereas indirectly discriminatory measures can only be justified by the judicially created overriding requirements in the general interest. The proverbial exceptional case that confirms the rule and perhaps a number of implicit examples notwithstanding⁴³, the Court of Justice of the EU has always held on to this orthodoxy.⁴⁴ There is, however, an increasing school of thought in legal doctrine that argues that that also directly discriminatory measures should be open to justification by overriding requirements.⁴⁵ This school argues that even if extra-Treaty grounds were to be allowed to justify directly discriminatory measures, this would not significantly change current practice since it will be difficult to demonstrate that a directly discriminatory measure is proportionate.

If the orthodox view were to be followed in this study, this would mean that most, if not all, accepted justification grounds in previous sports related cases cannot be invoked to justify the directly discriminatory measures imposed by sporting federations. This would only be different if one were to adhere to the more progressive school of thought, and would endorse a theoretical framework that less emphatically restricts objective justification to indirectly discriminatory measures.

3.4. The principle of proportionality

Finally, in order to be justifiable, a contested national measure must also comply with the principle of proportionality.⁴⁶ This principle, which is one of the general principles of EU law, requires that the national measures under investigation must be *'suitable'* for securing the attainment of the objectives which they pursue and must not go beyond what is *'necessary'* in order to attain it.⁴⁷ Concretely, this implies that the Court will firstly verify the appropriateness of the means chosen to achieve the end, and will secondly review whether it is not possible to conceive an alternative measure which is less restrictive of the freedom of movement under the given circumstances and nevertheless capable of producing the same result.⁴⁸ It is sometimes suggested that the test of proportionality contains a third element, i.e. even if there are no less restrictive alternatives, it must still be established that the contested measure does not have an excessive or disproportionate effect,⁴⁹ or that the disadvantage

⁴² For more elaboration on this issue of objective justification, consult Scott, "Mandatory or Imperative Requirements in the EU and the WTO, in Barnard and Scott (eds.), *The Legal Foundations of the Single Market: Unpacking the Premises* (Hart, 2002) 269.

⁴³ Case C- 2/90 *Walloon Waste*, [1992] ECR I-4431, and Case C-414/93 *Bosman*, [1995] ECR I-4921.

⁴⁴ Case C-64/08 *Engelmann* [2010] nyr.

⁴⁵ See e.g. C. Barnard, *The Substantive Law of the EU: The Four Freedoms* 3rd ed. (OUP, Oxford, 2010) .

⁴⁶ In general, see Ellis (ed.), *The Principle of Proportionality in the Laws of Europe* (Hart 1999)

⁴⁷ See *inter alia*, Case C-106/91 *Ramrath v Ministre de la Justice* [1992] ECR I-3351, paras. 29-30; *Gebhard*, par. 37.

⁴⁸ Tridimas, "Proportionality in Community Law: Searching for the Appropriate Standard of Scrutiny", in Ellis, o.c., 65, at 68. See for a practical example Case 36/75 *Rutili v Ministre de l'Intérieur* [1975] ECR 1219.

⁴⁹ de Búrca, "The Principle of Proportionality and its Application in EC Law", 13 *YBEL* (1993) 105.

caused by the measure is proportionate to the benefit of the aims pursued,⁵⁰ but in practice the Court does not really seem to maintain a strict dividing line between the second and the third element.⁵¹

Essentially, the test of proportionality thus consists of a *balancing exercise* between the aims pursued by the national measure and its restrictive effects on the exercise of the right to freedom of movement. Consequently, it is not uncommon for the Court to begin a judgment by observing that a measure under challenge which is liable to hinder the right to freedom of movement pursues a legitimate aim and therefore in principle deserves to be justified, only to conclude that the measure does not comply with the principle of proportionality.⁵² In some instances, the Court itself applies the principle of proportionality to the factual circumstances of the particular case. In other situations, the Court wisely leaves the issue to be decided by the national courts. In this respect, Advocate General Jacobs stipulated that 'it may be difficult always to draw the dividing line in the right place', expressing nevertheless the opinion that it may be preferable for the Court to make the final assessment itself when it has the necessary technical expertise and has sufficient knowledge of the facts.⁵³

Due to the open texture and balancing element of proportionality, it is of central importance to also appreciate the significant freedom that the Court of Justice has in *how* to apply proportionality. Very much does therefore depend on the *level of scrutiny* the Court chooses to apply, and the margin it leaves to Member States to strike a balance between restrictions and justifications. Significant differences can be seen between sectors here, with the Court generally leaving a significant margin where sports are concerned.⁵⁴

4. EU Citizenship- A nascent fifth freedom

The classical free movement rights form the central and best developed body of rules specifically implementing the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination. These freedoms, together with the gradually refined framework for potentially justifying any restrictions to them, therefore form the bulk of the rules against which national sports regulation must be tested.

EU-citizenship, however, forms an increasingly important addition to these classical free movement rights. Since its inception in the Treaty of Maastricht⁵⁵ the Court of Justice has rather aggressively developed the concept of Union Citizenship, especially by linking it with the principle of equal treatment.⁵⁶ As a result, individuals exercising their citizenship rights are entitled to equal treatment even where they do not exercise the economic freedoms of movement. In addition, these citizenship rights have been further developed in secondary legislation, first and foremost in the "Citizenship directive."⁵⁷ As a result, citizenship now forms an essential element of the equal treatment framework.⁵⁸

⁵⁰ Case C-144/04 *Mangold v Helm* [2005] ECR I-9981.

⁵¹ Van Gerven, "The Effect of Proportionality on the Actions of Member States of the European Community: National Viewpoints from Continental Europe", in Ellis, *o.c.*, 37.

⁵² Case C-193/94 *Criminal Proceedings against Sofia Skanavi and Konstantin Chryssanthakopoulos* [1996] ECR I-929.

⁵³ Jacobs, "Recent Developments in the Principle of Proportionality in European Community Law", in Ellis, *o.c.*, 1, at 19-20.

⁵⁴ See further below the specific framework on EU sports law.

⁵⁵ The articles on citizenship were introduced after a Spanish proposal, and although believed by many to be hollow rhetoric have since developed into a force to be reckoned with. See for instance S.O'Leary, "The Evolving Concept of Community Citizenship: from the Free movement of Persons to Union Citizenship" (The Hague Kluwer, 1996) p. 18 a.o.

⁵⁶ See for instance case C-413/99 *Baumbast* [2002] ECR I-7091. as a further example also see case C-200/02 *Chen* [2004] ECR I-9925.

⁵⁷ Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States [2004] OJ L 158/77. Also Regulation (EEC) 1612/68 of the Council of 15 October 1968 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community, to the extent that it is not repealed by art. 38 of 2004/38.

⁵⁸ The Lisbon Treaty in fact even covers both in the same part two of the TFEU, adequately titled: "Non-discrimination and Citizenship of the Union".

After Lisbon citizenship of the Union is granted under art. 9 TEU.⁵⁹ As before Lisbon, every national of a Member State automatically also is a citizen of the Union, enjoying the rights and benefits that come with that status.⁶⁰ This status itself is further established and developed by Articles 20 and 21 TFEU.⁶¹ Most importantly for this framework, Article 21 TFEU grants each EU-citizen “the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, subject to the limitations and conditions laid down in the Treaties and by the measures adopted to give them effect.”

The Court has firmly embraced this concept of citizenship, gradually developing it into something akin to a fifth freedom in its case law. A development defended by the now classic line that “Union Citizenship is destined to be the fundamental status of nationals of the Member States.”⁶²

Two effects of citizenship are of central importance here. First, by exercising their citizenship rights, individuals fall under the ambit of EU law. Secondly, as a result, they not only have the rights directly flowing from citizenship itself, but also the right to equal treatment flowing from art. 18 TFEU. Both these effects will be discussed in more detail below.

4.1. Expanding the scope *ratione materiae* of EU law

An individual can only rely on EU rights, such as the right to equal treatment under Article 18 TFEU, when falling under the scope of the Treaty. By way of illustration, a French grocer selling a bottle of French wine to a French customer in France is not covered by EU law.⁶³ A German soccer player accepting a job in the English premier league, on the other hand, is using his free movement right as a worker, and therefore falls under the scope of EU law.

As discussed above, however, to fall under the scope of the free movement rights for workers or service providers one needs to be engaged in an *economic activity*. As a result, all those that are not economically active, such as most amateur athletes, fall *outside* the scope of classical free movement provisions, and thereby outside the scope of EU law in general.

Citizenship changes this picture by removing the requirement of economic activity, significantly expanding the scope of EU law. This is so because every EU-citizen has certain rights simply by being a citizen, without any economic activity being required. As elaborated below, every EU-citizen for instance has the right to move and reside in other Member States. By using these rights, that is simply by moving or residing in another Member State, an EU-citizen therefore also enters the scope of EU law, in the same way a worker does who accepts a job in another Member State. As a result that citizen receives all the protection and rights provided by EU law. Most importantly, of course, this includes the right not to be discriminated based on nationality as found in article 18 TFEU.

4.2. The right to equal treatment when exercising citizenship rights

Each EU citizen moving or residing in another Member State may not be discriminated,

⁵⁹ Art. 9 TEU thereby already refers explicitly to equal treatment: “In all its activities, the Union shall observe the principle of the equality of its citizens, who shall receive equal attention from its institutions, bodies, offices and agencies. Every national of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union. Citizenship of the Union shall be additional to and not replace national citizenship.”

⁶⁰ In case of dual citizenship, of which only one is EU, other Member States have to accept Union Citizenship, with the associated rights, even where the non-EU nationality is dominant. See case C-369/90 *Micheletti* [1992] ECR I-4239, paragraph 14 a.o.

⁶¹ The former art. 17 and 18 EC.

⁶² First used in the classic case C-184/99 *Grzelczyk* [2001] ECR I-6193, para. 31.

⁶³ See for instance joined cases C-64/96 and C-65/96 *Uecker and Jacquet* [1997] ECR I-3171, and further on this notion of an internal situation A. Tryfonidou, “Reverse Discrimination in Purely Internal Situations: An Incongruity in a Citizens’ Europe”, 35 *IEJ*, p. 43 a.o. (2008). Nevertheless, the Court of Justice limits these effects by easily finding a transnational element, see for instance case C-370/90 *Singh* [1992] ECR I-4265, and, perhaps taking it too far, case C-60/00 *Carpenter* [2002] ECR I-6279. See however also the recent opinion of Sharpston AG of 30 September 2010 in Case C-34/09 Gerardo Ruiz Zambrano where she attacks this notion of a fully internal situation.

either directly or indirectly, based on his nationality.⁶⁴ As discussed above, this prohibition of discrimination also forms the core of classical free movement, albeit that with the notion of a 'restriction' free movement goes an important step beyond mere equal treatment. As a result, active EU-citizens receive a significant level of protection, making citizenship a sort of quasi-freedom.

The citizens' right to equal treatment comprises *all* measures that might affect the free exercise of the right to move and reside. No matter how "national", or unrelated to EU competences, if a national measure is capable of effects on the rights of an EU-citizen it cannot discriminate.⁶⁵ Considering this very broad interpretation followed by the Court of Justice, discrimination in the area of sports may clearly also be problematic from the perspective of citizenship. This is especially so as the concept of citizenship is still in development, meaning that more rights and protection might accrue to this status in the future.

4.3. Justifying restrictions on citizenship rights

As described in the general framework on free movement above, restrictions on free movement may be justified. To this end the Treaty contains specific exception clauses, and the Court of Justice has developed the 'rule of reason' doctrine. With EU-citizenship now almost forming a fifth freedom, the question arises whether restrictions on these citizen rights may be justified as well, or whether they are always prohibited. As the Treaty contains no specific exceptions,⁶⁶ any such exceptions had to be developed by the Court of Justice. Although there certainly is some uncertainty left on this point, the Court has, quite logically, chosen to apply, *mutatis mutandis*, its rule of reason approach, requiring for each restriction a legitimate aim which is pursued in a proportionate fashion.⁶⁷

The recent *Gottwald* judgment provides a clear illustration of this approach.⁶⁸ Mr. Gottwald, a German citizen, is severely disabled. Driving to his holiday destination in Austria he was fined for not having paid toll. As disabled persons ordinarily resident in Austria are exempt from this toll, Gottwald claimed that he, as an EU-citizen, should be exempt as well, and that not exempting him was a form of discrimination.

The Court of Justice acknowledged that such a residency requirement was a form of, in principle prohibited, indirect discrimination. It then continued, however, to state that: "Such a difference in treatment can be justified only if it is based on objective considerations independent of the nationality of the persons concerned and is proportionate to the legitimate aim of the national provisions"⁶⁹ The Austrian measures were then found to have the combined legitimate objectives of promoting the mobility and integration of disabled persons and to ensure that there was a *connection* between the society of the Member State concerned and the recipient of a benefit.⁷⁰ The measures were, furthermore, also found to be proportionate to these objectives, especially since even individuals who regularly travel in Austria were in practice exempted.⁷¹ As a result, this clear limitation on citizenship and equal treatment was allowed.

⁶⁴ Case C-258/04 *Ioannidis* [2005] ECR I-8275, para. 26.

⁶⁵ Case C-274/96 *Bickel and Franz* [1998] ECR I-7637; Case C-148/02 *Garcia Avello* [2003] ECR I-11613; Case C-524/06 *Huber* [2008] ECR I-9705.

⁶⁶ See however also the last sentence of art. 21 TFEU: "These rights shall be exercised in accordance with the conditions and limits defined by the Treaties and by the measures adopted hereunder."

⁶⁷ See for instance case C-224/98 *D'Hoop* [2002] ECR I-6191, para 36: "The condition at issue could be justified only if it were based on objective considerations independent of the nationality of the persons concerned, and were proportionate to the legitimate aim of the national provisions." See for instance also case C-11/06 *Morgan* [2007] ECR I-9161.

⁶⁸ Case C-103/08 *Gottwald* [2009] ECR I-9117.

⁶⁹ *Gottwald*, paragraph 30.

⁷⁰ *Gottwald* paragraph 32.

⁷¹ *Gottwald* paragraphs 39 and 40.

4.4. Secondary legislation: the Citizens' Rights Directive

Directive 2004/38 further demarcates the rights of citizens and their family. Three types of residence rights thereby need to be distinguished, being the right to travel and short term residence (three months maximum), residence for more than three months, and permanent residence.

Free movement and short term residence up to three months are always allowed, as long as the citizen has a valid ID, and either does not become an unreasonable burden, or is employed, self-employed, or has a reasonable chance of finding a job.⁷²

Long term residence is regulated more strictly, and is granted to three groups of citizens.⁷³ First, the employed and self-employed.⁷⁴ Second, citizens who have "sufficient resources for themselves and their family members not to become a burden" and also have comprehensive sickness insurance.⁷⁵ Third, students with comprehensive sickness insurance and sufficient means not to become a burden for the duration of their studies also have a longer residence right.

The right to permanent residence is acquired after legal residence for five years.⁷⁶ Once acquired, no resource requirement applies anymore.⁷⁷

Now of primary importance for this framework is that for all three types of resident citizens, no discrimination is allowed. Firstly because, as discussed above, by exercising their citizenship rights, individuals fall under the protection of art. 18 TFEU. The Citizenship Directive, however, also contains its own specific prohibition of discrimination based on nationality in art. 24(1):

"1. Subject to such specific provisions as are expressly provided for in the Treaty and secondary law, all Union citizens residing on the basis of this Directive in the territory of the host Member State shall enjoy equal treatment with the nationals of that Member State within the scope of the Treaty. The benefit of this right shall be extended to family members who are not nationals of a Member State and who have the right of residence or permanent residence."⁷⁸

4.4. The rights of family members of active citizens

Of further potential relevance for this framework is that the family members of EU citizens also derive rights from their relation to the citizen. Clearly these rights become relevant where a not so sportive EU citizen brings along more sports-oriented or gifted family members, or any other family member, for that reasons, that wishes to participate in sports. Centrally these family members also enjoy the right to take up employment⁷⁹ and the right to equal treatment and may therefore not be discriminated against on the basis of nationality.⁸⁰ The "family" in this regard primarily consists of the spouse or registered partner, direct descendants under 21, or dependent direct relatives in the ascending line.⁸¹ These family members, furthermore, may come from outside the EU.⁸² The Court has also declared that

⁷² 2004/38 articles 4-6 and 14. Since there is no right so social assistance in the first three months, there is by the way little risk of a person becoming such a burden, see art. 24(2) of the Directive.

⁷³ Article 7 Directive 2004/38.

⁷⁴ The concepts of employment and work used for this determination are the same as the ones discussed above under the free movement for workers.

⁷⁵ See on these requirements also case C-413/99 *Baumbast* [2002] ECR I-7091, case C-184/99 *Grzelczyk* [2001] ECR I-6193, and case C-398/06 *Commission v. Netherlands* [2008] ECR I-56.

⁷⁶ Article 16 Directive 2004/38.

⁷⁷ Article 16(1) Directive 2004/38.

⁷⁸ Note that this article extends the right to equal treatment to non-EU family members, thereby going beyond art. 18 TFEU.

⁷⁹ 2004/38 article 23.

⁸⁰ 2004/38 article 24(1). For their other rights, including residence rights

⁸¹ 2004/38 article 2(2). In addition a "second tier" of family relations is also recognized in art. 3(2) who, once accepted, also have a right of equal treatment.

⁸² See especially case C-127/08 *Metock* [2008] ECR I-6241, and D.Chalmers et al. *European Union Law* (CUP

the right for workers to all social advantages of domestic citizens includes the right to be accompanied by unmarried family members.⁸³ As a result, Member States must not only respect the right to equal treatment of citizens, but also of their family members. Even though third country nationals do not directly enjoy freedom of movement rights, they may be protected as family members of a citizen or 'social advantages' of an EU worker.

4.5. Conclusions on Citizenship

EU Citizenship has become an important new bastion of rights, granting far reaching rights to equal treatment, even to those not directly economically active. As such it forms a further limitation on the freedom for Member States to directly or indirectly discriminate on the basis of nationality. Furthermore, this limitation can be especially relevant to amateurs. As amateurs' participation in sport will often not constitute an economic activity, they would not otherwise have any rights under the economically oriented free movement rights. As citizenship rights do not depend on economic activity, these amateurs do derive equal treatment rights from their citizenship, meaning that even national regulation of amateur sportsmen must to a certain extent ensure equal treatment. Since the family members of EU citizens may come from third countries, national regulation of amateur sportsmen may in that regard also need to ensure equal treatment of third country nationals as well as EU citizens.

II. Nationality Discrimination and Sport in the Case Law of the Court of Justice of the European Union

A limited number of cases decided by the Court of Justice of the European Union concern nationality discrimination in the context of sport. Although there are some indications that certain instances of nationality discrimination could be justifiable or exempt, these seem relatively restricted. In most cases, the general rules prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of nationality seem to apply. See on this point, however, especially the specific session on analysis and recommendations.

In *Walrave*,⁸⁴ the ECJ was asked to consider a rule in international cycling which required pacemakers to be of the same nationality as stayers. Whilst it accepted that sporting activity could be economic activity, and thus fall within the scope of the TFEU,⁸⁵ it declared that the prohibition on discrimination on the basis of nationality 'does not affect the composition of sports teams, in particular national teams, the formation of which is a question of purely sporting interest and as such has nothing to do with economic activity'.⁸⁶ The Court emphasised that the exception to the prohibition on nationality discrimination must 'remain limited to its proper objective'.⁸⁷ However, it did not venture to explain what those proper objectives might be. Advocate General Warner was more direct in his opinion in the case. According to AG Warner, the exception related to 'rules of organisations concerned with sport that are designed to secure that a national team shall consist only of nationals of the country that that team is intended to represent'.⁸⁸ In other words, AG Warner had invited the Court to exempt only those nationality rules that required national teams to be composed only of nationals.

In the *Donà* case, the Court was asked whether nationality discrimination could be permitted in the context of professional football. AG Trabucchi invited the Court to expand the sporting

2010, Cambridge, 2nd edition) p. 470 a.o.

⁸³ See Regulation 1612/68 Article 7(2) and Case 208/78 *Even* [1979] ECR 2019 para 22. Thus an unmarried companion was a 'social advantage' in Case 59/85 *Netherlands v Reed* [1986] ECR 1283 para 28.

⁸⁴ Case 36/74 *Walrave and Koch* [1974] ECR 1405.

⁸⁵ At the time, the EEC Treaty.

⁸⁶ *Walrave* paragraph 8.

⁸⁷ *Walrave* paragraph 9.

⁸⁸ *Walrave* Opinion of AG Warner p. 1526 1st col.

exception beyond the composition of national teams, and suggested that nationality discrimination could be permitted where its purpose was to ensure that teams competing in a national championship were representative of the state.⁸⁹ In response, the Court reiterated that nationality discrimination was in principle prohibited where sport was practiced as an economic activity. The Court accepted the possibility of excluding 'foreign players from participation in certain matches for reasons which are not of an economic nature, which relate to the particular nature and context of such matches and are thus of sporting interest only such as, for example, matches between national teams from different countries'.⁹⁰ However, it stressed that such rules must be limited to their proper objectives.⁹¹

In *Bosman*, nationality discrimination in professional sport was again in question, this time in the guise of a rule approved by the European Commission which allowed national federations to limit the number of non-nationals who could be fielded in a professional football match. Dismissing a claim that sporting activity in itself was exempt from the Treaty, the court reiterated that whilst 'rules or practices justified on non-economic grounds which relate to the particular nature and context of certain matches' could be exempt, when limited to its 'proper objective', it could not 'be relied upon to exclude the whole of a sporting activity from the scope of the Treaty'.⁹² Since the nationality clauses did not 'concern specific matches between teams representing their countries but apply to all official matches between clubs and thus to the essence of the activity of professional players',⁹³ they were not 'limited to their proper objective' within the meaning of the *Walrave* sporting exception. After finding that they were therefore within the scope of the Treaty, the Court turned to the question of whether the restrictions could be justified.

In this context, the Court's judgment raised a question which to some extent remains unanswered today. In dismissing the arguments in favour of nationality discrimination, it nevertheless seemed to entertain the possibility that reasons other than the three express derogations found in Article 45(3) TFEU could be used to justify nationality discrimination against workers from other Member States. It seemed prepared in principle to consider the 'inherent' nature of a club's links with the Member State in which it played or its sub-national region. It rejected this not because such a link could not, in principle, justify nationality discrimination, but because such a link did not in fact exist.⁹⁴ This invites speculation as to whether those links, where they exist, may be preserved even for reasons which fall outside the Article 45(3) grounds of public policy, public health and public security. In a similar fashion, the Court seemed to accept that the need to protect competitive balance could in theory require nationality discrimination, but that on the facts, the rule was disproportionate since it was not suitable for the aim of maintaining competitive balance.⁹⁵

In *Kolpak*, the Court was asked to consider rules which discriminated against non-EU nationals. These non-nationals were protected by association agreement clauses analogous to the fundamental freedoms from which EU citizens benefit. The Court examined justifications put forward to justify such discrimination and found that they were not within the meaning of the *Walrave* purely sporting rules since the 'clauses do not concern specific matches between teams representing their countries but apply to all official matches between clubs and thus to the essence of the activity of professional players'.⁹⁶ This reasoning was reiterated in the similar *Simutenkov and Kahveci* cases.⁹⁷

The Court's case law on nationality discrimination in sport focuses mostly on sport which is economic in nature. According to this case law, professional sportsmen are clearly protected by the Treaty economic freedoms. Whilst this case law on nationality discrimination tends to

⁸⁹ Case 13/76 *Donà v Mantero* [1976] ECR 1333, Opinion of AG Trabucchi p. 1344 1st col.

⁹⁰ *Donà* paragraph 14.

⁹¹ *Donà* paragraph 15.

⁹² Case C-415/93 *Bosman* [1995] ECR I-4921 paragraph 76.

⁹³ *Bosman* paragraph 128.

⁹⁴ *Bosman* paragraphs 130-133.

⁹⁵ *Bosman* paragraph 135.

⁹⁶ Case C-438/00 *Kolpak* [2003] ECR I-4135 paragraph 54.

⁹⁷ Case C-265/03 *Simutenkov* [2006] ECR I-2579 paragraphs 38-39, Case C-152/08 *Kahveci* [2008] ECR I-6291 paragraphs 31-32.

concern professional team sports, the case has not been made for treating individual sports differently.

Amateur sports could be subject to equally strong rights of non-discrimination, based both on the rights of the economically active as well as economically inactive citizens and their family members. In *Commission v France*, the Court observed that non-discriminatory access to leisure activities is a corollary of freedom of movement.⁹⁸ Workers are entitled to equal treatment not only in the context of their employment, but any 'social advantages' which may include access to amateur sport.⁹⁹ In *Grzelczyk*, the Court considered any situation involving movement between Member States to constitute a situation 'within the scope of' the equal treatment rule in Article 18 TFEU.¹⁰⁰ The right to equal treatment 'within the scope of the Treaties' in Article 24(1) of the Citizens' Rights Directive extends to both Union citizens residing in the territory of another Member State as well as their family members. Thus, it could be argued that not only discrimination against EU citizens but rules which restrict a third country national family member's access to sport are contrary to the Citizens' Rights Directive, or alternatively Article 21(1) TFEU read together with Article 18 TFEU.

At the time of writing, several alternative schools of thought exist as to the justifiability, in principle, of direct nationality discrimination. Much of the orthodox case law of the Court states explicitly that direct nationality discrimination which is within the scope of the Treaty¹⁰¹ can only be justified with reference to express derogations such as the public health, public policy and public security grounds found in Article 45(3) TFEU.¹⁰² According to this line of reasoning, sport-specific justifications that do not fall within these categories cannot be considered when nationality discrimination is direct, such as a quota on foreign players. The only exception to this would then be the *Walrave* rule, which can with some justification be considered limited to nationality rules governing national team sports.

If the distinction between direct and indirect discrimination is material, it must furthermore be noted that there is also some confusion as to what constitutes direct nationality discrimination. A rule that prevents a player from playing simply because she is not a national is clearly directly discriminatory. However, it is often relatively easy to rephrase those rules in such a way as to achieve similar results, but without direct reference to nationality. At one logical extreme, a rule phrased in terms of a criterion other than nationality discrimination could in principle have effects identical to a directly discriminatory rule. The question is then whether that *prima facie* indirectly discriminatory, and thus justifiable, rule is in fact direct discrimination justifiable only with reference to an express Treaty derogation. A recent example of this can be found in the *Bressol* case, which suggests that such rules are indirectly, rather than directly discriminatory.¹⁰³ In *Bressol*, the Court was asked to consider rules that required students to both principally reside in Belgium and demonstrate fulfilment of one of eight additional criteria. As one of these eight secondary criteria was whether the resident also had the right to permanent residence, the rules in practice always admitted resident nationals who by law always had the right to permanent residence. However, the rules required resident non-nationals to demonstrate eligibility. Without formulating the rules in terms of nationality, resident nationals were always eligible whereas resident non-nationals were subject to additional tests. The Court considered this to constitute indirect discrimination despite the view of AG Sharpston that, as direct discrimination, it could not be justified.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁸ Case C-334/94 *Commission v France* [1996] ECR I-1307 paragraph 21.

⁹⁹ Article 7(2). Regulation 1612/68

¹⁰⁰ Case C-184/99 *Grzelczyk* [2001] ECR I-6193

¹⁰¹ Employment in the public service is exempt under Article 45(4) TFEU as is the exercise of official authority in the context of services and establishment.

¹⁰² See for example Case C-546/07 *Commission v Germany* paragraph 48 judgment of January 21, 2010 not yet reported; Case C-490/04 *Commission v Germany* [2007] ECR I-6095, paragraph 86. *Contra* Barnard, C., *The Substantive Law of the EU* 3rd ed. (Oxford University Press 2010) 239, citing joined cases C-338/04, 359/04 and 360/04 *Placanica* [2007] ECR I-1891.

¹⁰³ Case C-73/08 *Bressol* judgment of 13. April 2010 not yet reported.

¹⁰⁴ Paragraph 47 *Bressol*. See *contra* the opinion of the Advocate General, points 64 to 76 and points 128-9.

The Lisbon Treaty has neither developed nor clarified any possible special status for sport. The new sport competence calls for 'developing the European dimension in sport, by promoting fairness and openness in sporting competitions and cooperation between bodies responsible for sports, and by protecting the physical and moral integrity of sportsmen and sportswomen, especially the youngest sportsmen and sportswomen'.¹⁰⁵ This sport competence is limited to 'incentive measures'. It does not appear to constitute a horizontal obligation applicable to other areas such as the economic freedoms. Whilst the EU seeks to achieve these aims, it does not appear constitutionally obliged to take them into account when legislating in other fields.¹⁰⁶ The thus far only reference to this provision by the CJEU in the *Bernard* case has not seen any novel reinterpretation of past precedents based on the introduction of Article 165 TFEU.¹⁰⁷ Furthermore, even if Article 165 TFEU should be accorded greater prominence in future, it contains ideals which may contradict each other, thus lessening the likelihood that invoking Article 165 TFEU should in itself lead to a radical reinterpretation of EU law. For example, Article 165 TFEU advocates both fairness and openness, but does not specify how these should be weighed when they conflict. Thus, the conclusion remains that direct nationality discrimination remains difficult to justify even in the context of the Court's sport-related case law, where apart from very limited adjustments, nationality discrimination is as problematic as in other sectors of economic and non-economic activity.

¹⁰⁵ Article 165(2) TFEU.

¹⁰⁶ See R. Parrish, B. Garcia,, S. Miettinen, and R. Siekmann, 'The Lisbon Treaty and EU Sports Policy' (European Parliament 2010), esp. Chapter 2..

¹⁰⁷ Case C-325/08 *Bernard*, judgment of 16 March 2010, *nyr*.

CHAPTER III: COUNTRY REPORTS

AUSTRIA

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling	
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

Bobsleigh According to the information received by telephone call with the national association the international rules are applicable and foreigners are welcome.

Unrestricted access to national competition

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics	Start permission for at least three years
Archery	For certain championships or competitions a licence of the ÖBSV or FITA member Member of an Austrian Club
Badminton	A-licence; member of an Austrian club Participation criteria for competitions: Player pass, A-licence or member card
Biathlon	Participation criteria for national and regional championships: ÖSV member card
Boxing	Participation in competitions: Athletes need to be practicing members of Austrian clubs and to have a valid fighter pass
Cycling	Day licence: Austrian citizens only.
Equestrian	Participation criteria for competitions: Permanent membership in Austrian club, pass of the national association, horses to be registered with national association and to have a valid horses pass Participation criteria for riding, driving and vaulting meetings (specific kind of competition): Member of host club or invited guests
Fencing	Participation criteria for competitions and for national and regional championships: Austrian pass
Judo	Participation criteria for competitions: Registered at the national association; pass Participation criteria for international competitions in Austria: Permission of their club, properly registered and accredited by the host club
Luge	Participation conditions: members of an Austrian club only
Pentathlon	Participation criteria for national and regional championships: Licence of the international association and Austrian nationality
Sailing	Boat registration at Austrian championships: Boat was primarily measured by a C-gauger, licensed by an association with mutual recognition with the Austrian Association
Skating	Participation in championships, and competitions: member of an Austrian skating club Participation in competitions: licence of the National Speed Skating Association is required.
Skiing	Participation criteria for national and regional championships: ÖSV member card
Taekwondo	Austrian championships: Member of Austrian club and a valid identification card
Tennis	Participation in national, regional and ranking championships: Austrian nationality; foreigners if their regional association nominates them as coequal to Austrian citizens; foreigners shall appear in the "Tennis Austria scorecard"
Triathlon	Participation in national, regional and ranking championships, qualifications and ranking: Year licence or day licence of the Austrian Association (Österreichischerverband / ÖTRV) which can be acquired by foreigners and Austrians

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Aquatics	Austrian nationality
Athletics	Austrian nationality
Shooting	Austrian citizens only
Taekwondo	Titles and Medals: Member of Austrian club and a valid identification card
Weightlifting	Records for general class: Austrian citizens only Records for masters: Foreigners resident in Austria for 2 years or more

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Aquatics	Austrian nationality
Biathlon	Receiving titles and medals: Austrian nationality
Fencing	Receiving the title "Austrian Master": Austrian nationality
Gymnastics	Appearance in ranking list (master class): Residence in Austria for at least 3 years or participation in another championship (not master class) in the past year
Skiing	Receiving titles and medals: Austrian nationality
Taekwondo	Titles and Medals: Member of Austrian club and a valid identification card

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Biathlon	Receiving titles and medals: Austrian nationality
Cycling	Registration in scorecard of Mountain Bike: Austrian citizenship, valid national (ÖRV) licence, foreigners resident in Austria for at least 3 years and procedure to become Austrian citizen has been started
Shooting	Austrian nationals and European citizens living in Shooting for at least five years.
Skiing	Receiving titles and medals: Austrian nationality
Triathlon	Requirements to score points: Austrian citizenship

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Archery	Foreigner must have a permanent residence in Austria for at least three years.
Aquatics	Permanent residence in Austria for at least three years
Athletics	Residence in Austria for a certain period of time (12 months for foreigners) EU citizens are treated equally to Austrian citizens, if they are residents of Austria by the time of registration.
Badminton	Austrian nationality or permanent residence in Austria for at least 3 years
Canoeing	Residence in Austria for at least three years.
Cycling	Austrian citizenship, valid national (ÖRV) licence, foreigners resident in Austria for at least 3 years and procedure to become Austrian citizen has been started
Gymnastics	Participation in competitions: Residence in Austria for at least 1 year
Rowing	Participation criteria for championships: Foreigners have to have a residence in Austria for at least three years. There are no restrictions for other competitions.
Shooting	Participation in championships: Austrian nationality or European citizens living in Austria for at least five years.
Skating	Participation in championships, and competitions: residence in Austria.
Weightlifting	Participation in championships of master's class: Foreigners resident in Austria for 2 years or more
Wrestling	Austrian championships: Austrians or foreigners being registered with the national association since their 14 th birthday and lived in Austria without interruption for the last 2 years

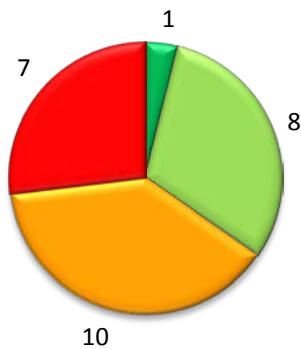
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Biathlon	Participation criteria for Austrian championships: Austrian nationality
Equestrian	Participation criteria for championships in dressage (incl. small tour) and eventing and general criteria for other sports: Austrian nationality, valid licence, horses to be registered with national association and have a valid horses pass Participation criteria for jumping championships: Austrian nationality, valid licence, horses registered with national association
Fencing	Participation criteria for national and regional championships: Austrian nationality
Shooting	Austrian nationals only.
Skiing	Participation criteria for Austrian championships: Austrian nationality
Table tennis	Participation criteria for national championships: Austrian citizens Foreigners, who are not EU-citizens: Start permission received before the age of sixteen and kept the start permission for at least twenty-four months.
Weightlifting	Participation at State championships: Austrian citizens only

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 1 national federation instantaneously allows foreigners to take part in the national championships.
- According to 8 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 10 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Austria, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 7 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.

BELGIUM

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
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- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Sailing** All Belgian Championships are "open" (680)
- Weightlifting** The participation of foreigners in a Belgium's championship cannot be refused insofar as they realized the required minimum. (897)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Aquatics** For swimming pool competitions no discrimination is applied.

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics	Foreigners must hold a valid licence issued by a regional federation (VZF or FFBN)" (54)
Archery	Foreigner must be member of a HBL or LFBTA club for one year achieved at the competition's date. (114)
Boxing	The championships (National/Community) are open to foreign competitors, as long as they have a Belgian permit. (321)
Cycling	FCWB road championships and the Provincial road championships: all athletes who hold a permit in a club affiliated to the FCWB whatever their place of residence (447)
Equestrian	LEWB championships (community events): foreigners must have a permit through the LEWB and horses which are registered in accordance with the LEWB general regulation and the LEWB competition regulation (523)
Rowing	With regard to championships in Belgium, foreign rowers must hold a Belgian permit (649)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Weightlifting	A foreigner cannot obtain a Belgium's record. (897)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Aquatics	For open water competitions the award of titles is reserved to Belgian citizens.
Weightlifting	A foreigner cannot aspire to the title of "Belgian championship" and cannot obtain a Belgium's record. However, the participation in a Belgium's championship cannot be refused to them insofar as they realized the required minimum. (897)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Aquatics	For open water competitions the award of medals is reserved to Belgian citizens.
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Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Archery	Affiliated archers, who must be domiciled in Belgium for at least one year, may compete in Flemish, 'Liga' and Belgian championships (127)
Badminton	National championships are open to a foreigner officially domiciled in Belgium for at least 1 year and who did not compete in the national championships of another country in the preceding year (256)
Fencing	Participation in Belgian championships is subjected to the condition: to be an EU citizen domiciled in Belgium
Rowing	With regard to championships in Belgium, foreign rowers must be domiciled or live in Belgium (649) To take part in championships, an athlete has to have his home in Belgium since January 1st of the current year. (664)
Table Tennis	Belgian Championships or the provincial championships: a foreigner must be domiciled in Belgium and must have lived there for at least five years, if not since his/her birth and he must not have contested the national championships of another country during the current sports season and must also give an undertaking not to do so (775)

Local and regional championships/competitions

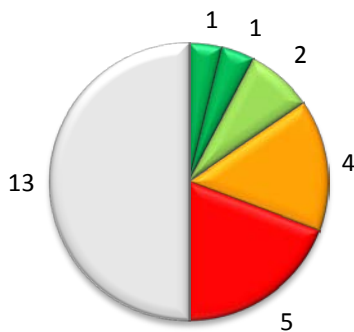
No access to national championship

Cycling	The Belgian championships are reserved exclusively for racers holding Belgian nationality. (420) Concerning the selection in the Belgian championships only Belgian athletes who hold a permit in a club affiliated to the FCWB can be selected. (455)
Equestrian	The Belgian Championships are, in principle, national trials. They are only open to sportsmen and women with Belgian nationality (500)

Judo	National championships: athletes must have Belgian nationality. Foreign athletes who would have obtained a podium in regional championship cannot take part in national championship. They will be substituted by the athlete having obtained the following rank and so forth (587)
Rowing	As regards national selection contests, (world championships, Olympics...) rowers must hold Belgian citizenship.
Tennis	Only players with Belgian nationality will be admitted to the championships (814)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 2 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 1 federation a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Belgian champion.
- According to 2 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 4 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Belgium, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 5 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 13 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

BULGARIA

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
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- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Canoeing	No rules on citizenship as a prerequisite condition have been identified (450)
Cycling	No requirements for participation concerning participation of foreign cyclists have been identified (454)
Fencing	No conditions concerning nationality and/or citizenship of the participating athletes are mentioned (472)
Gymnastics	The Regulations governing the various championships and tournaments only set age requirements in addition to the general requirement for registration and do not mention the citizenship or nationality of the athletes (489)
Pentathlon	The Regulations do not contain any provisions on the eligibility of foreign athletes to participate in the state championships and tournaments (512)
Shooting	No requirements regarding nationality and/or citizenships of the participating athletes are stated (564)
Taekwondo	No particular conditions concerning registration and participation that may be relevant for foreign athletes (674)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Biathlon	The Regulations do not mention any other requirements for registration including such concerning nationality and/or registration of the athletes (424)
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Skating	All competitions in figure skating and short track are open for foreign participants without any restrictions (574)
Skiing	Competition rights in the system of BFSki may be granted to Bulgarian and foreign citizens (581)
Tennis	The tournaments are open for participation of foreign citizens (716)
Triathlon	Foreigners are free to participate and may win medals and other awards (730)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Badminton	There are certain additional requirements to be met but they are not based on the nationality or citizenships of the potential participants (418)
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Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics	Requirement for the registration of foreign athletes (593)
Archery	A written consent of the foreign sports club or national sports federation and a written contract for the transfer of competition rights concluded with the respective sports club, which is a member of the Bulgarian Federation, are required (374)
Equestrian	Foreign athletes are also obliged to present a permit for participation issued by the respective national federation (463)
Rowing	The single prerequisite condition for participation of athletes is registration of the athletes with the federation for the respective sports club (517)
Sailing	Only athletes, who are registered by members of BULSAF are entitled to participate in the national championships and the national cups regattas (523)
Taekwondo	Foreigners who work in Bulgaria are entitled to be registered by a club (686)
Tennis	Participation allowed to foreign citizens who have to be duly registered. Registration is a mandatory requirement for participation in each championship or tournament (718)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Triathlon	Foreigners may win medals and other awards
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Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Archery	Statutes do not differentiate between Bulgarian citizens and foreigners who reside in Bulgaria (372)
Athletics	A foreign athlete cannot participate in the state championships of Bulgaria by representing a Bulgarian club just by attending the respective competitions without residing in Bulgaria on a long term basis. (396)
Gymnastics	No requirements related to the nationality and citizenships of the athletes are mentioned. ... requirement for a long term residence under the Law on Sports also an official written permit issued by the respective national federation of the foreign athlete who applied for the registration (479)
Table tennis	The right of registration with the Bulgarian Federation in (BFTT) shall belong to Bulgarian citizens or foreigners who have obtained a permit for a long-term residence in the Republic of Bulgaria. (631)

Local and regional championships/competitions

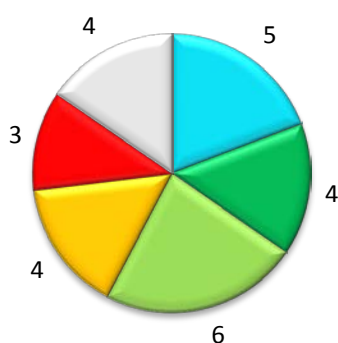
Sailing	Local championships and tournaments are open for foreigners. (546)
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No access to national championship

Boxing	Although not expressly mentioned the fact that foreign and EU citizens are allowed to participate only in the state collective championship means that they cannot participate in the state individual championships. (435)
Judo	The requirement for Bulgarian citizenship is valid for the individual state championship. (497)
Wrestling	Performance in the Individual-Collective Championship counts for qualifying of the athletes for the European and World championships and foreigners are not admitted because they are not entitled to represent Bulgaria at such forums. (760)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 5 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 4 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships.
- According to 6 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 4 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Bulgaria, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 3 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 4 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

CYPRUS

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Gymnastics	No discriminatory provisions, but no rules available, just the internal constitution in the Hellenic language
Table tennis	No discriminatory provisions
Tennis	No provisions as to participation of non-nationals

Unrestricted access to national championship

Archery	All athletes, of all nationalities, can participate in national championships with no restrictions (260)
Biathlon	All athletes, of all nationalities, can participate in national championships with no restrictions (260)
Pentathlon	All athletes, of all nationalities, can participate in national championships with no restrictions (260)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics	Upon registration and evidence of a contract of employment
Tennis	Foreigners can participate as long as they registered

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Athletics	Must remain in Cyprus for at least 1 year prior to eligibility
Shooting	Upon permanent residence in Cyprus

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

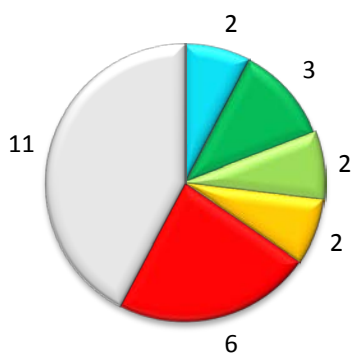
Badminton	Only athletes with Cypriot nationality can participate in the national tournaments that are organised by the Federation (145)
Judo	Only athletes with Cypriot citizenship can participate
Sailing	Discriminatory provisions. Text available in the Hellenic language.
Skiing	Discriminatory provisions. Text available in the Hellenic language.
Wrestling	Only athletes with a Cypriot passport can participate

Peculiarities

Archery	All athletes, of all nationalities can collect medals (260)
Biathlon	All athletes, of all nationalities can collect medals (260)
Pentathlon	All athletes, of all nationalities can collect medals (260)
Table tennis	All athletes can participate and can receive medals

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 3 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships.
- According to 2 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 2 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Cyprus, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 6 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 11 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

CZECH REPUBLIC

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Athletics** Participation of foreigners is unlimited (56)
Participation of foreigners can be allowed (173)
- Badminton** Restrictions do not apply to those who have dual citizenship (60)
- Biathlon** All competitions are open to foreign participants (183)
- Shooting** Member can be every person regardless of citizenship (103)
- Skating** Fees for foreigners to participate in championships, do not seem to be discriminatory (250)
Foreigners can participate (284)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Bobsleigh** Foreigners can be participating at national competitions. (277)
- Tennis** Foreigners to participate in competitions do not have to be registered in Czech association (122)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics	Foreigner to participate in aquatics must be registered with the Czech swimming association (154)
Archery	For national championships it is necessary to be a member, having the licence of Czech association. Tournaments listed in international calendars enable participation of foreigners but only at qualification level. Membership of foreigners is possible if the person is having long-term or permanent residency permit for longer than one year in the Czech republic. (160)
Badminton	Foreigner may ask for a licence (178)
Boxing	The rules of European association EABA do not allow the situation when associated association would admit as its member (for example club) which is registered in another association (195)
Canoeing	Speed: <i>Foreigners registered in Czech association can be at competition. Foreigners not registered in Czech association may participate at competitions</i> (66) Wild water: Only registered participants can participate. (72)
Cycling	When foreign citizen is living with permanent stay in the Czech republic, home association must be informed by Czech association about licence request applied for in Czech republic. (202)
Equestrian	Foreigners may participate at national championships only with approval of their home federation. (209)
Fencing	Foreigner registered in Czech club which performed in at least three competitions in Czech republic during one season representing Czech club in foreigner's age category and discipline may finally participate in finals of Czech championships (223)
Gymnastics	Registration of foreigners is possible concerning those who have long term and permanent stay permits. (235)
Luge	Foreigners may participate if having registered through Czech association (78)
Pentathlon	Member of Czech association can be every physical person which applies in writing and abides to statutes and goals of the association. Members can participate in competitions (83)
Rowing	Foreigners may participate if registered in Czech association (88)
Sailing	Foreigners must submit certificate. (92)
Skiing	Member can be every physical person who abides to the statutes (116)
Table tennis	Foreigners may participate in competitions only if they are registered (132)
Taekwondo	Participants must be members of Czech association (255)
Wrestling	Home association of foreigner must agree with participation of foreigners or to submit document proving long term or permanent stay of at least 24 months in the Czech republic. (268)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Archery	Only registered members of Czech association with valid licence may hold the record (328)
Triathlon	Foreigners without licence to Czech association may participate in National competitions but their results do not become official. (260)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Bobsleigh	Foreigner cannot however be Czech champion. (277)
Triathlon	Foreigners without licence to Czech association may participate in National competitions but their results do not become official. (260)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Triathlon	Foreigners without licence to Czech association may participate in National competitions but their results do not become official. (260)
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Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Archery	Membership of foreigners is possible if the person is having long-term or permanent residency permit for longer than one year in the Czech republic. (160)
Gymnastics	Foreigners' participation is possible if they have long-term or permanent stay permit. (231) Registration of foreigners is possible concerning those who have long term and permanent stay permits.

Judo
Wrestling

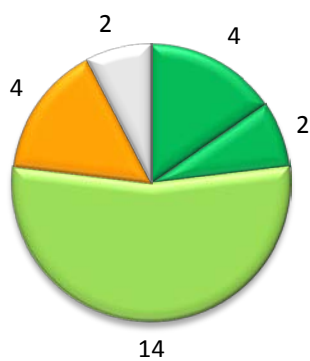
(235)
At national championships only foreigners with permanent stay in Czech Republic may participate. (245)
Persons with long term or permanent stay of at least 24 months are not considered to be foreigners. (271)

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 6 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 2 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Czech champion.
- According to 14 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 4 federations allow foreigners who are residents in the Czech Republic, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- From 2 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

DENMARK

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling	
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

Wrestling At the individual Danish championships for boys, youth, juniors and girls/women, non-Danish citizens are allowed to participate, even if they do not have permanent residence in Denmark. (229)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Tennis Players from foreign clubs can be seeded if they have an international, national or regional ranking which justifies this. (57)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Badminton	The players must not during the season have represented a foreign club or organization in the foreign country's team tournaments. (121) Foreign players and players who in the preceding season had residence abroad, and who have not participated in the Danish Team Tournament, are not allowed to participate until the club has requested DBF's office to classify the player on the league table. (145)
Rowing	At the Danish Federation's National Championships ..., the same rules shall apply as for the Danish Championships. However, members of clubs outside the Danish territory may participate in races for the Championships for the Federations, if the club is a member of the Danish Federation, ..., and if the members from the clubs in question are not entitled to participate in another country's championships. If the aforementioned conditions are fulfilled, the requirements ... regarding citizenship and residence do not apply. (192)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Badminton	The provision that participation in the Danish Championship for individuals is reserved for Danish nationals, apart from non-nationals who in the past two years before participation have had registered address in Denmark, restricts non-national's opportunity to participate.
Rowing	Rowers with another citizenship than Danish may participate in the Danish Championships, however on the condition that they never constitute more than 25 % of a team. It is a prerequisite for the participation that the rower in question at the time of the application has had permanent residence in Denmark ... for a minimum of 3 month. Further, he/she shall have participated in 2 boat races in the year in question. (186)
Wrestling	At the individual Danish championships for seniors ... non-Danish citizens must have had permanent residence in Denmark for the last two years in order to participate. (229) The provision that at the individual Danish championships for seniors, non-nationals must have had permanent residence in Denmark for the last two years in order to participate is a restriction to non-nationals. So is the similar (but even stricter) rule for teams for boys and juniors, and the maximum of two foreigners allowed to be applied by a team. (254)

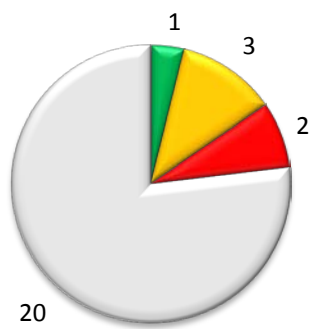
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Shooting	Only Danish citizens who have a permanent registered address in Denmark and who are members of an association under DSF can become individual Danish Champions (212)
Table tennis	With regard to the individual championships the regulations expressly determine that only Danish nationals can participate

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 1 national federation instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, their results do not become official.
- 2 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Denmark, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 2 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 20 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

ESTONIA

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Boxing	There are no restrictions established for non-nationals (207)
Canoeing	No restrictions established for non-nationals (145)
Fencing	The competition rules do not establish any restrictions for non-nationals. (346)
Shooting	Competition rules do not foresee any restrictions for non-nationals. (226)
Wrestling	Competition rules do not stipulate any restrictions for non-nationals. (233)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Badminton	Non-nationals (i.e. citizens of any other state than Estonia) may participate in the Estonian championship (132)
Biathlon	The competition (incl. Estonian championship) is an open championship and all persons may participate despite of residence and citizenship. (296)
Equestrian	All foreign competitors may participate in the competitions planned in the Estonian Sports Federation calendar, except if such participation has been prohibited or restricted by their own national federation. (243)
Triathlon	Non-nationals can compete on the same basis as Estonian citizens. (81)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics	Non-nationals may participate in the Estonian championship provided that they hold a license (192)
Equestrian	Non-nationals who want to belong to a member club of the Estonian Sports Federation and participate in the competitions specified in the calendar plan shall pay all required license fees for themselves and for the horse. (246)
Skiing	In order to participate in the Estonian championship, a person shall hold a license (336)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Archery	All competitions are open and non-nationals can also compete. Only Estonian citizens can become Estonian champion (197)
Biathlon	Non-nationals can be awarded with medals of the Estonian championship and can become Estonian champion on the same basis as Estonian citizens. (296)
Bobsleigh	If a foreigner wins the Estonian Championship, he or she does not receive an official title 'Estonian champion'. Only Estonian citizens can become Estonian champion. (307)
Cycling	A foreign competitor who has finished in top three shall not be awarded with a medal of the Estonian championship. (326)
Luge	If a person holding a nationality other than Estonian wins the Estonian Championship, he or she does not receive an official title 'Estonian champion'. Only Estonian citizens can become Estonian champion and be awarded with medals. (289)
Pentathlon	Non-nationals can freely participate in all competitions (incl. the Estonian championship) but can become Estonian champions only if they are residing in Estonia (97)
Skating	Non-nationals can compete on the same terms and conditions as Estonian athletes but cannot become Estonian champions or be awarded with the first place medal (only Estonian citizens can become Estonian champion). (279)
Triathlon	If a foreigner wins the Estonian Championship, he or she does not receive an official title 'Estonian champion' (81)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Equestrian	Participation of foreign competitors (non-residents) in the championship competitions is restricted, thus no points for the purpose of the standings of the Estonian championship shall be awarded, and foreigners shall be not entitled to points calculated for club's youth sport. (251)
Skiing	Foreign competitors may also compete in the Estonian championship but they shall not be awarded with medals. (336)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Athletics	Non-nationals may participate in the Estonian championship provided that they have been residing in Estonia for at least 1 year and have applied for Estonian citizenship prior to the competition. (166)
Equestrian	Non-nationals who are residing in Estonia for a longer term and want to belong to a member club of the Estonian Sports Federation and participate in the competitions specified in the calendar plan shall pay all required license fees for themselves and for the horse. (246)
Judo	Only Estonian citizens and persons holding an Estonian residence permit may participate in the individual competitions. (219)
Rowing	Persons residing in Estonia on a permanent basis may participate in the Estonian Youth Championship and in U23 Championship ... All other championships (incl. Estonian Championship) are open championships (138)

Sailing	Only Estonian residents shall be allowed to compete for awards and shall be awarded medals in the Estonian championship. The competition (incl. the Estonian championship) is an open championship (352)
Table tennis	Non-nationals may not participate in the Estonian championship unless they are residing in Estonia on a permanent basis (i.e. have been domiciled in Estonia for at least 3 years). (117)
Tennis	Non-nationals may not participate in the Estonian championship unless they are residing in Estonia on a permanent basis. (107)

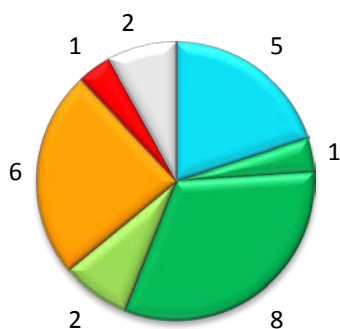
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Gymnastics Only Estonian citizens ... have the right to participate in international championships. (269)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 5 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 9 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 8 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Estonian champion.
- According to 2 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 6 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Estonia, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 1 national federation debars foreigners from the championships.
- From 2 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

FINLAND

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

Aquatics	Foreign swimmers may be permitted to compete in national championships. The permission to participation will be considered on a case-specific manner for each event. (999)
Biathlon	If an athlete meets the requirements set out for foreign competitors, he/she can take part in the Finnish Championships, win medals and be crowned as the official Finnish champion. (313)
Cycling	Foreigners living in Finland can take part in Finnish Championships if they meet the requirements (229)
Gymnastics	If an athlete meets the requirements ... he can take part in the Finnish championships (44)
Judo	Only members of the member societies of the Finnish Federation can participate in the Finnish championships. (1046)
Skating	A skater who meets with the requirements ... can participate in the Finnish championship and finals competitions, if the skater is chosen in the qualification competition. Should the skater win the competition the skater shall be given the title of Finnish champion. (139)
Table Tennis	A foreign player can take part in the Finnish Championships if the requirements ... are met. In these cases foreign players can also win the title of Finnish champion and accordant medals. (471)

Taekwondo	Foreign athletes can win the title of Finnish champion and receive accordant medals. (94) Requirements: she/he has not competed in competitions organized by the national federation of her/his country of nationality and/or has not represented the referred country in international competitions during the Svoli competition/license period or the preceding year thereto. It is furthermore required that the athlete has applied for the Finnish citizenship or that the athlete has been living in Finland permanently at least for six months.
Wrestling	If an athlete meets the requirements ... for participating in the Finnish Championship, the athlete can win the title of Finnish champion and accordant medals. (71)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Archery	A foreign citizen living in Finland can participate in the Finnish championships ... in case he/she is a member in some of the member clubs of the Finnish Association and he/she has a valid competition license issued by the Finnish Association. (1016)
Canoeing	A participant in the Finnish championship competitions shall be a Finnish citizen or a foreigner who is a member of a member club of the federation and represents this club. (650)
Skiing	A foreigner who is a member of a member society of the federation and who has a valid competition license issued by the Finnish Federation, can participate in national championship competitions as well as in multinational, national and district competitions. (247)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Aquatics	Foreign swimmers cannot set Finnish records. (999)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Aquatics	Foreign swimmers cannot win the title of Finnish champion. (999)
Triathlon	A foreign competitor shall be entitled to receive object and monetary prizes in open Finnish championship competitions, but shall not be awarded the title of Finnish champion. (397)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Aquatics	Foreign swimmers cannot receive medals. (999)
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Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Archery	A foreign citizen living in Finland can participate in the Finnish championships ... in case he/she has been living in Finland over one year before the competition and he/she is a member in some of the member clubs of the Finnish Association and he/she has a valid competition license issued by the Finnish Association. (1016)
Athletics	The competition rights in the Finnish and District championships of a foreign citizen require that he/she has clearly moved and settled in Finland and had at time of these rights taking effect lived incessantly in Finland ... (741)
Badminton	Only a Finnish citizen and a foreigner who verifiably (extract from the population register) has been living in Finland at least for three years on the competition's last registration date can participate in the Finnish championship competitions. (522)
Boxing	Foreign boxers that have lived in Finland for at least a year prior to the Finnish Championships and meet the other requirements described above can take part in the said competition. Thus, foreign boxers can win medals and the title of the official Finnish champion. (348)
Canoeing	A participant in the Finnish championship competitions shall be a Finnish citizen or a foreigner living permanently in Finland who is a member of a member club of the federation and represents this club. (650)

Rowing	In order to be able to represent Finnish club in a championship competition the person shall be a Finnish citizen or shall have lived permanently in Finland from the beginning of the year. (621)
Skiing	A foreigner living in Finland who has domicile in Finland or who mainly stays in Finland can participate in national championship competitions as well as in multinational, national and district competitions. (247)
Tennis	A citizen of a foreign country who lives permanently in our country can after three years of residency apply for participation right in the championship competitions. (416)
Weightlifting	Finnish citizens and foreigners living permanently in Finland, who represent a member society of Union, have right to participate in the Finnish championship competitions ... (358)

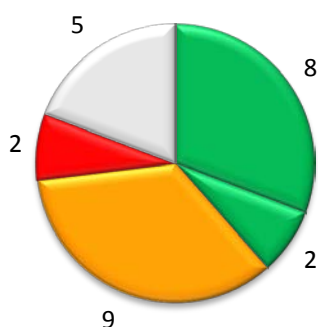
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Equestrian	A rider participating in the Finnish championship competition must be a Finnish citizen and represent a member club of the Federation of Finland. (276)
Fencing	Only Finnish citizens can take part in national championships. (128)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 10 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 2 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Finnish champion.
- 9 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Finland, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 2 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 5 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

FRANCE

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Biathlon** There are no criteria that directly hamper access of foreigners to competitions. (1159)
- Pentathlon** In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination.
- Skiing** There are no criteria that directly hamper access of foreigners to competitions. (1159)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Archery** Foreigners who hold a FFTA permit can take part in every FFTA competitions such as French championships for which they can obtain the title of "French champion". (313)
- Canoeing** Athletes from EU countries who are members of the FFCK can take part in races result from the national organization (in particular departmental and regional competitions, French championships) (625)
- Gymnastics** Foreign athletes can get the title of "French champion". (846)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Athletics	In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination. (329) The FFA allowed competitions are opened to every athlete whatever their nationality (329)
Badminton	In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination.
Canoeing	The federation, in its regulations, notes the principle of free access. (602)
Cycling	In its regulations, the federation notes the ban of discrimination. (660) Participation of foreign athletes living near the border so that in particular these athletes aren't considered as foreign athletes. (701)
Equestrian	There are various criteria that hamper access of foreigners to competitions. Yet, the federation notes, in its regulations, the ban of discrimination. (761) Foreign athletes are allowed to take part in events in the same conditions as the French athletes.
Fencing	Athletes from EU countries can freely take part in federal team events. (812)
Rowing	In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination.
Shooting	Federal regulations note the principle of free access as well as the non-discrimination principle guaranteed by EU law. (1097)
Table tennis	The issue of this qualification enables the foreign athletes to take part in every events. (1264)
Taekwondo	In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access. (1303)
Tennis	In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination. There are restrictions concerning the qualification and the participation of foreigners, however, these restrictions don't concern the athletes from EU countries or assimilated according to the FFT regulations. (1355)
Weightlifting	In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination. (1547)
Wrestling	The federation abstains from making all discrimination. (1556) The federation abstains from making all discrimination. (1631)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics	Foreign athletes can obtain a FFN permit subject to producing some administrative documents. They can take part in all the sports competitions (individual or team) as the French athletes. (181) As regards the foreign athletes, the nationality's criteria and the criteria relating to the period since which the athlete is member of the club are relevant. (373)
Archery	Foreign athletes who have a FFTA permit are treated like French athletes. (285) Foreign athletes who have a FFTA permit are subjected to the same rules as French athletes. (295) Foreigners, whatever their nationality, can hold a FFTA permit. Foreigners who hold a FFTA permit can take part in every FFTA competitions such as French championships for which they can obtain the title of "French champion". (313)
Badminton	Foreign athletes can hold a FFBA permit conditionally. Foreign athletes who hold a FFBA permit cannot take part in every federal sports competitions. Nevertheless, the foreign athletes can escape some restrictions in fulfilling the conditions to get the status of assimilated. (486) A permit can be issued to every foreign athletes who will demand it subject to his national federation has no objection. (502) Foreign athletes who have a FFBA permit can conditionally receive the athlete's status assimilated to the French athletes. (514)
Biathlon	Foreign athletes can hold a FFS permit and take part in every FFS competitions. (1159) A foreign athlete has to get a FFS permit (1173) Foreign athletes have to get a FFS permit to take part in FFS events. Foreign athletes who have a FFS competitor permit can take part in French national events ... but they cannot be selected in an international event by France. (1179) Foreigners can get a FFS permit. The foreign athletes who have a FFS permit can take part in every FFS competitions. (1203)
Bobsleigh	Foreign athletes who have a FFSG permit can take part in national competitions if they fulfill the selection's criterion (1147)
Boxing	Every foreign boxer living in France, even provisionally, cannot compete in France or in the DOM-TOM, if he haven't a federal passport. (592)
Canoeing	EU citizens who hold a FFCK permit are treated like the French athletes about the participation in competitions and the award of titles. (602) Athletes from EU countries who are members of the FFCK can take part in races result from the national organization (in particular departmental and regional competitions, French championships) (625)

	Foreign athletes who haven't the FFCK membership can take part in all races result national organization as guest. (634)
Cycling	The foreign athletes can hold a FFCK permit in the same conditions as the French athletes. (647) The foreign athletes can hold a FFC permit conditionally. The foreign athletes who hold a FFC permit cannot take part in every federal sports competitions. (660)
Equestrian	Foreign athletes can directly insert some competition's levels in showing a level's attestation of their origin federation. (775) Foreign athletes can get a FFE permit. (789)
Gymnastics	The foreign athletes can hold a FFG permit and as a result they can take part in every federal competitions (individual and team). However, they can get the title of "French champion". (846) All athlete who do not have the French nationality can get, in his request, a FFG permit if he is in regular situation of stay in France and if he fulfills the other conditions mentioned in the FFG statutes and regulations. (855)
Judo	Foreign athletes who hold a FFG permit can take part in every competition (860) With regard to the foreign athletes, if there is no restriction to get a FFJDA permit. (898) A foreign athlete can compete in accordance with the general conditions of participation ... as soon as he is in possession of two FFJDA permits whose the one of the current year except for the first division's France individual championship. (934)
Luge	The foreign athletes can get a FFJDA permit unconditionally. (984) Foreign athletes who have a FFSG permit can take part in national competitions if they fulfill the selection's criterion (1147)
Pentathlon	If the foreigners who hold a FFA permit may take part in every FFA official competitions, there are restrictions about the award of titles. (991)
Rowing	Foreigners can get a FFSA unconditionally.
Sailing	A permit can be issued to every French and foreign athlete. (1090)
Shooting	All foreign athletes can have a FFTIR permit. (1111) Foreign athletes from EU countries, who have a FFTIR permit can compete in official competitions under the conditions specified in the sports regulations relating to each discipline. These sports regulations mustn't include provisions conflicting with EU law in particular with the non-discrimination principle. (1114) A foreigner who doesn't hold a FFTIR permit can take part in competitions in France. (1136)
Skating	Foreign athletes who have a FFSG permit can take part in national competitions if they fulfill the selection's criterion (1147)
Skiing	Foreign athletes can hold a FFS permit and take part in every FFS competition. (1159) A foreign athlete has to get a FFS permit (1173) Foreign athletes have to get a FFS permit to take part in FFS events. Foreign athletes who have a FFS competitor permit can take part in French national events ... but they cannot be selected in an international event by France. (1179) Foreigners can get a FFS permit. The foreign athletes who have a FFS permit can take part in every FFS competitions. (1203)
Table tennis	Foreign athletes can get a FFTT conditionally. The conditions are different depending whether the athletes from EEA countries and from Switzerland or from another country. (1213) The athlete from EU countries or from EEA countries or from Switzerland who had a permit the previous season in a national foreign federation has to do a transfer in accordance with the rules ... (1242)
Taekwondo	The foreigners can get a FFTDA unconditionally. (1303)
Triathlon	The foreign athletes can get a FFTRI permit in the same conditions as the French athletes. (1429) Every foreign athlete, living or not in France, affiliated or not to a social welfare system, can be a FFTRI's member individually ... in the same conditions as a French athlete. The foreign athlete who holds a FFTRI permit has access in the federation's events in the same conditions as the French athlete holding FFTRI permit. The foreigner can take part in all events authorized by the French federation in France (metropolitan or overseas). He shall enjoy the same rights and shall be subjected to the same duties. A foreign athlete can hold simultaneously a FFTRI permit and a permit in his origin or another country.(1439)
Weightlifting	As regard to the athletes from a foreign federation affiliated in IWF who take part in team competitions, they have to get a permit at least 15 days before the team competition's beginning. (1573)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Archery	There is just an ambiguity about the French record which will be solved by the FFTA. (285)
Athletics	The foreign athletes cannot establish a French record or a Regional and Local record. (329)
Biathlon	There aren't records which are recognized officially in this sport. (1209)

Cycling	The foreign athletes cannot access French records. (666) It isn't conceivable that a foreign athlete establishes a French record. The French nationality is the condition. (745)
Gymnastics	There is no record which is officially recognized in this sport. (888)
Pentathlon	In this sports discipline, there is any records which are recognized officially. (1027)
Rowing	In this sports discipline, there is no record which is recognized officially owing to the shifting parameter. (1078)
Shooting	Only French athletes can establish a French record for a nationality's reason. (1135) Foreign athletes can take part in every FFTIR competitions but there are restrictions about the establishment of French records. (1097)
Skiing	There aren't records which are officially recognized in this sport. (1209)
Weightlifting	There are restrictions regarding the foreigners' participation in individual and team competitions as well as about the establishment of French records. (1547) A French record can only be obtained by a French athlete. (1616)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Aquatics	In accordance with the FFN sports regulations, in the French championship, the foreign athletes holding a FFN permit who finish on the podium receive an event's specific medal. (271) In some swimming and diving competitions, the FFN sports regulations add another constraint concerning the foreign athletes : their number is limited in the finals or even in the semi-finals. (236)
Athletics	There are restrictions about the award of titles, the access in the finals of individuals events or even the number of foreigners by teams. (329) The foreign athletes who hold a FFA competition permit cannot aspire to individual events champion's titles and medals. (377)
Badminton	Foreign athletes haven't access to some titles of champion. (486)
Biathlon	A foreign athlete cannot get a title of "French champion". (1159) A foreign athlete taking part in a French championship, in all the classes, cannot reach the podium. (1193)
Bobsleigh	The title of "French champion" is awarded to the French athlete who is the best ranked in the final general ranking of the competition. (1155) The title of French champion is only awarded to the French athletes. (1195)
Canoeing	Athletes from EU countries who are members of the FFCK can get a title of champion (625) A title of champion can be achieved by the athletes from EU countries who are members of the FFCK. A title of champion cannot be won by the athletes from countries outwith the EU who are members of the FFCK. (639) If the titles of champion would be won by foreigners only, the federation could change for the next seasons its regulations in order to allow only French athletes to get a title or even to take part in competitions. (654)
Cycling	The foreign athletes can hold a FFC permit conditionally. The foreign athletes haven't access to some titles of champion. (660) It isn't conceivable that a foreign athlete win the title of champion in department, regional, interregional and national championships as well as a foreign athlete establish a French record. The French nationality is the condition. (745)
Equestrian	Only French athletes can appear on the championship's final ranking for the eight first places. (784)
Fencing	Titles: The FFE regulations observed don't include specific provisions in this respect. (841)
Gymnastics	Foreigners who have a FFG permit cannot obtain a title of "French champion". (884) Concerning the conditions relating to the issue of a FFG permit, there is no distinction between the French athletes and the foreign athletes. It's a decision and so a choice of the FFG management committee that the foreigners who have a FFG permit cannot get a title of "French champion". (888)
Judo	In the individual recreation's competitions, French and foreign athletes can compete. However, in French Jujitsu championship, the French nationality is required. (963)
Luge	The title of "French champion" is awarded to the French athlete who is the best ranked in the final general ranking of the competition. (1155) The title of French champion is only awarded to French athletes. (1195)
Pentathlon	The French championships are, in principle, allowed to the French athletes only. Nevertheless, they can be allowed to the foreigners too. (1018)
Rowing	As regards some FFSA events (French championships and national heats), the federation establishes any quotas which restrict access of the foreigners to competitions and so to prevent them from winning the corresponding titles. (1031)

Shooting	Foreign athletes can take part in every FFTIR competitions but there are restrictions about the award of title. (1097) Foreign athletes can take part in every federal competitions but they cannot get a title of "French champion". If a foreigner is on the podium, a medal will be awarded to him and not the title of champion. ... only a French athlete can be French champion. (1128)
Skating	The title of "French champion" is awarded to the French athlete who is the best ranked in the final general ranking of the competition. (1155) The title of French champion is only awarded to the French athletes. (1195)
Skiing	A foreign athlete cannot get a title of "French champion". (1159) A foreign athlete taking part in a French championship, in all the classes, cannot reach podium. (1193)
Table tennis	In particular, the foreigners who have a FFTT permit cannot take part in French championships owing to a nationality requirement. (1298) Except in corporate championships, the foreign athletes who hold a FFTT permit cannot take part in every federal competition and consequently they haven't access to some titles of champion. (1213)
Taekwondo	The foreign athletes who hold a FFTDA permit cannot take part in every federal competition and consequently they haven't access to some titles of champion. (1303) The participation in French championships is subject to holding French nationality. (1321) Compete in regional championships, the athlete has to produce an official document proving French nationality. To compete in departmental championships, the athlete has to produce an official document proving French nationality. (1326) There is no specific condition to get a FFTDA permit concerning foreigners. However, the participation in some FFTDA competitions is restricted such as in the French championship. The French championship isn't allowed to the foreigners who have a FFTDA permit because only the French athletes can be selected in French team. (1345)
Tennis	The foreign athletes who hold a FFT permit cannot take part in every federal competition and consequently they haven't access to some titles of champion. (1355) Only the French athletes who have a FFT permit can take part in French championships. In the FFT regional bodies' championships only the French athletes who have a FFT permit in the clubs affiliated to the FFT regional body concerned can take part in these competitions. So, an athlete can take part in championships of one FFT regional body only. (1376) The foreign athletes can get a FFT permit. However, they cannot take part in French championships and in competitions which are qualifying for the French championships as only French athletes can get a title of French champion, and the champion of his country. (1422)
Triathlon	Foreign athletes can take part in every individual competition of the federation but they can only get some titles of champion. (1429) Only the athletes who hold a FFTRI permit whatever their nationality can take part in the French championship. (1459) The title of "French champion" can be only awarded to the athletes ... (1512) The foreign athletes cannot get a title of "French champion" as well as "Regional or Departmental champion" since the latter are any titles which have to be won by the French athletes only. As it were, it's a nationality requirement. (1531)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Bobsleigh	Concerning the French championships, the foreign athletes who can compete ... are normally ranked in the distance ranking and the general individual ranking. ...the points achieved by these athletes are tallied in the French clubs championship ... (1150)
Canoeing	A national ranking is established wherein the French and foreign athletes are included. (650)
Luge	Concerning the French championships, the foreign athletes who can compete ... are normally ranked in the distance ranking and the general individual ranking. ...the points achieved by these athletes are tallied in the French clubs championship ... (1150)
Skating	Concerning the French championships, the foreign athletes who can compete ... are normally ranked in the distance ranking and the general individual ranking. ...the points got by these athletes are tallied in the French clubs championship ... (1150)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Athletics	The FFA general regulations deals with the membership for the foreigners who live in France. (349-363)
Cycling	A permit can be issued to every French or foreign persons who live in France. (673)

A permit can be issued by the FFC in every French or foreign persons whose main home is set in France at the time of its solicitation. (676)

Fencing	The class of the athletes born between 1993 and 1994 and relating to the class of the athletes born between 1990 and 1992, in each discipline, are allowed to foreign athletes who have a permit in a French club and giving proof of a real home which is lasting but not inevitably continuous (833.)
Table tennis	The issue of the permit concerning the foreign athlete is subjected to additional obligations in particular the production of a resident's permit in order. Every foreign athlete has to be able to give proof of his legal situation in France anytime. Concerning the foreign athletes who have a temporary resident's permit, the FFFT permit is automatically suspended at the expiry date of this resident's permit. (1232)

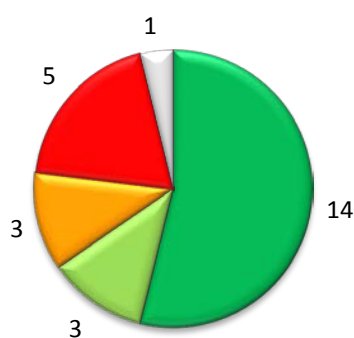
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Aquatics	The French senior championship are only allowed to the French athletes. French Youth championship are only allowed to the French athletes. France veteran championship are only allowed to the French athletes. (1286)
Cycling	Foreign athletes which hold a FFC permit can take part in every competition except in department, regional, interregional or national championships in France (740)
Judo	Foreigners cannot compete in the first division's French individual championship and their number is limited in the team competitions. (898)
Weightlifting	In France Jujitsu championship, the French nationality is required. (963) Only French athletes can take part in French individual championships. (1583)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 15 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of French champion.
- According to 3 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 4 federations allow foreigners who are residents in France, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 4 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 1 national federation no information concerning national championships was received.

GERMANY

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Biathlon	Sport without discriminatory provisions ... (4)
Equestrian	Sport without discriminatory provisions ... (4)
Rowing	Sport without discriminatory provisions ... (4)
Skiing	Sport without discriminatory provisions ... (4)
Taekwondo	Sport without discriminatory provisions ... (4)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Aquatics	All non-national swimmers shall basically have the same rights as German swimmers. (220)
Archery	Athletes holding foreign citizenship (or non passport holders) are eligible to participate in national championships ... (91)
Canoeing	Foreigners who have not already participated on behalf of a foreign club in the year in question are permitted to participate in German national contests ... (73)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Athletics The DLV can arrange national competitions in which foreigners can participate. (84)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics Non-national swimmers may only compete in a German Championship event if they have been authorized to compete for a German club for at least one year before the relevant German Championship. (227)

Badminton Foreigners wanting to take part in the national championships have to be members of a club that is affiliated to the BLV or DBV ... (61)
Foreigners who have been granted permission to play for at least the last five years ... can be admitted as "Badminton- Germans" ... (67)

Canoeing From 1 January of the year ... the foreigner is prohibited from participating on behalf of a foreign club or other national team if he/she wants to take part in the German national championship. (78)

Cycling Riders licensed by a foreign association, who are not in the possession of a valid and complete supplemental sheet, will only be eligible to enter the a-class if there are not any agreements in place between the license issuing association and the BDR prohibiting such participation. (180)
All athletes who are members of a German association, and have obtained their license ..., are eligible to enter regional association open races (i.e. independent of their nationality). (187)
Athletes holding foreign UCI-licenses are not allowed to participate. (189)

Pentathlon For foreign athletes to participate in a 'non international' event ... can only be given with the agreement of the national association to which the applicant belongs. (30)

Sailing Foreign Sailors are not able to secure permission to register out of their rank. (209)

Triathlon Foreigners have to exhibit ... a License from their association; a DTU participation pass; or a Daily License. (17)

Weightlifting Athletes who do not hold a German passport can only secure a BVDG participation permit if they hold an unlimited participation permit ... (132)
Foreign nationals are subject to a three month waiting period from the date on which their application for a ... permit is made (136)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Sailing As regards German Championships which are open to international participants, the number of foreigners eligible to participate has to be determined by agreement between the Class Union and the host Association. (212)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Gymnastics Foreign members who permanently reside in Germany are treated equally to Germans as regards their participation permit. (156)
Foreign nationals who permanently reside in Germany can participate in the qualifying stages at German National singles/individual championships, but only on a non-competitive basis. (159)

Judo Foreigners can participate in official competitions if they have been residents in Germany for at least one year and are a member of a club affiliated to the DJB. (104)

Luge Only those athletes who have their principal/main residence in Germany during the tournament, and who have not participated in bobsled for another national association in the season/sports year, are eligible to enter the bobsled tournament. (174)

Skating Foreign skater is allowed to take part in national championships if he or she has resided in Germany for at least one year ... (166)

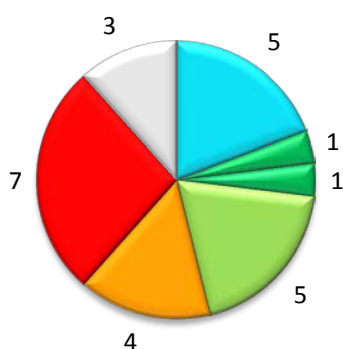
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Badminton	Only Germans, as defined in paragraph 4 SpO, are able to participate in national championships. (57)
Bobsleigh	Only those athletes who have their principal/main residence in Germany during the tournament, and who have not participated in bobsled for another national association in the season/sports year, are eligible to enter the bobsled tournament. (174)
Boxing	Only athletes who are German citizens are eligible to participate in the national championships. (99)
Fencing	Foreigners and non passport holders are not eligible to enter the German Singles Championship. (199)
Table tennis	Foreigners can participate in every event except singles/individual championships and ranking tournaments. (45)
Tennis	Only players who are German citizens are eligible to play in the union's team-championship events. (36)
Triathlon	Only the results of athletes who are both German citizens and who hold a valid participation pass from the DTU will be assessed. (19)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 5 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 2 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 1 federation a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of German champion.
- According to 5 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 4 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Germany, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 7 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 3 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

GREECE

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Equestrian** Foreign athletes can ... participate in all competitions, including Pan-Hellenic games. (199)
- Gymnastics** Athletes from EU member-states may freely register ... participate in Pan-Hellenic championships and be declared national champions. (99)
- Tennis** The foreign athletes have the right to participate in all sorts of championships. (132)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Canoeing** Foreign athletes from EU member-states ... can participate in all competitions,... (164)
- Rowing** Foreign athletes from EU member-states ... can participate in all competitions,... (158)
- Sailing** Foreign athletes "... may participate in all competitions except in Pan-Hellenic games of all ages". (94)
- Triathlon** "citizenship" filed, ... allowing the participation of non-Greeks to ... competitions. This applies to all official competitions of EOTRI. (174)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Athletics Foreign athletes of Greek origin or foreign athletes can be registered with clubs-members of SEGAS and participate in all competitions and National Championships without restrictions. (56)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Archery Foreign athletes ... cannot establish a national record. (115)
Athletics A foreign athlete can-not establish a National record or receive the (state) funding ... (65)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Tennis Foreign athletes from EU member-states that permanently and legitimately reside in Greece may be registered with any club. Only two foreign athletes (one male and one female) are allowed per club. (129)

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Aquatics Foreign athletes ... may participate in all competitions except in Pan-Hellenic games of all ages and in Greek Cup games". (77)

Archery Foreign athletes can participate in all competitions except for Pan-Hellenic championships. (115)

Biathlon A foreigner ... will only be allowed to participate in local/regional games, not national/Pan-Hellenic competitions. (205)

Boxing Even if a foreign athlete is registered with a club-member of EOP he/she will not be allowed to participate in national championships. (107)

Canoeing Non-EU athletes ... if they are residents in Greece for an (undisclosed) number of years ... are not allowed to participate in the Pan-Hellenic championships. (165)

Cycling Foreign athletes can ... participate in competitions except for Pan-Hellenic games and qualification games for the Greek national team. (195)

Fencing Non-Greek athletes are not allowed to compete in Pan-Hellenic games. All foreign athletes (EU or not) are treated the same way. (219)

Judo Only Greek athletes can participate in Pan-Hellenic (individual) or Pan-Hellenic team games ... (123)

Pentathlon Foreign athletes can ... participate in competitions except for Pan-Hellenic games. (179)

Shooting Foreign athletes can ... participate in competitions except for Pan-Hellenic games and qualification games for the Greek national team. Athletes from non-EU member-states should possess a residence permit issued by the Greek authorities. (184)

Skiing A foreigner ... will only be allowed to participate in local/regional games, not national/Pan-Hellenic competitions. (205)

Table tennis Foreign athletes from EU member-states ... can only participate for their club in team competitions between clubs, not as individuals in the Pan-Hellenic championships. (142)

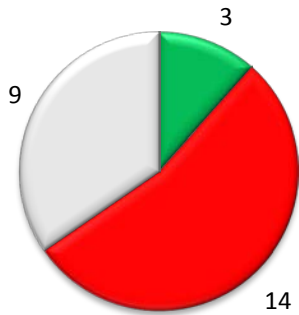
Taekwondo Foreign athletes can ... participate in competitions except for Pan-Hellenic games and qualification games for the Greek national team. (190)

Tennis Athletes that do not have the right to play for the Greek national team cannot participate in Pan-Hellenic championships or become national champions ... (134)

Wrestling Foreign athletes ... are not allowed to participate in any competition (210)

SUMMARY

National championships



- 3 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships.
- 14 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 9 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

HUNGARY

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Equestrian** In order to compete in a Hungarian Championship, a competitor shall be in possession of a Hungarian passport. In other cases any other competition is open for foreigners (91)
- Judo** Foreign members of Hungarian clubs may take part in any competition except the Hungarian Championship. (95)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics	Foreign swimmers possessing a settlement permit longer than 30 days may obtain license without any further condition; ... (106)
Gymnastics	Every gymnast who has a competition license and is a citizen of an EU country or of a country in the process of becoming an EU-member, may enter into the National Championship without any restriction. (84)
Weightlifting	Possessing the license, any weightlifter may enter any competition ... (135)
Wrestling	Foreign nationals may not take part in a Hungarian championship in individual competition, unless they hold an "ID of Hungarians"... (129)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Athletics	The Federation intends to open the individual competition for foreigners but a foreigner cannot receive the official title "Hungarian Champion" and cannot set any Hungarian records. (4)
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Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Triathlon	In the Hungarian Championship only Hungarian citizens can achieve a valid result and ranking points. (123)
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Residency requirements for participation in competitions

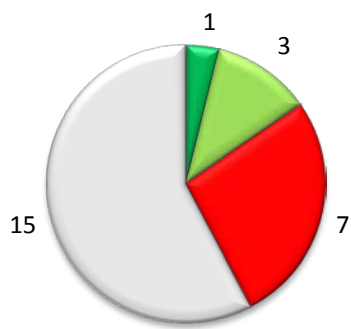
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Aquatics	Hungarian members of the National team may enter the Hungarian Championship ... (112)
Athletics	Hungarian individual and team championships are open only for Hungarian citizens. (4)
Badminton	Foreign nationals may not take part in a Hungarian Championship in individual competition. (59)
Equestrian	In order to compete in a Hungarian Championship, a competitor shall be in possession of a Hungarian passport. (91)
Judo	Foreign members of Hungarian clubs may take part in any competition except the Hungarian Championship. (95)
Skating	Hungarian Championship is open exclusively to competitors holding Hungarian nationality. (100)
Tennis	The Hungarian Championship, the Budapest Championship and the Countryside Championship are open only for Hungarian players. ... (116)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 1 national federation instantaneously allows foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, they cannot achieve a valid result and ranking points.
- According to 3 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 7 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 15 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

IRELAND

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Sailing There are no rules relating to nationality or residency. It is open to all. (189)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

Badminton Nationality is not a requirement for participation at national level. (91)

Equestrian Association of Irish Riding Clubs (AIRC)-no mention of nationality in the rule book-I was informed via telephone call that that national competition is open to all. (45)
Dressage Ireland-no restrictions, open to all. (53)
Eventing Ireland-no residence or nationality requirement for domestic competition-as long as membership is paid up; any one can participate in eventing. (54)

Skiing It is not necessary to be Irish or have an Irish passport. (71)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Archery	One must be a member to participate in the National Championships. (454)
Biathlon	For national competitions athletes must be resident in Ireland, Republic or Northern, and be a member of the Association. Therefore, non-Irish national may compete and win in the competitions under these circumstances. (286)
Boxing	There are no residential or nationality based restrictions on becoming a member of the organisation. (117)
Canoeing	There are two ways of joining the Irish Canoe Union. Individual Membership ... or Membership through an ICU Registered Club (222)
Equestrian	Carriage Driving Section: no regulations concerning race or nationality as far as membership is concerned. Membership is the only requirement for participation in national competitions. People need to qualify for, and carry an Irish passport if they wish to represent Ireland internationally. Otherwise all are welcome". (47) Required to be a full member and be resident in the State with an Irish address
Fencing	There are no barriers based on nationality or residency to becoming licensed with the IFF. (155)
Gymnastics	In order to compete at national level, residence and nationality are not required. (252)
Judo	There are no restrictions on membership to the organisation based on nationality or residency in the state. (129)
Pentathlon	For national competitions athletes must be resident in Ireland, Republic or Northern, and be a member of the Association. Therefore, non-Irish national may compete and win in the competitions under these circumstances. (286)
Rowing	All the Championships ... are open only to ... Persons holding a valid Registration Card issued by Ireland naming the club for which they are entered.. (496)
Shooting	Membership to the NTSA is not affected by one's nationality or residency in the state. (138)
Table tennis	All affiliates are eligible to participate in all ITTA approved tournaments and events. (175)
Taekwondo	There are no nationality or residential requirements for becoming a member of the ITU. (149)
Tennis	To compete in their competitions, individuals must have a Ireland I.D. number and nationality and residency in Ireland are not conditions ... (80)
Wrestling	Freestyle and Greco Roman The IAWA does not limit eligibility on becoming a member of the association on grounds of nationality or residency in Ireland. (160)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Aquatics	Foreign swimmers ... are allowed compete , but are not awarded the National championships medal ... (500)
Gymnastics	In order to represent Ireland, or be eligible to become an Irish Champion, a gymnast must hold, or be eligible to hold an Irish passport. (256)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Aquatics	The National medals will be awarded to the Irish swimmers ... (495)
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Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Biathlon	For national competitions athletes must be resident in Ireland, Republic or Northern, and be a member of the Association. Therefore, non-Irish national may compete and win in the competitions under these circumstances. (286)
Equestrian	Required to be a full member and be resident in the State with an Irish address
Pentathlon	For national competitions athletes must be resident in Ireland, Republic or Northern, and be a member of the Association. Therefore, non-Irish national may compete and win in the competitions under these circumstances. (286)

Local and regional championships/competitions

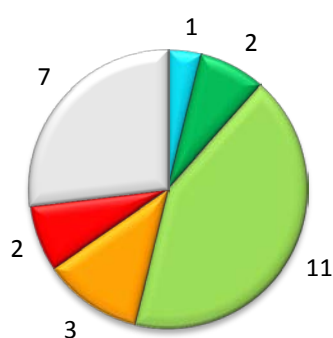
No access to national championship

Bobsleigh Weightlifting

In order to compete at international level, the athlete must be the holder of an Irish passport. (12)
In general terms, any athlete who pays the annual subscription fee plus small competition entry fee, is free to compete. ... when it comes to international selection it is necessary to have an Irish passport". (167)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 1 national federation does not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 2 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Irish champion.
- According to 11 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 3 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Ireland, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 2 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 7 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

ITALY

TYPOLGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Equestrian** No restrictions are foreseen in order to take part in the various competitions held by the sport in question.. (155)
- Wrestling** No restrictions are foreseen in order for non-Italian citizens to compete. (216)
No provisions are foreseen at all ... (145)
In a non-national athlete can compete unconditionally. (215)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Aquatics** Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can participate in individual competitions (100)
Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
- Archery** Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
- Athletics** Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)

Badminton	Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Boxing	Foreign athletes can take part in any competition. (116) No restrictions are foreseen in order for non-Italian citizens to compete. (216)
Canoeing	Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Cycling	Qualification as a professional cyclist must be applied for by cyclists with Italian nationality, even if they are not resident in Italy and also by foreign cyclists resident in Italy. (183)
Fencing	Foreign athletes can participate in all competitions (whether at regional or national levels) provided that (i) they have been registered with FIS for at least 6 months and (ii) have acquired Italian residence. (203) Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Gymnastics	If a foreign athlete has Italian residence, he/she can participate in both individual and club competitions as long as, for at least the last 12 months, he/she (i) has been resident in Italy and (ii) has not represented his/her country of origin in any international competitions (166) Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Judo	Foreign nationality athletes can participate in any federal activity. (123) Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Pentathlon	All foreign athletes, who reside in Italy, are allowed to participate in any competition in Italy (28) Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Rowing	No limitations in respect of foreign athletes coming from EU states. (71) No restrictions are imposed in order for EU national athletes to compete. (221)
Sailing	No restrictions in respect of athletes coming from EU members states. (210) No restrictions are imposed in order for EU national athletes to compete. (221)
Shooting	Foreign athletes can take part in any competition, both at local and national levels. (130) No restrictions are foreseen in order for non-Italian citizens to compete. (216)
Skating	Athletes coming from foreign associations can participate in all of FIHP's competitions and events. (173) No restrictions are foreseen in order for non-Italian citizens to compete. (216)
Table tennis	Once registered with FITeT, all athletes are entitled to take part in any ordinary competitions, regardless of their nationality. (53)
Taekwondo	Foreign athletes can participate in the relevant competitions as long as they reside in Italy. (150) Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Triathlon	European citizen athletes can take part in any FITRI competitions, both at local and national levels. (22) No restrictions are imposed in order for EU national athletes to compete. (221)
Weightlifting	No limitations in respect of foreign athletes coming from EU states. (142) No restrictions are imposed in order for EU national athletes to compete. (221)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Archery	Registration in Italy of male and female foreign citizens is only allowed in the case of termination of the registration with the foreign federation of origin and upon issue of the relevant authorization?. (109) Athletes registered with a foreign federation, if resident in Italy, can only participate in the Italian Championship as members of a club and will not be within the individual ranking of the same Championships?. (111)
Athletics	The only condition for athletes coming from EU countries to register with FIDAL is the authorization of the federation of origin. ... The registration card shall specifically indicate the status of "foreign athlete". Registration allows the athlete to take part in any federal competition and require him/her to comply with the same duties as Italian athletes. (87)
Biathlon	Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can be registered with FISI ... (191) There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Bobsleigh	Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can be registered with FISI ... (191) There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Canoeing	As European athletes are concerned (i) authorization from the federation of origin and (ii) the statement whereby the athletes undertakes not to compete for any foreign association for the relevant year suffice for the same to register with FICK and access the federal competitions. (81)
Cycling	Qualification as a professional cyclist must be applied for by cyclists with Italian nationality, even if they are not resident in Italy and also by foreign cyclists resident in Italy. (183) There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Fencing	Foreign athletes can participate in all competitions (whether at regional or national levels) provided that (i) they have been registered with FIS for at least 6 months. (203)
Gymnastics	Once registered with the FGI, the foreign athlete can take part in competitions as a member of the club, but not at an individual level. (164)
Judo	The registration of foreign nationality athletes who are resident in Italy is allowed. (123)

Luge	Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can be registered with FISL ... (191) There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Skiing	Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can be registered with FISL ... (191) There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Table tennis	There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Taekwondo	Foreign athletes can register with FITA. (150)
Tennis	There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Weightlifting	The registration of foreign athletes, including non-European Union nationals, is allowed (138)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Badminton	Foreign athletes cannot compete for the title of Italian Champion. (60)
Boxing	The Statutes and Regulations ... foresee no provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes in the Association's competitions. - foreign athletes can take part in any competition, but they cannot win the title of Italian Champion. (116) Non-Italian citizens cannot win the title of 'Italian Champion'. (216)
Equestrian	Non-Italian citizens cannot win the title of 'Italian Champion'. (216)
Pentathlon	All foreign athletes, who reside in Italy, cannot compete for the award of the relevant titles of the Championships... Accordingly, the 'national champion' title is reserved for competitors holding an Italian passport. (28)
Rowing	Foreigners may not be awarded the title 'Italian Champion'. (221)
Sailing	Foreigners may not be awarded the title 'Italian Champion'. (221)
Shooting	No provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes in the Association's competitions. ... foreign athletes can take part in any competition, both at local and national levels, but they cannot win the title of Italian Champion. (130) Non-Italian citizens cannot win the title of 'Italian Champion'. (216)
Skating	Athletes coming from foreign associations and foreign citizen athletes cannot win the title of Italian Champion for any individual category. (175) Non-Italian citizens cannot win the title of 'Italian Champion'. (216)
Triathlon	European citizen athletes can take part in any FITRI competitions, both at local and national levels. However, if a person of a nationality other than Italian wins the Italian Championship, he cannot be awarded the title of 'Italian champion'. (22) Foreigners may not be awarded the title 'Italian Champion'. (221)
Weightlifting	Foreigners may not be awarded the title 'Italian Champion'. (221)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Cycling	Qualification as a professional cyclist must be applied for by cyclists with Italian nationality, even if they are not resident in Italy and also by foreign cyclists resident in Italy. (183)
Fencing	Foreign athletes can participate in all competitions (whether at regional or national levels) provided that (i) they have been registered with FIS for at least 6 months and (ii) have acquired Italian residence. (203)
Gymnastics	If a foreign athlete has Italian residence, he/she can participate in both individual and club competitions as long as, for at least the last 12 months, he/she (i) has been resident in Italy and (ii) has not represented his/her country of origin in any international competitions (166)
Judo	The registration of foreign nationality athletes who are resident in Italy is allowed. (123)
Taekwondo	Foreign athletes can register with FITA and participate in the relevant competitions as long as they reside in Italy. (150)

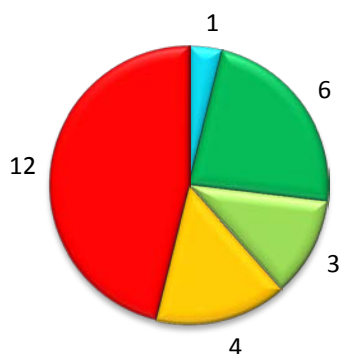
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Aquatics	Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can participate in individual competitions ..., they cannot take part in the National Championships... (100)
Badminton	A European foreign citizen can, at any time, be registered A foreign citizen, even if in possession of the agonistic registration card, cannot participate in the Italian championships but he/she can participate in other championships... (60)
Biathlon	Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Bobsleigh	Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Cycling	Participation in the Italian Championships is reserved for competitors of Italian nationality. (187) Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Equestrian	Only Italian nationals are eligible to win the title of Italian champion. (157)
Luge	Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Pentathlon	All foreign athletes, who reside in Italy, cannot compete for the award of the relevant titles of the Championships. (28)
Skating	Foreign athletes includes both EU and non-EU countries. Therefore skaters in the Italian Championships must be Italian nationals. (178)
Skiing	Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Table tennis	Foreign athletes are excluded from Italian Championships expressly providing that Only Italian athletes, who are registered with FITeT, can participate in any phase of the Italian Championships... (53) Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Tennis	Foreign athletes are not allowed to participate in any individual competitions: ... The foreign athlete, even if in possession of the registration card, is always excluded from the individual Championships, in any phase thereof, but can participate in the clubs Championships, ... (36) Competitors who do not hold Italian nationality cannot be part of the Italian national team ... (41) Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 1 national federation does not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 6 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Italian champion.
- According to 3 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 4 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Italy, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 12 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.

LATVIA

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Aquatics	No provisions regarding nationality of the competitors are included in the (general) competition rules (882)
Archery	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. (393)
Athletics	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. (336) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Pentathlon	No provisions regarding the nationality of the competitors are applied to participants of any national tournaments and events organized by the Latvian Federation. (129)
Rowing	No provisions regarding nationality of the competitors are included in the (general) competition rules (882) No provisions regarding the nationality of the competitors are applied to participants of any competitions organized by the Latvian Federation. (287) No provisions regarding nationality of the competitors are included in the (general) competition rules (882)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

Aquatics	Any athletes irrespective of nationality can participate in Latvian national and regional competitions and can win prizes and titles, on the condition that such athletes are members to national federations party to FINA or LEN. (373)
Badminton	Foreign nationals can participate in the other competitions organized by the federation. (268)
Bobsleigh	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. (728) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Canoeing	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. (315) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Equestrian	No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Gymnastics	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in any national competitions. (620) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Luge	Foreign nationals can generally participate in all national/local competitions organized by the Federation. (684)
Sailing	No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Shooting	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. (499) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Skiing	National and regional competitions are generally open to participants irrespective of nationality. (812) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Triathlon	Foreign sportsmen can participate in all national/local competitions organized by the Federation. (112) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics	Any athletes irrespective of nationality can participate on the condition that such athletes are members to national federations party to FINA or LEN. (373)
Fencing	In ... "closed" competitions foreign nationals are allowed to participate if they are members of a particular club which is a collective member of LPaF, or if they are members of a foreign clubs, (842)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Fencing	Foreign nationals cannot obtain Latvian records. (842)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Archery	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. However, in national competitions foreign participants are accepted as "outside competition" and therefore cannot obtain the "Latvian champion" title, but can receive medals/prizes. (393) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Athletics	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. However, foreign nationals cannot win prizes and titles in such competitions. (336) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Bobsleigh	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. However, foreign participants are planned not to be able to obtain the "Latvian champion" title, but can obtain prizes/awards. (728) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals

Canoeing	cannot receive the national champion title (890) No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. However, in some competitions foreign participants are accepted as "outside competition" and therefore cannot become the "Latvian champion" and are not included in the Latvian rankings, but can receive medals/prizes. (315)
Cycling	No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890) In relation to, it appears that only riders who are Latvian citizens, may compete for the title of national champion and the relevant ranking points. Accordingly, Latvian permanent residents (non-nationals) cannot compete for this title. (938)
Equestrian	Foreign participants may not obtain Latvian Champion title and winner's title in other national competitions if the competition rules do not state that the competition is „open“. (583) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Fencing	Foreign nationals can receive medals/prizes, but cannot receive the "Latvian champion" title or obtain Latvian records. (842)
Gymnastics	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in any national competitions, including the annual Latvian championship in. However, foreign participants cannot obtain the "Latvian champion" title, but can obtain prizes/awards. (620) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Luge	Foreign nationals can generally participate in all national/local competitions organized by the Federation and can receive prizes/awards, but cannot receive the status of Latvian champion. Occasionally, closed competition competitions are organized in which foreign nationals cannot participate. (684)
Sailing	No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Shooting	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. However, foreign participants are planned not to be able to obtain the "Latvian champion" title, but can obtain prizes/awards. (499) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Skiing	National and regional competitions are generally open to participants irrespective of nationality. However, Latvian Champion title and medals can be obtained only by Latvian skiers who have received LSU licence. (812) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Triathlon	Foreign sportsmen can participate in all national/local competitions organized by the Federation and can receive prizes/awards, but cannot receive the status of Latvian champion. (112) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Cycling	In relation to, it appears that only riders who are Latvian citizens, may compete for the relevant ranking points. (938)
Weightlifting	Only Latvian residents may participate and score points towards the "Latvian champions" title. (530)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Boxing	Foreign nationals (unless have permanent residence permit) are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. (421)
Judo	Foreign nationals (unless have permanent residence permit) are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. (452)
Tennis	Foreign nationals (unless have permanent residence permit) are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. (179)
Wrestling	In the Latvian Championship 2010, only Latvian citizens and permanent residents of Republic of Latvia are allowed to participate. (550)

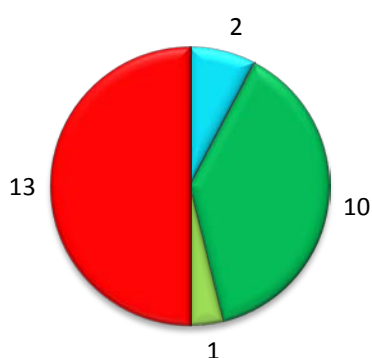
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Badminton	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in the Latvian national Championship, but can participate in the other competitions organized by the federation. (268)
Biathlon	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916) Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. (707)
Boxing	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)
Cycling	Only riders with Latvian nationality (citizenship) may compete for the title of national champion and the relevant ranking points. Thus, it appears that Latvian permanent residents who are not Latvian citizens are not eligible to receive the title of national champion. (760)
Judo	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)
Luge	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)
Sailing	National and regional competitions are open to participants irrespective of nationality. However, Latvian Champion title in the Olympic disciplines can be obtained only by Latvian citizens of permanent residents of Latvia. (870)
Skating	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. In any case, national champion title is reserved to Latvian athletes. In team or pair disciplines, foreign nationals who are paired with a Latvian national can be regarded as Latvian athletes for national competitions purposes and therefore can to obtain Latvian champions title. (650)
Table tennis	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)
Taekwondo	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. In national "closed" competitions Latvia's athletes can participate (presumably to cover both Latvian citizens and permanent residents of Latvia). (572)
Tennis	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)
Weightlifting	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916) National competitions are only for Latvian citizens and permanent residents. However, the only occasion where a foreign national applied for participation, he was allowed to participate. Only Latvian residents may participate and score points towards the "Latvian champions" title. (530)
Wrestling	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 10 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Latvian champion.
- According to 1 federation access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 13 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.

LITHUANIA

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

Lithuania	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Aquatics	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Swimming Federation. (68)
Archery	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Archery Federation. (72)
Athletics	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Athletics Federation. (64)
Badminton	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Badminton Federation. (53)
Biathlon	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Biathlon Federation. (117)
Boxing	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Boxing Federation (76)
Canoeing	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Canoeing and Kayaking Federation. (59)
Cycling	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Cycling Federation. (124)
Equestrian	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Equestrian Association. (102)
Fencing	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Fencing Federation. (132)
Gymnastics	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Gymnastic Federation. (106)
Judo	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Judo Federation. (80)
Pentathlon	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Modern Pentathlon Federation. (37)
Rowing	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Rowing Federation. (56)
Sailing	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Sailing Federation. (136)
Shooting	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Shooting Sport Union. (84)

Skating	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Skating Federation. (110)
Skiing	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Skiing Federation. (128)
Taekwondo	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Taekwondo Federation. (97)
Tennis	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Tennis Federation. (42)
Weightlifting	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Weightlifting Federation. (88)
Wrestling	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Wrestling Federation. (93)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Athletics	Both Lithuanian citizens and non-nationals may participate in the championship. However, only Lithuanian citizens may be awarded with the titles of Lithuanian Triathlon Champions and Prizemen. Non-nationals may be awarded with material and monetary prizes only. (31)
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Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

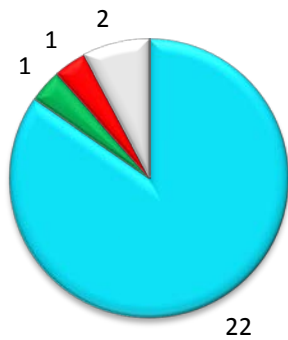
Table Tennis	Only Lithuanian table tennis players who turn 30 in 2009 may participate in the championship. The objective for such restriction is the fact that the championship was also a qualifying tournament for participation in World Lithuanians Sport Games 2009. (46)
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Peculiarities

Bobsleigh	No bobsleigh competitions are organized in Lithuania. (120)
Luge	No luge competitions are organized in Lithuania. (113)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 22 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 1 national federation instantaneously allows foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Lithuanian champion.
- 1 national federation debars foreigners from the championships.
- From 2 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

LUXEMBOURG

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

Canoeing In any event, athletes of foreign nationality can participate in the competition. (204)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics The license must state the nationality of the holder, ... a license may not be handed out to a foreigner who resides more than 15 km from the borders of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. No such restriction seems to apply to Luxembourg nationals. (346)
No foreigners may participate in an event if he has not obtained an authorization from the federation in which he is affiliated. (353)

Archery	An application for a license includes the compulsory indication of the date of birth, place of birth and nationality. (76) Foreigners and stateless individuals may participate in any competition organized under the supervision of the FLTA, to the extent they are licenses by the FLTA. (82)
Athletics	A foreign athlete, who is a holder of a foreign license, must go through a special procedure to obtain a FLA license. Amongst others, he must provide a no-objection declaration from the foreign federation. This requirement does not apply to athletes who have been residing in Luxembourg for five years or more. (103)
Badminton	There are no restrictions based on nationalities to obtain a license. (169)
Boxing	The only condition to participating in a FLB organized championship is the holding of a license. There are no residence or nationality requirements. (182)
Canoeing	There are no particular rules regarding nationality for the purpose of obtaining a license. (190)
Cycling	Generally all competitions are open to all nationals, the national championships are open to Luxembourg members of clubs affiliated with the FLSC, There seem to be no restrictions based on nationality with regards to races such as the Tour de Luxembourg. (213)
Equestrian	Participants to competitions organized by the FLSE must hold a license. Applicants of foreign nationality must supply an official attestation of their residency in Luxembourg. (226)
Gymnastics	Any license must state the nationality of its holder. Any athlete who is a holder of a foreign license, must go through a special procedure to obtain a Luxembourg license, and must amongst others provide a no-objection declaration from the foreign club. There are no restrictions based on nationalities to obtain a license. (245)
Judo	The regulation on licenses ... does not explicitly provide that the holder must indicate his nationality to obtain such a license, or if a license is subject to nationality restrictions. (275)
Sailing	Obtaining a license does not seem to be restricted to Luxembourg nationals. The indication of nationality is not required on the form to be sent in as part of the application process. We have not seen a regulation with regards to championship participation. (336)
Table tennis	A prospective licensee must file in a form and, amongst others, disclose his nationality. No nationality and residency conditions to license seem to exist. (415)
Taekwondo	The regulation on licenses ... does not explicitly provide that the holder must indicate his nationality to obtain such a license, or if a license is subject to nationality restrictions. (275)
Tennis	Any applicant must provide, amongst others, his nationality and place (as well as date) of birth. Stated conditions to obtaining a license only center around the medical and physical status of the applicant. (385) A rank list of license holder is maintained by the FLT, ... No restrictions based on residence or nationality are provided for ... (405)
Triathlon	Any application for a license must state the nationality of its holder. There is no known specific procedure for holder of a foreign license. (442)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Aquatics	National records: for a given year by Luxembourg nationals. (366)
Archery	Foreigners and stateless individuals are not taken into account for the registration of national records. (89)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Aquatics	Any foreigner may participate in the national championship, ... However, the title of "national champion" will be awarded only to an individual of Luxembourg nationality, ... (356)
Athletics	The title of champion in higher age categories ("espoirs"; "seniors") can only be awarded to athletes of Luxembourg nationality. (124)
Canoeing	The title of "champion" in higher age categories ("seniors" ; "veterans") can only be awarded to athletes of Luxembourg nationality. (202)
Cycling	The title of National Champion is awarded to a Luxembourg national. (213) Any qualifying athlete, including foreigners, may participate in the National Championships. ... only holders of the Luxembourg nationality can get the title of "national champion". (450)
Weightlifting	The title of "Luxembourg Champion" can be awarded to either Luxembourg nationals or to foreign and stateless individuals born in Luxembourg, or who have resided in Luxembourg for two years, or who hold a FLHP license for two years. (324)
Wrestling	The title of "Luxembourg Champion" can be awarded to either Luxembourg nationals or to foreign and stateless individuals born in Luxembourg, or who have resided in Luxembourg for two years, or who hold a FLHP license for two years. (324)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Archery	Foreigners and stateless individuals may participate in national competitions to the extent they have been residents of Luxembourg for three years. (85)
Athletics	A foreign athlete, who is a holder of a foreign license, must go through a special procedure to obtain a FLA license. Amongst others, he must provide a no-objection declaration from the foreign federation. This requirement does not apply to athletes who have been residing in Luxembourg for five years or more. (103) The title of "best performance" in some age categories can only be awarded to athletes of Luxembourg nationality, or to an foreign national who has been affiliated with the FLA for at least one year and who resides in Luxembourg at the time of the performance. (111)
Equestrian	Participants to competitions organized by the FLSE must hold a license. Applicants of foreign nationality must supply an official attestation of their residency in Luxembourg. (226)
Judo	The Federation keeps a Code Sportif (sports code), which includes the relevant rules on competitions. As a principle, non Luxembourg citizens may participate in national championships. However, a non Luxembourg national must show at least six months residence prior to the competition, on the territory of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and must hold a valid license, ... (285)
Taekwondo	The Federation keeps a Code Sportif (sports code), which includes the relevant rules on competitions. As a principle, non Luxembourg citizens may participate in national championships. However, a non Luxembourg national must show at least six months residence prior to the competition, on the territory of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and must hold a valid license, ... (285)
Weightlifting	National and international competitions are open to the Luxembourg athletes or Luxembourg affiliated foreign athletes who were born in Luxembourg or have been residing in Luxembourg for two years. Foreign athletes who do not reside in Luxembourg, but are affiliated with the FLHLP may participate in National and international, and interregional competitions after two years of affiliation. (316) Individual national championships are open to all FLHP affiliated athletes and to Luxembourg Nationals who are affiliated in a Foreign Federation. The title of "Luxembourg Champion" can be awarded to either Luxembourg nationals or to foreign and stateless individuals born in Luxembourg, or who have resided in Luxembourg for two years, or who hold a FLHP license for two years. (324)
Wrestling	National and international competitions are open to the Luxembourg athletes or Luxembourg affiliated foreign athletes who were born in Luxembourg or have been residing in Luxembourg for two years. Foreign athletes who do not reside in Luxembourg, but are affiliated with the FLHLP may participate in National and international, and interregional competitions after two years of affiliation. (316) Individual national championships are open to all FLHP affiliated athletes and to Luxembourg Nationals who are affiliated in a Foreign Federation. The title of "Luxembourg Champion" can be awarded to either Luxembourg nationals or to foreign and stateless individuals born in Luxembourg, or who have resided in Luxembourg for two years, or who hold a FLHP license for two years. (324)

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Badminton	National championships ... are reserved to holders of the Luxembourg nationality. Junior national championships are open to all players who have been residents of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg for two years. (174)
Equestrian	The ... regulation ... provides that only Luxembourg nationals who have a license ... may be admitted to the championships for "Senior" ... horsemen. (232)

Peculiarities

Athletics

Financing through the sports section of the military

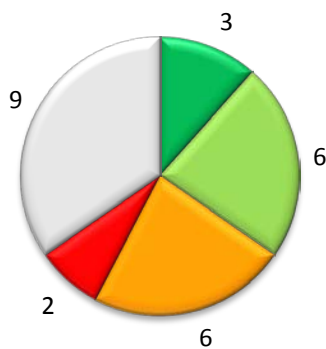
Foreigners are not per se excluded from serving in the Luxembourg military. (62)

Foreigners are in any event excluded from becoming officers of the Luxembourg army. (68)

Within a relay team, only one member may be of a foreign nationality, for the team to qualify as Luxembourg champion. In such case, the foreigner must have been affiliated with the FLA for three months (lower age categories) or two years (higher age categories ("espoirs"; "seniors")). (126)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 3 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Luxembourg champion.
- According to 6 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 6 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Luxembourg, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 2 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 9 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

MALTA

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

Malta	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Equestrian** A citizen of a non-EU member state can represent Malta. (59)
- Shooting** A citizen of a non-EU member state can represent Malta. (59)
A non-Maltese national can represent the association in an international event (321)
- Tennis** Tennis offers the possibility to a sports person who is not a national to take part in competitions on an international level. (68)
A non-Maltese national can represent the association in an international event (308)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Canoeing** Open to all nationals (76)
No impositions with regards to access to the sport. Anyone can take part in this sport. (88)
Open no restrictions. (150)

Equestrian	A non-Maltese national can participate in national events, without specific conditions imposed (185)
Sailing	A non-Maltese national can participate in national events, without specific conditions imposed (199) Open to all nationals (76) A foreigner can take part in national competitions provided that they are representing a club or association. (95)
Shooting	Open to all nationals (76)
Taekwondo	Open to all nationals (76) A non-Maltese national can participate in national events, without specific conditions imposed (197)
Tennis	Participation is based on membership, ranking, weight and age. (92) Open to all nationals (76) A Maltese citizen or not can participate in this sport. There is no discrimination to access on both local and on a national level. (85) Open to all (143) A non-Maltese national can participate in national events, without specific conditions imposed (176)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Badminton	An individual who is not a Maltese Citizen can be allowed to participate in local or national competitions after he or she appears in front of the committee. (103) A citizen who is not a national appears in front of the committee for their approval at which point he may play on a local level. (147)
Sailing	Non Maltese can participate in National events with no specific conditions except that they need to be a member of a club, which in turn is a member of the MSF (201)
Shooting	If a sportsperson is a member of the Malta Federation her or she may participate in both local and national competitions, win a medal and score a national score. (90) A non-Maltese nationals can participate in national events, but there are conditions. It is open to everyone but a person needs an ISSF number and must not be representing another country (191) You have to be a member of the Federation to participate. (157)
Table tennis	An Athlete must be a Maltese Citizen or have a valid working permit. (145) A non-Maltese nationals can participate in national events, he needs a valid working permit. (179)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Aquatics	A non-Maltese national cannot score a national record (247)
Athletics	A non-Maltese national cannot score a national record (245)
Badminton	A non-Maltese national cannot score a national record (241)
Sailing	A foreigner cannot set a record. (95) A non-Maltese national cannot score a national record (262)
Taekwondo	A foreigner cannot set a national record (92) Only a Maltese national can set a national record (255)
Weightlifting	A non-Maltese national cannot score a national record (253)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Canoeing	A non-Maltese citizen may win be awarded a title. (88)
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Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Aquatics	A non-Maltese national cannot win a medal in the competition (219)
Athletics	A non-Maltese national cannot win a medal in the competition. (216) When competing on a National level no medals can be awarded because a sports person that is not Maltese may not compete at this level. (109)
Badminton	On National Level – no medals – no participation. (211)
Canoeing	A non-Maltese citizen may also win a medal. (88)
Sailing	Medals are awarded indiscriminately. (95) A Non Maltese national can win a medal as long as it's a local event and the non Maltese is not

	representing Malta, but representing his / her club or association. (231)
Shooting	If a sportsperson is a member of the Malta Federation her or she may win a medal and score a national score. (90)
Table tennis	A non-Maltese national cannot win a medal in the competition, since he cannot participate (209)
Tennis	There is no discrimination on the criteria used to award medals. (85)
Weightlifting	A non-Maltese national cannot win a medal in the competition, (225)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Local and regional championships/competitions

Athletics	A sports person that is not Maltese can be awarded a medal when competing on a local level. (109)
Sailing	For any person to participate in local competitions, the person needs to be a member of a club and in some cases also a member of the class association. (168)
Taekwondo	A foreigner can take part in local competitions and national competitions. (92)
Tennis	There is no discrimination to access on both local and on a national level. (85)

No access to national championship

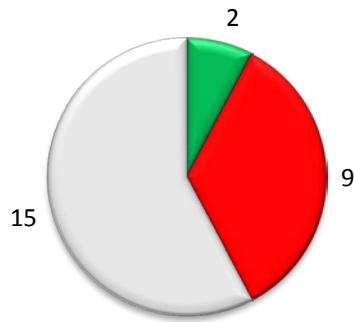
Aquatics	A sportsperson needs to hold Maltese citizenship for local, national and international events. (114) Citizenship is the sole requirement (155) A non-Maltese nationals cannot participate in national events (189) A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (320)
Athletics	Requires a Maltese Passport (152) A non-Maltese nationals cannot participate in national events (187) A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (318)
Badminton	A non-Maltese national may not participate in a national event. Even in the case of urgent replacements it is not permitted. (182) A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event, unless he engages into marriage with a Maltese women (312)
Canoeing	A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (316)
Equestrian	Primarily, access to the sports is only possible for Maltese citizens or expatriates. (106) Athletes may represent Malta in IOC events if they hold a Maltese passport. (326)
Sailing	A non Maltese cannot represent Malta in an International event ... (333)
Table tennis	The association has introduced rules to limit access to local and national competitions to Maltese nationals. (100) A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (311)
Taekwondo	A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (325)
Weightlifting	The participant has to be Maltese to participate in any kind of event ... (115) The participant has to be a Maltese Citizen ... (160) A non-Maltese national cannot participate in national events (195) A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (323)

Peculiarities

Canoeing	A non-Maltese national can score a national record, no conditions are imposed (243) A non-Maltese national can win a medal in the competition, no conditions are imposed. (214)
Equestrian	A non-Maltese national can score a national record. ... Competitions relating to Equestrian Sport Disciplines are measured by the level of the particular competition and the excellence achieved by the athlete. Hence, records do not come into it. (257) A non-Maltese national can win a medal in the competition depending on the decision of MOC and rules it issues. (229)
Shooting	A non-Maltese national can score a national record, but there are conditions. It is open to everyone but a person needs an ISSF number and must not be representing another country (249) A non-Maltese national can win a medal in the competition, but there are conditions. It is open to everyone but a person needs an ISSF number and must not be representing another country (221)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 2 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a non-Maltese national cannot win a medal in the competition.
- 9 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 15 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

NETHERLANDS

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

Triathlon A Dutch Championship is open to competitors holding Dutch and other nationalities. (61)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Boxing Foreign amateur boxers can take part in competitions in the Netherlands ... (160)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics Aliens can take part in national championships after having been qualified by an association for one year. (147)

Cycling	Aliens may compete in Dutch races with a Mountain Bike Licence or day card valid for their country of origin'. (259)
Sailing	Entry to championships other than the open championships referred to in these Regulations is open only to members of associations affiliated to the Water Sports Federation. (283)
Shooting	Everyone who holds both a KNSA licence and membership of a association may compete in a Dutch Championship. (186)
Triathlon	Foreigners who are not domiciled in the Netherlands do not qualify for personal membership. If a person holds a nationality other than Dutch but is domiciled in the Netherlands, the written application to be submitted must be accompanied by a written declaration that the foreign affiliated organisation has no objection to the membership of the NTB'. (55)
Wrestling	'EU citizens who do not hold Dutch nationality, and non-EU citizens who are not domiciled in the Netherlands, must submit a certified declaration from the association in their own country to the competition/match manager in advance, showing that the wrestler has been granted permission to compete in the Dutch competition and that the wrestler in question is not competing in a competition in the country of origin or in any other country'. (212)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Skating	For setting national records, a skater must hold Dutch nationality. (254)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Triathlon	If a person holding a nationality other than Dutch wins the Dutch Championship, he does not receive the official title 'Dutch champion'. (61)
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Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Archery	No FITA performance pins will be issued to foreign competitors. (157)
Triathlon	If a person holding a nationality other than Dutch wins the Dutch Championship, he does not receive a medal. (61)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Badminton	'For the championships ... a player should hold Dutch nationality or be domiciled in the Netherlands'. (96)
Fencing	'Participation in individual and team championships is open to senior and junior members who hold a valid ... licence, ... and who are Dutch nationals or, if they are non-Dutch nationals, have been resident in the Netherlands for at least three months'. (274)
Tennis	A Dutch Championship is open to persons holding different nationalities who have been domiciled in the Netherlands for 3 years or longer and who have adopted Dutch nationality. (82)

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Athletics	No specific distinction between nationalities, but screening with regard to nationality will take place. (137)
Canoeing	Foreign nationals may not take part in a Dutch Championship. (133)
Equestrian	In order to compete in a Dutch Championship, a competitor must hold Dutch nationality (and therefore a Dutch passport). (238)
Judo	With regard to all Dutch Championships organised for competitors over the age of 15, a Dutch passport is required. (176)
Rowing	Foreign rowers may not take part in a Dutch Championship (119)
Skating	For Dutch Championships and setting national records, a skater must hold Dutch nationality. (254)
Skiing	In general, only persons with a Dutch passport compete in Dutch Championships. (268)

Tennis

Competitors in Categories 1 and 2 of national championships must hold Dutch nationality. (76)

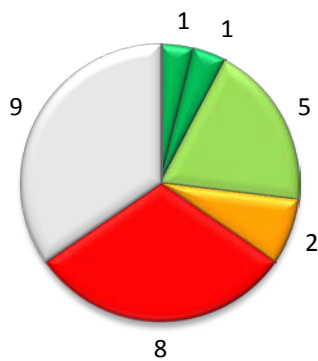
Peculiarities

Tennis

A Dutch Championship is open to persons holding different nationalities who have been domiciled in the Netherlands for 3 years or longer and who have adopted Dutch tennis nationality. If a person holding a different nationality fulfils these requirements and subsequently wins the Dutch Championship, he will also be recognised as 'Dutch Champion'. (82)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 2 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to one federation a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion and to another federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 5 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 2 federations allow foreigners who are residents in the Netherlands, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 8 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 9 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

POLAND

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Aquatics	No regulations regarding the nationality (100) (331)
Biathlon	No regulations regarding the nationality (193) (338)
Bobsleigh	No regulations regarding the nationality (197) (342)
Luge	No regulations regarding the nationality (189) (335)
Pentathlon	No regulations regarding the nationality (49) (327)
Skating	No regulations regarding the nationality (183) Foreigners can compete unconditionally (232)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Equestrian	Official National Competition, National Competition and Polish Cup are open for Polish and foreign competitors, ... (169)
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Unrestricted access to national competition

Boxing	Foreigners can compete unconditionally (228)
Fencing	Foreigners which are non-members of the Polish clubs may participate ... (213)
Gymnastics	Foreign athletes have the right to participate in the competitions (174)
Sailing	In the yacht racing ... foreign competitors may participate. Foreigners can compete unconditionally (236)
Triathlon	Foreigners can compete unconditionally (224)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Badminton	Only the holders of licence "P" Poland [Poles] have the right to participate in the Individual Polish Championship. (74) Only the holders of licence "P" Poland [Poles] have the right to participate in the Individual Youth and Junior Polish Championship. (77)
Canoeing	Foreigners who reached the age of 18 have the right to represent Polish Clubs with the permission of their National Federations and Clubs". (90)
Rowing	Competitor-Foreigner must have the permission issued by PZTW Licences and Transfers Commission". (86)
Shooting	PZSS may issue an Athlete's Licence to a foreigner according to the International Sport Federation, foreign national federations and PZSS rules. (132)
Triathlon	In case of foreign competitors, valid Athlete's Licence issued by another National Federation" (43) Individual competitors must have a valid Athlete's Licence issued by Polish Union or domicile National Federation". (45)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Cycling	Only the athletes with citizenship of the country organizing National Championships [Poland] since January 1 of a given year are allowed to participate in the competition for the title and respective points. (202)
Equestrian	If foreign competitors start in the Polish Championship, it must be a separate classification for Polish competitors only. (167)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Cycling	Only the athletes with citizenship of the country organizing National Championships Poland Poland] since January 1 of a given year are allowed to participate in the competition for the title and respective points." (202)
Skiing	The classification and points gained in national competitions ... with participation of foreign competitors and envisaged by the PZN calendar are set up and distributed with foreigners excluded." (207)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Tennis	Competitor of the Championship Event ... in all ages categories must have a Polish citizenship (valid Republic of Poland Passport) or Permanent Residence Card for the period of the minimum of 36 consecutive months". (53)
Weightlifting	The foreign citizen with the right of permanent residence is recognized as foreign competitor. The license Poland for foreigners] is valid for one year during a given contest season. (142)
Wrestling	The competitor with no Polish citizenship, but with the right to permanent or temporary residence can represent Polish club ... (146) Training and competition under youth sport system (it applies also to the participation in the senior level Championship of Poland) is open for the citizens of the EU member states, who are residents of Poland ... (151)

Local and regional championships/competitions

Table tennis The sole right to participate in Regional Championship, National Qualification Tournaments and Regional Qualification Tournaments have players that acquire Polish citizenship". (66)

No access to national championship

Archery Citizens of the Republic of Poland have the sole right to participate and be classified in the Poland Individual] Polish Championship (104)

Athletics Only citizens of the Republic of Poland have the right to participate in the Individual Polish Championship". (96)

Boxing Competitors should be "born between 1975-1991" and "hold Polish citizenship". (114)

Cycling Only the athletes with citizenship of the country organizing National Championships Poland Poland] since January 1 of a given year are allowed to participate in the competition for the title and respective points." (202)

Judo Only competitors Poland Men and Women – citizens of the Republic of Poland have the right to participate in the Polish Championship Poland Seniors, Youths, Juniors] Only competitors ... citizens of the Republic of Poland have the right to participate in the Individual-Team Seniors League". (122)

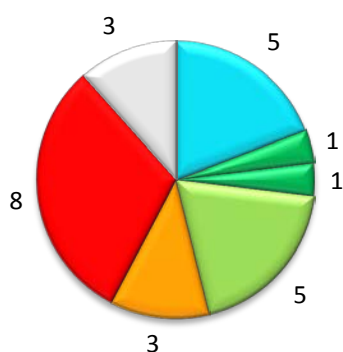
Skating In the individual Polish Championship ... the citizens of the Republic of Poland have the sole right to participate. (180)

Table tennis The competitors that acquire Polish citizenship have the sole right to participate in Polish Championship, Regional Championship, National Qualification Tournaments and Regional Qualification Tournaments. (66)

Taekwondo In the Individual Polish Championship ... in all age categories participation of the non-Polish citizens is forbidden. Non-Polish citizens have the right to participate in Poland in international competition or other specific competition accordingly to the specific competition rules." (159)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 5 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 2 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to one federation a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Polish champion and to another federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 5 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 3 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Poland, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 8 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 3 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

PORTUGAL

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

Portugal	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Cycling** No reference is made to foreign athletes (271)
Skiing No restrictions apply to the participation of foreign athletes. (472)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Rowing** Regulation regarding the participation of foreign athletes apply only to national championships. (92)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Athletics** Athletes from both the EU and countries with which Portugal or the EU have entered into a reciprocal agreement have equal rights as Portuguese athletes. (136)
Badminton Foreign athletes are allowed to enter national competitions
Boxing In professional, competitions are open to both national and foreign athletes from the EU and third countries (184)
 Professional competitions are open to foreign athletes from the EU and third countries. (195)

Rowing	Foreign athletes may enter national competitions ... In some categories ..., the participation of foreign athletes is fully allowed ... However, in other categories ...the participation of foreign athletes is limited to a specific number of participants ... (82)
Sailing	Regulation regarding the participation of foreign athletes apply only to national championships. (92)
Weightlifting	Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions (302) There are no restrictions regarding the participation of foreign athletes in competitions. ... new regulations will limit the participation of foreign athletes. (332) It seems that foreign athletes may be able to compete unconditionally. However, this will change with the approval of the new by-laws and regulations.

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Canoeing	All athletes holding a valid licence from the Federation may participate in the national competitions (103) The national champions are always Portuguese athletes. All athletes with a valid licence from the Federation may participate in the national competitions. (387)
Equestrian	To enter official competitions all foreign athletes must be licensed by the Federation. (257)
Fencing	Foreign athletes must either belong to a Portuguese club or hold a licence ... (299)
Gymnastics	Foreign athletes affiliated with the Portuguese Federation are allowed to participate in competitions. In order to be affiliated with the Federation foreign athletes must live in Portugal. (314) Foreign resident athletes affiliated with the Portuguese Federation are allowed to participate in competitions. (464)
Pentathlon	Foreign athletes may participate in both regional and national competitions, but for the latter foreign athletes have a special statute. (328)
Shooting	Only athletes affiliated with the Portuguese Federation are allowed to enter competitions. (214) Only athletes affiliated with the Portuguese Federation may enter competitions. (410)
Skiing	The only condition to participate in the national championship is having a licence from the Federation. Both Portuguese and foreign athletes may apply for this licence. (285)
Triathlon	Foreign athletes licensed by a foreign federation may participate in every national competition. (18)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Aquatics	Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions but they may not establish national records ... (148) Foreign athletes may establish national records or be selected for regional or national teams. (148)
Shooting	A national record may only be established by an athlete with Portuguese nationality. (482) A national record may only be established by an athlete with Portuguese nationality. (482)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Aquatics	Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions but they may not be awarded national individual or collective titles, establish national records or be selected for regional or national teams. (148) Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions but they may not be awarded national or regional individual or collective titles, establish national records or be selected for regional or national teams. ... Non-EU athletes may, however, participate in regional or national championships that award collective titles, ... (450)
Archery	Foreign athletes are allowed to participate in national championships. However, they may not become national champions (168)
Athletics	No foreign athlete affiliated with the Federation who participates in individual competitions may become a national champion nor may he be granted an honorary title ... (133) No foreign athlete affiliated with the Federation who participates in individual competitions may become a national champion ..., except if under 18 and living in Portugal for at least two years. (398)
Badminton	Foreign athletes are allowed to participate in the national championship. However, they may not become national champions ... (74) Foreign athletes may participate in all competitions, except in the national championship. However, they may not be awarded the title of national champion.
Canoeing	Only Portuguese athletes may become national champions (109) The national champions are always Portuguese athletes. (387)
Cycling	Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions but they may not be awarded the title of national champion.... (444)

Equestrian	The title of national champion is always awarded to the best Portuguese athlete. (261) The title of national champion is always awarded to the best Portuguese athlete. Foreign resident athletes may participate in this competition and are classified accordingly. (432)
Gymnastics	Foreign athletes may not become national champions. Foreign resident athletes may not be proclaimed national champions. (464)
Judo	Foreign athletes were not allowed to participate in national championships. However, since Poland February 2010 foreign athletes may participate in national championships, although they may not become national champions. (204) Foreign players are allowed, except in the national championship. Only Portuguese athletes may become national champions. (406)
Taekwondo	Champion titles in individual competitions may only be awarded to national athletes. ... Only Portuguese athletes may participate in national championships (237)
Triathlon	Foreign athletes may not compete for the title of individual national champion. (18) Foreign athletes may participate in all competitions, except in the national championship. However, they may not be awarded the title of national champion.)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Archery	Foreign athletes living in Portugal may participate in national competitions ... (168)
Athletics	Foreign athletes may be affiliated with the Portuguese Federation. For this purpose they must reside in Portugal. All foreign athletes from the EU or from a country with which Portugal or the EU have entered into a reciprocal agreement and affiliated with the Federation have the same rights as the Portuguese athletes. (119)
Equestrian	National competitions allow both Portuguese participants and foreign resident athletes. (432) In regional competitions, priority is given to both Portuguese and foreign athletes resident in a specific region of Portugal ... foreign resident is a foreign athlete with residency in Portugal, living in national territory more than 6 months per year and licensed by the Portuguese Federation. (250)
Shooting	Both Portuguese and foreign athletes resident in Portugal may enter competitions. (254) Foreign athletes may participate in national competitions as long as they have residence in Portugal. (223)
Table tennis	Foreign athletes under Malta who have residency in Portugal and do not have a employment or training contract have the same rights as Portuguese athletes but they may not play in the Portuguese national team. (52)
Tennis	In individual regional competitions, not only Portuguese players are allowed but also foreign residents living in Portugal for more than one year ... For this purpose, EU athletes and athletes of countries with a reciprocal agreement with either Portugal or the European Union are not considered foreign. (29) Only Portuguese athletes may enter national individual competitions. Regional individual competitions allow the participation of Portuguese athletes and foreign athletes living in Portugal for more than one year ..., EU athletes and athletes from countries with a reciprocal agreement with either Portugal or the European Union are not considered foreign. (359)

Local and regional championships/competitions

Aquatics	Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions but their participation is not relevant for classification purposes. (158)
Canoeing	Regional competitions are open to participants affiliated with the Federation, ... (100)
Pentathlon	Foreign athletes may enter both regional and national competitions. However, they have a special statute in national competitions. (476)

No access to national championship

Boxing	As far as amateur is concerned, foreign boxers may only participate in the Portuguese Cup. Only national athletes may enter national championships (181)
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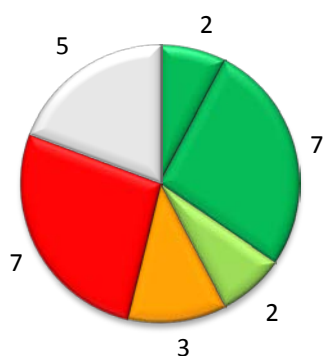
	Foreign boxers may only participate in the Portuguese Cup. National championships may only be disputed by national athletes. In professional, competitions are open to both national and foreign athletes (from the EU and third countries). (423)
Equestrian	Foreign resident athletes licensed by the Federation have the same rights as national athletes, except in the national championship. (259)
Fencing	Only national athletes may compete in individual national championships ... Both foreign and national athletes may participate in team national championships. (290) Foreign athletes may not compete in national individual championships. They may compete without restrictions in national team championships However, foreign athletes must come from an EU Member-State or a country having entered into a reciprocal agreement with Portugal or the EU. (458)
Table tennis	Foreign athletes with residency in Portugal are not allowed to participate in the individual senior national competitions. (57) Senior athletes may not participate in individual national championships. (64) Resident foreign athletes are not allowed to participate in the Senior individual national competitions. (377) Senior community athletes may not participate in national individual championships. (379)
Taekwondo	Champion titles in individual competitions may only be awarded to national athletes. ... Only Portuguese athletes may participate in national championships (237) Foreign athletes may not participate in tryouts for national competitions, national championships or be awarded the title of national champion. (417)
Tennis	Only Portuguese players may enter individual national competitions (27)
Wrestling	Foreign athletes may participate in all competitions ..., except for the individual national championship ... (228) Foreign athletes are allowed to participate in all competitions ..., except in the National individual Championship... (438)

Peculiarities

Cycling	National federations may enter into agreements for the participation of foreign athletes who live near the borders. These athletes are not considered foreign (274)
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SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 9 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 7 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 2 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 3 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Portugal, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 7 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 5 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

ROMANIA

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Mod. Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling			
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- Sports without discriminatory provisions
- Unrestricted access to national championship
- Unrestricted access to national competitions
- Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- No access to national championship
- No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Wrestling The regulations ... competitions are silent in respect of the participation of non-national athletes ... (213)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Aquatics Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national championships ... (130)
Pentathlon Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national championships ... (130)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Cycling Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national or international competitions organized in Romania if (i) they are having residence (domicile) in Romania, (ii) are licensed with a Romanian club or association, and (iii) they have permission to participate from the federation from their country of origin. (111)

Triathlon	<p>In national championships may participate only athletes which are registered Romania licensed] by a club affiliated with the Romanian Triathlon and Federation and are Romanian citizens". (123)</p> <p>Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national or international competitions organized in Romania if (i) they are having residence (domicile) in Romania, (ii) are licensed with a Romanian club or association, and (iii) they have permission to participate from the cycling federation from their country of origin. (111)</p> <p>In national championships may participate only athletes which are registered Romania licensed] by a club affiliated with the Romanian and Cycling Federation and are Romanian citizens. (123)</p>
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Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Aquatics	In case the foreign athlete shall establish a new record which is superior to the previous national record, such record will not be registered as a new record of Romania (147)
Pentathlon	In case the foreign athlete shall establish a new record which is superior to the previous national record, such record will not be registered as a new record of Romania (147)
Wrestling	The registration of new records are reserved only to Romanian nationals. (239)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Aquatics	A foreign athlete which qualifies in the finals and would reach the championship podium shall receive a diploma representing the attained result. However, a foreign athlete shall not be awarded the title of Champion of Romania and shall not receive medals. (143)
Pentathlon	A foreign athlete which qualifies in the finals and would reach the championship podium shall receive a diploma representing the attained result. However, a foreign athlete shall not be awarded the title of Champion of Romania and shall not receive medals. (143)
Weightlifting	Non-national athletes are allowed to participate in the Romanian national championships. However, such athletes shall not be indicated in the official national standings. (201)
Wrestling	In some circumstances, however, such competitions are opened both to Romanian nationals or non-nationals but the awarding of titles, medals, etc. ... (239)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Cycling	<p>Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national or international competitions organized in Romania if they are have residence (domicile) in Romania (111)</p> <p>A cyclist having foreign citizenship which is domiciled Romania residing] in Romania, may be licensed/authorized by the Romanian Triathlon and Federation to participate in national or international competitions, ... (117)</p>
Triathlon	<p>Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national or international competitions organized in Romania if they are have residence (domicile) in Romania. (111)</p> <p>A cyclist having foreign citizenship which is domiciled Romania residing in Romania, may be licensed/authorized by the Romanian and Cycling Federation to participate in national or international competitions, ... (117)</p>
Wrestling	In most cases national championship competitions are opened only to Romanian citizens or Romanian residents. (238)

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Cycling	No foreign athletes are allowed to participate in the Romanian national championships. (114)
Judo	Individual national championships are allowed to participate only Romanian citizen athletes. (188)

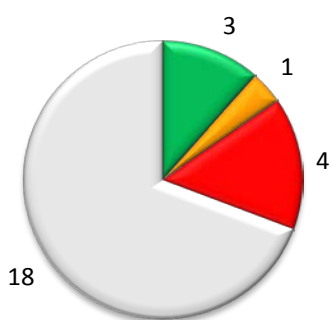
Table tennis	National Championships for Individual Performance of senior players, youth and juniors are opened to both national and non-national players. However, participation in the final tournaments of such competitions is restricted only to Romanian citizen players. (172) In case of the National Championship for Senior Players the restriction allowing only Romanian citizen players to participate applies to all stages of a tournament. (174)
Triathlon	No foreign athletes are allowed to participate in the Romanian national championships. (114)

Peculiarities

Based on ... interpretation of the applicable Romanian legislation, non-national athletes (either from an EU member state or otherwise) may carry out sport activities in Romania as amateurs or professionals provided that they are residing and working in Romania pursuant to the applicable legislation.

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 3 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Romanian champion.
- 1 federation allows foreigners who are residents in Romania, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 4 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 18 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

SLOVAKIA

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Canoeing** No discriminatory measures. (24)
- Shooting** Association (SSZ) doesn't have explicit provisions on participation of non-Slovak shooters. (236)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Archery** In national championships ... can participate ... foreigners and win title of Slovak champion, ... (230)
- Gymnastics** In National championships of Slovak republic can participate also foreign athletes and win titles ... (175)
- Sailing** Championships of Slovak republic are opened as international championships ... (262)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Boxing** Non-discriminatory situation for non-Slovak athletes. (31)
- Rowing** The non-Slovak boxer can be a member of a team winning the title "Champion of Slovak republic" (38)
No discriminatory measures. (24)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Badminton	Non-national players can attend to competitions ..., but only players, which are registered in a Slovak sport club ... are included in Slovak rankings and can win Slovak championship titles and medals. (121)
Gymnastics	The athlete with foreign citizenship can represent Slovakia under Registration and transfer order of FIG. (144)
Table tennis	In championships for individuals for all levels Slovak citizens and the players can only participate, who have the consent from ITTF to represent Slovakia. (79)
Tennis	Foreigner, who holds a permission for permanent residence in Slovak republic, can be registered in STZ as a citizen of Slovak republic. (157)
Triathlon	Foreigners registered in foreign sport clubs are not included in the classification and so are the non-registered Slovak athletes. (200)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Aquatics	Only Slovak citizens can score Slovak national records. (224)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Aquatics	In national championship competitions non-Slovak athletes can also compete ..., but only Slovak citizens can become Slovak national champions. (224)
Archery	In national championships ... foreigners can participate ... and win title of Slovak champion, ... (230)
Athletics	Champions of Slovak republic and medals holders can only be citizens of Slovak republic registered in SAZ. (214)
Badminton	Non-national players can attend to competitions and win Slovak championship titles. (121)
Biathlon	If in Championships ... the title of Slovak champion and the classification level belongs to the best placed member of SZB. (246)
	Only a Slovak citizen can become a Slovak champion. (256)
Canoeing	Non-nationals are also allowed to attend the competitions organized by Slovak federations, but their results are not considered for Slovak national championships and Slovak cup. In these competitions, the athletes, who do not hold a Slovak citizenship cannot win titles, medals, nothing. (185)
Gymnastics	In National championships of Slovak republic can also participate foreign athletes and win titles ... (175)
Judo	Only a Slovak athlete can become a Slovak champion.
Luge	In national championship in can participate also foreigners, but only Slovak citizen can win a title of Slovak champion. (279)
Shooting	Foreign athletes ... cannot win Slovak national titles, medals and diplomas in individual national championships and cups. (237)
Skiing	Title of Champion of Slovak republic can only be won by an athlete from Slovak republic. (274)
Wrestling	Only a Slovak citizen can win a title of Slovak champion. (127)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Badminton	Non-national players can attend competitions and win Slovak championship medals. (121)
Canoeing	Non-nationals cannot win medals, nothing. (185)
Shooting	Foreign athletes ... cannot win Slovak medals and diplomas in individual national championships and cups. (237)
Triathlon	The championship medal can only be won by a Slovak citizen, except relay-race, because in each relay team, there can be one foreign citizen, who can also get the medal. (194)
Wrestling	Only a Slovak citizen can win medals and diplomas in national championships. (127)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Tennis	National ranking includes only players with Slovak citizenship and players with other citizenship, which have at least 6 month residence in Slovak republic ... (207)
Wrestling	Athletes older than 18 years with a permanent residence in Slovakia can participate in national competitions ... (131)

Wrestlers younger than 18 years can participate in national competitions, if also their parents have permission to have residence in Slovakia. (133)

Local and regional championships/competitions

Biathlon The participation in regional championships is not restricted to membership of SZB or to concrete region. (253)
Title Champion of a region can only be won by a member of SZB. (255)

No access to national championship

Cycling The participation in the championships of Slovak republic, in each discipline, is conditioned by holding a licence and a Slovak citizenship. (93)

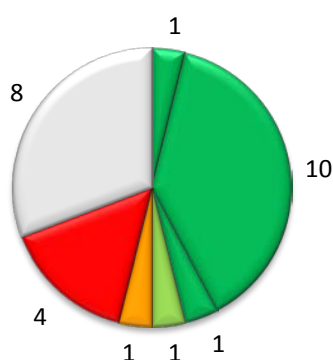
Equestrian Athletes of foreign citizenship, living in Slovak republic, can attend any national competitions except the National Championship ... (85)

Wrestling In national championships only the athlete, who is a citizen of Slovak republic can compete. (89)

National championships of individuals weren't open for non-Slovak wrestlers, so that only a Slovak citizen could win a title of Slovak champion and medals and diplomas in national championships. (127)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 12 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 10 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Slovak champion and according to one other federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 1 federation access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 1 federation allows foreigners who are residents in Slovakia, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 4 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 8 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

SLOVENIA

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Gymnastics** The general regulations of competitions do not include any provisions regarding foreigners. (101)
- Taekwondo** There are no limitations for foreign competitors to take part in the competitions in Slovenia. (78)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Cycling** Foreign competitors can take part in a National championship race if it is organized as an open competition. (94)
- Rowing** The competitions for national championships are open to all competitors and are not limited to the Slovenian rowers. (142)
- Sailing** Non nationals can take part in a National championship race ... (86)
- Skating** Foreign athletes can take part in the National Championships which are usually organized as Open competitions. (119)
- Skiing** The competitions including national championships are open to all competitors and are not limited to the Slovenian skiers. (149)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Canoeing Nearly all national competitions in kayaking are usually organized as open international competitions. (107)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Aquatics Non nationals can compete at a national championship if they are allowed to compete by their National Federations. (73)

Athletics Foreign athletes with a permit of the Ministry of the Interior who are members of the Slovenian clubs can take part in the Slovenian competitions. (130)

Equestrian Each competitor can take part in international competitions with the consent of his/her National Federation. (200)

Judo The rules of the National Federation do not allow any foreign athlete to be officially registered. (221)

Shooting Competition Act. Competitions are open to those who are registered by the clubs which are members of the Federation and are registered in line with the registration Act of the Federation. (168)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Aquatics The results of non nationals are recognized as such but are not recognized as a national record. (73)

Shooting Sport results achieved by non Slovenians are not officially recognized. (183)

Skiing The holder of a national record can only be a Slovenian athlete. (149)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Athletics Athletes, if they are not the Slovenian citizens, they are not recognized as national champions ... (130)

Canoeing The titles of national champions are awarded only to the members of the Slovenian clubs. (107)

Cycling If a foreign cyclist wins the race at a national championship he is not rewarded as a national champion, ... (94)

Rowing Foreign rowers ..., cannot gain the titles of national champions and are not awarded with the medals. (142)

Sailing Foreign sailors are not rewarded national champions, ... (86)

Shooting Only Slovenian competitors can take part in the National championship. (181)

Skating The National Federation does not recognize foreign competitors the title of a national champion. (119)

Skiing The national champion and the holder of a national record can only be a Slovenian athlete. (149)

Taekwondo If foreign athletes competed they would not be awarded with the national titles. (78)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Athletics Foreign athletes with a permanent residence in Slovenia can take part in the Slovenian competitions. (130)

Skating In case a skater changes his/her residence, the International Skating Union stipulates special conditions such as a one year ban for international competitions or a two year ban for the World Championships, the European Championships and junior World Championships. (122)

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Athletics	The IAAF does not allow foreign athletes to compete for other countries and the same rule is valid in Slovenia. (136)
Badminton	No foreign athletes are allowed to take part in any competitions ... (229) (247)
Equestrian	The basic Rules of the Slovenian National Federation demand that only the athletes with the Slovenian citizenship are allowed to participate in the National Championship. (212)
Judo	Only the Slovenian citizens are allowed to take part in national championships. The rules of the National Federation do not allow any foreign athlete to be officially registered. (221) (247)
Table tennis	Only the players with the Slovenian nationality can compete at national championships. (188)
Taekwondo	The International Federation rules prevent foreign athletes to compete for any other country than their native countries. The condition to be able to compete at international competitions is a valid passport of the country which he/she represents. (81)
Tennis	A foreign player: is eligible to play for the club in the Slovenian league but is not able to take part in the Slovenian national championship if he/she does not possess the Slovenian citizenship. (163)
Weightlifting	No foreign athletes are allowed to take part in our national championships and other competitions. (217) (247)

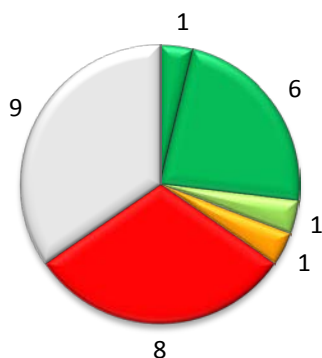
Peculiarities

The results of foreign athletes are not recognized to get any benefit regarding the status of an athlete in Slovenia such as the categorization as a top athlete, scholarship, employment, insurance, financial rewards, (241)

The Slovenian Law on Sport is quite clear in the case of the best athletes as it strictly determines that only the Slovenian citizens can get the status of top athletes with all the rights and benefits. (256)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 7 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 6 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Slovenian champion.
- According to 1 federation access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 1 federation allows foreigners who are residents in Slovenia, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 8 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 9 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

SPAIN

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Biathlon	There is no apparent discrimination in the Statutes and Regulations for Modern Pentathlon. (69)
Bobsleigh	There are no discriminatory clauses ... (554)
Canoeing	There does not seem to be any discrimination on the basis of nationality ... (88)
Judo	There is no discrimination in the Regulations or Statutes of the authorities. (366)
Luge	There are no discriminatory clauses ... (554)
Pentathlon	There is no apparent discrimination in the Statutes and Regulations for. (69)
Skiing	There are no discriminations ... (612)
Wrestling	There are no discriminatory provisions in the regulations. (463)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

Athletics	French, Andorran or Portuguese citizens, provided they compete in neighboring regions, can participate also long as they have not been internationals for their former countries. (256)
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Boxing	It does not seem that there is discrimination for in Spain. They will give the Spanish license to the worthy applicants, ... (360)
Skating	The competitors must be EU citizens. (530)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Archery	Reglamento: allows for participation of Spanish nationals, and residents, and EU citizens who can prove that they have national licenses (322)
Athletics	Circular letter: ... you do not have the right to compete unless you are given special permission ... (227) Regulations regarding "Competiciones Autonómicas: ... unlicensed foreigners will not be allowed to compete. (255) Reglamento del Campeonato de España Promesa al Aire Libre: ... prohibit the participation of foreign athletes; except when the Technical Committee of the RFEA accept the participation of an athlete on the basis of the interest of the championship. (270)
Boxing	All professional foreign boxers temporarily living in Spain can legalize their situation in order to hold the license in the form of Spanish Foreign specialists. (350)
Rowing	All citizen of Spanish nationality can obtain for a license and as well foreigners, EU Citizen or not, can also obtain such license. (201)
Table tennis	The licenses given to foreign players must clearly specify and in a visible way the type of foreign of its holder (172)
Tennis	Reglamento de Participación de Jugadores Extranjeros en Los Campeonatos de Andalucía: ... only foreign athletes require authorization to compete in the Spanish Championship, ... (117)
Weightlifting	Athletes without Spanish nationality can compete provided they show their license for another federation. (410)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Weightlifting	Athletes without Spanish nationality must know that they cannot set records. (410)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Cycling	Only Andorran national citizens can compete for the Spanish championship, and in any case they are unable to win the title associated with said championship. (605)
Equestrian	Special Regulations regarding the Spanish Raid Championship there is an exclusion of foreigners competing for the title. (709)
Weightlifting	Athletes without Spanish nationality must know that they cannot be champions of Spain. (410)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Athletics	Reglamento de Licencias:... foreigners cannot win any medals or premiums in the official championships. (280)
Equestrian	Foreigners can participate but not accumulate points for the championship. (694)
Triathlon	Regulations for Federative Licenses: ... foreign athletes cannot win medals or prizes as individuals in the Spanish Championship unless they are presented their permission of residency to the FETRI. (60)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Equestrian	Foreigners must have a residency card in Spain which effectively means they must be living in Spain to compete, ... (696)
Tennis	Reglamento de Participación de Jugadores Extranjeros en Los Campeonatos de Andalucía: Only foreigners who have had residency in Spain for a year have the ability to compete ... (131)
Triathlon	Those who live in Spain and have a residency permit will not be included as foreigners. (37)
Weightlifting	Athletes without Spanish nationality can compete provided they show: their residency permit (410)

Local and regional championships/competitions

Badminton What is bizarre is that the Badminton Federation allows the participation of all foreigners in its different categories but the "categoría absoluta". (194)

No access to national championship

Aquatics Only those with Spanish nationality can participate in this event ... (299)
 Rules for the Participants:... only those with Spanish nationality or those who can prove they are getting Spanish nationality shall be entitled to compete. (310)
 All participants should have Spanish nationality. (315)

Badminton The competition for the highest category (categoría absoluta or seniors) is only open to Spanish citizens ... (189)
 The Federation allows the participation of all foreigners in its different categories but the "categoría absoluta". (194)

Cycling Only Andorran national citizens can compete for the Spanish championship. (605)

Equestrian Rules for youth championships ... only Spanish nationals can compete in the competition. (670)

Gymnastics Participation of Foreigners is forbidden in the General Classification event they are unable to win trophies; gold, silver or bronze medals/ finish on the podium. (503)
 Only Spanish gymnasts can participate in the general classification events, ... (524)

Shooting Regulations: ... non-Spanish resident, non-EU citizens cannot compete. (392)
 The obligation to have Spanish nationality in order to compete ... (474)

Taekwondo The obligation to have Spanish nationality in order to compete ... (474)

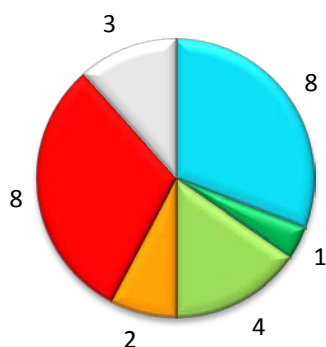
Tennis Reglamento Técnico de la RFET: ... only Spanish players can participate in Spanish Championships ... (83)
 Reglamento del Campeonato de España Alevín 2010: ... Championship of Spain for Youngsters will be limited to players of Spanish nationality ... (95)

Peculiarities

Athletics French, Andorran or Portuguese citizens, provided they compete in neighboring regions, can participate also long as they have not been internationals for their former countries. (256)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 8 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 1 national federation instantaneously allows foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 4 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation. 2 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Spain, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 8 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 3 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

SWEDEN

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Aquatics	No provisions regarding the nationality of the athletes are included in the (general) competition rules (40) Individuals appear to be able to compete unconditionally. (212) No distinction in relation to nationality. (249)
Archery	No provisions regarding the nationality of the athletes are included in the (general) competition rules (40) Individuals appear to be able to compete unconditionally. (212)
Fencing	No provisions regarding the nationality of the athletes are included in the (general) competition rules (40) Individuals appear to be able to compete unconditionally. (212)
Pentathlon	No provisions regarding the nationality of the athletes are included in the (general) competition rules (40) Individuals appear to be able to compete unconditionally. (212)
Rowing	There are only provisions concerning nationality in relation to national championship competitions (110)
Sailing	No provisions regarding the nationality of the athletes are included in the (general) competition rules (40) Individuals appear to be able to compete unconditionally. (212)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

Badminton Swedish citizens and players from an EU country, may all participate under the same conditions. (101)

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Biathlon Foreign citizens may participate individually in championships if he or she has been a member of a Swedish association for one and a half years. (188)

Bobsleigh Non-Swedish citizens who want to compete in a national championship competition, must be members of a Swedish association connected to the Swedish Bobsleigh and Luge Federation. (183)

Boxing A Swedish as well as a foreign citizen must have a start book in order to be allowed to participate in any Swedish competition ... (130)

Canoeing A canoeist must be a member of an association connected to the Swedish Canoe Federation in order to be able to compete in a Swedish competition. However, such membership is not necessary for a canoeist who is a citizen of another Nordic country. (119)

Judo Members of foreign clubs belonging to an organisation connected to the International Federation, may participate in Swedish competitions. (194)
Foreigners must be members of a Swedish association connected to the Swedish Federation during nine months, in order to participate in national championship competitions. (199)

Luge Non-Swedish citizens who wants to compete in a national championship competition, must be members of a Swedish association connected to the Swedish Bobsleigh and Federation. (183)

Skiing Non-Swedish citizens, ... may participate in any Swedish ski competition as representatives of their association. (205)

Table tennis Table tennis players who are not Swedish citizens cannot compete in Sweden without a license ... (91)
A foreign citizen may only participate in a championship competition, if he or she has been registered in Sweden. (96)

Taekwondo Foreign citizen who are a member of a Swedish association may participate in national championship competitions. (153)

Tennis A foreign player is defined as a player that is neither a Swedish citizen nor permanently domiciled in Sweden. Foreign players may participate in a Swedish sanctioned competition if they are members of an association ... (78)
Participation in a national championship competition requires a player to be a member of an association connected to the Swedish Association. (85)

Triathlon Anyone may participate in the national championship competitions, provided that he or she is a member of an association connected to the Swedish Association. (69)

Weightlifting Anyone may, irrespective of race, religion, age, gender, nationality, physical or mental conditions, participate in association-driven sport activities ... (141)
Only Swedish citizens or persons permanently domiciled in Sweden, who are also members of an association connected to the Federation, may participate in a national championship competition ... (144)

Wrestling In order to be allowed to participate in the individual Swedish championship a foreign athlete must have been registered ... (57)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Cycling National records are, when applicable, generally reserved for Swedish citizens (245)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Cycling Cyclists must be Swedish citizens in order to capture the title Swedish champion. (242)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Shooting Championship medal ... athletes must be of Swedish nationality or have been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year ... (228)

Weightlifting Championship medals ... are only given to athletes who are Swedish citizens or are permanently domiciled in Sweden (235)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Athletics	Foreign athletes may not participate in the Swedish championship competitions in if they are not Swedish Citizens or permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least two years. (63) (217)
Badminton	Athletes may qualify for championships and other competitions if they have been domiciled in Sweden
Biathlon	Foreign citizens may participate individually in championships if he or she has been permanently domiciled in Sweden during half a year. (188) (217)
Bobsleigh	Non-Swedish citizens who want to compete in a national championship competition, must have been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year. (183) (217)
Boxing	Athletes may qualify for championships and other competitions if they have been domiciled in Sweden
Canoeing	If a foreign canoeist moves to Sweden and is an active member of a Swedish association, then he or she may participate in competitions ... (125) (217)
Equestrian	Riders must be Swedish citizens or have been permanently domiciled here during at least three years, in order to be allowed to participate in national championships and district championships. (159) (217)
Gymnastics	In national championship competitions, the participants must be Swedish citizens or have been permanently domiciled in Sweden for at least one year in order to participate. (170)
Judo	Foreigners must have been domiciled in Sweden during twelve months in order to participate in national championship competitions. (199) (217)
Luge	Non-Swedish citizens who want to compete in a national championship competition, must have been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year. (183) (217)
Rowing	A non-Swedish citizen belonging to ... association may participate if he or she has been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year. (114) (217)
Skating	Non-Swedish citizens may participate if they are permanently domiciled in Sweden ... (176) Foreign skaters are not allowed to compete in their country of citizenship during the same season. (177) (217)
Skiing	For national championship competitions, foreign skiers must have been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year. (205) (217)
Table tennis	A foreign citizen may only participate in a championship competition, if he or she has is permanently domiciled in Sweden for a period of three years. (96) (217)
Taekwondo	Foreign citizen may participate in national championship competitions, provided that he or she has been permanently domiciled in Sweden for at least one year. (153) (217)
Tennis	Participation in a national championship competition requires a player to be permanently domiciled in Sweden. (85) (217)
Triathlon	Anyone may participate in the national championship competitions, provided that he or she have been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year. (69) (217)
Weightlifting	Only Swedish citizens or persons permanently domiciled in Sweden may participate in a national championship competition ... (144) (217)
Wrestling	In order to be allowed to participate in the individual Swedish championship a foreign athlete must have been domiciled in Sweden for at least one year at the time of the competition (57) (217)

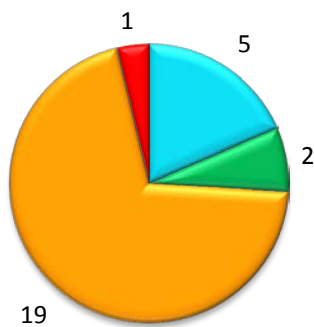
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Rowing	The right to participate in a championship competition is given to Swedish citizens ... (113)
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SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 5 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 2 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of Swedish champion.
- 19 federations allow foreigners who are residents in Sweden, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 1 national federation debars foreigners from the championships.

UNITED KINGDOM

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Athletics** The purpose of this policy is to provide equality and fairness for all in our employment and not to discriminate on grounds of ... nationality . (115)
- Canoeing** The Club is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity and aims to ensure that everyone has a genuine and equal opportunity to participate in Paddlesport at all levels and in all roles of the sport, irrespective of their ... nationality, ... (298)
Treating a person less favourably than others would be treated in the same circumstances on the grounds of their age, gender, ability, disability, religion, race, ethnic origin, nationality, ... (330)
- Equestrian** The BEF is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity and aims to ensure that no individual receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of ... nationality, This includes all those involved in whatever capacity ... (464)
- Fencing** Equality inism is about making sure everyone has a chance to be involved. (479)
British ("BF") is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity and is responsible for ensuring that no job applicant, BF Employee, volunteer or member receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of ... nationality ... (489)
- Triathlon** Triathlons which take place ... which are open to all entrants irrelevant of nationality. For these races the winner takes the prize, again irrelevant of nationality. (878)
The British Federation (BTF) is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity and is

responsible for ensuring that no job applicant, employee, volunteer or member receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of ..., nationality, ... (892)
 BTF will ensure that there will be open access to all those who wish to participate in all aspects of sporting and leisure activities and that they are treated fairly. (897)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

Archery	<p>The Governing Body of (the Grand National Society) is committed to the following Equity Policy, which, in summary, is designed "to ensure that all people, irrespective of their ... nationality, ... have a genuine and equal opportunity to participate in at all levels and in all roles subject to the Laws of the Country in force at the time." (36)</p> <p>The Grand National Society (GNAS) has a desire and a duty to provide services fairly, without discrimination, and is fully committed to the principles of equality of access and opportunity. (43)</p> <p>The GNAS has produced this policy to ensure that all people, irrespective of their ... nationality, ... have a genuine and equal opportunity to participate in at all levels and in all roles subject to the Laws of the Country in force at the time. (84)</p>
Biathlon	<p>Foreigners, may be allowed to run HC in any competition at the discretion of the Championship Committee (1043)</p>
Gymnastics	<p>Foreign gymnasts may enter British Events only when they obtain the permission of the relevant British Technical Committee. A foreign gymnast would appear in the program as a 'guest' from whichever country. (566)</p> <p>British believes that everyone is entitled to be treated fairly regardless ... national origins, ... (590)</p>
Judo	<p>We allow participants from all nations to compete in our open events, ... (601)</p> <p>The selection for International competitions, European and World Championships is carried out through the MPAGB Ranking system. (669)</p> <p>All British athletes (15 and older) may compete in the 2007 National Selection Series. (683)</p>
Rowing	<p>The ARA is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity and is responsible for ensuring that no member, ... receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of ... nationality, ... (711)</p> <p>The ARA will ensure that everyone who wishes has an equal opportunity to participate in the sport of ... (715)</p>
Shooting	<p>Non-British Nationals are eligible to compete in the competitions (767)</p>

Access subject to club membership and or clearance by federation

Gymnastics	<p>Foreign gymnasts may enter British Events only when they obtain the permission of the relevant British Technical Committee. (566)</p>
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Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Biathlon	<p>Can foreigners set and hold British records in your sport? Certainly not! They may be EU but they are NOT British and not eligible to compete for GBR internationally or at the Olympic Winter Games. (1034)</p>
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Gymnastics	<p>To become 'British Champion', a gymnast must hold or be eligible to hold a United Kingdom passport. (569)</p> <p>To be eligible for selection to represent Great Britain or to become 'British Champion', a gymnast must hold or be eligible to hold a United Kingdom passport. (579)</p>
Triathlon	<p>The Elite British National Championships are open to anybody who can meet the performance criteria but you can only be British Champion if you are British. (883)</p>

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Aquatics Anyone wishing to swim for England shall be a citizen of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and have been born in England, or have had at least one parent who was English by birth or be a naturalised citizen of the United Kingdom and have been continuously resident in England for a period of at least twelve months; (160)

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Badminton In order for players to be selected they must meet the following criteria: be an affiliated member of and in good standing with England (BE); hold a passport of a country whose territory the BE has jurisdiction over; and have not represented any other Member Association for three years immediately preceding the date of the fixture; etc. (209)

Biathlon Can foreigners set and hold British records in your sport? Certainly not! They may be EU but they are NOT British and not eligible to compete for GBR internationally or at the Olympic Winter Games. (1034)

Shooting Only GB nationals qualify for the finals. (770)

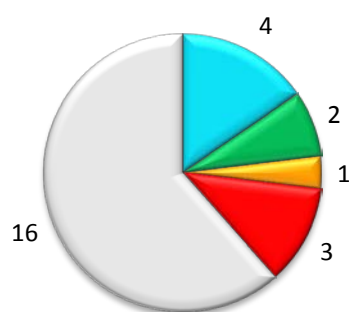
Peculiarities

Cycling Players and coaches from outside the European Economic Area with existing leave, ... be able to continue in their current role up to the end of their permission to stay in the UK. (360)

Taekwondo Insurance cover is restricted to the United Kingdom and its dependent territories, and EC countries. Members whose taekwondo activities take them outside these areas should purchase additional cover via Membership Services. (839)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



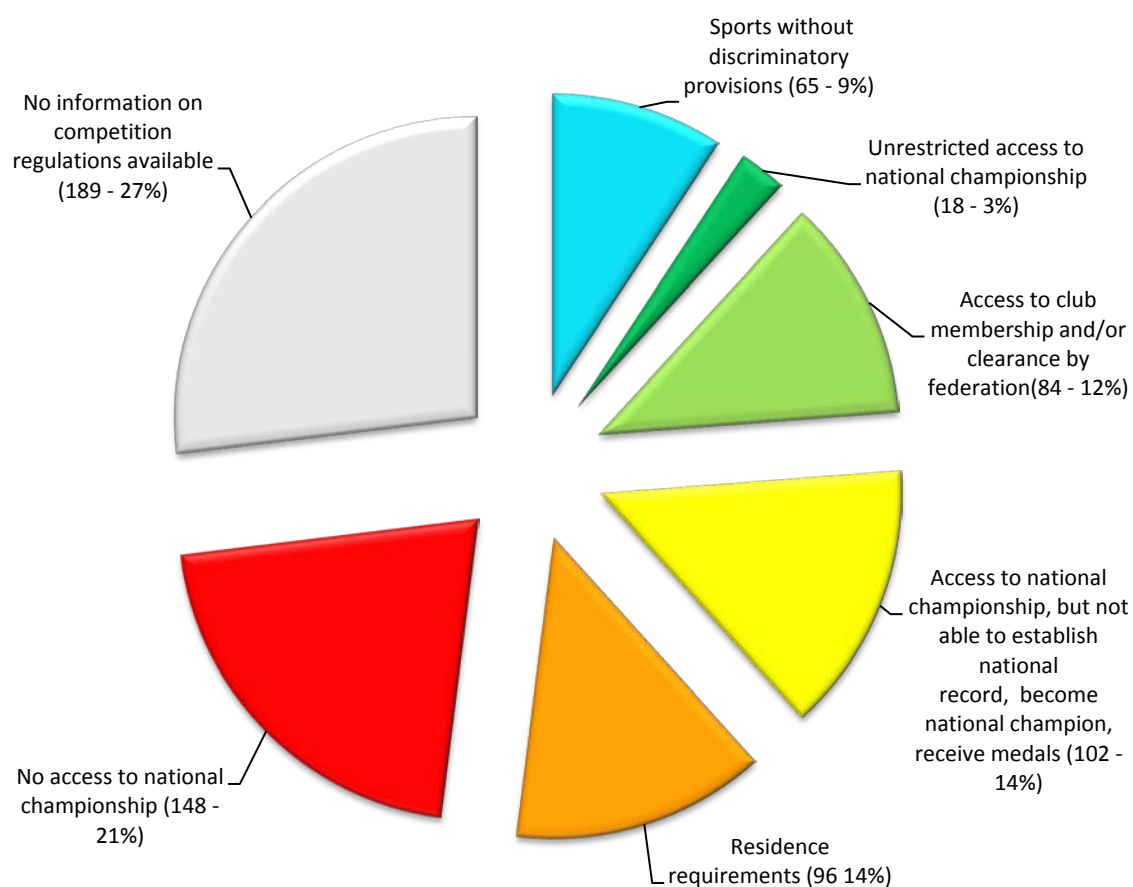
- The regulations of 4 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 2 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of British champion.
- 1 federation allows foreigners who are residents in the United Kingdom, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 3 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 16 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

INTEGRATED COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW (COUNTRY REPORTS)

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrianism	Fencing	Gymnastics	Judo	Luge	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Skating	Skiing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis	Triathlon	Weightlifting	Wrestling	
Austria	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Orange	
Belgium	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Yellow	Orange	
Bulgaria	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Red	Blue	Blue	Green	Blue	Orange	Red	Orange	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Red	
Cyprus	Green	Green	Orange	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Blue	Red	Orange	Green	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Blue	Red	Green	Orange	Red	Orange	
Czech Rep.	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	
Denmark	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Estonia	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Red	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Blue	Blue	
Finland	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	
France	Red	Green	Orange	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Germany	Green	Green	Orange	Red	Blue	Red	Red	Green	Blue	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Blue	Yellow	Orange	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Green	
Greece	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	
Hungary	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	
Ireland	Yellow	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	
Italy	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Blue	Blue	
Latvia	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Blue	Blue	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	
Lithuania	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	
Luxembourg	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	
Malta	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	
Netherlands	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	
Poland	Blue	Red	Red	Green	Blue	Blue	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
Portugal	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Romania	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	
Slovakia	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Slovenia	Green	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	
Spain	Red	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
Sweden	Blue	Blue	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Orange	Orange	Orange	Blue	Red	Blue	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	
UK	Orange	Orange	Blue	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Blue	Orange	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	

- Sports without discriminatory provisions
- Unrestricted access to national championship
- Access to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion, to receive medals or to establish national records
- Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- No access to national championship
- No information on competition regulations available

PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AT LARGE



CHAPTER VI: SPORTS REPORTS

AQUATICS

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Latvia** No provisions regarding nationality of the competitors are included in the (general) competition rules (882)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Swimming Federation. (68)
- Poland** No regulations regarding the nationality (100) (331)
- Sweden** No provisions regarding the nationality of the athletes are included in the (general) competition rules (40)
Individuals appear to be able to compete unconditionally. (212)
No distinction in relation to nationality. (249)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Finland** Foreign swimmers may be permitted to compete in national championships. The permission to participation will be considered on a case-specific manner for each event. (999)
- Germany** All non-national swimmers shall basically have the same rights as German swimmers. (220)
- Romania** Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national championships ... (130)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Belgium	For swimming pool competitions no discrimination is applied.
Italy	Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can participate in individual competitions (100) Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Latvia	Any athletes irrespective of nationality can participate in Latvian national and regional competitions and can win prizes and titles, on the condition that such athletes are members to national federations party to FINA or LEN. (373)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Start permission for at least three years
Belgium	Foreigners must hold a valid licence issued by a regional federation (VZF or FFBN)" (54)
Bulgaria	Requirement for the registration of foreign athletes (593)
Cyprus	Upon registration and evidence of a contract of employment
Czech Rep.	Foreigner to participate must be registered in Czech swimming association (154)
Estonia	Non-nationals may participate in the Estonian championship provided that they hold a license (192)
France	Foreign athletes can obtain a FFN permit subject to producing some administrative documents. They can take part in all the sports competitions (individual or team) as the French athletes. (181) As regards the foreign athletes, the nationality's criteria and the criteria relating to the period since which the athlete is member of the club are relevant. (373)
Germany	Non-national swimmers may only compete in a German Championship event if they have been authorized to compete for a German club for at least one year before the relevant German Championship. (227)
Hungary	Foreign swimmers possessing a settlement permit longer than 30 days may obtain license without any further condition; ... (106)
Latvia	Any athletes irrespective of nationality can participate on the condition that such athletes are members to national federations party to FINA or LEN. (373)
Luxembourg	The license must state the nationality of the holder, ... a license may not be handed out to a foreigner who resides more than 15 km from the borders of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. No such restriction seems to apply to Luxembourg nationals. (346) No foreigners may participate in an event if he has not obtained an authorization from the federation in which he is affiliated. (353)
Netherlands	Aliens can take part in national championships after having been qualified by an association for one year. (147)
Slovenia	Non nationals can compete at a national championship if they are allowed to compete by their National Federations. (73)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Austria	Austrian nationality
Finland	Foreign swimmers cannot set Finnish records. (999)
Luxembourg	National records: for a given year by Luxembourg nationals. (366)
Malta	A non-Maltese national cannot score a national record (247)
Portugal	Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions but they may not establish national records ... (148) Foreign athletes may establish national records or be selected for regional or national teams. (148) A national record may only be established by an athlete with Portuguese nationality. (482)
Romania	In case the foreign athlete shall establish a new record which is superior to the previous national record, such record will not be registered as a new record of Romania (147)
Slovakia	Only Slovak citizens can score Slovak national records. (224)
Slovenia	The results of non nationals are recognized as such but are not recognized as a national record. (73)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Austria	Austrian nationality
Belgium	For open water competitions the award of titles is reserved to Belgian citizens.
Finland	Foreign swimmers cannot win the title of Finnish champion. (999)
France	In accordance with the FFN sports regulations, in the French championship, the foreign athletes holding a FFN permit who finish on the podium receive an event's specific medal. (271) in some swimming and diving competitions, the FFN sports regulations add another constraint concerning the foreign athletes : their number is limited in the finals or even in the semi-finals. (236)
Ireland	Foreign swimmers ... are allowed compete , but are not awarded the National championships medal ... (500)
Luxembourg	Any foreigner may participate in the national championship, ... However, the title of "national champion" will be awarded only to an individual of Luxembourg nationality, ... (356)
Portugal	Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions but they may not be awarded national individual or collective titles, establish national records or be selected for regional or national teams. (148) Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions but they may not be awarded national or regional individual or collective titles, establish national records or be selected for regional or national teams. ... Non-EU athletes may, however, participate in regional or national championships that award collective titles, ... (450)
Romania	A foreign athlete which qualifies in the finals and would reach the championship podium shall receive a diploma representing the attained result. However, a foreign athlete shall not be awarded the title of Champion of Romania and shall not receive medals. (143)
Slovakia	In national championship competitions non-Slovak athletes can also compete..., but only Slovak citizens can become Slovak national champions. (224)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Belgium	For open water competitions the award of medals is reserved to Belgian citizens.
Finland	Foreign swimmers cannot receive medals. (999)
Ireland	The National medals will be awarded to the Irish swimmers ... (495)
Malta	A non-Maltese national cannot win a medal in the competition (219)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Permanent residence in Austria for at least three years
UK	Anyone wishing to swim for England shall be a citizen of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and have been born in England, or have had at least one parent who was English by birth or be a naturalised citizen of the United Kingdom and have been continuously resident in England for a period of at least twelve months; (160)

Local and regional championships/competitions

Portugal	Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions but their participation is not relevant for classification purposes. (158)
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No access to national championship

France	The France senior championship are only allowed to the French athletes. France Youth championship are only allowed to the French athletes. France veteran championship are only allowed to the French athletes. (1286)
Greece	... foreign athletes ... may participate in all competitions except in Pan-Hellenic games of all ages and in Greek Cup games". (77)
Hungary	Hungarian members of the National team may enter the Hungarian Championship ... (112)
Italy	Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can participate in individual competitions ..., they cannot take part in the National Championships... (100)
Malta	A sportsperson needs to hold Maltese citizenship for local, national and international events. (114)

Spain

Citizenship is the sole requirement (155)
 A non-Maltese national cannot participate in national events (189)
 A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (320)
 Reglamento: ... only those with Spanish nationality can participate in this event ... (299)
 Rules for the Participants:... only those with Spanish nationality or those who can prove they are getting Spanish nationality shall be entitled to compete. (310)
 All participants should have Spanish nationality. (315)

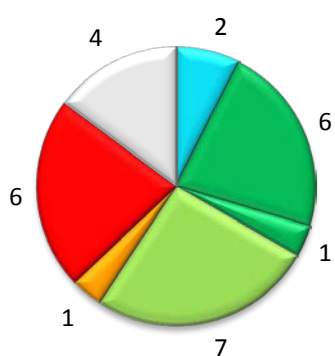
Peculiarities

FINA

General Rules 2009-2013
 GR 2 International Relations
 GR 2.3 Any competitor who temporarily or permanently changes his residence to another country may join a club affiliated to the Member in the new country and shall be regarded as coming within the jurisdiction of the latter.

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 7 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 6 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion and to another federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 7 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 1 federation allows foreigners who are residents of the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 6 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 4 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

ARCHERY

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Latvia** No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. (393)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Archery Federation. (72)
- Sweden** No provisions regarding the nationality of the athletes are included in the (general) competition rules (40)
Individuals appear to be able to compete unconditionally. (212)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Cyprus** All athletes, of all nationalities, can participate in national championships with no restrictions (260)
- France** Foreigners who hold a FFTA permit can take part in every FFTA competitions such as French championships for which they can obtain the title of "French champion". (313)
- Germany** Athletes holding foreign citizenship (or non passport holders) are eligible to participate in national championships ... (91)
- Slovakia** In national championships ... foreigners can participate ... and win title of Slovak champion, ... (230)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Italy	Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
UK	<p>The Governing Body of (the Grand National Society) is committed to the following Equity Policy, which, in summary, is designed "to ensure that all people, irrespective of their ... nationality, ... have a genuine and equal opportunity to participate in at all levels and in all roles subject to the Laws of the Country in force at the time." (36)</p> <p>The Grand National Society (GNAS) has a desire and a duty to provide services fairly, without discrimination, and is fully committed to the principles of equality of access and opportunity. (43)</p> <p>The GNAS has produced this policy to ensure that all people, irrespective of their ... nationality, ... have a genuine and equal opportunity to participate in at all levels and in all roles subject to the Laws of the Country in force at the time. (84)</p>

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	For certain championships or competitions a licence of the ÖBSV or FITA member is required. An ÖBSV licence: can only be achieved by a member of an Austrian Archery Club
Belgium	Foreigner must be member of a HBL or LFBTA club for one year achieved at the competition's date. (114)
Bulgaria	A written consent of the foreign sports club or national sports federation and a written contract for the transfer of competition rights concluded with the respective sports club, which is a member of the Bulgarian Federation, are required (374)
Czech Rep.	For national championships it is necessary to be a member, having the licence of Czech association. Tournaments listed in international calendars enable participation of foreigners but only at qualification level. Membership of foreigners is possible if the person is having long-term or permanent residency permit for longer than one year in the Czech republic. (160)
Finland	A foreign citizen living in Finland can participate in the Finnish championships ... in case he/she is a member in some of the member clubs of the Finnish Association and he/she has a valid competition license issued by the Finnish Association. (1016)
France	Foreign athletes who have a FFTA permit are treated like French athletes. (285) Foreign athletes who have a FFTA permit are subjected to the same rules as French athletes. (295) Foreigners, whatever their nationality, can hold a FFTA permit. Foreigners who hold a FFTA permit can take part in every FFTA competitions such as French championships for which they can obtain the <u>title of "French champion"</u> . (313)
Ireland	One must be a member to participate in the National Championships. (454)
Italy	Registration in Italy of male and female foreign citizens is only allowed in the case of termination of the registration with the foreign federation of origin and upon issue of the relevant authorization?. (109) Athletes registered with a foreign federation, if resident in Italy, can only participate in the Italian Championship as members of a club and will not be within the individual ranking of the same Championships?. (111)
Luxembourg	An application for a license includes the compulsory indication of the date of birth, place of birth and nationality. (76) Foreigners and stateless individuals may participate in any competition organized under the supervision of the FLTA, to the extent they are licenses by the FLTA. (82)
Spain	Reglamento: allows for participation of Spanish nationals, and residents, and EU citizens who can prove that they have national licenses (322)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

France	There is just an ambiguity about the French record which will be solve by the FFTA. (285)
Greece	Foreign athletes ... cannot establish a national record. (115)
Luxembourg	Foreigners and stateless individuals are not taken into account for the registration of national records. (89)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Estonia	All competitions are open and non-nationals can also compete. Only Estonian citizens can become Estonian champion (197)
Latvia	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. However, in national competitions foreign participants are accepted as "outside competition" and therefore cannot obtain the "Latvian champion" title, but can receive medals/prizes. (393) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Portugal	Foreign athletes are allowed to participate in national championships. However, they may not become national champions (168)
Slovakia	In national championships ... can participate ... foreigners and win title of Slovak champion, ... (230)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Cyprus	All athletes, of all nationalities can collect medals (260)
Estonia	All competitions are open and non-nationals can also compete. Only Estonian citizens can be awarded with medals and diplomas (197)
Netherlands	No FITA performance pins will be issued to foreign competitors. (157)

Residency requirement

Austria	Foreigner must have a permanent residence in Austria for at least three years.
Belgium	Affiliated archers, who must be domiciled in Belgium for at least one year, may compete in Flemish, 'Liga' and Belgian championships (127)
Bulgaria	Statutes do not differentiate between Bulgarian citizens and foreigners who reside in Bulgaria (372)
Czech Rep.	Membership of foreigners is possible if the person is having long-term or permanent residency permit for longer than one year in the Czech republic. (160)
Finland	A foreign citizen living in Finland can participate in the Finnish championships ... in case he/she has been living in Finland over one year before the competition and he/she is a member in some of the member clubs of the Finnish Association and he/she has a valid competition license issued by the Finnish Association. (1016)
Luxembourg	Foreigners and stateless individuals may participate in national competitions to the extent they have been residents of Luxembourg for three years. (85)
Portugal	Foreign athletes living in Portugal may participate in national competitions ... (168)

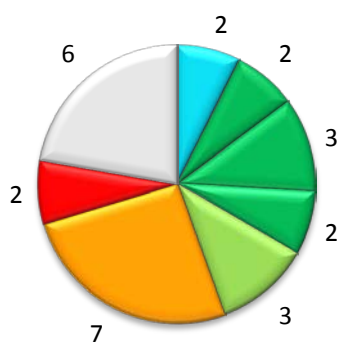
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Greece	Foreign athletes can participate in all competitions except for Pan-Hellenic championships. (115)
Poland	Citizens of the Republic of Poland have the sole right to participate and be classified in the Poland Individual Polish Championship (104)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 7 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 3 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion, according to 2 federations no medals will be issued to foreign competitors and one federation a foreigner is not able to establish national record.
- According to 3 federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 7 federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 2 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 6 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

ATHLETICS

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK	
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Latvia** No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. (336)
No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Athletics Federation. (64)
- UK** The purpose of this policy is to provide equality and fairness for all in our employment and not to discriminate on grounds of ... nationality . (115)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Czech Rep.** Participation of foreigners is unlimited (56)
Participation of foreigners can be allowed (173)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- France** In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination. (329)
The FFA allowed competitions are opened to every athlete whatever their nationality (329)
- Germany** The DLV can arrange national competitions in which foreigners can participate. (84)

Italy	Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Portugal	Athletes from both the EU and countries with which Portugal or the EU have entered into a reciprocal agreement have equal rights as Portuguese athletes. (136)
Spain	French, Andorran or Portuguese citizens, provided they compete in neighboring regions, can participate also long as they have not been internationals for their former countries. (256)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Greece	Foreign athletes of Greek origin or foreign athletes can be registered with clubs-members of SEGAS and participate in all competitions and National Championships without restrictions. (56)
Italy	The only condition for athletes coming from EU countries to register with FIDAL is the authorization of the federation of origin. ... The registration card shall specifically indicate the status of "foreign athlete". Registration allows the athlete to take part in any federal competition and require him/her to comply with the same duties as Italian athletes. (87)
Luxembourg	An foreign athlete, who is a holder of a foreign license, must go through a special procedure to obtain a FLA license. Amongst others, he must provide a no-objection declaration from the foreign federation. This requirement does not apply to athletes who have been residing in Luxembourg for five years or more. (103)
Slovenia	Foreign athletes with a permit of the Ministry of the Interior who are members of the Slovenian clubs can take part in the Slovenian competitions. (130)
Spain	Circular letter: ... you do not have the right to compete unless you are given special permission ... (227) Regulations regarding "Competiciones Autonómicas": ... unlicensed foreigners will not be allowed to compete. (255) Reglamento del Campeonato de España Promesa al Aire Libre: ... prohibit the participation of foreign athletes; except when the Technical Committee of the RFEA accept the participation of an athlete on the basis of the interest of the championship. (270)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Austria	Austrian nationality
France	The foreign athletes cannot establish a French record or a Regional and Local record. (329)
Greece	A foreign athlete can-not establish a National record or receive the (state) funding ... (65)
Malta	A non-Maltese national cannot score a national record (245)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

France	There are restrictions about the award of titles, the access in the finals of individuals events or even the number of foreigners by teams. (329) The foreign athletes who hold a FFA competition permit cannot aspire to individual events champion's titles and medals. (377)
Hungary	The Federation intends to open the individual competition for foreigners but a foreigner cannot receive the official title "Hungarian Champion" and cannot set any Hungarian records. (4)
Latvia	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. However, foreign nationals cannot win prizes and titles in such competitions. (336) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Lithuania Triathlon	Both Lithuanian citizens and non-nationals may participate in the championship. However, only Lithuanian citizens may be awarded with the titles of Lithuanian Triathlon Champions and Prizemen. Non-nationals may be awarded with material and monetary prizes only. (31)
Luxembourg	The title of champion in higher age categories ("espoirs"; "seniors") can only be awarded to athletes of Luxembourg nationality. (124)
Portugal	No foreign athlete affiliated with the Federation who participates in individual competitions may become a national champion nor may he be granted an honorary title, ... (133) No foreign athlete affiliated with the Federation who participates in individual competitions may become a national champion ..., except if under 18 and living in Portugal for at least two years. (398)
Slovakia	Champions of Slovak republic and medals holders can be only citizens of Slovak republic registered in SAZ. (214)
Slovenia	Athletes, if they are not the Slovenian citizens, they are not recognized as national champions ... (130)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Malta	A non-Maltese national cannot win a medal in the competition. (216) When competing on a National level no medals can be awarded because a sports person that is not Maltese may not compete at this level. (109)
Spain	Reglamento de Licencias:... foreigners cannot win any medals or premiums in the official championships. (280)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Residence in Austria for a certain period of time (12 months for foreigners) EU citizens are treated equally to Austrian citizens, if they are residence of Austria by the time of registration.
Bulgaria	A foreign athlete cannot participate in the state championships of Bulgaria by representing a Bulgarian club just by attending the respective competitions without residing in Bulgaria on a long term basis. (396)
Cyprus	Must remain in Cyprus for at least 1 year prior to eligibility
Estonia	Non-nationals may participate in the Estonian championship provided that they have been residing in Estonia for at least 1 year and have applied for Estonian citizenship prior to the competition. (166)
Finland	The competition rights in the Finnish and District championships of a foreign citizen require that he/she has clearly moved and settled in Finland and had at time of these rights taking effect lived incessantly in Finland ... (741)
France	The FFA general regulations deals with the membership for the foreigners who live in France. (349-363)
Luxembourg	A foreign athlete, who is a holder of a foreign license, must go through a special procedure to obtain a FLA license. Amongst others, he must provide a no-objection declaration from the foreign federation. This requirement does not apply to athletes who have been residing in Luxembourg for five years or more. (103) The title of "best performance" in some age categories can only be awarded to athletes of Luxembourg nationality, or to an foreign national who has been affiliated with the FLA for at least one year and who resides in Luxembourg at the time of the performance. (111)
Portugal	Foreign athletes may be affiliated with the Portuguese Federation. For this purpose they must reside in Portugal. All foreign athletes from the EU or from a country with which Portugal or the EU have entered into a reciprocal agreement and affiliated with the Federation have the same rights as the Portuguese athletes. (119)
Slovenia	Foreign athletes with a permanent residence in Slovenia can take part in the Slovenian competitions. (130)
Sweden	Foreign athletes may not participate in the Swedish championship competitions in if they are not Swedish Citizens or permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least two years. (63) (217)

Local and regional championships/competitions

Malta	A sports person that is not Maltese can be awarded a medal when competing at a local level. (109)
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No access to national championship

Hungary	Hungarian individual and team championships are open only for Hungarian citizens. (4)
Malta	Requires a Maltese Passport (152) A non-Maltese national cannot participate in national events (187)
Netherlands	A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (318)
Poland	No specific distinction between nationalities, but screening with regard to nationality will take place. (137) Only citizens of the Republic of Poland have the right to participate in the Individual Polish Championship". (96)
Slovenia	The IAAF does not allow foreign athletes to compete for other countries and the same rule is valid in Slovenia. (136)

Peculiarities

IAAF

Competition Rules

Rule 2

Authorisation to Stage Competitions

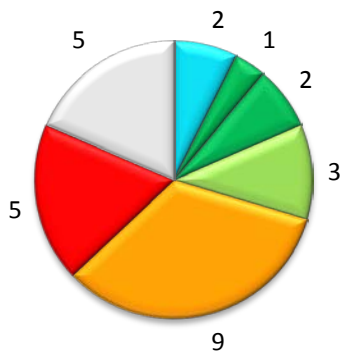
...

Competitions Authorised by a Member

7. Members may authorise national competitions, and foreign athletes may participate in those competitions, subject to Rules 4.2 and 4.3.

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 3 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 2 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 3 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 9 federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 5 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 5 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

BADMINTON

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Lithuania No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Badminton Federation. (53)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Bulgaria There are certain additional requirements to be met but they are not based on the nationality or citizenships of the potential participants (418)
Czech Rep. Restrictions do not apply to those who have dual citizenship (60)
Estonia Non-nationals (i.e. citizens of any other state than Estonia) may participate in the Estonian championship (132)

Unrestricted access to national competition

France In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination.
Ireland Nationality is not a requirement for participation at national level. (91)
Italy Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Latvia Foreign nationals can participate in the other competitions organized by the federation. (268)
Portugal Foreign athletes are allowed to enter national competitions
Sweden Swedish citizens and players from an EU country, may all participate under the same conditions. (101)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	A-licence; member of an Austrian club Participation criteria for competitions: Player pass, A-licence or member card
Czech Rep.	Foreigner may ask for a licence (178)
France	Foreign athletes can hold a FFBA permit conditionally. Foreign athletes who hold a FFBA permit cannot take part in every federal sports competitions. Nevertheless, the foreign athletes can escape some restrictions in fulfilling the conditions to get the status of assimilated. (486) A permit can be issued to every foreign athletes who will demand it subject to his national federation has no objection. (502) Foreign athletes who have a FFBA permit can conditionally receive the athlete's status assimilated to the French athletes. (514)
Germany	Foreigners wanting to take part in the national championships have to be members of a club that is affiliated to the BLV or DBV ... (61) Foreigners who have been granted permission to play for at least the last five years ... can be admitted as "Badminton-Germans" ... (67)
Luxembourg	There are no restrictions based on nationalities to obtain a license. (169)
Malta	An individual who is not a Maltese Citizen can be allowed to participate in local or national competitions after he or she appears in front of the committee. (103) A citizen who is not a national appears in front of the committee for their approval at which point he may play on a local level. (147)
Poland	Only the holders of licence "P" Poland [Poles] have the right to participate in the Individual Polish Championship. (74) Only the holders of licence "P" Poland [Poles] have the right to participate in the Individual Youth and Junior Polish Championship. (77)
Slovakia	Non-national players can attend competitions ..., but only players, which are registered in a Slovak sport club ... are included in Slovak rankings and can win Slovak championship titles and medals. (121)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Malta	A non-Maltese national cannot score a national record (241)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

France	Foreign athletes haven't access to some titles of champion. (486)
Italy	Foreign athletes cannot compete for the title of Italian Champion. (60)
Portugal	Foreign athletes are allowed to participate in the national championship. However, they may not become national champions ... (74) Foreign athletes may participate in all competitions, except in the national championship. However, they may not be awarded the title of national champion.
Slovakia	Non-national players can attend competitions can win Slovak championship titles. (121)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Malta	On National Level – no medals – no participation. (211)
Slovakia	Non-national players can attend to competitions can win Slovak championship medals. (121)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Austrian nationality or permanent residence in Austria for at least 3 years
Belgium	National championships are open to a foreigner officially domiciled in Belgium for at least 1 year and who did not compete in the national championships of another country in the preceding year (256)
Finland	Only a Finnish citizen and a foreign who verifiably (extract from the population register) has been living in Finland at least for three years on the competition's last registration date can participate in the Finnish championship competitions. (522)
Netherlands	'For the championships ... a player should hold Dutch nationality or be domiciled in the Netherlands'. (96)
Sweden	Athletes may qualify for championships and other competitions if they have been domiciled in Sweden

Local and regional championships/competitions

Greece Foreign athletes from EU member-states ... can participate in the regional championships, through which they are allowed to qualify for/advance to the national championships. (149)

No access to national championship

Cyprus Only athletes with Cypriot nationality can participate in the national tournaments that are organised by the Federation (145)

Germany Only Germans, as defined in paragraph 4 SpO, are able to participate in national championships. (57)

Hungary Foreign nationals may not take part in a Hungarian Championship in individual competition. (59)

Italy A European foreign citizen can, at any time, be registered A foreign citizen, even if in possession of the agonistic registration card, cannot participate in the Italian championships but he/she can participate in other championships... (60)

Latvia Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in the Latvian national Championship, but can participate in the other competitions organized by the federation. (268)

Luxembourg Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)

Luxembourg National championships ... are reserved to holders of the Luxembourg nationality. Junior national championships are open to all players who have been residents of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg for two years. (174)

Malta A non-Maltese may not participate in a national event. Even in the case of urgent replacements it is not permitted. (182)

Malta A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event, unless he engages into marriage with a Maltese women (312)

Slovenia No foreign athletes are allowed to take part in any competitions ... (229) (247)

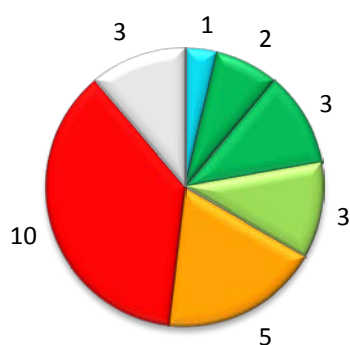
Spain The competition for the highest category (categoría absoluta or seniors) is only open to Spanish citizens ... (189)

Spain The Federation allows the participation of all foreigners in its different categories but the "categoría absoluta". (194)

UK In order for players to be selected they must meet the following criteria: be an affiliated member of and in good standing with England (BE); hold a passport of a country whose territory the BE has jurisdiction over; and have not represented any other Member Association for three years immediately preceding the date of the fixture; etc. (209)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 1 national federation does not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 5 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 3 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 3 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 5 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 10 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 3 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

BIATHLON

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- France** There is no criteria that directly hamper access of foreigners to competitions. (1159)
- Germany** Sport without discriminatory provisions ... (4)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Biathlon Federation. (117)
- Poland** No regulations regarding the nationality (193) (338)
- Spain** There is no apparent discrimination in the Statutes and Regulations for Modern Pentathlon. (69)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Bulgaria** The Regulations do not mention any other requirements for registration including such concerning nationality and/or registration of the athletes (424)
- Cyprus** All athletes, of all nationalities, can participate in national championships with no restrictions (260)
- Czech Rep.** All competitions are open to foreign participants (183)
- Estonia** The competition (incl. Estonian championship) is an open championship and all persons may participate despite of residence and citizenship. (296)
- Finland** If an athlete meets the requirements set out for foreign competitors, he/she can take part in the Finnish Championships, win medals and be crowned as the official Finnish champion. (313)

Unrestricted access to national competition

UK Foreigners, may be allowed to run HC in any competition at the discretion of the Championship Committee (1043)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria Participation criteria for national and regional championships: ÖSV member card
France Foreign athletes can hold a FFS permit and take part in every FFS competitions. (1159)
A foreign athlete has to get a FFS permit (1173)
Foreign athletes have to get a FFS permit to take part in FFS events. Foreign athletes who have a FFS competitor permit can take part in French national events ... but they cannot be selected in an international event by France. (1179)
Foreigners can get a FFS permit. The foreign athletes who have a FFS permit can take part in every FFS competitions. (1203)
Ireland For national competitions athletes must be resident in Ireland, Republic or Northern, and be a member of the Association. Therefore, non-Irish national may compete and win in the competitions under these circumstances. (286)
Italy Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can be registered with FISU ... (191)
There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Sweden Foreign citizens may participate individually in championships if he or she has been a member of a Swedish association for one and a half years. (188)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

France There aren't records which are officially recognized in this sport. (1209)
UK Can foreigners set and hold British records in your sport? Certainly not! They may be EU but they are NOT British and not eligible to compete for GBR internationally or at the Olympic Winter Games. (1034)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Austria Receiving titles and medals: Austrian nationality
Estonia *Non-nationals can be awarded with medals of the Estonian championship and can become Estonian champion on the same basis as Estonian citizens.* (296)
France A foreign athlete cannot get a title of "French champion". (1159)
A foreign athlete taking part in France championship, in all the classes, cannot reach podium. (1193)
Slovakia If in Championships ... the title of Slovak champion and the classification level belongs to the best placed member of SZB. (246)
Only a Slovak citizen can become a Slovak champion in. (256)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Austria Receiving titles and medals: Austrian nationality
Cyprus All athletes, of all nationalities can collect medals (260)
Estonia Non-nationals can be awarded with medals of the Estonian championship and can become Estonian champion on the same basis as Estonian citizens. (296)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Ireland For national competitions athletes must be resident in Ireland, Republic or Northern, and be a member of the Association. Therefore, non-Irish national may compete and win in the competitions under these circumstances. (286)
Sweden Foreign citizens may participate individually in championships if he or she has been permanently domiciled in Sweden during half a year. (188) (217)

Local and regional championships/competitions

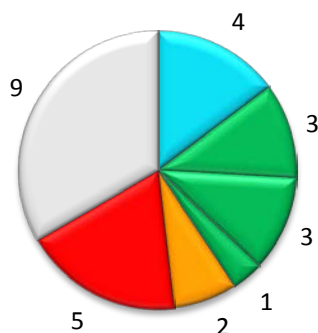
Slovakia The participation in regional championships is not restricted to membership of SZB or to concrete region. (253)
Title Champion of a region can win only a member of SZB. (255)

No access to national championship

Austria Participation criteria for Austrian championships: Austrian nationality
Greece ... a foreigner ... will only be allowed to participate in local/regional games, not national/Pan-Hellenic competitions. (205)
Italy Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Latvia Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. (707)
UK Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)
Can foreigners set and hold British records in your sport? Certainly not! They may be EU but they are NOT British and not eligible to compete for GBR internationally or at the Olympic Winter Games. (1034)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 4 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 7 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 3 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion and to 1 federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- 2 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 5 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 9 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

BOBSLEIGH and SKELETON

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Poland No regulations regarding the nationality (197) (342)
Spain There are no discriminatory clauses ... (554)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Austria According to the information received by telephone call with the national association the international rules are applicable and foreigners are welcome.

Unrestricted access to national competition

Czech Rep. Foreigners can be participating at national competitions. (277)
Latvia No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. (728)
 No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

France	Foreign athletes who have a FFSG permit can take part in national competitions if they fulfill the selection's criterion (1147)
Italy	Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can be registered with FISL ... (191)
Sweden	There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Sweden	Non-Swedish citizens who want to compete in a national championship competition, must be members of a Swedish association connected to the Swedish Bobsleigh and Luge Federation. (183)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Czech Rep.	Foreigner cannot however be Czech champion. (277)
Estonia	If a foreigner wins the Estonian Championship, he or she does not receive an official title 'Estonian champion'. Only Estonian citizens can become Estonian champion. (307)
France	The title of "French champion" is awarded to the French athlete who is the best ranked in the final general ranking of the competition. (1155)
Latvia	The title of French champion are only awarded to the French athletes. (1195)
Latvia	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. However, foreign participants are planned not to be able to obtain the "Latvian champion" title, but can obtain prizes/awards. (728)
Latvia	No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Estonia	If a foreigner wins the Estonian Championship, he or she does not therefore receive a medal. Only Estonian citizens can be awarded with medals. (307)
France	Concerning the France championships, the foreign athletes who can compete ... are normally ranked in the distance ranking and the general individual ranking. ...the points got by these athletes are tallied in the France clubs championship ... (1150)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Germany	Only those athletes who have their principal/main residence in Germany during the tournament, and who have not participated in bobsled for another national association in the season/sports year, are eligible to enter the bobsled tournament. (174)
Sweden	Non-Swedish citizens who want to compete in a national championship competition, must have been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year. (183) (217)

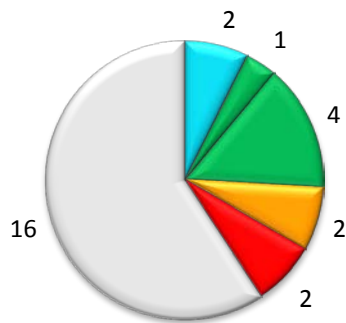
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Ireland	In order to compete at international level, the athlete must be the holder of an Irish passport. (12)
Italy	Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 5 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 4 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- 2 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 2 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 16 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

BOXING

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Estonia** There are no restrictions established for non-nationals (207)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Boxing Federation (76)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Italy** Foreign athletes can take part in any competition. (116)
No restrictions are foreseen in order for non-Italian citizens to compete. (216)
- Netherlands** Foreign amateur boxers can take part in competitions in the Netherlands ... (160)
- Poland** Foreigners can compete unconditionally (228)
- Portugal** In professional, competitions are open to both national and foreign athletes from the EU and third countries (184)
Professional competitions are open to foreign athletes from the EU and third countries. (195)
- Slovakia** Non-discriminatory situation for non-Slovak athletes. (31)
The non-Slovak boxer can be a member of a team winning the title "Champion of Slovak republic" (38)

Spain It does not seem that there is discrimination in Spain. They will give the Spanish license to the worthy applicants, ... (360)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria Participation in competitions: Athletes need to be practicing members of Austrian clubs and to have a valid fighter pass

Belgium The championships (National/Community) are open to foreign competitors, as long as they have a Belgian permit. (321)

Czech Rep. The rules of European association EABA do not allow the situation when associated association would admit as its member (for example club) which is registered in another association (195)

France Every foreign boxer living in France, even provisionally, cannot compete in France or in the DOM-TOM, if he does not have a federal passport. (592)

Ireland There are no residential or nationality based restrictions on becoming a member of the organisation. (117)

Luxembourg The only condition to participating in a FLB organized championship is the holding of a license. There are no residence or nationality requirements. (182)

Spain All professional foreign boxers temporarily living in Spain can legalize their situation in order to hold the license in the form of Spanish Foreign specialists. (350)

Sweden A Swedish as well as a foreign citizen must have a start book in order to be allowed to participate in any Swedish competition ... (130)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Italy The Statutes and Regulations ... foresee no provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes in the Association's competitions. - foreign athletes can take part in any competition, but they cannot win the title of Italian Champion. (116)
Non-Italian citizens cannot win the title of 'Italian Champion'. (216)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Finland Foreign boxers that have lived in Finland for at least a year prior to the Finnish Championships and meet the other requirements described above can take part in the said competition. Thus, foreign boxers can win medals and the title of the official Finnish champion. (348)

Latvia Foreign nationals (unless have permanent residence permit) are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. (421)

Sweden Athletes may qualify for championships and other competitions if they have been domiciled in Sweden

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Bulgaria Although not expressly mentioned the fact that foreign and EU citizens are allowed to participate only in the state collective championship means that they cannot participate in the state individual championships. (435)

Germany Only athletes who are German citizens are eligible to participate in the national championships. (99)

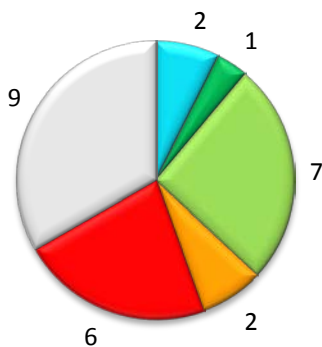
Greece Even if a foreign athlete is registered with a club-member of EOP he/she will not be allowed to participate in national championships. (107)

Latvia
Poland
Portugal

Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)
Competitors should be "born between 1975-1991" and "hold Polish citizenship". (114)
As far as amateur is concerned, foreign boxers may only participate in the Portuguese Cup.
Only national athletes may enter national championships (181)
Foreign boxers may only participate in the Portuguese Cup. National championships may only be disputed by national athletes. In professional, competitions are open to both national and foreign athletes (from the EU and third countries). (423)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions
- 1 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 7 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 2 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 6 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 9 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

CANOE and KAYAK

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Bulgaria	No rules on citizenship as a prerequisite condition have been identified (450)
Estonia	No restrictions established for non-nationals (145)
Lithuania	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Canoeing and Kayaking Federation. (59)
Slovakia	No discriminatory measures. (24)
Spain	There does not seem to be any discrimination on the basis of nationality ... (88)
UK	The Club is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity and aims to ensure that everyone has a genuine and equal opportunity to participate in Paddlesport at all levels and in all roles of the sport, irrespective of their ... nationality, ... (298) Treating a person less favourably than others would be treated in the same circumstances on the grounds of their age, gender, ability, disability, religion, race, ethnic origin, nationality, ... (330)

Unrestricted access to national championship

France	Athletes from EU countries who are members of the FFCK; these athletes can take part in races resulting from the national organization (in particular departmental and regional competitions, French championships) (625)
Germany	Foreigners who have not already participated on behalf of a foreign club in the year in question are permitted to participate in German national contests ... (73)

Unrestricted access to national competition

France	The federation, in its regulations, notes the principle of free access. (602)
Greece	Foreign athletes from EU member-states ... can participate in all competitions,... (164)
Italy	Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Latvia	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. (315) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Luxembourg	In any event, athletes of foreign nationality can participate in the competition. (204)
Malta	Open to all nationals (76) No impositions with regards to access to the sport. Anyone can take part in this sport. (88) Open no restrictions. (150) A non-Maltese nationals can participate in national events, without specific conditions imposed (185)
Slovenia	Nearly all national competitions in kayaking are usually organized as open international competitions. (107)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Czech Rep.	Speed: Foreigners registered in Czech association can be at competition. Foreigners not registered in Czech association may participate at competitions (66) Wild water: Only registered participants can participate. (72)
Finland	A participant in the Finnish championship competitions shall be a Finnish citizen or a foreigner who is a member of a member club of the federation and represents this club. (650)
France	EU citizens who hold a FFCK permit are treated like the French athletes regarding the participation in competitions and the award of titles. (602) Athletes from EU countries who are members of the FFCK can take part in races resulting from the national organization (in particular departmental and regional competitions, French championships) (625) Foreign athletes who haven't the FFCK membership can take part in all races result national organization as guest. (634) The foreign athletes can hold a FFCK permit in the same conditions as the French athletes. (647)
Germany	From 1 January of the year ... the foreigner is prohibited from participating on behalf of a foreign club or other national team if he/she wants to take part in the German national championship. (78)
Ireland	There are two ways of joining the Irish Canoe Union. Individual Membership ... or Membership through an ICU Registered Club (222)
Italy	As European athletes are concerned (i) authorization from the federation of origin and (ii) the statement whereby the athletes undertakes not to compete for any foreign association for the relevant year suffice for the same to register with FICK and access the federal competitions. (81)
Luxembourg	There are no particular rules regarding nationality for the purpose of obtaining a license. (190)
Poland	Foreigners who reached the age of 18 have the right to represent Polish Clubs with the permission of their National Federations and Clubs". (90)
Portugal	All athletes holding a valid licence from the Federation may participate in the national competitions (103) The national champions are always Portuguese athletes. All athletes with a valid licence from the Federation may participate in the national competitions. (387)
Sweden	A canoeist must be a member of an association connected to the Swedish Canoe Federation in order to be able to compete in a Swedish competition. However, such membership is not necessary for a canoeist who is a citizen of another Nordic country. (119)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

France	Athletes from EU countries who are members of the FFCK can get a title of champion (625) A title of champion can be achieved by the athletes from EU countries who are members of the FFCK. A title of champion cannot be won by the athletes from countries except EU who are members of the FFCK. (639)
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	If the titles of champion would be won by foreigners only, the federation could change its regulations for the next seasons in order to allow only French athletes to get a title or even to take part in competitions. (654)
Latvia	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. However, in some competitions foreign participants are accepted as "outside competition" and therefore cannot become the "Latvian champion" and are not included in the Latvian rankings, but can receive medals/prizes. (315)
	No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Luxembourg	The title of "champion" in higher age categories ("seniors" ; "veterans") can only be awarded to athletes of Luxembourg nationality. (202)
Malta	A non-Maltese citizen may win and be awarded a title. (88)
Portugal	Only Portuguese athletes may become national champions (109)
	The national champions are always Portuguese athletes. (387)
Slovakia	Non-nationals are also allowed to attend the competitions organized by Slovak federations, but their results are not considered for Slovak national championships and Slovak cup. In these competitions, the athletes, who do not hold a Slovak citizenship cannot win titles, medals, nothing. (185)
Slovenia	The titles of national champions are awarded only to the members of the Slovenian clubs. (107)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

France	A national ranking is established wherein the French and foreign athletes are included. (650)
Malta	A non-Maltese citizen may also win a medal. (88)
Slovakia	Non-nationals cannot win medals, nothing. (185)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Residence in Austria for at least three years.
Finland	A participant in the Finnish championship competitions shall be a Finnish citizen or a foreigner living permanently in Finland who is a member of a member club of the federation and represents this club. (650)
Sweden	If a foreign canoeist moves to Sweden and is an active member of a Swedish association, then he or she may participate in competitions ... (125) (217)

Local and regional championships/competitions

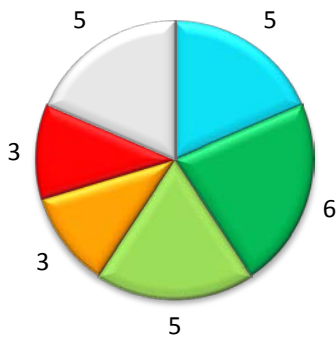
Hungary	The International Canoe and Kayak Federation regulates that the local organizers may charge foreign participants between 20 and 25 Euros for an international event, ... (64)
Portugal	Regional competitions are open to participants affiliated with the Federation, ... (100)

No access to national championship

Greece	Non-EU athletes ... if they are residents in Greece for an (undisclosed) number of years ... are not allowed to participate in the Pan-Hellenic championships. (165)
Malta	A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (316)
Netherlands	Foreign nationals may not take part in a Dutch Championship. (133)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 5 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 6 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 5 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 3 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 3 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 5 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

CYCLING

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Bulgaria** No requirements for participation concerning participation of foreign cyclists have been identified (454)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Cycling Federation. (124)
- Portugal** No reference is made to foreign athletes (271)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Finland** Foreigners living in Finland can take part in Finnish Championships if they meet the requirements (229)
- Slovenia** Foreign competitors can take part in a National championship race if it is organized as an open competition. (94)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- France** In its regulations, the federation notes the ban of discrimination. (660)
Participation of foreign athletes living near the border so that in particular these athletes are not considered as foreign athletes. (701)
- Italy** Qualification as a professional cyclist must be applied for by cyclists with Italian nationality, even if they are not resident in Italy and also by foreign cyclists resident in Italy. (183)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Day licence: Austrian citizens only.
Belgium	FCWB road championships and the Provincial road championships: all the athletes who hold a permit in a club affiliated to the FCWB whatever their place of residence (447)
Czech Rep.	When foreign citizen is living with permanent stay in the Czech republic, home association must be informed by Czech association about licence request applied for in Czech republic. (202)
France	The foreign athletes can hold a FFC permit conditionally. The foreign athletes who hold a FFC permit cannot take part in every federal sports competitions. (660)
Germany	Riders licensed by a foreign association, who are not in the possession of a valid and complete supplemental sheet, will only be eligible to enter the a-class if there are not any agreements in place between the license issuing association and the BDR prohibiting such participation. (180) All athletes who are members of a German association, and have obtained their license ..., are eligible to enter regional association open races (i.e. independent of their nationality). (187) Athletes holding foreign UCI-licenses are not allowed to participate. (189)
Italy	Qualification as a professional cyclist must be applied for by cyclists with Italian nationality, even if they are not resident in Italy and also by foreign cyclists resident in Italy. (183) There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Luxembourg	Generally all competitions are open to all nationals, the national championships are open to Luxembourg members of clubs affiliated with the FLSC, There seem to be no restrictions based on nationality with regards to races such as the Tour de Luxembourg. (213)
Netherlands	Aliens may compete in Dutch races with a Mountain Bike Licence or day card valid for their country of origin. (259)
Romania	Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national or international competitions organized in Romania if (i) they are having residence (domicile) in Romania, (ii) are licensed with a Romanian club or association, and (iii) they have permission to participate from the federation from their country of origin.) (111) In national championships only athletes which are registered Romania licensed] by a club affiliated with the Romanian Triathlon and Federation and are Romanian citizens may participate. (123)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

France	The foreign athletes cannot access to the French records. (666) It isn't conceivable that a foreign athlete establishes a French record. The French nationality is the condition. (745)
Sweden	National records are, when applicable, generally reserved for Swedish citizens (245)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Estonia	A foreign competitor who has finished in top three shall not be awarded with a medal of the Estonian championship. (326)
France	The foreign athletes can hold a FFC permit conditionally. The foreign athletes haven't access to some titles of champion. (660) It isn't conceivable that a foreign athlete win the title of champion in department, regional, interregional and national championships as well as a foreign athlete establish a French record. The French nationality is the condition. (745)
Latvia	In relation to, it appears that only riders who are Latvian citizens, may compete for the title of national champion and the relevant ranking points. Accordingly, Latvian permanent residents (non-nationals) cannot compete for this title. (938)
Luxembourg	The title of National Champion is awarded to a Luxembourg national. (213) Any qualifying athlete, including foreigners, may participate in the National Championships. ... only holders of the Luxembourg nationality can get the title of "national champion". (450)
Poland	Only the athletes with citizenship of the country organizing National Championships Poland since January 1 of a given year are allowed to participate in the competition for the title and respective points." (Poland 2)
Portugal	Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions but they may not be awarded the title of national champion.... (444)

Slovenia	If a foreign cyclist wins the race at a national championship he is not rewarded as a national champion, ... (94)
Spain	Only Andorran national citizens can compete for the Spanish championship, and in any case they are unable to win the title associated with said championship. (605)
Sweden	Cyclists must be Swedish citizens in order to capture the title Swedish champion. (242)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Austria	Registration in scorecard of Mountain Bike: Austrian citizenship, valid national (ÖRV) licence, foreigners resident in Austria for at least 3 years and procedure to become Austrian citizen has been started
Estonia	A foreign competitor who has finished in top three shall not be awarded with a medal of the Estonian championship. (326)
Latvia	In relation to, it appears that only riders who are Latvian citizens, may compete for the relevant ranking points. (938)
Poland	Only the athletes with citizenship of the country organizing National Championships Poland since January 1 of a given year are allowed to participate in the competition for the title and respective points." (220)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Austrian citizenship, valid national (ÖRV) licence, foreigners resident in Austria for at least 3 years and procedure to become Austrian citizen has been started
France	A permit can be issued to every French or foreign persons who live in France. (673) A permit can be issued by the FFC in every French or foreign persons whose the main home is set in France at the time of its solicitation. (676)
Italy	Qualification as a professional cyclist must be applied for by cyclists with Italian nationality, even if they are not resident in Italy and also by foreign cyclists resident in Italy. (183)
Romania	Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national or international competitions organized in Romania if they have residence (domicile) in Romania (111) A cyclist having foreign citizenship which is domiciled in Romania, may be licensed/authorized by the Romanian Triathlon and Federation to participate in national or international competitions, ... (117)

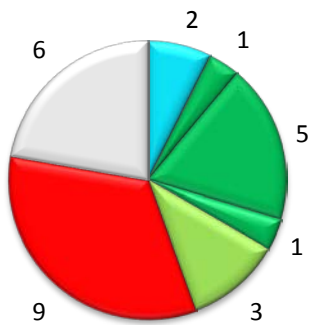
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Belgium	The Belgian championships are reserved exclusively for racers holding Belgian nationality. (420) Concerning the selection in the Belgian championships only the Belgian athletes who hold a permit in a club affiliated to the FCWB can be selected. (455)
France	Foreign athletes which hold a FFC permit can take part in every competition except in department, regional, interregional or national championships in France (740)
Greece	Foreign athletes can ... participate in competitions except for Pan-Hellenic games and qualification games for the Greek national team. (195)
Italy	Participation in the Italian Championships is reserved for competitors of Italian nationality. (187) Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Latvia	Only riders with Latvian nationality (citizenship) may compete for the title of national champion and the relevant ranking points. Thus, it appears that Latvian permanent residents who are not Latvian citizens are not eligible to receive the title of national champion. (760)
Poland	Only the athletes with citizenship of the country organizing National Championships Poland since January 1 of a given year are allowed to participate in the competition for the title and respective points." (Poland 2)
Romania	No foreign athletes are allowed to participate in the Romanian national championships. (114)
Slovakia	The participation in the championships of Slovak republic, in each discipline, is conditioned by holding a licence and a Slovak citizenship. (93)
Spain	Only Andorran national citizens can compete for the Spanish championship. (605)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 7 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 5 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion and according to 1 federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 3 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 9 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 6 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

EQUESTRIAN

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Germany** Sport without discriminatory provisions ... (4)
- Italy** No restrictions are foreseen in order to take part in the various competitions held by the sport in question.. (155)
- Lithuania** No restrictions are foreseen in order for non-Italian citizens to compete. (216)
- UK** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Equestrian Association. (102)
- The BEF is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity and aims to ensure that no individual receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of ... nationality, This includes all those involved in whatever capacity ... (464)
- Equality in equestrianism is about making sure everyone has a chance to be involved. (479)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Estonia** All foreign competitors may participate in the competitions planned in the Estonian Sports Federation calendar, except if such participation has been prohibited or restricted by their own national federation. (243)
- Greece** Foreign athletes can ... participate in all competitions, including Pan-Hellenic games. (199)
- Malta** A citizen of a non-EU member state can represent Malta. (59)
- Poland** Official National Competition, National Competition and Polish Cup are open for Polish and foreign competitors, ... (169)

Unrestricted access to national competition

France	There are various criteria that hamper access of foreigners to competitions. Yet, the federation notes, in its regulations, the ban of discrimination. (761) Foreign athletes are allowed to take part in events in the same conditions as the French athletes.
Hungary	In order to compete in a Hungarian Championship, a competitor shall be in possession of a Hungarian passport. In other cases any other competition is open for foreigners (91)
Ireland	Association of Irish Riding Clubs (AIRC)-no mention of nationality in the rule book-I was informed via telephone call that that national competition is open to all. (45) Dressage Ireland-no restrictions, open to all. (53) Eventing Ireland-no residence or nationality requirement for domestic competition-as long as membership is paid up; any one can participate in eventing. (54)
Latvia	No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Malta	A non-Maltese nationals can participate in national events, without specific conditions imposed (199)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Participation criteria for competitions: Permanent membership in Austrian club, pass of the national association, horses to be registered with national association and to have a valid horses pass Participation criteria for riding, driving and vaulting meetings (specific kind of competition): Member of host club or invited guests
Belgium	LEWB championships (community events): foreigners must have a permit through the LEWB and horses which are registered in accordance with the LEWB general regulation and the LEWB competition regulation (523)
Bulgaria	Foreign athletes are obliged to present also a permit for participation issued by the respective national federation (463)
Czech Rep.	Foreigners may participate at national championships only with approval of their home federation. (209)
Estonia	Non-nationals who want to belong to a member club of the Estonian Sports Federation and participate in the competitions specified in the calendar plan shall pay all required license fees for themselves and for the horse. (246)
France	Foreign athletes can directly insert some competition's levels in showing a level's attestation of their origin federation. (775) Foreign athletes can get a FFE permit. (789)
Ireland	Carriage Driving Section: no regulations concerning race or nationality as far as membership is concerned. Membership is the only requirement for participation in national competitions. People need to qualify for, and carry an Irish passport if they wish to represent Ireland internationally. Otherwise all are welcome. (47) Required to be a full member and be resident in the State with an Irish address
Luxembourg	Participants to competitions organized by the FLSE must hold a license. Applicants of foreign nationality must supply an official attestation of their residency in Luxembourg. (226)
Portugal	To enter official competitions all foreign athletes must be licensed by the Federation. (257)
Slovenia	Each competitor can take part in international competitions with the consent of his/her National Federation. (200)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

France	Only French athletes can appear on the championship's final ranking for the eight first places. (784)
Italy	Non-Italian citizens cannot win the title of 'Italian Champion'. (216)
Latvia	Foreign participants may not obtain Latvian Champion title and winner's title in other national competitions if the competition rules do not state that the competition is "open". (583) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)

Poland	If foreign competitors start in the Polish Championship, it must be a separate classification for Polish competitors only. (167)
Portugal	The title of national champion is always awarded to the best Portuguese athlete. (261) The title of national champion is always awarded to the best Portuguese athlete. Foreign resident athletes may participate in this competition and are classified accordingly. (432)
Spain	Special Regulations regarding the Spanish Raid Championship there is an exclusion of foreigners competing for the title. (709)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Estonia	Participation of foreign competitors (non-residents) in the championship competitions is restricted, thus no points for the purpose of the standings of the Estonian championship shall be awarded, and foreigners shall be not entitled to points calculated for club's youth sport. (251)
Spain	2010 General Regulations... foreigners can participate but not accumulate points for the championship. (694)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Estonia	Non-nationals who are residing in Estonia for a longer term and want to belong to a member club of the Estonian Sports Federation and participate in the competitions specified in the calendar plan shall pay all required license fees for themselves and for the horse. (246)
Ireland	Required to be a full member and be resident in the State with an Irish address
Luxembourg	Participants to competitions organized by the FLSE must hold a license. Applicants of foreign nationality must supply an official attestation of their residency in Luxembourg. (226)
Portugal	National competitions allow both Portuguese participants and foreign resident athletes. (432) In regional competitions, priority is given to both Portuguese and foreign athletes resident in a specific region of Portugal ... foreign resident is a foreign athlete with residency in Portugal, living in national territory more than 6 months per year and licensed by the Portuguese Federation. (250)
Spain	Both Portuguese and foreign athletes resident in Portugal may enter competitions. (254) 2010 General Regulations... foreigners must have a residency card in Spain which effectively means they must be living in Spain to compete, ... (696)
Sweden	Riders must be Swedish citizens or have been permanently domiciled here during at least three years, in order to be allowed to participate in national championships and district championships. (159) (217)

Local and regional championships/competitions

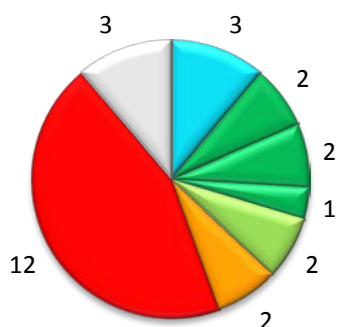
No access to national championship

Austria	Participation criteria for championships in dressage (incl. small tour) and eventing and general criteria for other sports: Austrian nationality, valid licence, horses to be registered with national association and have a valid horses pass. Participation criteria for jumping championships: Austrian nationality, valid licence, horses registered with national association.
Belgium	The Belgian Championships are, in principle, national trials. They are only open to sportsmen and women with Belgian nationality. (500)
Finland	A rider participating in the Finnish championship competition must be a Finnish citizen and represent a member club of the Federation of Finland. (276)
Hungary	In order to compete in a Hungarian Championship, a competitor shall be in possession of a Hungarian passport. (91)
Italy	Only Italian nationals are eligible to win the title of Italian champion. (157)
Luxembourg	The ... regulation ... provides that only Luxembourg nationals who have a license ... may be admitted to the championships for "Senior" ... horsemen. (232)
Malta	Primarily, access to the sports is only possible for Maltese citizens or expatriates. (106)
Netherlands	Athletes may represent Malta in IOC events if they hold a Maltese passport. (326) In order to compete in a Dutch Championship, a competitor must hold Dutch nationality (and therefore a Dutch passport). (238)

Portugal	Foreign resident athletes licensed by the Federation have the same rights as national athletes, except in the national championship. (259)
Slovakia	Athletes of foreign citizenship, living in Slovak republic, can attend to any national competitions except the National Championship ... (85)
Slovenia	In national championships can compete only the athlete, who is a citizen of Slovak republic. (89)
Spain	The basic Rules of the Slovenian National Federation demand that only the athletes with the Slovenian citizenship are allowed to participate in the National Championship. (212)
	Rules for youth championships ... only Spanish nationals can compete in the competition. (670)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 3 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 5 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 2 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion and according, to 1 federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 2 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 2 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 12 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 3 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

FENCING

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

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PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Bulgaria	No conditions concerning nationality and/or citizenship of the participating athletes are mentioned (472)
Estonia	The competition rules do not establish any restrictions for non-nationals. (346)
Lithuania	No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Fencing Federation. (132)
Sweden	No provisions regarding the nationality of the athletes are included in the (general) competition rules (40)
UK	Individuals appear to be able to compete unconditionally. (212)
	British ("BF") is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity and is responsible for ensuring that no job applicant, BF Employee, volunteer or member receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of ... nationality ... (489)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Bobsleigh	According to the information received by telephone call with the national association the international rules are applicable and foreigners are welcome.
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Unrestricted access to national competition

France	Athletes from EU countries can freely take part in federal team events. (812)
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Italy	Foreign athletes can participate in all competitions (whether at regional or national levels) provided that (i) they have been registered with FIS for at least 6 months and (ii) have acquired Italian residence. (203) Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Poland	Foreigners which are non-members of the Polish clubs may participate ... (213)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Participation criteria for competitions: Austrian pass. Participation criteria for national and regional championships: Austrian pass.
Czech Rep.	Foreigner registered in Czech club which performed in at least three competitions in Czech republic during one season representing Czech club in foreigner's age category and discipline may finally participate in finals of Czech championships (223)
Ireland	There are no barriers based on nationality or residency to becoming licensed with the IFF. (155)
Italy	Foreign athletes can participate in all competitions (whether at regional or national levels) provided that (i) they have been registered with FIS for at least 6 months. (203)
Latvia	In ... "closed" competitions foreign nationals are allowed to participate if they are members of a particular club which is a collective member of LPaF, or if they are members of a foreign clubs, (842)
Portugal	Foreign athletes must either belong to a Portuguese club or hold a licence ... (299)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Latvia	Foreign nationals cannot obtain Latvian records. (842)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Austria	Receiving the title "Austrian Master": Austrian nationality.
France	Titles: The FFE regulations observed don't include specific provisions in this respect. (841)
Latvia	Foreign nationals can receive medals/prizes, but cannot receive the "Latvian champion" title or obtain Latvian records. (842)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Belgium	Participation in Belgian championships is subjected to the condition: to be an EU citizen domiciled in Belgium
France	The class of the athletes born between 1993 and 1994 and relating to the class of the athletes born between 1990 and 1992, in each discipline, are allowed to foreign athletes who have a permit in a French club and giving proof of a real home which is lasting but not inevitably continuous (833.)
Italy	Foreign athletes can participate in all competitions (whether at regional or national levels) provided that (i) they have been registered with FIS for at least 6 months and (ii) have acquired Italian residence. (203)
Netherlands	Participation in individual and team championships is open to senior and junior members who hold a valid ... licence, ... and who are Dutch nationals or, if they are non-Dutch nationals, have been resident in the Netherlands for at least three months. (274)

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

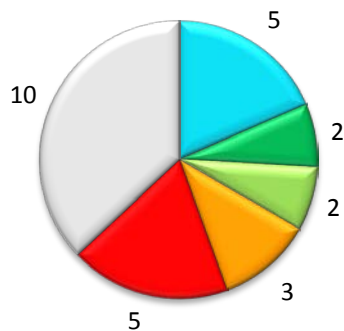
Austria	Participation criteria for national and regional championships: Austrian nationality
Finland	Only Finnish citizens can take part in national championships. (128)
Germany	Foreigners and non passport holders are not eligible to enter the German Singles Championship. (199)

Greece ... non-Greek athletes are not allowed to compete in Pan-Hellenic games. All foreign athletes (EU or not) are treated the same way. (219)

Portugal Only national athletes may compete in individual national championships ... Both foreign and national athletes may participate in team national championships. (290)
Foreign athletes may not compete in national individual championships. They may compete without restrictions in national team championships However, foreign athletes must come from an EU Member-State or a country having entered into a reciprocal agreement with Portugal or the EU. (458)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 5 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 2 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 2 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 3 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 5 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 10 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

GYMNASTICS

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Bulgaria** The Regulations governing the various championships and tournaments set only requirements of age in addition to the general requirement for registration and do not mention the citizenship or nationality of the athletes (489)
- Cyprus** No discriminatory provisions, but no rules available, just the internal constitution in the Hellenic language
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Gymnastic Federation. (106)
- Slovenia** The general regulations of competitions do not include any provisions regarding foreigners. (101)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Finland** If an athlete meets the requirements ... he can take part in the Finnish championships (44)
- France** Foreign athletes can get the title of "French champion". (846)
- Greece** Athletes from EU member-states may freely register ... participate in Pan-Hellenic championships and be declared national champions. (99)
- Slovakia** In National championships of Slovak republic foreign athletes can participate and win titles ... (175)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Italy	If a foreign athlete has Italian residence, he/she can participate in both individual and club competitions as long as, for at least the last 12 months, he/she (i) has been resident in Italy and (ii) has not represented his/her country of origin in any international competitions (166) Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Latvia	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in any national competitions. (620) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Poland	Foreign athletes have the right to participate in the competitions (174)
UK	Foreign gymnasts may enter British Events only when they obtain the permission of the relevant British Technical Committee. A foreign gymnast would appear in the program as a 'guest' from whichever country. (566) British believes that everyone is entitled to be treated fairly regardless ... national origins, ... (590)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Czech Rep.	Registration of foreigners is possible concerning those who have long term and permanent stay permits. (235)
France	The foreign athletes can hold a FFG permit and as a result they can take part in every federal competitions (individual and team). However, they can get the title of "French champion". (846) All athlete who hasn't the French nationality can get, in his request, a FFG permit if he is in regular situation of stay in France and if he fulfills the other conditions mentioned in the FFG statutes and regulations. (855) Foreign athletes who hold a FFG permit can take part in every competitions (860)
Hungary	... every gymnast who has a competition license and is a citizen of an EU country or of a country in the process of becoming an EU-member, may enter into the National Championship without any restriction. (84)
Ireland	In order to compete at national level, residence and nationality are not required. (252)
Italy	Once registered with the FIGI, the foreign athlete can take part in competitions as a member of the club, but not at an individual level. (164)
Luxembourg	Any license must state the nationality of its holder. Any athlete who is holder of a foreign license, must go through a special procedure to obtain a Luxembourg license, and must amongst others provide a no-objection declaration from the foreign club. There are no restrictions based on nationalities to obtain a license. (245)
Portugal	Foreign athletes affiliated with the Portuguese Federation are allowed to participate in competitions. In order to be affiliated with the Federation foreign athletes must live in Portugal. (314) Foreign resident athletes affiliated with the Portuguese Federation are allowed to participate in competitions. (464)
Slovakia	The athlete with foreign citizenship can represent Slovakia under Registration and transfer order of FIG. (144)
UK	Foreign gymnasts may enter British Events only when they obtain the permission of the relevant British Technical Committee. (566)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

France	There isn't record which is recognized officially in this sport. (888)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Austria	Appearance in ranking list (master class): Residence in Austria for at least 3 years or participation in another championship (not master class) in the past year
France	Foreigners who have a FFG permit cannot obtain a title of "French champion". (884) Concerning the conditions relating to the issue of a FFG permit, there isn't distinction between the French athletes and the foreign athletes. It's a decision and so a choice of the FFG management committee that the foreigners who have a FFG permit cannot get a title of "French champion". (888)

Ireland	In order to represent Ireland, or be eligible to become an Irish Champion, a gymnast must hold, or be eligible to hold an Irish passport. (256)
Latvia	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in any national competitions, including the annual Latvian championship in. However, foreign participants cannot obtain the "Latvian champion" title, but can obtain prizes/awards. (620) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Portugal	Foreign athletes may not become national champions. (314)
Slovakia	Foreign resident athletes may not be proclaimed national champions. (464)
UK	In National championships of Slovak republic can participate also foreign athletes and win titles ... (175) To become 'British Champion', a gymnast must hold or be eligible to hold a United Kingdom passport. (569) To be eligible for selection to represent Great Britain or to become 'British Champion', a gymnast must hold or be eligible to hold a United Kingdom passport. (579)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Participation in competitions: Residence in Austria for at least 1 year.
Bulgaria	No requirements related to the nationality and citizenships of the athletes are mentioned. ... requirement for a long term residence under the Law on Sports also official written permit issued by the respective national federation of the foreign athlete who applied for the registration. (479)
Czech Rep.	Foreigners is possible if they have long-term or permanent stay permit. (231) Registration of foreigners is possible concerning those who have long term and permanent stay permits. (235)
Germany	Foreign members who permanently reside in Germany are treated equally to Germans as regards their participation permit. (156) Foreign nationals who permanently reside in Germany can participate in the qualifying stages at German National singles/individual championships, but only on a non-competitive basis. (159)
Italy	If a foreign athlete has Italian residence, he/she can participate in both individual and club competitions as long as, for at least the last 12 months, he/she (i) has been resident in Italy and (ii) has not represented his/her country of origin in any international competitions (166)
Sweden	In national championship competitions, the participants must be Swedish citizens or have been permanently domiciled in Sweden for at least one year in order to participate. (170)

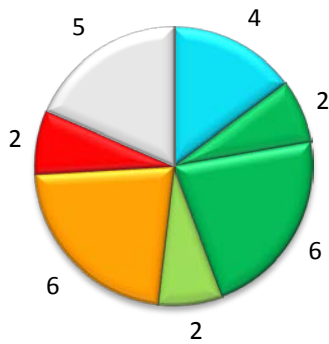
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Estonia	Only Estonian citizens ... have the right to participate in international championships. (269)
Spain	Participation of Foreigners is forbidden in the General Classification event they are unable to win trophies; gold, silver or bronze medals/ finish on the podium. (503) Only Spanish gymnasts can participate in the general classification events, ... (524)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 4 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 8 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 6 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 2 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 6 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 2 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 5 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

JUDO

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Judo Federation. (80)
- Spain** There is no discrimination in the Regulations or Statutes of the authorities. (366)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Finland** Only members of the member societies of the Finnish Federation can participate in the Finnish championships. (1046)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Hungary** Foreign members of Hungarian clubs may take part in any competition except the Hungarian Championship. (95)
- Italy** Foreign nationality athletes can participate in any federal activity. (123)
Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
- UK** We allow participants from all nations to compete in our open events, ... (601)
The selection for International competitions, European and World Championships is carried out through the MPAGB Ranking system. (669)
All British athletes (15 and older) may compete in the 2007 National Selection Series. (683)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Participation criteria for competitions: Registered at the national association; pass Participation criteria for international competitions in Austria: Permission of their club, properly registered and accredited by the host club
France	With regard to the foreign athletes, if there is not restriction to get a FFJDA permit. (898) A foreign athlete can compete in accordance with the general conditions of participation ... as soon as he is in possession of two FFJDA permits whose the one of the current year except for the first division's French individual championship. (934) The foreign athletes can get a FFJDA permit unconditionally. (984)
Ireland	There are no restrictions on membership to the organisation based on nationality or residency in the state. (129)
Italy	The registration of foreign nationality athletes who are resident in Italy is allowed. (123)
Luxembourg	The regulation on licenses ... does not explicitly provide that the holder must indicate his nationality to obtain such a license, or if a license is subject to nationality restrictions. (275)
Slovenia	The rules of the National Federation do not allow any foreign athlete to be officially registered. (221)
Sweden	Members of foreign clubs belonging to an organisation connected to the International Federation, may participate in Swedish competitions. (194) Foreigners must be members of a Swedish association connected to the Swedish Federation during nine months, in order to participate in national championship competitions. (199)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

France	In the individual recreation's competitions, French and foreign athletes can compete. However, in France Jujitsu championship, the French nationality is required. (963)
Portugal	Foreign athletes were not allowed to participate in national championships. However, since 20 February 2010 foreign athletes may participate in national championships, although they may not become national champions. (204) Foreign players are allowed, except in the national championship. Only Portuguese athletes may become national champions. (406)
Slovakia	Only a Slovak athlete can become a Slovak champion in. (113)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Czech Rep.	At national championships only foreigners with permanent stay in Czech republic may participate. (245)
Estonia	Only Estonian citizens and persons holding an Estonian residence permit may participate in the individual competitions. (219)
Germany	Foreigners can participate in official competitions if they have been residents in Germany for at least one year and are a member of a club affiliated to the DJB. (104)
Italy	The registration of foreign nationality athletes who are resident in Italy is allowed. (123)
Latvia	Foreign nationals (unless have permanent residence permit) are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. (452)
Luxembourg	The Federation keeps a Code Sportif (sports code), which includes the relevant rules on competitions. As a principle, non Luxembourg citizens may participate in national championships. However, a non Luxembourg national must show at least six months residence prior to the competition, on the territory of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and must hold a valid license ... (285)
Sweden	Foreigners must have been domiciled in Sweden during twelve months in order to participate in national championship competitions. (199) (217)

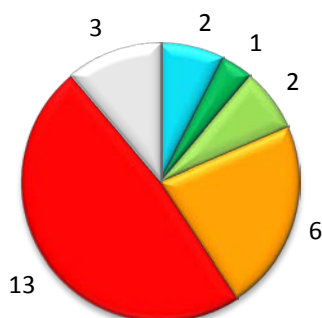
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Belgium	National championships: athletes must have the Belgian nationality. Foreign athletes who would have obtained a podium in regional championship cannot take part in national championship. They will be substituted by the athlete having obtained the following rank and so forth (587)
Bulgaria	The requirement for Bulgarian citizenship is valid for the individual state championship. (497)
Cyprus	Only athletes with Cypriot citizenship can participate
France	Foreigners cannot compete in the first division's French individual championship and their number is limited in the team competitions. (898) In France Jujitsu championship, the French nationality is required. (963)
Greece	... only Greek athletes can participate in Pan-Hellenic (individual) or Pan-Hellenic team games ... (123)
Hungary	Foreign members of Hungarian clubs may take part in any competition except the Hungarian Championship. (95)
Latvia	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)
Netherlands	With regard to all Dutch Championships organised for competitors over the age of 15, a Dutch passport is required. (176)
Poland	Only Polish man and women competitors – citizens of the Republic of Poland have the right to participate in the Polish Championship. (118) (122)
Portugal	Foreign athletes were not allowed to participate in national championships. However, since 20 February 2010 foreign athletes may participate in national championships, although they may not become national champions. (204) Foreign players are allowed, except in the national championship. Only Portuguese athletes may become national champions. (406)
Romania	Only Romanian citizen athletes are allowed to participate in individual national championships. (188)
Slovakia	National championships are open only for Slovak athletes. (113)
Slovenia	Only the Slovenian citizens are allowed to take part in national championships. The rules of the National Federation do not allow any foreign athlete to be officially registered. (221) (247)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 1 national federation instantaneously allows foreigners to take part in the national championships.
- According to 2 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 6 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 13 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 3 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

LUGE

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Poland No regulations regarding the nationality (189) (335)
Spain There are no discriminatory clauses ... (554)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Unrestricted access to national competition

Latvia Foreign nationals can generally participate in all national/local competitions organized by the Federation. (684)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria Participation conditions: members of an Austrian club only
Czech Rep. foreigners may participate if having registered through Czech association (78)
France Foreign athletes who have a FFSG permit can take part in national competitions if they fulfill the selection's criterion (1147)

Italy	Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can be registered with FISJ ... (191)
	There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Sweden	Non-Swedish citizens who want to compete in a national championship competition, must be members of a Swedish association connected to the Swedish Bobsleigh and Federation. (183)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Estonia	If a person holding a nationality other than Estonian wins the Estonian Championship, he or she does not receive an official title 'Estonian champion'. Only Estonian citizens can become Estonian champion and be awarded with medals. (289)
France	The title of "French champion" is awarded to the French athlete who is the best ranked in the final general ranking of the competition. (1155)
	The title of French champion are only awarded to the French athletes. (1195)
Latvia	Foreign nationals can generally participate in all national/local competitions organized by the Federation and can receive prizes/awards, but cannot receive the status of Latvian champion. Occasionally, closed competition competitions are organized in which foreign nationals cannot participate. (684)
Slovakia	In national championship in can participate also foreigners, but only Slovak citizen can win a title of Slovak champion. (279)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Estonia	If a person holding a nationality other than Estonian wins the Estonian Championship, he or she does not receive a medal (no medals for second or third place either). Only Estonian citizens can become Estonian champion and be awarded with medals. (289)
France	Concerning the France championships, the foreign athletes who can compete ... are normally ranked in the distance ranking and the general individual ranking. ...the points got by these athletes are tallied in the France clubs championship ... (1150)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Germany	Only those athletes who have their principal/main residence in Germany during the tournament, and who have not participated in bobsled for another national association in the season/sports year, are eligible to enter the bobsled tournament. (174)
Sweden	Non-Swedish citizens who want to compete in a national championship competition, must have been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year. (183) (217)

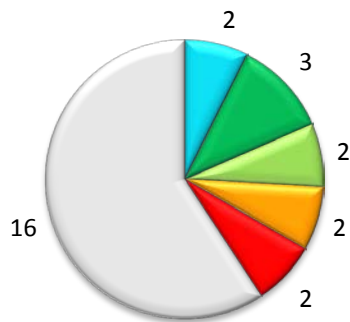
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Italy	Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Latvia	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 3 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 2 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 2 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 2 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 16 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

MODERN PENTATHLON

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Bulgaria** The Regulations do not contain any provisions on the eligibility of foreign athletes to participate in the state championships and tournaments (512)
- France** In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination.
- Latvia** No provisions regarding the nationality of the competitors are applied to participants of any national tournaments and events organized by the Latvian Federation. (129)
- Lithuania** No provisions regarding nationality of the competitors are included in the (general) competition rules (882)
- Poland** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Modern Pentathlon Federation. (37)
- Spain** No regulations regarding the nationality (49) (327)
- Sweden** There is no apparent discrimination in the Statutes and Regulations. (69)
- Sweden** No provisions regarding the nationality of the athletes are included in the (general) competition rules (40)
- Individuals appear to be able to compete unconditionally. (212)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Cyprus** All athletes, of all nationalities, can participate in national championships with no restrictions (260)
- Romania** Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national championships ... (130)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Italy All foreign athletes, who reside in Italy, are allowed to participate in any competition in Italy (28)
Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria Participation criteria for national and regional championships: Licence of the international association and Austrian nationality

Czech Rep. Member of Czech association can be every physical person which applies in writing and abides to statutes and goals of the association. Members can participate in competitions (83)

France If the foreigners hold a FFA permit, they may take part in every official FFA competition, there are restrictions about the award of titles. (991)

Germany For foreign athletes to participate in a 'non international' event ... can only be given with the agreement of the national association to which the applicant belongs. (30)

Ireland For national competitions athletes must be resident in Ireland, Republic or Northern, and be a member of the Association. Therefore, non-Irish national may compete and win in the competitions under these circumstances. (286)

Portugal Foreign athletes may participate in both regional and national competitions, but for the latter foreign athletes have a special statute. (328)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

France In this sports discipline, there is any records which are recognized officially. (1027)

Romania In case the foreign athlete shall establish a new record which is superior to the previous national record, such record will not be registered as a new record of Romania (147)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Estonia Non-nationals can freely participate in all competitions (incl. the Estonian championship) but can only become Estonian champions if they are residing in Estonia (97)

France The French championships are, in principle, allowed to the French athletes only. Nevertheless, they can be allowed to the foreigners too. (1018)

Italy All foreign athletes, who reside in Italy, cannot compete for the award of the relevant titles of the Championships... Accordingly, the 'national champion' title is reserved for competitors holding an Italian passport. (28)

Romania A foreign athlete which qualifies in the finals and would reach the championship podium shall receive a diploma representing the attained result. However, a foreign athlete shall not be awarded the title of Champion of Romania and shall not receive medals. (143)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Cyprus All athletes, of all nationalities can collect medals (260)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Ireland For national competitions athletes must be resident in Ireland, Republic or Northern, and be a member of the Association. Therefore, non-Irish national may compete and win in the competitions under these circumstances. (286)

Local and regional championships/competitions

Portugal Foreign athletes may enter both regional and national competitions. However, they have a special statute in national competitions. (476)

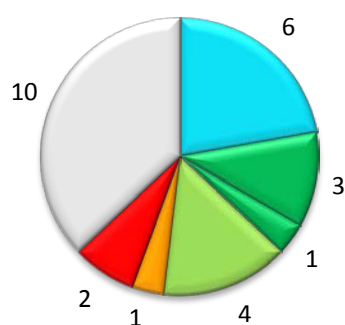
No access to national championship

Greece
Italy

Foreign athletes can ... participate in competitions except for Pan-Hellenic games. (179)
All foreign athletes, who reside in Italy, cannot compete for the award of the relevant titles of the Championships. (28)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 6 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 4 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion. According to one federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 4 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 1 national federation allows foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 2 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 10 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

ROWING

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Germany** Sport without discriminatory provisions ... (4)
- Latvia** No provisions regarding the nationality of the competitors are applied to participants of any competitions organized by the Latvian Federation. (287)
- Lithuania** No provisions regarding nationality of the competitors are included in the (general) competition rules (882)
- Sweden** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Rowing Federation. (56)
- There are only provisions concerning nationality in relation to national championship competitions (110)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Portugal** Regulation regarding the participation of foreign athletes apply only to national championships. (92)
- Slovenia** The competitions for national championships are open to all competitors and are not limited to the Slovenian rowers. (142)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- France** In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination.
- Greece** Foreign athletes from EU member-states ... can participate in all competitions,... (158)

Italy	No limitations in respect of foreign athletes coming from EU states. (71)
	No restrictions are imposed in order for EU national athletes to compete. (221)
Portugal	Foreign athletes may enter national competitions ... In some categories ..., the participation of foreign athletes is fully allowed ... However, in other categories ...the participation of foreign athletes is limited to a specific number of participants ... (82)
	Regulation regarding the participation of foreign athletes apply only to national championships. (92)
Slovakia	No discriminatory measures. (24)
UK	The ARA is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity and is responsible for ensuring that no member, ... receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of ... nationality, ... (711)
	The ARA will ensure that everyone who wishes has an equal opportunity to participate in the sport of ... (715)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Belgium	With regard to championships in Belgium, foreign rowers must hold a Belgian permit (649)
Bulgaria	The prerequisite condition for participation of athletes is registration of the athletes with the federation for the respective sports club (517)
Czech Rep.	Foreigners may participate if registered in Czech association (88)
France	Foreigners can get a FFSA unconditionally.
Ireland	All the Championships ... are open only to ... Persons holding a valid Registration Card issued by Ireland naming the club for which they are entered.. (496)
Poland	Competitor-Foreigner must have the permission issued by PZTW Licences and Transfers Commission". (86)
Spain	All citizens of Spanish nationality as well as foreigners (EU Citizen or not) can obtain a license. (201)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

France	In this sports discipline, there is no record which is recognized officially owing to the shifting parameter. (1078)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

France	As regards some FFSA events (French championships and national heats), the federation establishes any quotas which restrict access of the foreigners to competitions and so to prevent them from winning the corresponding titles. (1031)
Italy	Foreigners may not be awarded the title 'Italian Champion'. (221)
Slovenia	Foreign rowers ..., cannot gain the titles of national champions and are not awarded with the medals. (142)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Participation criteria for championships: Foreigners have to have a residence in Austria for at least three years. There are no restrictions for other competitions.
Belgium	With regard to championships in Belgium, foreign rowers be domiciled or live in Belgium (649) To take part in championships, an athlete has to have his home in Belgium since the January 1st of the current year. (664)
Estonia	Persons residing in Estonia on a permanent basis may participate in the Estonian Youth Championship and in U18 Championship ... All other championships (incl. Estonian Championship) are open championships (138)
Finland	In order to be able to represent Finnish club in a championship competition the person shall be a Finnish citizen or shall have lived permanently in Finland from the beginning of the year. (621)
Sweden	A non-Swedish citizen belonging to ... association may participate if he or she has been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year. (114) (217)

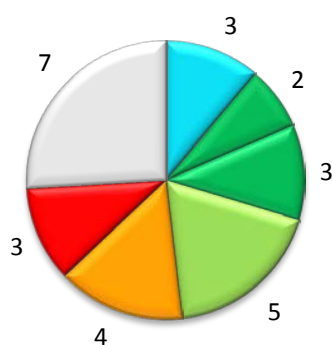
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Belgium	As regards national selection contests, (world championships, Olympics...) rowers must hold Belgian citizenship.
Netherlands	Foreign rowers may not take part in a Dutch Championship (119)
Sweden	The right to participate in a championship competition is given to Swedish citizens ... (113)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 3 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 5 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 3 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 5 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 4 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 3 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 7 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

SAILING

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Ireland** There are no rules relating to nationality or residency. It is open to all. (189)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Sailing Federation. (136)
- Sweden** No provisions regarding the nationality of the athletes are included in the (general) competition rules (40)
Individuals appear to be able to compete unconditionally. (212)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Belgium** All Belgian Championships are "open" (680)
- Slovakia** Championships of Slovak republic are opened as international championships ... (262)
- Slovenia** Non nationals can take part in a National championship race ... (86)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Greece** Foreign athletes "... may participate in all competitions except in Pan-Hellenic games of all ages". (94)
- Italy** No restrictions in respect of athletes coming from EU members states. (210)
No restrictions are imposed in order for EU national athletes to compete. (221)
- Latvia** No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)

Malta	Open to all nationals (76) A foreigner can take part in national competitions provided that they are representing a club or association. (95)
Poland	In the yacht racing ... foreign competitors may participate. (220) Foreigners can compete unconditionally (236)
Portugal	Foreign athletes may compete in national competitions (302)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Boat registration at Austrian championships: Boat was primarily measured by a C-gauger, licensed by an association with mutual recognition with the Austrian Association
Bulgaria	Only athletes, who are registered by members of BULSAF are entitled to participate in the national championships and the national cups regattas (523)
Czech Rep.	foreigners must submit certificate. (92)
France	A permit can be issued to every French and foreign athlete. (1090)
Germany	Foreign Sailors are not able to secure permission to register out of their rank. (209)
Luxembourg	Obtaining a license does not seem to be restricted to Luxembourg nationals. The indication of nationality is not required on the form to be sent in as part of the application process. We have not seen a regulation with regards to championship participation. (336)
Malta	Non Maltese can participate in National events with no specific conditions except that they need to be a member of a club, which in turn is a member of the MSF (201)
Netherlands	Entry to championships other than the open championships referred to in these Regulations is open only to members of associations affiliated to the Water Sports Federation. (283)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Malta	A foreigner cannot set a record. (95) A non-Maltese national cannot score a national record (262)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Germany	As regards German Championships which are open to international participants, the number of foreigners eligible to participate has to be determined by agreement between the Class Union and the host Association. (212)
Italy	Foreigners they may not be awarded the title 'Italian Champion'. (221)
Latvia	No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Slovenia	Foreign sailors are not rewarded national champions, ... (86)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Malta	Medals are awarded indiscriminately. (95) A Non Maltese can win a medal as long as it's a local event and the non Maltese is not representing Malta, but representing his / her club or association. (231)
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Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Estonia	Only Estonian residents shall be allowed to compete for awards and shall be awarded medals in the Estonian championship. The competition (incl. the Estonian championship) is an open championship (352)
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Local and regional championships/competitions

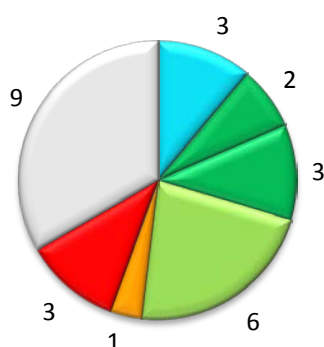
Malta	For any person to participate in local competitions, the person needs to be a member of a club and in some cases also a member of the class association. (168)
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No access to national championship

Cyprus	Discriminatory provisions. Text available in the Hellenic language.
Latvia	National and regional competitions are open to participants irrespective of nationality. However, Latvian Champion title in the Olympic disciplines can be obtained only by Latvian citizens or permanent residents of Latvia. (870)
Malta	A non Maltese cannot represent Malta in an International event ... (333)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 3 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 5 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 3 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 6 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 1 national federation allows foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 3 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 9 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

SHOOTING

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Bulgaria** No requirements regarding nationality and/or citizenships of the participating athletes are stated (564)
- Estonia** Competition rules do not foresee any restrictions for non-nationals. (226)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Shooting Sport Union. (84)
- Slovakia** Association (SSZ) doesn't have explicit provisions on participation of non-Slovak shooters. (236)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Czech Rep.** Member can be every person no matter of what citizenship (103)
- Malta** A citizen of a non-EU member state can represent Malta. (59)
A non-Maltese national can represent the association in an international event (321)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- France** Federal regulations note the principle of free access as well as the non-discrimination principle guaranteed by EU law. (1097)
- Italy** Foreign athletes can take part in any competition, both at local and national levels. (130)
No restrictions are foreseen in order for non-Italian citizens to compete. (216)

Latvia	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. (499) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Malta	Open to all nationals (76)
UK	Non-British Nationals are eligible to compete in the competitions (767)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

France	All foreign athlete can have a FFTIR permit. (1111) Foreign athletes from EU countries, who have a FFTIR permit can compete in official competitions in the conditions specified in the sports regulations relating to each discipline. These sports regulations mustn't include provisions conflicting with EU law in particular with the non-discrimination principle. (1114) A foreigner who doesn't hold a FFTIR permit can take part in competitions in France. (1136)
Ireland	Membership to the NTSA is not affected by one's nationality or residency in the state. (138)
Malta	If a sportsperson is a member of the Malta Federation her or she may participate in both local and national competitions, win a medal and score a national score. (90) A non-Maltese nationals can participate in national events, but there are conditions. It is open to everyone but a person needs an ISSF number and must not be representing another country (191) You have to be a member of the Federation to participate. (157)
Netherlands	Everyone who holds both a KNSA licence and membership of a association may compete in a Dutch Championship. (186)
Poland	PZSS may issue Athlete's Licence to a foreigner according to the International Sport Federation, foreign national federations and PZSS rules. (132)
Portugal	Only athletes affiliated with the Portuguese Federation are allowed to enter competitions. (214) Only athletes affiliated with the Portuguese Federation may enter competitions. (410)
Slovenia	Competition Act. Competitions are open to those who are registered by the clubs which are members of the Federation and are registered in line with the registration Act of the Federation. (168)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Austria	Austrian citizens only
France	Only French athletes can establish a French record for nationality's reason. (1135) Foreign athletes can take part in every FFTIR competitions but there are restrictions about the establishment of French records. (1097)
Portugal	A national record may only be established by an athlete with Portuguese nationality. (482)
Slovenia	Sport results achieved by non Slovenians are not officially recognized. (183)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Denmark	Only Danish citizens who have a permanent registered address in Denmark and who are members of an association under DSF can become individual Danish Champions (212)
France	Foreign athletes can take part in every FFTIR competitions but there are restrictions about the award of title. (1097) Foreign athletes can take part in every federal competitions but they cannot get a title of "French champion". If a foreigner is on the podium, a medal will be awarded to him and not the title of champion. ... only a French athlete can be French champion. (1128)
Italy	No provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes in the Association's competitions. ... foreign athletes can take part in any competition, both at local and national levels, but they cannot win the title of Italian Champion. (130) Non-Italian citizens cannot win the title of 'Italian Champion'. (216)
Latvia	No limitation on the nationality of competitors for the participation in national competitions. However, foreign participants are planned not to be able to obtain the "Latvian champion" title, but can obtain prizes/awards. (499) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Portugal	Foreign athletes cannot be awarded the title of national champion. (223)
Slovakia	Foreign athletes ... cannot win Slovak national titles, medals and diplomas in individual national championships and cups. (237)
Slovenia	Only Slovenian competitors can take part in the National championship. (181)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Austria	Austrian nationals and European citizens living in Austria for at least five years.
Malta	If a sportsperson is a member of the Malta Federation her or she may win a medal and score a national score. (90)
Slovakia	Foreign athletes ... cannot win Slovak medals and diplomas in individual national championships and cups. (237)
Sweden	Championship medal ... athletes must be of Swedish nationality or have been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year ... (228)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Participation in championships: Austrian nationality or European citizens living in Austria for at least five years.
Cyprus	Upon permanent residence in Cyprus
Portugal	Foreign athletes may participate in national competitions as long as they have residence in Portugal. (223)

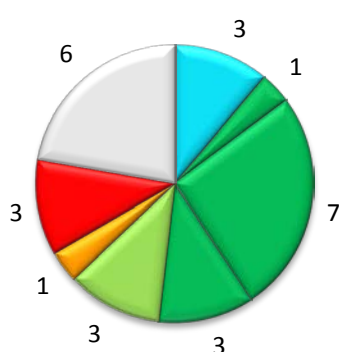
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Austria	Austrian nationals only.
Greece	Foreign athletes can ... participate in competitions except for Pan-Hellenic games and qualification games for the Greek national team. Athletes from non-EU member-states should possess a residence permit issued by the Greek authorities. (184)
Spain	Regulations: ... non-Spanish resident, non-EU citizens cannot compete. (392) The obligation to have Spanish nationality in order to compete ... (474)
UK	Only GB nationals qualify for the finals. (770)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 3 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 11 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 7 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion and according to 3 federations no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 3 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 1 national federation allows foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 3 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 6 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

SKATING

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Skating Federation. (110)
- Poland** No regulations regarding the nationality (183)
Foreigners can compete unconditionally (232)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Bulgaria** All competitions in figure skating and short track are open for foreign participants without any restrictions (574)
- Czech Rep.** Fees for foreigners to participate in championships, do not seem to be discriminatory (250)
Foreigners can participate (284)
- Finland** A skater who meets the requirements ... can participate in the Finnish championship and finals competitions, if the skater is chosen in the qualification competition. Should the skater win the competition the skater shall be given the title of Finnish champion. (139)
- Slovenia** Foreign athletes can take part in the National Championships which are usually organized as Open competitions. (119)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Italy	Athletes coming from foreign associations can participate in all of FIHP's competitions and events. (173) No restrictions are foreseen in order for non-Italian citizens to compete. (216)
Spain	The competitors must be EU citizens. (530)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Participation in championships, and competitions: member of an Austrian skating club Participation in competitions: Licence of the National Speed skating Association of Austria is required.
France	Foreign athletes who have a FFSG permit can take part in national competitions if they fulfill the selection's criterion (1147)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Netherlands	For setting national records, a skater must hold Dutch nationality. (254)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Estonia	Non-nationals can compete on the same terms and conditions as Estonian athletes but cannot become Estonian champions or be awarded with the first place medal (only Estonian citizens can become Estonian champion). (279)
France	The title of "French champion" is awarded to the French athlete who is the best ranked in the final general ranking of the competition. (1155) The title of French champion are only awarded to the French athletes. (1195)
Italy	Athletes coming from foreign associations and foreign citizen athletes cannot win the title of Italian Champion for any individual category. (175) Non-Italian citizens cannot win the title of 'Italian Champion'. (216)
Slovenia	The National Federation does not recognize foreign competitors the title of a national champion. (119)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Estonia	Non-nationals can compete on the same terms and conditions as Estonian athletes but cannot be awarded with the first place medal (279)
France	Concerning the French championships, the foreign athletes who can compete ... are normally ranked in the distance ranking and the general individual ranking. ...the points achieved by these athletes are tallied in the France clubs championship ... (1150)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Participation in championships, and competitions: residence in Austria
Germany	Foreign skater is allowed to take part in national championships if he or she has resided in Germany for at least one year ... (166)
Slovenia	In case a skater changes his/her residence, the International Skating Union stipulates special conditions such as a one year ban for international competitions or a two year ban for the World Championships, the European Championships and junior World Championships. (122)
Sweden	Non-Swedish citizens may participate if they are permanently domiciled in Sweden ... (176) Foreign skaters are not allowed to compete in their country of citizenship during the same season. (177) (217)

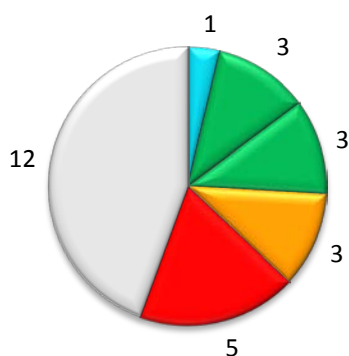
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Hungary	Hungarian Championship is open exclusively to competitors holding Hungarian nationality. (100)
Italy	Foreign athletes includes both EU and non-EU countries. Therefore skaters in the Italian Championships must be Italian nationals. (178)
Latvia	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. In any case, national champion title is reserved to Latvian athletes. In team or pair disciplines, foreign nationals who are paired with a Latvian national can be regarded as Latvian athletes for national competitions purposes and therefore can to obtain Latvian champions title. (650)
Netherlands	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)
Poland	For Dutch Championships and setting national records, a skater must hold Dutch nationality. (254) In the individual Polish Championship ... the sole right to participate have citizens of the Republic of Poland. (180)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 1 national federation does not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 6 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 3 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- 3 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 5 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 12 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

SKIING

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Czech Rep.** Member can be every physical person who abides to the statutes (116)
- France** There is no criteria that directly hamper access of foreigners to competitions. (1159)
- Germany** Sport without discriminatory provisions ... (4)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Skiing Federation. (128)
- Portugal** No restrictions apply to the participation of foreign athletes. (472)
- Spain** There are no discriminations ... (612)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Bulgaria** Competition rights in the system of BFSki may be granted to Bulgarian and foreign citizens (581)
- Slovenia** The competitions including national championships are open to all competitors and are not limited to the Slovenian skiers. (149)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Ireland** It is not necessary to be Irish or have an Irish passport. (71)
- Latvia** National and regional competitions are generally open to participants irrespective of nationality. (812)

No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Participation criteria for national and regional championships: ÖSV member card
Estonia	In order to participate in the Estonian championship, a person shall hold a license (336)
Finland	A foreigner who is a member of a member society of the federation and who has a valid competition license issued by the Finnish Federation, can participate in national championship competitions as well as in multinational, national and district competitions. (247)
France	Foreign athletes can hold a FFS permit and take part in every FFS competitions. (1159) A foreign athlete has to get a FFS permit (1173) Foreign athletes have to get a FFS permit to take part in FFS events. Foreign athletes who have a FFS competitor permit can take part in French national events ... but they cannot be selected in an international event by France. (1179) Foreigners can get a FFS permit. The foreign athletes who have a FFS permit can take part in every FFS competitions. (1203)
Italy	Athletes who do not hold Italian nationality can be registered with FIS ... (191) There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Portugal	The only condition to participate in the national championship is having a licence from the Federation. Both Portuguese and foreign athletes may apply for this licence. (285)
Sweden	Non-Swedish citizens, ... may participate in any Swedish ski competition as representatives of their association. (205)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

France	There aren't records which are recognized officially in this sport. (1209)
Slovenia	The holder of a national record can only be a Slovenian athlete. (149)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Austria	Receiving titles and medals: Austrian nationality
France	A foreign athlete cannot get a title of "French champion". (1159) A foreign athlete taking part in France championship, in all the classes, cannot reach podium. (1193)
Latvia	National and regional competitions are generally open to participants irrespective of nationality. However, Latvian Champion title and medals can only be obtained by Latvian skiers who have received LSU licence. (812) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Slovakia	Title of Champion of Slovak republic can win only an athlete from Slovak republic. (274)
Slovenia	The national champion and the holder of a national record can only be a Slovenian athlete. (149)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Austria	Receiving titles and medals: Austrian nationality
Estonia	Foreign competitors may also compete in the Estonian championship but they shall not be awarded with medals. (336)
Poland	The classification and points gained in national competitions ... with participation of foreign competitors and envisaged by the PZN calendar are set up and distributed with foreigners excluded." (Poland 7)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Finland	A foreigner living in Finland who has domicile in Finland or who mainly stays in Finland can participate in national championship competitions as well as in multinational, national and district competitions. (247)
Sweden	For national championship competitions, foreign skiers must have been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year. (205) (217)

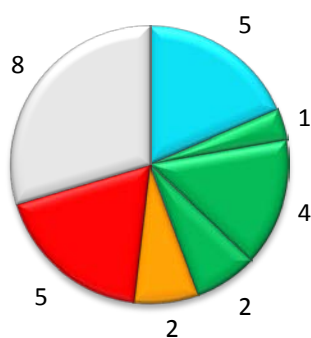
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Austria	Participation criteria for Austrian championships: Austrian nationality
Cyprus	Discriminatory provisions. Text available in the Hellenic language.
Greece	A foreigner ... will only be allowed to participate in local/regional games, not national/Pan-Hellenic competitions. (205)
Italy	Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Netherlands	In general, only persons with a Dutch passport compete in Dutch Championships. (268)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 5 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 7 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 4 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion and according to 2 federations no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- 2 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 5 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 8 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

TABLE TENNIS

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Cyprus No discriminatory provisions

Unrestricted access to national championship

Finland A foreign player can take part in the Finnish Championships if the requirements ... are met. In these cases foreign players can also win the title of Finnish champion and accordant medals. (471)

Unrestricted access to national competition

France The issue of this qualification enables the foreign athletes to take part in every events. (1264)
Italy Once registered with FITeT, all athletes are entitled to take part in any ordinary competitions, regardless of their nationality. (53)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Czech Rep. Foreigners may participate in competitions only if they are registered (132)

France	Foreign athletes can get a FTTT conditionally. The conditions are different depending whether the athletes from EEA countries and from Switzerland or from another country. (1213) The athlete from EU countries or from EEA countries or from Switzerland who had a permit the previous season in a national foreign federation has to do a transfer in accordance with the rules ... (1242)
Ireland	All affiliates are eligible to participate in all ITTA approved tournaments and events. (175)
Italy	There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Luxembourg	A prospective licensee must file in a form and, amongst others, disclose his nationality. No nationality and residency conditions to license seem to exist. (415)
Malta	An athlete must be a Maltese citizen or have a valid working permit. (145) A non-Maltese nationals can participate in national events, he needs a valid working permit. (179)
Slovakia	In championships for individuals for all levels Slovak only citizens and the players, who have the consent from ITTF to represent Slovakia can participate. (79)
Spain	The licenses given to foreign players must clearly specify in a visible way the type of the foreign nationality of its holder (172)
Sweden	Table tennis players who are not Swedish citizens cannot compete in Sweden without a license ... (91) A foreign citizen may only participate in a championship competition, if he or she has been registered in Sweden. (96)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

France	In particular, the foreigners who have a FTTT permit cannot take part in French championships owing to a nationality's logical. (1298) Except in corporate championships, the foreign athletes who hold a FTTT permit cannot take part in every federal competitions and consequently they haven't access to some titles of champion. (1213)
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Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Cyprus	All athletes can participate and can receive medals
Malta	A non-Maltese national cannot win a medal in the competition, since he cannot participate (209)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Belgium	Belgian Championships or the provincial championships: a foreigner must be domiciled in Belgium and must have lived there for at least five years, if not since his/her birth and he must not have contested the national championships of another country during the current sports season and must also give an undertaking not to do so (775)
Bulgaria	The right of registration with the Bulgarian Federation in (BFTT) shall belong to Bulgarian citizens or foreigners who have obtained a permit for a long-term residence in the Republic of Bulgaria. (631)
Denmark	A team ... only have one player who is not an EU national. ... In the NT for young players only Danish nationals and foreign nationals with permanent residence in Denmark may participate. (75)
Estonia	Non-nationals may not participate in the Estonian championship unless they are residing in Estonia on a permanent basis (i.e. have been domiciled in Estonia for at least 3 years). (117)
France	The issue of the permit concerning the foreign athlete is subjected to additional obligations in particular the production of a resident's permit in order. Every foreign athlete has to be able to give proof of his legal situation in France anytime. Concerning the foreign athletes who have a temporary resident's permit, the FTTT permit is automatically suspended at the expiry date of this resident's permit. (1232)
Portugal	Foreign athletes under Malta who have residency in Portugal and do not have a employment or training contract have the same rights as Portuguese athletes but they may not play in the Portuguese national team. (52)
Sweden	A foreign citizen may only participate in a championship competition, if he or she has is permanently domiciled in Sweden for a period of three years. (96) (217)

Local and regional championships/competitions

Poland The sole right to participate in Regional Championship, National Qualification Tournaments and Regional Qualification Tournaments have players that acquire Polish citizenship". (66)

No access to national championship

Austria Participation criteria for national championships: Austrian citizens
 Foreigners, who are not EU-citizens: Start permission received before the age of sixteen and kept the start permission for at least twenty-four months.

Denmark With regard to the individual championships ... only Danish nationals can participate. (92)

Germany Foreigners can participate in every event except singles/individual championships and ranking tournaments. (45)

Greece Foreign athletes from EU member-states ... can only participate for their club in team competitions between clubs, not as individuals in the Pan-Hellenic championships. (142)

Italy Foreign athletes are excluded from Italian Championships expressly providing that Only Italian athletes, who are registered with FITeT, can participate in any phase of the Italian Championships... (53)
 Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)

Latvia Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)

Lithuania Only Lithuanian players who turn 30 in 2009 may participate in the championship. The objective for such restriction is the fact that the championship was also a qualifying tournament for participation in World Lithuanians Sport Games 2009. (46)

Malta The association has introduced rules to limit access to local and national competitions to Maltese nationals. (100)
 A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (311)

Poland The sole right to participate in Polish Championship, Regional Championship, National Qualification Tournaments and Regional Qualification Tournaments belong to players that acquire Polish citizenship". (66)

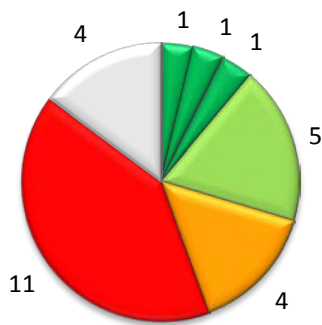
Portugal Foreign athletes with residency in Portugal are not allowed to participate in the individual senior national competitions. (57)
 Senior athletes may not participate in individual national championships. (64)
 Resident foreign athletes are not allowed to participate in the Senior individual national competitions. (377)
 Senior community athletes may not participate in national individual championships. (379)

Romania National Championships for Individual Performance of senior players, youth and juniors are opened to both national and non-national players. However, participation in the final tournaments of such competitions is restricted only to Romanian citizen players. (172)
 In case of the National Championship for Senior Players the restriction allowing only Romanian citizen players to participate applies to all stages of a tournament. (174)

Slovenia Only the players with the Slovenian nationality can compete at national championships. (188)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 3 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 1 federation a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion and according to 1 federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 5 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 4 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 11 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 4 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

TAEKWONDO

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Bulgaria** No particular conditions concerning registration and participation that may be relevant for foreign athletes (674)
- Germany** Sport without discriminatory provisions ... (4)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Taekwondo Federation. (97)
- Slovenia** There are no limitations for foreign competitors to take part in the competitions in Slovenia. (78)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Finland** Foreign athletes can win the title of Finnish champion and receive accordant medals. (94)
Requirements: she/he has not competed in competitions organized by the national federation of her/his country of nationality and/or has not represented the referred country in international competitions during the Svoli competition/license period or the preceding year thereto. It is furthermore required that the athlete has applied for the Finnish citizenship or that the athlete has been living in Finland permanently at least for six months.

Unrestricted access to national competition

France	In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access. (1303)
Italy	Foreign athletes can participate in the relevant competitions as long as they reside in Italy. (150) Non-Italian competitors can participate in federation competitions subject to certain conditions. (225)
Malta	Open to all nationals (76) A non-Maltese national can participate in national events, without specific conditions imposed (197) Participation s based on membership, ranking, weight and age. (92)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Austrian championships: Member of Austrian club and a valid identification card
Bulgaria	Foreigners who work in Bulgaria are entitled to be registered by a club (686)
France	The foreigners can get a FFTDA unconditionally. (1303)
Ireland	There are no nationality or residential requirements for becoming a member of the ITU. (149)
Italy	Foreign athletes can register with FITA. (150)
Luxembourg	The regulation on licenses ... does not explicitly provide that the holder must indicate his nationality to obtain such a license, or if a license is subject to nationality restrictions. (275)
Sweden	Foreign citizen who is a member of a Swedish association may participate in national championship competitions. (153)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Austria	Titles and Medals: Member of Austrian club and a valid identification card
Malta	A foreigner cannot set a national record (92) Only a Maltese national can set a national record (255)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Austria	Titles and Medals: Member of Austrian club and a valid identification card
France	The foreign athletes who hold a FFTDA permit cannot take part in every federal competitions and consequently they haven't access to some titles of champion. (1303) The participation in French championships is subjected to the French nationality's holding. (1321) Compete in regional championships, the athlete has to produce an official document proving the French nationality. To compete in departmental championships, the athlete has to produce an official document proving the French nationality. (1326) There is not specific conditions to get a FFTDA permit concerning the foreigners. However, the participation in some FFTDA competitions is restricted such as in the French championship. The French championship isn't allowed to the foreigners who have a FFTDA permit because only the French athletes can be selected in French team. (1345)
Portugal	Champion titles in individual competitions may only be awarded to national athletes. ... Only Portuguese athletes may participate in national championships (237)
Slovenia	If foreign athletes competed they would not be awarded with the national titles. (78)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Italy	Foreign athletes can register with FITA and participate in the relevant competitions as long as they reside in Italy. (150)
Luxembourg	The Federation keeps a Code Sportif (sports code), which includes the relevant rules on competitions. As a principle, non Luxembourg citizens may participate in national championships. However, a non Luxembourg national must show at least six months residence prior to the competition, on the territory of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and must hold a valid license, ... (285)

Sweden Foreign citizen may participate in national championship competitions, provided that he or she has been permanently domiciled in Sweden for at least one year. (153) (217)

Local and regional championships/competitions

Malta A foreigner can take part in local competitions and national competitions. (92)

No access to national championship

Greece Foreign athletes can ... participate in competitions except for Pan-Hellenic games and qualification games for the Greek national team. (190)

Latvia Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. In national "closed" competitions Latvia's athletes can participate (presumably to cover both Latvian citizens and permanent residents of Latvia). (572)

Malta Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)

Poland A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event (325)

Poland In the Individual Polish Championship ... in all age categories participation of the non-Polish citizens is forbidden. Non-Polish citizens have the right to participate in Poland in international competition or other specific competition accordingly to the specific competition rules." (159)

Portugal Champion titles in individual competitions may only be awarded to national athletes. ... Only Portuguese athletes may participate in national championships (237)

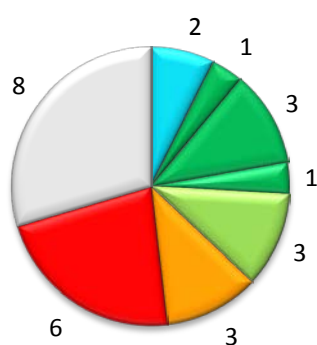
Portugal Foreign athletes may not participate in tryouts for national competitions, national championships or be awarded the title of national champion. (417)

Slovenia The International Federation rules prevent foreign athletes to compete for any other country than their native countries. The condition to be able to compete at international competitions is a valid passport of the country which he/she represents. (81)

Spain The obligation to have Spanish nationality in order to compete ... (474)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 2 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 5 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 3 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion and according to another federation foreigners are not able to establish a national record.
- According to 3 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 3 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 6 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 8 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

TENNIS

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

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PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Cyprus** No provisions as to participation of non-nationals
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Tennis Federation. (42)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Bulgaria** The tournaments are open for participation of foreign citizens (716)
- Greece** The foreign athletes have the right to participate in all sorts of championships. (132)
- Malta** Tennis offers the possibility to a sports person who is not a national to take part in competitions on an international level. (68)
A non-Maltese national can represent the association in an international event (308)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- Denmark** Players from foreign clubs can be seeded if they have an international, national or regional ranking which justifies this. (57)
- Malta** Open to all nationals (76)
A Maltese citizen or not can participate in this sport. There is no discrimination to access on both local

and on a national level. (85)

Open to all (143)

A non-Maltese nationals can participate in national events, without specific conditions imposed (176)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Participation in national, regional and ranking championships: Austrian nationality; foreigners if their regional association nominates them as coequal to Austrian citizens; foreigners shall appear in the "Tennis Austria scorecard"
Bulgaria	Participation allowed to foreign citizens who have to be duly registered. Registration is absolutely mandatory requirement for participation in each championship or tournament (718)
Cyprus	Foreigners can participate as long as they registered
Ireland	To compete in their competitions, individuals must have an Ireland I.D. number and nationality and residency in Ireland are not conditions ... (80)
Italy	There are no restrictions to registering with the relevant sports association. (218)
Luxembourg	Any applicant must provide, amongst others, his nationality and place (as well as date) of birth. Stated conditions to obtaining a license only center around the medical and physical status of the applicant. (385) A rank list of license holder is maintained by the FLT, ... No restrictions based on residence or nationality are provided for ... (405)
Slovakia	Foreigner, who holds a permission for permanent residence in Slovak republic, can be registered in STZ as a citizen of Slovak republic. (157)
Spain	Reglamento de Participación de Jugadores Extranjeros en Los Campeonatos de Andalucía: ... only foreign athletes require authorization to compete in the Spanish Championship, ... (117)
Sweden	A foreign player are defined as a player that is neither a Swedish citizen nor permanently domiciled in Sweden. Foreign players may participate in a Swedish sanctioned competition if they are members of an association ... (78) Participation in a national championship competition requires a player to be a member of an association connected to the Swedish Association. (85)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Malta	There is no discrimination on the criteria used to award medals. (85)
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Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Estonia	Non-nationals may not participate in the Estonian championship unless they are residing in Estonia on a permanent basis. (107)
Finland	A citizen of a foreign country who lives permanently in our country can after three years of residency apply for participation right in the championship competitions. (416)
Greece	Foreign athletes from EU member-states that permanently and legitimately reside in Greece may be registered with any club. Only two foreign athletes (one male and one female) are allowed per club. (129)
Latvia	Foreign nationals (unless have permanent residence permit) are not allowed to participate in national competitions, unless "open" competition. (179)
Netherlands	A Dutch Championship is open to persons holding different nationalities who have been domiciled in the Netherlands for 3 years or longer and who have adopted Dutch nationality. (82)
Poland	Competitor of the Championship Event ... in all ages categories must have a Polish citizenship (valid Republic of Poland Passport) or Permanent Residence Card for the period of the minimum of 36 consecutive months". (53)
Portugal	In individual regional competitions, not only Portuguese players are allowed but also foreign residents

living in Portugal for more than one year ... For this purpose, EU athletes and athletes of countries with a reciprocal agreement with either Portugal or the European Union are not considered foreign. (29)
 Only Portuguese athletes may enter national individual competitions. Regional individual competitions allow the participation of Portuguese athletes and foreign athletes living in Portugal for more than one year ..., EU athletes and athletes from countries with a reciprocal agreement with either Portugal or the European Union are not considered foreign. (359)

Slovakia	National ranking includes only players with Slovak citizenship and players with other citizenship, which have at least 6 month residence in Slovak republic ... (207)
Spain	Reglamento de Participación de Jugadores Extranjeros en Los Campeonatos de Andalucía: Only foreigners who have had residency in Spain for a year have the ability to compete ... (131)
Sweden	Participation in a national championship competition requires a player to be permanently domiciled in Sweden. (85) (217)

Local and regional championships/competitions

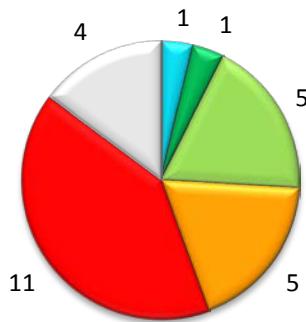
Malta	There is no discrimination to access on both local and on a national level. (85)
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No access to national championship

Belgium	Only players with Belgian nationality will be admitted to the championships (814)
France	The French Championship are open only for French players.
Germany	Only players who are German citizens are eligible to play in the union's team-championship events. (36)
Greece	... athletes that do not have the right to play for the Greek national team cannot participate in Pan-Hellenic championships or become national champions ... (134)
Hungary	The Hungarian Championship, the Budapest Championship and the Countryside Championship are open only for Hungarian players. ... (116)
Italy	Foreign athletes are not allowed to participate in any individual competitions: ... The foreign athlete, even if in possession of the registration card, is always excluded from the individual Championships, in any phase thereof, but can participate in the clubs Championships, ... (36) Competitors who do not hold Italian nationality cannot be part of the Italian national team ... (41) Foreigners cannot participate in the national championships. (218)
Latvia	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)
Netherlands	Competitors in Categories 1 and 2 of national championships must hold Dutch nationality. (76)
Portugal	Only Portuguese players may enter individual national competitions (27)
Slovenia	A foreign player: is eligible to play for the club in the Slovenian league but is not able to take part in the Slovenian national championship if he/she does not possess the Slovenian citizenship. (163)
Spain	Reglamento Técnico de la RFET: ... only Spanish players can participate in Spanish Championships ... (83) Reglamento del Campeonato de España Alevín 2010: ... Championship of Spain for Youngsters will be limited to players of Spanish nationality ... (95)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 1 national federation does not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 1 national federation instantaneously allows foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion. According to another federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 5 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 4 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 11 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 4 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

TRIATHLON

TYOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

UK Triathlons which take place ... which are open to all entrants irrelevant of nationality. For these races the winner takes the prize, again irrelevant of nationality. (878)
 The British Federation (BTF) is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity and is responsible for ensuring that no job applicant, employee, volunteer or member receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of ..., nationality, ... (892)
 BTF will ensure that there will be open access to all those who wish to participate in all aspects of sporting and leisure activities and that they are treated fairly. (897)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Bulgaria Foreigners are free to participate and may win medals and other awards (730)
Estonia Non-nationals can compete on the same basis as Estonian citizens. (81)
Netherlands A Dutch Championship is open to competitors holding Dutch and other nationalities. (61)

Unrestricted access to national competition

Greece	... "citizenship" filed, ... allowing the participation of non-Greeks to ... competitions. This applies to all official competitions of EOTRI. (174)
Italy	European citizen athletes can take part in any FITRI competitions, both at local and national levels. (22) No restrictions are imposed in order for EU national athletes to compete. (221)
Latvia	Foreign sportsmen can participate in all national/local competitions organized by the Federation. (112) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Poland	Foreigners can compete unconditionally (224)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Austria	Participation in national, regional and ranking championships, qualifications and ranking: Year licence or day licence of the Austrian Association (Österreichischerverband / ÖTRV) which can be acquired by foreigners and Austrians
France	The foreign athletes can get a FFTRI permit in the same conditions as the French athletes. (1429) Every foreign athlete, living or not in France, affiliated or not to a social welfare system, can be a FFTRI's member individually ... in the same conditions as a French athlete. The foreign athlete who holds a FFTRI permit has access in the federation's events in the same conditions as the French athlete holding FFTRI permit. The foreigner can take part in all event authorized by the French federation in France (metropolitan or overseas). He shall enjoy the same rights and shall be subjected to the same duties. A foreign athlete can hold simultaneously a FFTRI permit and a permit in his origin or another country.(1439)
Germany	Foreigners have to exhibit ... a License from their association; a DTU participation pass; or a Daily License. (17)
Luxembourg	Any application for a license must state the nationality of its holder. There is no known specific procedure for holder of a foreign license. (442)
Netherlands	Foreigners who are not domiciled in the Netherlands do not qualify for personal membership. If a person holds a nationality other than Dutch but is domiciled in the Netherlands, the written application to be submitted must be accompanied by a written declaration that the foreign affiliated organisation has no objection to the membership of the NTB'. (55)
Poland	In case of foreign competitors, valid Athlete's Licence issued by another National Federation. (43) Individual competitors must have a valid Athlete's Licence issued by Polish Union or domicile National Federation. (45)
Portugal	Foreign athletes licensed by a foreign federation may participate in every national competition. (18)
Romania	Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national or international competitions organized in Romania if (i) they are having residence (domicile) in Romania, (ii) are licensed with a Romanian club or association, and (iii) they have permission to participate from the cycling federation from their country of origin. (111) In national championships may participate only athletes which are registered Romania licensed] by a club affiliated with the Romanian and Cycling Federation and are Romanian citizens". (123)
Slovakia	Foreigners registered in foreign sport clubs are not included in the classification and so are the non-registered Slovak athletes. (200)
Sweden	Anyone may participate in the national championship competitions, provided that he or she is a member of an association connected to the Swedish Association. (69)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Czech Rep.	Foreigners without licence to Czech association may participate in National competitions but their results do not become official. (260)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Estonia	If a foreigner wins the Estonian Championship, he or she does not receive an official title 'Estonian champion' (81)
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Finland	A foreign competitor shall be entitled to receive object and monetary prizes in open Finnish championship competitions, but shall not be awarded the title of Finnish champion. (397)
France	Foreign athletes can take part in every individual competition of the federation but they can get some titles of champion. (1429) Only the athletes who hold a FFTRI permit whatever their nationality can take part in the French championship. (1459) The title of "French champion" can be only awarded to the athletes :... (1512) The foreign athletes cannot get a title of "French champion" as well as "Regional or Departmental champion" since the latter are any titles which have to win by the French athletes only. As it were, it's a nationality's logical. (1531)
Italy	European citizen athletes can take part in any FITRI competitions, both at local and national levels. However, if a person of a nationality other than Italian wins the Italian Championship, he cannot be awarded the title of 'Italian champion'. (22)
Latvia	Foreigners they may not be awarded the title 'Italian Champion'. (221) Foreign sportsmen can participate in all national/local competitions organized by the Federation and can receive prizes/awards, but cannot receive the status of Latvian champion. (112) No restrictions based on nationality on participation in all national competitions, however, foreign nationals cannot receive the national champion title (890)
Lithuania	Both Lithuanian citizens and non-nationals may participate in the championship. However, only Lithuanian citizens may be awarded with the titles of Lithuanian Champions and Prizemen. Non-nationals may be awarded with material and monetary prizes only. (31)
Netherlands	If a person holding a nationality other than Dutch wins the Dutch Championship, he does not receive the official title 'Dutch champion'. (61)
Portugal	Foreign athletes may not compete for the title of individual national champion. (18) Foreign athletes may participate in all competitions, except in the national championship. However, they may not be awarded the title of national champion. (354)
UK	The Elite British National Championships are open to anybody who can meet the performance criteria but you can only be British Champion if you are British. (883)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Austria	Requirements to score points: Austrian citizenship
Bulgaria	Foreigners may win medals and other awards
Estonia	If a person holding a nationality other than Estonian wins the Estonian Championship, he or she does not receive a medal (81)
Hungary	In the Hungarian Championship only Hungarian citizens can achieve a valid result and ranking points. (123)
Netherlands	If a person holding a nationality other than Dutch wins the Dutch Championship, he does not receive a medal. (61)
Slovakia	The championship medal can get only a Slovak citizen, except relay-race, because in each relay team, there can be one foreign citizen, who can also get the medal. (194)
Spain	Regulations for Federative Licenses: ... foreign athletes cannot win medals or prizes as individuals in the Spanish Championship unless they are presented their permission of residency to the FETRI. (60)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Romania	Athletes having foreign citizenship may participate in national or international competitions organized in Romania if they are have residence (domicile) in Romania (111) A cyclist having foreign citizenship which is domiciled in Romania, may be licensed/authorized by the Romanian and Cycling Federation to participate in national or international competitions, ... (117)
Spain	Those who live in Spain and have a residency permit will not be included as foreigners. (37)
Sweden	Anyone may participate in the national championship competitions, provided that he or she have been permanently domiciled in Sweden during at least one year. (69) (217)

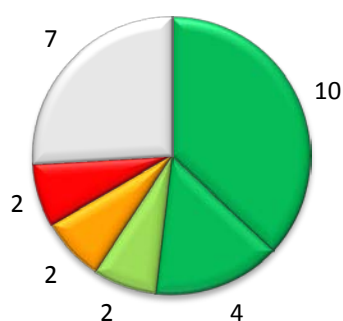
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Germany	Only the results of athletes who are both German citizens and who hold a valid participation pass from the DTU will be assessed. (19)
Romania	No foreign athletes are allowed to participate in the Romanian national championships. (114)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- 10 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion. According to 4 other federations no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 2 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 2 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 2 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 7 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

WEIGHTLIFTING

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK	
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

Lithuania No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Weightlifting Federation. (88)

Unrestricted access to national championship

Belgium The participation of foreigners in a Belgium's championship cannot be refused insofar as they realized the required minimum. (897)

Unrestricted access to national competition

France In its regulations, the federation notes the principle of free access and the ban of discrimination. (1547)
The federation abstains from making all discrimination. (1556)

Italy No limitations in respect of foreign athletes coming from EU states. (142)
No restrictions are imposed in order for EU national athletes to compete. (221)

Portugal There are no restrictions regarding the participation of foreign athletes in competitions. ... new regulations will limit the participation of foreign athletes. (332)
It seems that foreign athletes may be able to compete unconditionally in. However, this will change with the approval of the new by-laws and regulations.

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

France	As regard to the athletes from a foreign federation affiliated in IWF who take part in team competitions, they have to get a permit Latvia days at least before the team competition's beginning. (1573)
Germany	Athletes who do not hold a German passport can only secure a BVDG participation permit if they hold an unlimited participation permit ... (132) Foreign nationals are subject to a three month waiting period from the date on which their application for a ... permit is made (136)
Hungary	Possessing the license, any weightlifter may enter any competition ... (135)
Italy	The registration of foreign athletes, including non-European Union nationals, is allowed (138)
Spain	Athletes without Spanish nationality can compete provided they show their license for another federation. (410)
Sweden	Anyone may, irrespective of race, religion, age, gender, nationality, physical or mental conditions, participate in association-driven sport activities ... (141) Only Swedish citizens or persons permanently domiciled in Sweden, who are also members of an association connected to the Federation, may participate in a national championship competition ... (144)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Austria	Records for general class: Austrian citizens only Records for masters: Foreigners resident in Austria for 2 years or more
Belgium	A foreigner cannot obtain a Belgium's record. (897)
France	There are restrictions regarding the foreigners about the participation in individual and team competitions as well as about the establishment of French records. (1547) A French record can only be obtained by a French athlete. (1616)
Malta	A non-Maltese national cannot score a national record (253)
Spain	Athletes without Spanish nationality must know that they cannot set records. (410)

Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Belgium	A foreigner cannot aspire to the title of "Belgian championship" and cannot obtain a Belgium's record. However, the participation in a Belgium's championship cannot be refuse them insofar as they realized the required minimum. (897)
Italy	Foreigners they may not be awarded the title 'Italian Champion'. (221)
Luxembourg	The title of "Luxembourg Champion" can be awarded to either Luxembourg nationals or to foreign and stateless individuals born in Luxembourg, or who have resided in Luxembourg for two years, or who hold a FLHP license for two years. (324)
Romania	Non-national athletes are allowed to participate in the Romanian national championships. However, such athletes shall not be indicated in the official national standings. (201)
Spain	Athletes without Spanish nationality must know that they cannot be champions of Spain. (410)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Latvia	Only Latvian residents may participate and score points towards the "Latvian champions" title. (530)
Malta	A non-Maltese national cannot win a medal in the competition. (225)
Sweden	Championship medals ... are only given to athletes who are Swedish citizens or are permanently domiciled in Sweden. (235)

Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Participation in championships of master's class: Foreigners resident in Austria for 2 years or more
Finland	Finnish citizens and foreigners living permanently in Finland, who represent a member society of Union, have right to participate in the Finnish championship competitions ... (358)
Luxembourg	National and international competitions are open to the Luxembourg athletes or Luxembourg affiliated foreign athletes who were born in Luxembourg or have been residing in Luxembourg for two years. Foreign athletes who do not reside in Luxembourg, but are affiliated with the FLHLP may participate in National and international, and interregional competitions after two years of affiliation. (316) Individual national championships are open to all FLHP affiliated athletes and to Luxembourg Nationals

who are affiliated in a Foreign Federation. The title of "Luxembourg Champion" can be awarded to either Luxembourg nationals or to foreign and stateless individuals born in Luxembourg, or who have resided in Luxembourg for two years, or who hold a FLHP license for two years. (324)

Poland	The foreign citizen with the right of permanent residence is recognized as foreign competitor. The license Poland for foreigners is valid for one year during a given contest season. (142)
Spain	Athletes without Spanish nationality can compete provided they show: their residency permit (410)
Sweden	Only Swedish citizens or persons permanently domiciled in Sweden may participate in a national championship competition ... (144) (217)

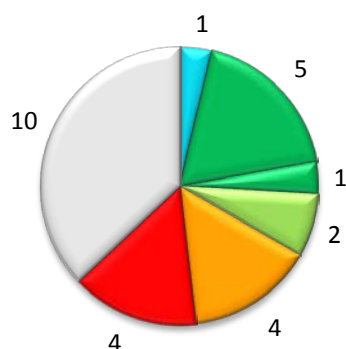
Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Austria	Participation at State championships: Austrian citizens only
France	Only French athletes can take part in French individual championships. (1583)
Ireland	In general terms, any athlete who pays the annual subscription fee plus small competition entry fee, is free to compete. ... when it comes to international selection it is necessary to have an Irish passport". (167)
Latvia	National competitions are only for Latvian citizens and permanent residents. However, the only occasion where a foreign national applied for participation, he was allowed to participate. Only Latvian residents may participate and score points towards the "Latvian champions" title. (530)
Malta	Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions. (916) The participant has to be Maltese to participate in any kind of event ... (115) The participant has to be a Maltese Citizen ... (160) A non-Maltese national cannot participate in national events. (195)
Slovenia	A non-Maltese national cannot represent the association in an international event. (323) No foreign athletes are allowed to take part in our national championships and other competitions. (217) (247)

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



- The regulations of 1 national federation does not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 6 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 5 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion and according to another federation no medals will be issued to foreign competitors.
- According to 2 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 4 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 4 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 10 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

WRESTLING

TYPOLOGY PER CATEGORY

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
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- 1 Sports without discriminatory provisions
- 2 Unrestricted access to national championship
- 3 Unrestricted access to national competitions
- 4 Access subject to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- 5 Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record
- 6 Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion
- 7 Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals
- 8 Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- 9 Other restrictions (no access to local/regional championships for qualification to national championships, etc.)
- 10 No access to national championship
- 11 No information on competition regulations available

PROVISIONS

Sports without discriminatory provisions

- Estonia** Competition rules do not stipulate any restrictions for non-nationals. (233)
- Italy** No provisions are foreseen at all ... (145)
- Lithuania** No discriminatory measures adopted by the Lithuanian Wrestling Federation. (93)
- Romania** The regulations ... competitions are silent in respect of the participation of non-national athletes ... (213)
- Spain** There are no discriminatory provisions in the regulations. (463)

Unrestricted access to national championship

- Denmark** At the individual Danish championships for boys, youth, juniors and girls/women, non-Danish citizens are allowed to participate, even if they do not have permanent residence in Denmark. (229)
- Finland** If an athlete meets the requirements ... for participating in the Finnish Championship, the athlete can win the title of Finnish champion and accordant medals. (71)

Unrestricted access to national competition

- France** The federation abstains from making all discrimination. (1631)
- Italy** A non-national athlete can compete unconditionally. (215)

Access subject to membership of clubs (clearance by national association (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation)

Czech Rep.	Home association of foreigner must agree with participation of foreigners or to submit document proving long term or permanent stay of at least Slovenia months in the Czech republic. (268)
Hungary	Foreign nationals may not take part in a Hungarian championship in individual competition, unless they hold an "ID of Hungarians"... (129)
Ireland	Freestyle and Greco Roman The IAWA does not limit eligibility on becoming a member of the association on grounds of nationality or residency in Ireland. (160)
Netherlands	'EU citizens who do not hold Dutch nationality, and non-EU citizens who are not domiciled in the Netherlands, must submit a certified declaration from the association in their own country to the competition/match manager in advance, showing that the wrestler has been granted permission to compete in the Dutch competition and that the wrestler in question is not competing in a competition in the country of origin or in any other country'. (212)
Sweden	In order to be allowed to participate in the individual Swedish championship a foreign athlete must have been registered ... (57)

Access to national championship, but not able to establish national record

Romania	The registration of new records are reserved only to Romanian nationals. (239)
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Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion

Luxembourg	The title of "Luxembourg Champion" can be awarded to either Luxembourg nationals or to foreign and stateless individuals born in Luxembourg, or who have resided in Luxembourg for two years, or who hold a FLHP license for two years. (324)
Romania	In some circumstances, however, such competitions are opened both to Romanian nationals or non-nationals but the awarding of titles, medals, etc. ... (239)
Slovakia	Only a Slovak citizen can win a title of Slovak champion. (127)

Access to national championships, but not able to score points or receive medals

Slovakia	Only a Slovak citizen could won medals and diplomas in national championships. (127)
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Residency requirements for participation in competitions

Austria	Austrian championships: Austrians or foreigners being registered with the national association since their 14 th birthday and lived in Austria without interruption for the last 2 years
Denmark	At the individual Danish championships for seniors ... non-Danish citizens must have had permanent residence in Denmark the last two years in order to participate. (229) The provision that at the individual Danish championships for seniors, non-nationals must have had permanent residence in Denmark the last two years in order to participate is a restriction to non-nationals. So is the similar (but even stricter) rule for teams for boys and juniors, and the maximum of two foreigners allowed to be applied by a team. (254)
Latvia	In the Latvian Championship 2010, only Latvian citizens and permanent residents of Republic of Latvia are allowed to participate. (550)
Luxembourg	National and international competitions are open to the Luxembourg athletes or Luxembourg affiliated foreign athletes who were born in Luxembourg or have been residing in Luxembourg for two years. Foreign athletes who do not reside in Luxembourg, but are affiliated with the FLHP may participate in National and international, and interregional competitions after two years of affiliation. (316) Individual national championships are open to all FLHP affiliated athletes and to Luxembourg Nationals who are affiliated in a Foreign Federation. The title of "Luxembourg Champion" can be awarded to either Luxembourg nationals or to foreign and stateless individuals born in Luxembourg, or who have resided in Luxembourg for two years, or who hold a FLHP license for two years. (324)
Poland	The competitor with no Polish citizenship, but with the right to permanent or temporary residence can

represent Polish club ... (146)

Training and competition under youth sport system (it applies also to the participation in the senior level Championship of Poland) is open for the citizens of the EU member states, who are residents of Poland ... (151)

Romania In most cases national championship competitions are opened only to Romanian citizens or Romanian residents. (238)

Slovakia Athletes older than 18 years with a permanent residence in Slovakia can participate in national competitions ... (131)

Wrestlers younger than 18 years can participate in national competitions, if also their parents have permission to have residence in Slovakia. (133)

Sweden In order to be allowed to participate in the individual Swedish championship a foreign athlete must have been domiciled in Sweden for at least one year at the time of the competition (57) (217)

Local and regional championships/competitions

No access to national championship

Bulgaria Performance in the Individual-Collective Championship counts for qualifying of the athletes for the European and World championships and foreigners are not admitted because they are not entitled to represent Bulgaria at such forums. (760)

Cyprus Only athletes with a Cypriot passport can participate

Greece Foreign athletes ... are not allowed to participate in any competition (210)

Latvia Foreign nationals are not allowed to participate in some or all national competitions (916)

Portugal Foreign athletes may participate in all competitions ..., except for the individual national championship ... (228)

Foreign athletes are allowed to participate in all competitions ..., except in the National individual Championship... (438)

Slovakia National championships of individuals are not open for non-Slovak wrestlers, so that only a Slovak citizen can win a title of Slovak champion in and medals and diplomas in national championships. (127)

Peculiarities

FILA

Constitution

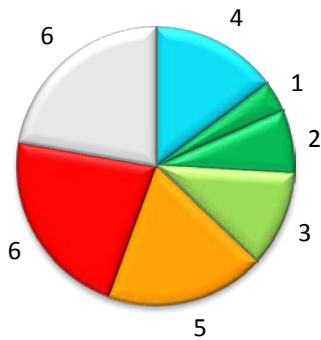
Article 34 – Foreign Participation, changing nationality, transfer

Every wrestler has the right to wrestle in any country in the world as long as he is in accordance with the FILA Constitution, the Regulations, the Wrestling Rules and the normative documents of the National Federation concerned.

- a. A wrestler who lives abroad may not participate in events organized by the National Federation or affiliated association in the country in which he lives, unless he can produce an official certificate from the National Federation of his country while respecting the FILA Transfer Regulations. However, a wrestler who has been residing in the country where he works for one year or more may participate in club or national events if he is invited and without having received the authorization from the club and from the National Federation of his country.

SUMMARY

Participation in national championship



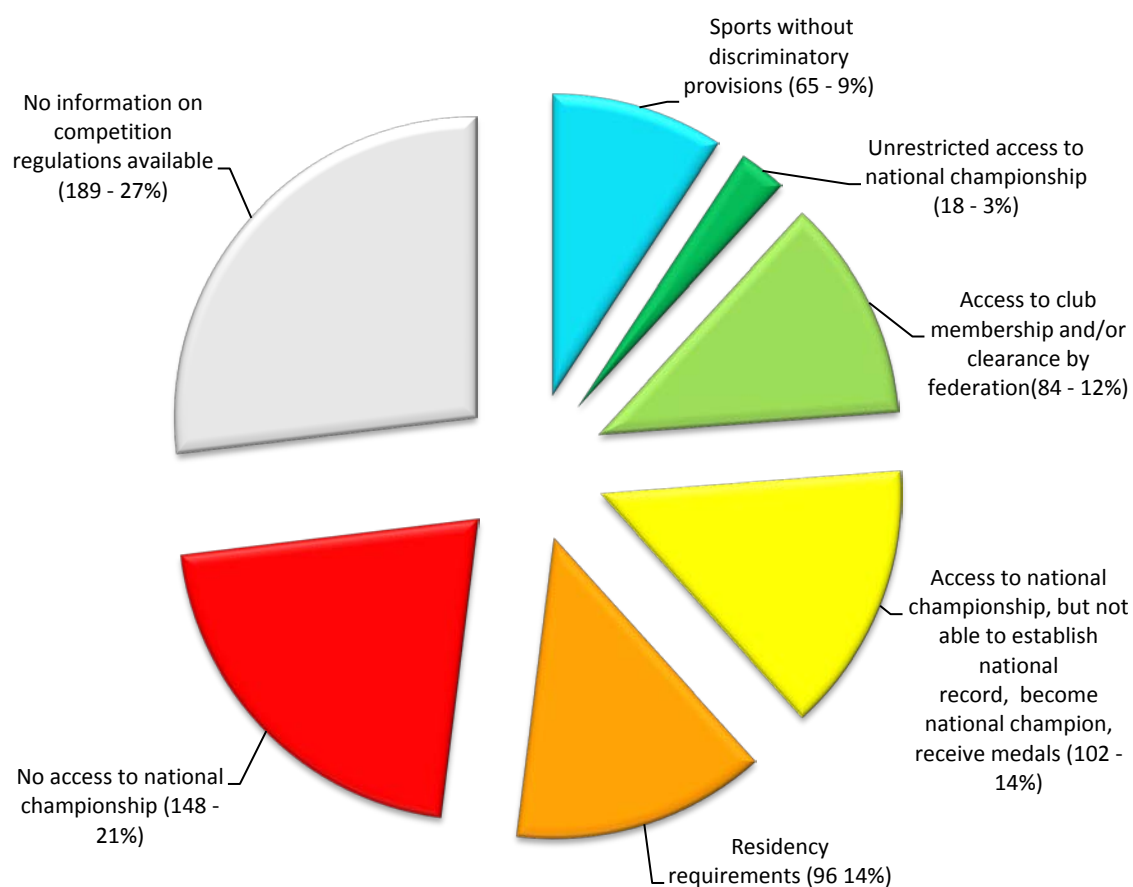
- The regulations of 4 national federations do not contain provisions concerning the participation of foreign athletes to national competitions; it is therefore doubtful if foreigners may compete in those competitions.
- 3 national federations instantaneously allow foreigners to take part in the national championships, however, according to 2 federations a foreigner cannot aspire to the title of champion.
- According to 3 national federations access to the championships is subject to the membership of clubs (licensing/certification); c.q. clearance from home association c.q. international federation.
- 5 national federations allow foreigners who are residents in the country in question, after a certain waiting period, to participate in the national championships.
- 6 national federations debar foreigners from the championships.
- From 6 national federations no information concerning national championships was received.

INTEGRATED COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW (SPORTS REPORTS)

	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REP.	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	LUXEMBOURG	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK
AQUATICS	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
ARCHERY	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
ATHLETICS	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
BADMINTON	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
BIATHLON	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
BOBSLEIGH	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
BOXING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
CANOEING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
CYCLING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
EQUESTRIAN	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
FENCING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
GYMNASTICS	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
JUDO	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LUGE	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
PENTATHLON	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
ROWING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SAILING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SHOOTING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SKATING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SKIING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
TABLE TENNIS	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
TAEKWONDO	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
TENNIS	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
TRIATHLON	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
WEIGHTLIFTING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
WRESTLING	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

- Sports without discriminatory provisions
- Unrestricted access to national championship
- Access to club membership and/or clearance by federation
- Access to national championships, but not able to become national champion, to receive medals or to establish national records
- Residency requirements for participation in competitions
- No access to national championship
- No information on competition regulations available

PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AT LARGE



CHAPTER V: CATEGORIES OF RATIONALES

This Chapter contains separate information from the various national reports regarding types of objectives identified as underlying the establishment of discriminatory (and non-discriminatory) measures.

1. Categories

- Allocation of funds
- Representation in international competitions
- Identification of the best national athletes
- Circular arguments
- Development of (young) national athletes
- Problems with illegal immigrants
- Fair competitions
- National championship is a national event
- Regulations are old
- Identification with national athletes
- Avoiding dominance by one nationality
- Reduction of media coverage
- No arguments
- Arguments to the opposite

Allocation of funds

“Federations, without enough funds for training national athletes, who are eligible to represent the country in international competitions, prefer to allocate all the funds on the preparation of their national athletes and are not willing to provide any funds to foreign athletes.” (Bulgaria 832)

Sponsorships are necessary to ensure athletes’ livelihood (Germany 311)

Sponsors also cover equipment costs and travelling expenses. Therefore, athletes are able to participate in many events all over Germany/Europe/the World and this ensures that they gain the experience necessary to compete at the highest level/realise their potential. (Germany 312)

Local Sponsors should primarily fund German athletes. This ensures that German funds are invested in the development of German talent. (Germany 316)

“..., juvenile players must have participated in regional competitions (at least one match) or must have entered three competitions of the national calendar. According to a Federation officer, this limits the participation of foreign players protecting the Portuguese clubs who invest in the players’ training. The Federation states that this is the rationale of the rule.” (Portugal, Tennis 36)

Representation in international competitions

“Exclusion is accepted as legitimate because of the requirement for citizenships of sportsmen who represent a particular country in international competitions and Olympic Games.” (Bulgaria, Badminton 883)

“Need for presence of athletes who may qualify for the national teams; avoiding situation, in which clubs have registered Bulgarian and foreign citizens as athletes but only foreign citizens in fact participate in the competitions thus depriving the national teams of athletes

skilled and experienced enough.” (Bulgaria, Boxing 883)

“The rules of international competitions often stipulate that national governing bodies may be represented only by citizens of the Country or Territory which the national governing body represents. Accordingly, in these circumstances, there would be no sense in allowing a foreigner to compete in (and potentially win) German national championships, as a foreign German National Champion would be prohibited from competing at the international level for Germany (meaning that Germany could in effect be prevented from competing).” (Germany 276)

“... access by foreigners or non-nationals to international competitions organized for the national associations is not possible due to international impositions dictated by the rules of international bodies and international competitions such as the Olympics, the Commonwealth Games and the Games of the Small States of Europe. (Malta 121)

“... nationality is a limiting factor even for participation in national events. This can be justified by the fact that during such events sportspersons are commonly shortlisted, or chosen, or qualify, for the international events for which nationality always appears to be a limiting factor. Hence, any non-nationals participating may distort the qualification process.” (Malta 125)

Identification of the best national athletes

“The need for selection of the Bulgarian international teams, in which only Bulgarian citizens are allowed to participate; the application of a system of direct elimination, which hamper the identification of the best Bulgarian athletes in case of participation of foreign citizens.” (Bulgaria, Boxing 883)

“Need to select the athletes to compete for the international teams in all age groups and both for men and women; application of a system of direct elimination, which hamper the identification of the best Bulgarian athletes in case of participation of foreign citizens. ” (Bulgaria, Judo 883)

... if foreign athletes were allowed to “win” German national championships, even if the top finishing German athlete was officially named as German National Champion, they would be less likely to be considered a “hero” and more likely to be considered a winner by default. (Germany 298)

“The rationale for this is that national competitions are necessary to be limited to Latvian athletes to determine the best sportsmen from Latvia for International and European competitions.” (Latvia, Boxing 416)

“The rationale for the limitation on allowing foreign nationals without Latvian permanent residence permits to participate in national championships and be included in national rankings is that these rankings and championships are necessary to determine the best players in Latvia who could participate in European and International competitions representing Latvia. Besides, there are limited spots for participants per competition and therefore it is necessary to reserve these sports for domestic players (unless “open” competition).” (Latvia, Tennis 171)

“Our reasonable presumption is that most of such restrictions have a purely sports-related objective and are meant to serve as the means of selecting the Romanian national champions and establishing national records for the relevant sports.” (Romania, 247)

“The objectives of the discriminatory measures are targeting the aim to establish national champion only from Slovak citizens. It is a general public interest to find out, who is the best athlete from all Slovak citizens in a respective discipline.” (Slovakia 296)

Circular arguments

“Traditional attribution of national records only to Bulgarian citizens; “national” refers to the nationality of the athlete who made a record and not to the territory, on which it has been achieved.” (Bulgaria, Aquatics 883)

“The objective of the discriminative measures applied by the sports federations is to procure that Estonian champions in relevant sport disciplines are Estonian citizens (who can also represent Estonia in international championships) or, in case of some sports, at least Estonian residents (despite of nationality). This will allow determining the ‘best local athlete’ in relevant sports and excluding a possibility that foreign competitors become Estonian champions.” (Estonia 63)

“The reasons advanced by the federations’ regulations are that these competitions enable to select the athletes for the French team and to qualify the French athletes in the relay’s events in national selection.” (France, Aquatics 186)

“As regards the restrictions for the finals, the reasons are that the federation must enable the French young athletes to access in the final rounds, that the finals must include French athletes and that the official competitions enable to select athletes in French teams.” (France, Aquatics 475)

“The French championships are only allowed to the French athletes because it must be an athlete who has the French nationality who win the championships. Moreover, the national championships are organized at the same time in each country.” (France, Cycling 752)

“As regards the first division’s French individual championship, the foreigners cannot compete because it’s a nationality logical. Only French athletes can take part in such competition.” (France, Judo 985)

Only a French athlete can be champion of his country. Above all, every National championships of each country is organized in the same period and so each athlete holds the interest to take part in his national championships to have an opportunity to be selected by his country. (France, Skiing (Biathlon) 1205)

“... even if the rules of the international competition did not stipulate that the German National Champion must be a German National, it would be anomalous to have a non German National representing Germany on the international stage.” (Germany 282)

“... the purpose of limiting national individual championships to only Latvian citizens and permanent residents is that these championships determine the ranking of Latvian players which are important for the compilation of the Latvian team for European and international championships. Besides, there is very limited interest from foreign players to participate in Latvian championships in table tennis.” (Latvia, Table tennis 230)

“National tournaments are not organized very often, therefore, these should be retained for Latvia’s sportsmen only.” (Latvia, Taekwondo 567)

“Only Lithuanian table tennis players who turn 30 in 2009 may participate in the championship. The objective for such restriction is the fact that the championship was also a qualifying tournament for participation in World Lithuanians Sport Games 2009.” (Lithuania, Tennis 46)

Development of (young) national athletes

“Registration of a large number of foreign athletes in a Bulgarian club would hamper the development of Bulgarian athletes.” (Bulgaria, Table Tennis 883)

“The federation mentioned us the reasons with regard the non-equal treatment of non-nationals. Regarding the conditions imposed to issue the permit and to award a title but also

concerning the limitation of foreigners imposed in teams, the reason is that around ten years ago some clubs engaged the best foreign athletes in order to win the championships to the detriment of other associative activities such as the training of the young athletes. The restrictions are adopted to stop this practice.” (France, Aquatics 475)

“... the goal is to enable the French athletes to enjoy a top level’s experience so that these athletes are competitive for France in international sports events. As it were, it’s the continuation of the French athletes’ training.” (Triathlon France, 1534)

“Motivation and inspiration of young German athletes is important to ensuring the future success of the German National teams.” (Germany 307)

“It is clear that the Spanish sports authorities have introduced discriminatory clauses in their regulations in order to promote Spanish Sport, and in order to give Spanish athletes the opportunity to compete as frequently as possible.” (Spain 16)

Problems with illegal immigrants

“All non-nationals must remain in Cyprus for at least one year before they could be considered eligible for participation. The reason for such rule relates to the fact that Cyprus has currently an enormous problem with illegal immigrants.” (Cyprus, Athletics 182)

Fair competitions

“The rules rather to discriminate foreign nationals seem to achieve balance and fair competitions, including some reasonable requirements like insurance in sailing etc. which is not of direct discrimination.” (Czech Republic 347)

“It should be noted that the Republic of Estonia is one of the smallest countries in the EU (population only approx. 1.3 million) and due to that often Estonian local athletes are not able to compete on a equal level with athletes of other states.” (Estonia 63)

“The ... restrictions in the French championships and national heats are established in order to avoid that the clubs only invite for the French championships (which aren’t events taking place on the whole season but only during some days) one or more foreign athletes. Indeed, in rowing, it’s possible to get a permit in several federations during the same season. So, the objective is to avoid to distort the national hierarchy owing foreign athletes briefly engaged by the clubs only for the time of the French championships.” (France, Rowing 1072)

“Internationally recognized foreigners are not given the ability to compete in lower divisions. This would probably been seen as reasonable because its objective is preserve the integrity and fairness of the competition.” (Spain, Shooting 403)

National championship is a national event

“The reason behind the restriction of non-nationals in the individual tournament is ... that the national championship is a national event, the purpose of which is to elect the best *national* badminton player, or at least a person with a strong attachment to Denmark.” (Denmark, Badminton 174)

“... the reason for the restriction is that the Danish Championship is a national event, the purpose of which is to elect the best team of predominately nationals.” (Denmark, Rowing 173)

“... the reason for the restrictions is primarily that the national championship is a national event.” (Denmark, Shooting 222)

“The purpose of the (discriminatory) provisions is to ensure that the National Championship

is a national event with national players, so that only foreigners with significant attachment to Denmark can become Danish Champion.” (Denmark, Table tennis 97)

“The rules all concern the national championship, and the federations’ reason for rule (where it has been possible to obtain one) is typically that the national championship is a national event, the purpose of which is to elect the best *national* individual or team.” (Denmark 264)

Regulations are old

“The reason behind the restriction of non-nationals in the individual tournament is ... historical (apparently these provisions are old), ...” (Denmark, Badminton 174)

“Another explanation is that the provisions regarding nationality are simply old provisions which have not necessarily been updated for many years.” (Denmark 264)

“The provisions regarding nationality are simply old provisions which have not necessarily been updated for many years.” (Denmark 267)

Put simply, like many sports organisations, our constitution has not been reviewed for a number of years and requires some significant amendments to be reflective of current industry practice. This project will occur this year – in meantime, it would be fair to say there is no reason why membership needs to be limited to Irish nationals. (Ireland, Triathlon 423)

Identification with national athletes

“... it is important for spectators and young German athlete to be able to identify with German athletes.” (Germany 285)

“You need “local heroes” in order to inspire the youth to achieve their potential.” (Germany 297)

Avoiding dominance by one nationality

“... if athletes of any nationality could win any national championship (and go on to represent any nation at the international level), you could end up with the situation in which the international championships of a particular sport or discipline becomes dominated by one nationality which is particularly strong in that sport ...” (Germany 287)

Reduction of media coverage

“Local newspapers typically focus their coverage on the athletes who place first. If non German Nationals were allowed to complete in and win German National Championships then this could result in a reduction in the coverage German athletes are afforded and a consequent reduction in national spirit surrounding sporting events.” (Germany 303)

No arguments

“No reasonable rationale was provided (it was noted that the reason for this provision is that it is stated so in the internal Federation regulations).” (Latvia, Judo 447)

“It should be noted that in none of the cases mentioned herein the objectives of the restriction imposed on non-nationals to participate in the national championships is explicitly mentioned.” (Romania, 247)

Arguments to the opposite

“Foreign athletes can win the title of Finnish champion and receive accordant medals. The reasons behind the requirements derive from the increasing amount of foreigners in Finland. The aim is to integrate and activate foreign citizens into the Finnish society.” (Finland, Athletics 938)

“All athletes that are members of the member societies of the Finnish Judo Federation can participate in the Finnish Championships. ... a foreign athlete has won the Finnish Championship. ... the amendment to the rule was ... due to the increase of foreign citizens in Finland. Another reason for the amendment was the time lost to the process of applying for citizenship.” (Finland, Judo 1071)

Some years ago the Equal Treatment Commission (CGB) criticised the KNSA because, according to the former regulations, foreign competitors could not take part in a Dutch Championship. The Equal Treatment Commission felt that, according to the principle of equal treatment of sportsmen and women, foreign nationals should also be able to compete. (Netherlands, Shooting 191)

“EU athletes may participate and no restrictions apply. The rationale of this measure is simply to protect national and EU athletes.” (Portugal, Judo 209)

2. Brief analysis of provided rationales

As part of the questionnaire, federations were asked to provide some of the rationales underlying any restrictions on participation in sports. The answers provided are reproduced above. Technical issues about the complete representativeness of this sample aside, the provided rationales at least offer instructive insight. This is especially so since most of the provided rationales are explicitly incompatible with EU law. Some of them even have the potential to undermine a national restriction which could in itself perhaps be allowed under EU law under another justification, yet comes into conflict with EU law *because* of the discriminatory or otherwise unacceptable rationale behind it.

A full overview of the relevant EU legal framework is given in chapters 2 and 6. This overview includes a discussion of those rationales that may be relied upon, and how rationales function in the overall test of restrictions. Put briefly, the Court of Justice of the EU, when specifically dealing with sports related matters, has so far accepted the following objectives as legitimate: i) the need to encourage the training and development of young players (*Bosman*), ii) the maintenance of a certain sporting and financial balance between clubs (*Bosman*), or iii) the need to ensure the regularity of a competition and the uncertainty of results (*Lehtonen*). This category of objective justifications is open ended, so new objectives may be added: in chapter 6, the possible introduction of a new sport-specific ground is indeed suggested. The Court of Justice, however, has also made it very clear in its case law that justifications are to be interpreted restrictively, in view of the fundamental nature of the free movement rights, and that certain types of rationales will never be accepted. This is especially so for discriminatory rationales, purely economic rationales, or rationales that are simply inconsistent.

Without pre-empting the legal analysis further below, it can be pointed out already at this point that most of the rationales mentioned are not acceptable under EU law. Especially problematic, for instance, is the aim of allocating funds, as it concern purely economic aims. The aim of selecting the best athletes for international representation does not necessarily imply excluding non-nationals from national competitions or championships, depriving it of a lot of its useful effect. Similarly, circular arguments, or the problems with illegal immigrants also fail to convince. Exclusion of foreigners to ensure a fair competition is difficult to sustain as well, and may only be acceptable to pursue the more limited aim of ensuring the regularity

of the competition or to ensure the continued training and development of young players. This training and development of young athletes is arguably the most acceptable rationale mentioned, although measures aiming at this objective must be necessary and suitable to achieve it. The objective of selecting the best national, as will be discussed extensively below, does offer some justification, but is far more restricted than declaring the entire national championship “a national event”.

More generally, the diffuse and often problematic nature of the rationales mentioned further underscores the gap between practice and demands of EU law, the relative lack of coordination on this issue, and the amount of work that remains to be done. They also tend to suggest a relative lack of knowledge of many federations when it comes to EU law. This is perhaps not very surprising, considering the complexity of EU law and the limited resources of federations, but it nevertheless remains a fact that should be taken into account.

CHAPTER VI: ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Specific EU law framework for analysis

It follows from the EU Treaty provisions, secondary EU legislation and the case law from the Court of Justice of the European Union on EU citizenship and freedom of movement that sports rules and practices can be grouped in four different categories:

1. Measures which do not fall under the EU free movement rules;
2. Measures which do not constitute a restriction to freedom of movement;
3. Measures which amount to a restriction of the right to free movement but are nevertheless capable of justification and proportionate;
4. Measures which cannot be justified and/or are disproportionate, therefore violate EU law, and may consequently no longer be applied in a Member State.

First, certain rules do not come under the material scope of application of the EU Treaty.

A fortiori, they do not fall under the EU Treaty free movement rules either. The so-called *rules of purely sporting interest* fall under this category.¹⁰⁸ Traditionally, the rules concerning matches between national teams were considered to be a paradigm example of this. So far, the Court of Justice of the EU has consistently refused to interfere with instances of nationality discrimination concerning matches between national teams.¹⁰⁹ According to an established line of case law, the free movement provisions ‘do not prevent the adoption of rules or of a practice excluding foreign players from participation in certain matches for reasons which are not of an economic nature, which relate to the particular nature and context of such matches and are thus of sporting interest only.’¹¹⁰

This permissive approach of the Court in relation to national teams has not met with substantial criticism. In his opinion on *Bosman*, Advocate General Lenz stated that it appears ‘obvious and convincing’.¹¹¹ However that may be, it must be acknowledged that in contemporary society, the Court’s explanation for this ‘restriction on the scope of EU law’ no longer reflects reality. In general, matches between national teams have economic implications and are therefore no longer of ‘purely sporting interest’. There must be a better legal explanation for the Court’s receptiveness towards nationality discrimination in sporting contests between national teams.¹¹² At the same time, it must be acknowledged that the Court of Justice has also consistently stressed that ‘such a restriction on the scope of the Treaty provisions must remain limited to its proper objective’, and ‘cannot, therefore, be relied upon to exclude the whole of a sporting activity from the scope of the Treaty.’¹¹³

In its *Meca-Medina* judgment, in the context of EU competition law, the Court issued a number of highly relevant statements with regard to the concept of ‘rules of purely sporting interest’.¹¹⁴ The Court specified that ‘the mere fact that a rule is purely sporting in nature does not have the effect of removing from the scope of the Treaty the person engaging in the

¹⁰⁸ See for an introduction to this concept S. Van den Bogaert, *Practical Regulation of the Mobility of Sportsmen in the EU Post Bosman* (Kluwer Law International, European Monographs, n° 48, The Hague, 2005), p. 16, and J.-P. Dubey, “*La libre circulation des sportifs en Europe* (Bruylant, Brussels 2000). Also see S. Weatherill, “‘Fair Play Please’, Recent Developments in the Application of EC Law to Sport.”(2003) 40 CMLRev. 89, and A. Husting, “Quelle reconnaissance pour l’ ‘exception’ ou pour la spécificité sportive dans la nouvelle constitution européenne?” (2004) 481 *Revue du Marché commun en de L’Union européenne* 515.

¹⁰⁹ S. Van den Bogaert and A. Vermeersch, ‘Sport & the European Treaty: A Tale of Uneasy Bedfellows?’ (2006) 31 *European Law Review*, 821-840.

¹¹⁰ Case 36/74 *Walrave*, [1974] ECR 1405, par. 8; Case 13/76 *Donà*, [1976] ECR 1333, par. 14, Case C-414/93 *Bosman*, [1995] ECR I-4921, paras 76 and 127; Cases C-51/96 & C-191/97 *Deliège* [2000] ECR I-2549, para. 43.

¹¹¹ Lenz AG in *Bosman*, para. 139.

¹¹² S. Van den Bogaert, *Practical Regulation of the Mobility of Sportsmen in the EU Post Bosman* (Kluwer Law International, European Monographs, n° 48, The Hague, 2005), p. 455.

¹¹³ Cf. *inter alia* *Bosman*, para. 76.

¹¹⁴ Case C-519/04 P *Meca-Medina* [2006] ECR I-6991.

activity governed by that rule or the body which has laid it down. If the sporting activity in question falls within the scope of the Treaty, the conditions for engaging in it are then subject to all the obligations which result from the various provisions of the Treaty. It follows that the rules which govern that activity must satisfy the requirements of those provisions, which, in particular, seek to ensure freedom of movement for workers, freedom of establishment, freedom to provide services, or competition.¹¹⁵ This refinement by the Court has the effect of practically dismantling the concept of rules of purely sporting interest.¹¹⁶ Only rules with no or a merely marginal or in any event clearly subordinate or secondary economic impact or effect are now likely to continue to fall under this category. It is submitted that the so-called *rules of the game* are a good illustration of what can still be regarded as a rule of purely sporting interest in this respect.

Secondly, certain measures do fall under the EU free movement rules, but do not amount to a restriction on freedom of movement.

Under the free movement rules, nationals of EU Member States have in particular the right, which they derive directly from the EU Treaty, to leave their country of origin to enter the territory of another Member State and reside there in order to pursue an economic activity.¹¹⁷ Provisions which preclude or deter a national of a Member State from leaving his country of origin in order to exercise his right to freedom of movement therefore constitute an obstacle to that freedom. However, in order to be capable of constituting such an obstacle, they must affect access of workers to the labour market.¹¹⁸

In the case of *Graf*, the Court provided an important clarification of this stance.¹¹⁹ This case concerned a worker's entitlement to compensation on termination of employment if he terminates his contract of employment himself in order to take up employment in another Member State, when the provisions of the contested legislation grant him entitlement to such compensation only if the contract ends without the termination being at his own initiative or attributable to him. The Court held that entitlement to compensation on termination of employment is not dependent on the worker's choosing whether or not to stay with his current employer, but on a future and hypothetical event, namely the subsequent termination of his contract without such termination being at his own initiative or attributable to him.¹²⁰ The Court was therefore of the opinion that such an event is *too uncertain and indirect* a possibility for legislation to be capable of being regarded as liable to hinder freedom of movement for workers.¹²¹

In the cases of *Deliège* and *Meca-Medina*, the Court added another significant refinement. In *Deliège*, the contested selection rules inevitably had the effect of limiting the number of participants in a judo tournament, but such a limitation was regarded as being 'inherent in the conduct of an international high-level sports event, which necessarily involves certain selection rules or criteria being adopted.'¹²² Such rules could thus not in themselves be regarded as constituting a restriction on the principle of freedom of movement. The Court also held that the adoption of one system for selecting participants rather than another must be based 'on a large number of considerations unconnected with the personal situation of any athlete, such as the nature, the organization and the financing of the sport concerned.'¹²³ The free movement rules would only come into play if the selection rules were

¹¹⁵ *Meca-Medina*, para. 28.

¹¹⁶ See also S. Weatherill, "Anti-doping revisited – the demise of the rule of 'purely sporting interest'?" (2006) 27(12) *European Competition Law Review*, 645.

¹¹⁷ *Bosman*, para. 95; Case C-18/95 *Terhoeve v Inspecteur van de Belastingdienst Particulieren / Ondernemingen Buitenland* [1999] ECR I-345, para. 38.

¹¹⁸ Case C-190/98 [2000] *Graf* ECR I-493, para. 23

¹¹⁹ *Idem*.

¹²⁰ *Graf*, para. 24.

¹²¹ *Graf*, para. 25.

¹²² *Deliège*, para. 64. Also note that the criteria in this case were not based on nationality.

¹²³ *Deliège*, para. 65.

disproportionate.¹²⁴

In *Meca-Medina*, the Court stipulated in more principled terms that the compatibility of rules with the Treaty provisions cannot be assessed in the abstract: for the purposes of application of a Treaty provision to a particular case, account must first of all be taken of the overall context in which the rule was taken or produces its effects and, more specifically, of its objectives; then, it has to be considered whether the consequential restrictive effects it produces are *inherent* in the pursuit of those objectives and are *proportionate* to them.¹²⁵ The *Meca-Medina* case was set in the context of EU competition law, but it is nevertheless suggested that the Court's findings with regard to the application of the Treaty competition provisions to sports may be transposed *mutatis mutandis* to the free movement context.¹²⁶

To illustrate this principle in practice, the Court in *Meca-Medina* ultimately ruled, first, that the general objective of the contested anti-doping rules was to combat doping, in order for competitive sport to be conducted fairly; and that this included the need to safeguard equal chances for athletes, athletes' health, the integrity and objectivity of competitive sport and ethical values in sport.¹²⁷ Secondly, it held that the effect on athletes' freedom of action of the penalties imposed in the federation's rules to enforce the doping ban, must be considered to be, in principle, inherent in the organization and proper conduct of competitive sport, whose very purpose is to ensure healthy rivalry between athletes.¹²⁸ Finally, the Court did not find a violation of the proportionality principle. It therefore concluded that the anti-doping rules *did not in law constitute a restriction* of competition incompatible with the common market even if they *in fact* had ancillary effects that did restrict competition.¹²⁹

This legal category could also be an elegant solution to help matches between national teams escape the need for more detailed justification under EU law. It could be stipulated that a rule requiring athletes to have the nationality of the country of which they represent the national team in international sporting events, does not in itself constitute a restriction on the Treaty free movement provisions, as long as it derives from a need inherent in the organisation of such a competition.¹³⁰ On the one hand, it reflects the assumption that in encounters between national teams, matters such as national pride and identity play a decisive role and, in principle, outweigh the economic and financial interests at stake. As a result, these matches might deserve shelter from the application of EU law. On the other hand, applying this rule rather than the 'purely sporting' line of reasoning recognises that matches between national teams have often become huge commercial events. Therefore, when the restrictive effect of these particular nationality clauses goes beyond what is necessary and inherent to organise matches between national teams, the rule would constitute a restriction of free movement. This conclusion fits squarely into the Court's principled statement that the 'restriction on the scope of the provisions in question must remain limited to its proper objective and cannot be relied upon to exclude the whole of a sporting activity' from the scope of the Treaty.¹³¹

Thirdly, certain sports rules do amount to an obstacle to an athlete's right to freedom of movement, but are nevertheless justifiable because they pursue a legitimate objective and fulfill the terms of the proportionality test.

In the case of *Lehtonen* for example, the Court of Justice first held that rules of a basketball federation which provide that players can only be transferred to other clubs during limited

¹²⁴ For more info, see also S. Van den Bogaert, 'The European Court of Justice on the Tatami: Ippon, Waza-Ari or Koka?' (2000) 25 *European Law Review* 554-563.

¹²⁵ *Meca-Medina*, para. 42, *Case C-309/99 Wouters and Others* [2002] ECR I-1577, para. 97.

¹²⁶ See also S. Weatherill, 'Anti-doping revisited – the demise of the rule of 'purely sporting interest'?' (2006) 27(12) *European Competition Law Review*, 645

¹²⁷ *Meca-medina*, para. 43.

¹²⁸ *Meca-Medina*, para. 45.

¹²⁹ *Meca-Medina*, para. 55.

¹³⁰ *Deliège*, para. 69.

¹³¹ *Donà*, paras 14 and 15; *Bosman*, paras 76 and 127.

'transfer windows', constituted a barrier to the free movement of workers, but subsequently acknowledged that such a measure could be justified by the legitimate objective of ensuring the regularity of sporting competitions.¹³² Ultimately, it left it to the national court to examine the proportionality of the contested measure.

Two crucial issues arise in this respect. The first is which justifications are available. Secondly, and more importantly, it must be considered which types of discriminatory measures can be justified by which types of justifications. As has been outlined in earlier chapters, there are two types of justifications: the exceptions expressly provided in the Treaty, and the judicially created mandatory or overriding requirements in the general interest. The Treaty exceptions are a limited and in relation to the free movement of persons include justifications on grounds of public policy, public security, public health and employment in the public service.¹³³ The overriding requirements, often also referred to as objective justifications, are an open-ended category of justifications accepted by the Court of Justice.¹³⁴ In sports-related case law, the Court has, for example, already accepted the need to ensure the training and development of young players, the need to maintain a certain sporting equilibrium between clubs and the need to preserve the regularity of a sporting competition as legitimate objectives.¹³⁵ However, the exception for matches between national teams notwithstanding, the Court of Justice has until the time of writing never explicitly recognized extra-treaty justifications for direct discrimination on grounds of nationality. Traditionally, the approach of the Court has been to allow only the express Treaty derogations as possible justifications when confronted with directly discriminatory measures, and to restrict the use of mandatory requirements to indirectly discriminatory measures.¹³⁶ Some legal doctrine invites the Court to depart from this strict approach and to adopt a more uniform stance on this issue, or considers that it has already done so.¹³⁷ This would potentially allow mandatory requirements to also justify directly as well as indirectly discriminatory measures. It is possible to point to some cases in the jurisprudence of the Court, including those on sport, which would implicitly add further substance to this argument.¹³⁸ However, the Court still continues to refer regularly to the strict orthodox rule, also in recent cases.¹³⁹ It is therefore unclear whether the Court would be prepared to depart from it where sport is concerned.

If directly discriminatory measures were to be considered objectively justifiable, the introduction and recognition of a sports-specific overriding requirement in the general interest which would allow some form of nationality discrimination in sports under certain strictly regulated and safeguarded circumstances might be contemplated.¹⁴⁰ Such an exception

¹³² Case C-176/96, *Lehtonen v FRBSB* [2000] ECR I-2681.

¹³³ See e.g. Article 45(3) and (4) TFEU.

¹³⁴ See also Case C-55/94 *Gebhard v. Consiglio dell'Ordine degli Avvocati e Procuratori di Milano* [1996] ECR I-4165.

¹³⁵ See e.g. *Bosman and Lehtonen*.

¹³⁶ In general see Kapteyn & Verloren van Themaat, "The Law of the European Union and the European Communities" (4th revised ed. Kluwer 2008), p. 654 a.o, and on this orthodoxy see C.W.A. Timmermans, "Creative Homogeneity" in: M. Johansson et al. (eds), "A European for all Seasons: Liber Amicorum Sven Norberg" (Brussels, 2006) p. 471.

¹³⁷ See e.g. Barnard, C., *The Substantive Law of the EU: The Four Freedoms* 3rd ed. (Oxford University Press 2010) 239 and 511.

¹³⁸ See e.g. *Bosman*, discussed in this context in Chapter 2 above. In general, see also Case C-2/90 *Commission v Belgium* (Walloon Waste) [1992] ECR I-4431 or Case C-379/98 *PreussenElektra AG v Schlesweg AG* [2001] I-2099, and especially the Opinion of AG Jacobs in that case. Similarly the judgments in Case C-204/90, *Hanns-Martin Bachman v. Belgium* [1992] ECR I-249 and Cases C-34-36/95, *De Agostini* [1997] ECR I-3843 point to allowing *de facto* discriminatory measures under the rule of reason.

¹³⁹ See for example Case C-546/07 *Commission v Germany* paragraph 48 judgment of January 21, 2010 not yet reported.

¹⁴⁰ Some counter arguments must be recognised in this respect. First, whilst the Court has accepted cultural policy as a mandatory requirement (Case C-288/89 *Gouda* [1991] ECR I-4007 paras 22-23.), when invited to consider that cultural policy, a supporting competence under Article 167 TFEU that is similar in structure to Article 165 TFEU, required the recognition of a non-Treaty 'derogation' to support directly discriminatory restrictions, the Court responded in *Spanish Cinema Dubbing* that cultural policy was not one of the derogations set out in the

could be based on *respect for the representation of culture and national identity through sports*. This way, the EU could recognize the positive role of nationality in the organization of sporting competitions, and thereby contribute to the further eradication of all negative forms of discrimination. The new Treaty basis for sport in Article 165 TFEU might be invoked to play a role in this regard, bearing mind that 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.’

In addition to the legitimate objective required to justify a restriction, the ultimate verdict of the Court on a claimed justification also hinges upon the level of scrutiny the Court is willing to exert when assessing whether the principle of proportionality is being respected. Taking into consideration the Court’s awareness about the EU’s supporting, coordinating and supplementing competence in sporting affairs and the corresponding conditional regulatory autonomy of the sporting federations, and also the societal relevance of sport, it is possible that the Court’s review of the tests of suitability and necessity in a sporting context will be merely marginal.¹⁴¹

Fourthly, any given sports measure that restricts freedom of movement and cannot be properly justified and/or is not proportionate violates EU law and may no longer be applied.

The *Bosman* case constitutes the best-known example in this respect. In *Bosman*, the Court of Justice dismissed the long-standing transfer rules and the so-called ‘3+2’ nationality clauses in professional football for unjustifiably violating the principle of free movement for workers. The Court did admit that the need to ensure the training and development of young players and to preserve a certain sporting equilibrium amount to legitimate objectives,¹⁴² but nevertheless concluded that these goals could be achieved in a less restrictive way.¹⁴³ As a result, EU professional football players whose contract with their club of affiliation has expired are now entitled to move to another club, without any transfer sum being due to the former club, and nationality clauses in sport are no longer applicable to sportsmen with an EU nationality.

As far as proportionality is concerned, much turns on the case-by-case analysis of the Court, and the level of scrutiny the Court chooses to apply. For example, in the *Bernard* case, the Court accepted that the education and training of young players was a goal worthy of protection, but observed that where damages exceeded the costs of training, they would be disproportionate.¹⁴⁴ Thus, a legitimate objective does not in itself suffice to protect a practice. Nevertheless, in some other cases, such as *Deliège*, it seems that proportionality is less strictly policed.

Treaty (Case C-17/92 *Spanish Cinema Dubbing* ECR I-2239 para 20.). When cultural arguments have been invoked in past sports-related case law, e.g. in *Bosman*, the Court has tended not to find these decisive. Any extension of the mandatory requirements, particularly in relation to directly discriminatory rules, would therefore seem to require either an express Treaty derogation or a judicial re-examination and re-evaluation of the past case law on direct nationality discrimination. As the outcome of *Bosman* demonstrates, even the support of the European Commission if offered is on its own insufficient to achieve this effect (*Bosman*, para. 136).

¹⁴¹ See e.g. *Meca-Medina*, paras. 49-54.

¹⁴² *Bosman*, para. 106.

¹⁴³ *Bosman*, para. 110.

¹⁴⁴ Case 352/08 *Bernard and Newcastle United v Olympique Lyonnais*, judgment of 16 March 2010, not yet reported, paragraphs 46-48.

2. Analysis of the compatibility of the various types of sporting rules with EU law on freedom of movement, non-discrimination and citizenship

In general, the sport rules and practices under scrutiny can be grouped into a number of separate categories. There are rules which:

- prevent or hinder foreign nationals' access to national sporting competitions;
- prevent foreign nationals' access to national championships;
- deny foreigners the possibility to win the national title in any given sporting discipline;
- deny foreigners the opportunity to set national records or win medals at national championships.

Each of these sets of rules will be examined as to its conformity with EU law, more specifically the EU Treaty provisions on freedom of movement, non-discrimination on grounds of nationality and EU citizenship.

2.1. Exclusion from participation in national competitions

A first type of rule which is under scrutiny concerns the access of sportsmen and sportswomen to national competitions. Sporting events, tournaments and competitions organised at national level are understood as distinct from national championships or international tournaments.

It is submitted at the outset that a barrier to or even a downright ban on access to this type of 'ordinary' competition on grounds of nationality in individual sports will be most difficult to justify, just as is the case with nationality discrimination in team sports. For this reason, it is suggested that the general starting point as regards national competitions in individual sports should be one of *open access to all EU citizens, and by extension also to their family members¹⁴⁵ and any third country nationals that can derive equal treatment rights from EU law.¹⁴⁶ In view of the great variety between individual sports, the factual diversity between different sporting competitions, the way they are set up, and the role they play in the larger organisation of a sport,¹⁴⁷ it may, however, prove to be necessary to make a number of adjustments or exceptions to this general principle, based on the particular circumstances of a given case. This may, for instance, be the case when the national competition is directly linked to the national championship. Whilst the question of unrestricted access to national competitions may perhaps not be the most sensitive issue involved in this study, the empirical research shows that it nevertheless is in this area that, quantitatively speaking, most problems probably exist. Many different sports in different Member States require, for instance, overly long residency requirements, or have other unjustified barriers in place.*

2.1.1. Not a rule of purely sporting interest

First of all, rules which restrict foreigners' access to national competitions in a given sporting discipline cannot be qualified as being of purely sporting interest. First, it can hardly be defended that these competitions are only about sport; most also involve (clear) economic interests. Furthermore, a complete refusal of access to national competitions would almost inevitably lead to 'excluding the whole of a sporting activity from the scope of the Treaty', which is precisely one of the explicit limits set to this 'sporting restriction' by the Court of

¹⁴⁵ Article 7(2) Regulation 1612/68.

¹⁴⁶ See e.g. Case C-265/03 *Simutenkov* [2005] ECR I-2579. Also see S. van den Bogaert, "Free Movement for Workers and the Nationality Requirement", in: Schneider (ed.) *Migration, Integration and Citizenship: A Challenge for Europe's Future, Vol. I* (Forum, Maastricht 2005), p. 55-72.

¹⁴⁷ Cfr. the Court's principled statement in *Meca Medina* that 'the compatibility of rules with the Treaty provisions cannot be assessed in the abstract: for the purposes of application of a Treaty provision to a particular case, account must first of all be taken of the overall context in which the rule was taken or produces its effects and, more specifically, of its objectives; then, it has to be considered whether the consequential restrictive effects it produces are inherent in the pursuit of those objectives and are proportionate to them.'

Justice.¹⁴⁸ Consequently, it is highly unlikely that the Court would allow the exclusion of foreigners from national competitions as a rule of purely sporting interest.

Even restrictions in amateur sports would be difficult to excuse under the traditional 'purely sporting interest' formula. Since the Court's recognition in *Meca-Medina* of the difficulty of severing economic and uneconomic aspects of sport, it may be difficult to consider that amateur sport has 'nothing to do with economic activity'. This is further underlined by the Court's observations in *Deliège* regarding the economic impacts of sponsorship agreements and other economic implications in situations where the athletes are not directly remunerated: Sportspersons may be providing a service 'even if some of those services are not paid for by those for whom they are performed'.¹⁴⁹

2.1.2. Under the scope of the EU Treaty but no restriction?

In the same vein, it would be unexpected if the Court were to allow these rules under the category of rules which *in law* do not constitute restrictions under the general framework outlined above. First, the *Graf* situation does not seem to apply as access to the sporting competition forms the core of an athlete's activity. Restricting access to that core activity therefore does not qualify as too uncertain and indirect. Secondly, preventing access of non-nationals to ordinary sporting events cannot generally be qualified as 'inherent and proportionate' to the objectives pursued by the organisation of such competitions.¹⁵⁰ It is difficult to see which inherent need is served by excluding, even temporarily, foreign nationals, let alone how a full exclusion should be proportionate to such an aim. For instance, banning foreigners from participating in a national competition is not inherently required to keep a fair and balanced competition or to enable sufficient training of youth, let alone that such restrictions would be proportionate for those aims. As a result, the second category also fails to offer good prospects for allowing the rules which restrict access to a national competition.

2.1.3. Restriction to freedom of movement, but acceptable justification?

A sporting rule applicable to an individual sporting discipline which bans foreign athletes from taking part in national competitions, appears liable to render the exercise of EU citizens' free movement rights less attractive. Hence, it constitutes a restriction to freedom of movement. Therefore, such a rule is prohibited, and must be disapplied, unless it can be justified.

As the four freedoms are of a fundamental nature, they are to be interpreted extensively; hence, the corresponding derogations are to be interpreted and applied restrictively.¹⁵¹ A rule preventing foreigners from taking part in a national sporting competition must be classified as a directly discriminatory measure. Arguably, the express Treaty derogations which might in principle be available – public policy, public security and public health or employment in the public service – cannot serve as grounds for justification in this respect. According to the orthodox view, mandatory requirements cannot be invoked so as to justify directly discriminatory measures. And even if it were assumed that the Court would accept that objective justifications in the general interest can also be invoked to justify a directly discriminatory measure, such a measure must still also pass the test of proportionality. It will be very difficult to demonstrate that there is no less restrictive alternative to a directly discriminatory measure. Only the need to train young players seems somewhat plausible as a justification to banning foreign athletes from national competition. Even so, the measure is very unlikely to pass the proportionality hurdle: it appears too far-reaching. As outlined above

¹⁴⁸ *Meca-Medina* para 26.

¹⁴⁹ *Deliège* paragraph 56. See also e.g. the recipients of free-to-air broadcast services as persons protected by the Court's freedom of movement for services case law.

¹⁵⁰ See below for potential specific exceptions to this finding, in particular where the sport is organized into tiered competitions where athletes are eliminated.

¹⁵¹ See e.g. Case C-441/02 *Commission v Germany* [2006] ECR I-3449 paras 32-35. C. Barnard, *The Substantive Law of the EU: The Four Freedoms*, at p. 480.

in the previous section of this chapter, one could envisage a newly designed judicially created overriding requirement in the general interest narrowly focusing on the positive features of nationality in sports which might be capable of justifying direct nationality discrimination under strict circumstances, but it is submitted that this does not seem appropriate in this context either: in national sporting events, the focus is not on identity, honour and representation, which so far has proven to be most potent justificatory aims.¹⁵² Consequently, a rule excluding foreigners from ordinary national competitions probably cannot be justified.

A rule containing a residence requirement entailing that athletes are only entitled to take part in a sporting competition when they have already been resident for a certain duration in the country where the competition takes place is likely to be qualified as indirectly discriminatory. Indirectly discriminatory measures can be justified by the express Treaty derogations as well as by the overriding requirements in the general interest. In addition, these measures must also pass the test of proportionality. Even if the Court were already to accept a legitimate aim in this particular context, which does not seem straightforward, the measure must still be regarded as proportionate. It is not easy to imagine a rule containing a residence requirement being considered as suitable and necessary, particularly where the purpose of that rule has not been explained as was the conclusion of many country experts commissioned by this study.

2.1.4. Conclusions and recommendations

With regard to these rules restricting access to national competitions, the general conclusions are the following:

- the blanket exclusion of foreigners from participation in national competitions is a directly discriminatory measure which amounts to an unjustifiable infringement of EU athletes' free movement rights. These overly restrictive rules will have to be dismissed so as to allow foreign EU athletes access to these competitions.
- Rules containing residence requirements tend to favour nationals over non-nationals. They are thus indirectly discriminatory and must in all likelihood also be dismissed as contrary to EU law unless they can be justified, which appears unlikely.
- Athletes from countries outside the EU cannot directly benefit from free movement rights. However, they may enjoy some form of legal protection as family members of an EU national or under an international agreement concluded between the EU and their country. When third country nationals are family members of EU citizens or acquire the protection of non-discrimination provisions in e.g. Association Agreements, these third country nationals can no longer be excluded from participation in national competitions.

Current practice in many sports and in several EU Member States does not seem to comply with the required general level of openness. Most commonly, overly long residency requirements seem to be imposed (see for instance the situation in Austria, where weightlifting requires two years of residence, aquatics, archery, badminton and canoeing 3 years, and shooting even up to 5 years of residence). Moreover, restrictions of freedom of movement may also be caused by the vagueness or complete absence of rules in a given context, or by the explicit discretion given to decision makers (see, for instance, aquatics in Finland, where permission is given on a "case-specific manner"). Even where periods are short, the diversity of periods within particular sports suggests that many rules will struggle to satisfy the 'least restrictive measure' proportionality requirement.

The following recommendations can therefore be made:

¹⁵² See also *Deliège*, where the Court even refuses to extend this representation aspect to A-level, international tournaments which directly led to qualification for national representation. For this reason the proposed new sporting exception also cannot be relied upon here.

- It is recommended to grant EU athletes and their families, as well as non-EU nationals who can rely upon EU rights in this context, equal access to national competitions as that of home state nationals, subject to the exceptions outlined below.
- As there appear to be quite a few instances where this level of openness is not achieved, and as many national federations or clubs might not possess the legal capacity and know-how to establish EU-compliant rules, this might be an area where the European Commission may be of assistance. For instance the Commission might assist with coordination, dialogue, the drafting and circulation of best practices or model rules, or by supporting training and education events aimed at sports administrators. This would also help to reduce the ambiguity and uncertainty of some rules.
- Nevertheless, it must be outlined that it is possible to envisage some factual situations which might warrant specific, and limited, restrictions on access to national competitions:

- *Restrictions inspired by the specific organizational needs of a sporting event and/or the objective of safeguarding space for the training and development of national sportsmen*

First of all, in some disciplines, the *structure and the format* of the competition in question may legitimately warrant the imposition of limits on the number of participants that can compete for sporting glory at a certain level. For instance, in Grand Slam tennis tournaments, a maximum of 128 participants can participate in the main draw. Moreover, to ensure the training and the development of young players, it may be acceptable that a certain number of places in a sporting event is preserved for them. As such a measure must also be proportionate, and may not *de facto* close off an entire sport from the application of EU law, complete exclusion of all foreigners under this aim would not be acceptable. Rather, only a limited amount of places may be reserved. The exact amount of reserved places will have to be scrutinized on a case-by-case basis. These rules, inherent in the organization of a sporting event, would come under the scope of EU law, but would not amount to a restriction of freedom of movement, provided they are also proportionate. Whilst the non-discriminatory limitation of numbers could be classified as an ‘inherent’ rule under the present case law, the court has not yet expressly accepted that directly discriminatory measures can be justified in this way.¹⁵³

- *Restriction when the national competition forms part of the national championship?*

A second, and more complex, situation arises where the national competition, at least at the highest and economically most relevant level of a given sporting discipline, forms part of the national championship and helps in the determination of who wins the national title. This is for instance the case where points earned during regular, separate competitions together determine the outcome national championship. It could be contemplated – also in the light of what will be said later on the access to national championships and titles - to bar foreigners from competing in these circumstances if their inclusion exerted an unwarranted decisive influence on the national championship. One must also check then whether this exclusion is not disproportionate. In other circumstances, where the results of non-national athletes can simply be disregarded, it will be hard under EU law to bar foreigners from competing in national competitions or even in national championships.

¹⁵³ See further S. Miettinen and R. Parrish, ‘Nationality Discrimination in Community Law: An Assessment of the UEFA Regulations Governing Player Eligibility (The Home-Grown Player Rule) 2007 5(2) *Entertainment and Sports Law Journal* points 7-9.

- *Acceptable restrictions inspired by the desire to ensure the regularity of the competition?*

In order to safeguard the regularity of the sporting competition, the uncertainty of outcome and the comparability of results, the Court has in *Lehtonen* accepted in principle the practice of limited transfer windows. This means that restrictions on changes *during* the competition can be acceptable, as the balance should not be altered during the competition. Similarly, the requirement of *membership* of a national club and federation also seems a proportionate requirement to monitor and safeguard the fairness and structure of the competition. Consequently, rules requiring membership, and barring sportsmen access after the start of the season seem justifiable restrictions.

Crucially, however, these rules should apply generally to *all participants* in a competition, as the specific aims involved do not necessitate any form of direct or indirect discrimination. Where membership of a national club and federation is required, these should equally be offered on a non-discriminatory basis. Thus, where long residence requirements (*any* residence requirements) might indirectly favour nationals, these must be justified and proportionate. As in *Lehtonen* the restrictions on access should not be stricter for EU citizens than they are for nationals, or they risk being qualified as unjustifiably discriminatory. There is no basis to require, for example, that an EU citizen has already been resident in a given country for more than two years, or has been registered with a national club for at least a year before he can compete in a sporting competition. To put it sharply, as time limits to access are based on safeguarding the fairness and structure of the competition, there is no ground to refuse access to the Swedish Canoeing competition to a Polish citizen who moves to Sweden on August 31, if registration for the competition is open until the 1st of September.

The immediate practical effects of this conclusion are difficult to assess, as it is not possible to deduce from the empirical study precisely how many of these restrictions on access to the national competition are actually in place. In addition to the many unknowns, and the fact that there frequently are no specific findings under the title 'access to national competition', it often cannot be determined whether residence or membership requirements also apply as regards access to national competitions. Nevertheless, as the best practices allowing open access to national championships and titles illustrate, national competitions should be able to accommodate this openness, especially if the specific exceptions such as knock-out tournaments discussed above are taken into account.

- *A non-justified restriction: qualification for international and external events*

It must also be pointed out that the fact that it is possible to qualify for international representative tournaments at the national sporting competitions, does not entail that nationality discrimination is allowed. The Court of Justice has explicitly rejected this link in *Delliège*, holding that the mere fact that such national selection takes place on such tournaments does not exclude such measures from the scope of the Treaty in the same way that representative games are excluded.

- *Factual limitation: the international calendar*

A coordinated calendar of sporting events at the level of international federations may *de facto* limit foreign participation in a competition. Such a rule could very clearly be regarded as 'inherent' in the organization and proper functioning of sport. As such, disproportionate restrictions might be challenged.

2.2. Exclusion of foreigners from participating in national championships

2.2.1. Introduction

The question of who can take part in a national championship raises a number of complex issues. From one perspective, these championships share in the 'national character' of the national title, and also influence the award of that title. From another point of view, the mere

participation of foreign athletes does not necessarily have to diminish the national character of the contest, especially where sufficient places and the title itself are already reserved for nationals. This 'limitation' of the purely national character of the championship, furthermore, has to be weighed against the fundamental free movement rights of foreign athletes, up to and including the substantial rights enjoyed by (permanent) resident foreign EU citizens in a host Member State.¹⁵⁴ In practice, one differentiates in this context between open and closed championships.

In a sense, national championships form a legal border zone between the relatively more clear-cut enclosure of national titles and the openness required in regular competitions. It is suggested that EU athletes and family members of EU migrants should be allowed to compete in national championships, unless there are good grounds for an exception. The largest and most important exception in that regard would be the exclusion of foreign athletes from championships in which they exert too direct and substantial an influence on the outcome. This is especially the case in sports which involve direct eliminations, for instance the knock-out system in boxing or judo.

This approach is also supported by current practice, where in some sports which do not involve single duels between competitors, roughly half of the national championships are already opened to participation by foreigners, whereas knock-out sports are more closed. Archery, aquatics, athletics, gymnastics and triathlon, for example, are already relatively open to foreigners.

2.2.2. *A rule of purely sporting interest?*

It is possible, but legally less than probable, that the Court of Justice of the EU would accept the exclusion of foreigners from participation in national championships as being a rule of purely sporting interest. The same reasons that would probably even exclude the award of the national title from the category of purely sporting interest –see below - thereby apply *a fortiori* where mere participation is concerned. Even though the national championship is clearly linked to the national title and national representation at international level, the economic aspects involved can no longer be qualified as only marginal in the post *Meca-Medina* sense. Be that as it may, in case the award of the national title were regarded as being a rule of purely sporting interest, access to the national championship could also still be considered as such, in view of the particular nature and context of such a sporting event.

2.2.3. *Exclusion of foreigners as inherent and necessary?*

If this practice cannot be qualified as a rule of purely sporting interest, it must be examined whether the issue of participation in national championships can be qualified under the second category of the general framework as an 'inherent' rule necessary for the organisation and proper functioning of sport. Again, it is not self-evident that this will indeed be the case. After all, the primary objective of participation in a national championship appears linked to that of the award of the national title, being to crown the best national. In principle, this objective does not inherently and necessarily require the exclusion of non-national athletes.¹⁵⁵ It may still be regarded as inherent in the aim to crown the best national to exclude foreigners from competing, but it does not seem necessary to completely ban foreigners from competing when the results of non-nationals may simply be disregarded in

¹⁵⁴ Directive 2004/38 on the rights of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States [2004] OJ L158/77.

¹⁵⁵ To qualify national championships under the second category one would have to argue that along the line that the object of a national competition is not just to crown the best individual, but to have the best nationals *compete* against each other. This does not seem convincing for two reasons. First, it is more convincing to accept that the real aim is to crown the best national, seeing how the championship is linked to the title, and not really to have them compete. Secondly, even if the aim would be solely to have the best nationals compete, this aim could often still be achieved without excluding all foreigners, but by less restrictive means, such as not counting the foreigners. As such, a full exclusion, even if inherent, would not be proportionate.

the race for the title. Even with foreigners competing, the best national can simply still be crowned as national champion.

In this respect, a number of additional observations need to be made:

- First, the qualification of this rule will ultimately depend upon the level of scrutiny the Court of Justice is willing to exercise. Given the sensitivity of the issue of participation in national championships, it is expected that the Court will not easily substitute a federation's reasoned assessment for its own.
- Secondly, the various individual sports have different characterizing features which possibly have implications for their legal qualification under EU law. In some sports, the presence and participation of foreign athletes impacts only in a secondary and indirect way on the outcome of the championship, whereas in sports with direct eliminations the influence is direct, substantial and immediately measurable. In this latter category, the exclusion of nationals could be seen as inherent and necessary to achieve the objective of crowning the best national. For instance, if current world number one Rafael Nadal were to be able to participate in the Dutch national tennis championship, even if he could not win the title, one could predict with quite a high degree of probability that the winner of the Dutch title would be he who would emerge victorious out of the other half of the draw and would subsequently succumb to the Majorcan in the final.¹⁵⁶ If more than one foreigner would participate, let us assume British Andy Murray, it might even be that no national reaches the final. This may create problems for the award of the title. One would then be forced to devise other means to designate the champion, for example when the last remaining Dutch players in the draw are eliminated in the quarter finals. For this reason, it can thus legitimately be argued that excluding non-nationals from national championships might qualify as a necessary and proportionate consequential restrictive effect of the objective to crown the best national where these non-nationals would seriously undermine the process of this selection. Consequently, in these circumstances the exclusion may not violate EU law.

2.2.4. *Exclusion of foreigners a justified restriction?*

The exclusion of non-nationals from competing in a national championship clearly restricts free movement rights- when a sufficient economic dimension is present-, or in any case EU citizenship rights to equal treatment. It amounts to a directly discriminatory measure. Therefore, this practice is in need of justification, or it will have to be abandoned. Just as with all other directly discriminatory measures, chances of justification are slim.

Under the orthodox view of justifications for direct discrimination, the available express treaty derogations will not be useful in this respect. Mandatory requirements could only be considered if one adopts a more permissive stance. In that case, of the already accepted grounds of justification in sports-related case law, the objective of ensuring the regularity of the competition could perhaps be submitted in this context. It would then have to be convincingly demonstrated that the participation of foreign athletes disrupts the normal course of the event. This may be clear in knock-out events, but much harder to prove in other situations. A case-by-case analysis will be necessary. A new ground for justification on sporting nationality might also be accepted as a legitimate aim in this respect. National championships are to be seen as events where national identity is celebrated and partially constituted by a competition between nationals only. However, even if a non-treaty justification were to be accepted to justify direct nationality discrimination, it would still have to be demonstrated that the total ban on foreigners is proportionate. That may turn out to be difficult. If these grounds for justification are rejected by the Court, the measure must be abandoned.

¹⁵⁶ Of course this perhaps "unfair" effect of knock out systems is also present where only nationals are allowed to compete, in the sense that all who have to face the eventual champion in the earlier rounds will not reach the eventual podium, even if they would have defeated the eventual number two or three. This does not interfere, however, with the central objective of crowning the *best* national, which allowing non-nationals would.

2.2.5. Conclusions and recommendations

In sports where the presence and participation of foreign athletes exerts a direct influence on the course of a sporting event, the exclusion of foreigners from participation in the national championship might be seen as an inherent and necessary measure to crown the best national in a given discipline. However, banning foreigners from taking part in national championships when their influence on the outcome is merely marginal or indirect, seems to be a disproportionate restriction of freedom of movement.

This conclusion also seems supported by current practice. Several general factual conclusions are interesting in this regard. First, at least each of the 26 different individual sports has an open championship in at least one Member State. The feasibility of such open competitions may call into question the proportionality of the measures taken in more closed national systems. Second, some sports have open championships in half the Member States. National championships are open to foreigners in aquatics and gymnastics in 11 Member States, archery in 12 countries, and athletics in 13, for instance. Third, sports with knock-out systems indeed appear to be more closed. Boxing, for instance, is only open in two or three Member States. Thus, the inference of less restrictive measures is even stronger in these sports.

However, the most prominent conclusion is perhaps that the general perception that national championships are closed for foreigners does not correspond with a more nuanced reality.

A number of recommendations can be made in this respect:

- If the participation of foreign athletes in multiple national championships is perceived to be problematic, one could resolve this issue by adopting a uniform international calendar, so that all national championships take place contemporaneously, e.g. on the same day.
- A less restrictive measure, which would not ban foreigners from participating, but would merely impose limits on them taking part, taking into consideration the constraints of the organization of a sporting competition and the specific nature of the event, would be more easily acceptable under EU law.
- It could also be envisaged that foreign athletes can only take part in the national championships of a given sport in a given country on the condition that they reside in the country during a certain period and/or are a member of a sports club and affiliated to the responsible national sporting federation. Such a rule would have the additional advantage of practically preventing athletes from taking part in national championships in different countries. However, it may turn out to be difficult to justify (long) residency requirements where shorter periods achieve the same aims and compulsory affiliations must not establish discriminatory conditions for non-nationals.

2.3. Exclusion from winning the national title

2.3.1. Introduction

The question whether the title of 'national champion' in a given sporting discipline may be reserved for nationals only, or rather whether EU law demands that the award of this title be opened up to all EU citizens or even third country nationals, practically means the following: does ice skating ace Sven Kramer from Holland have the right under EU law to become national champion of other countries as well, for example. Italy?

Evidently, this is one of the crucial and most sensitive questions raised by this research. On the one hand, to many it seems 'common sense'¹⁵⁷ that the title of national champion of a given country is reserved to nationals of that particular country. Furthermore, the exclusion of foreigners seems to have widespread support: there seems to be no pressing need to undermine this popular and even loved custom. This is especially so in this sensitive post-

¹⁵⁷ Or 'obvious and convincing' in the words of Lenz AG in *Bosman*, para. 139.

Lisbon era, in which the social and political climate is characterized by national and anti-European sentiments. Deconstructing this traditional structure of sports might, therefore, not be the best use of EU legislative capacity and legitimacy: people do not seem to be waiting for changes in this respect, nor are they wanting any changes. By the same token, the intrinsic logic of EU law, centered and evolved around the notion of non-discrimination, has a hard time accommodating this straightforward case of direct discrimination on grounds of nationality. Especially with the increased economic dimension of sports, bringing it closer under the economic focus and logic of the EU Treaty, the question therefore arises to what extent the EU legal framework can accommodate a perhaps rare instance of socially acceptable or even desirable discrimination based on nationality. Would it not be possible, for instance, to envisage opening the title race to people resident in the country?

2.3.2. National titles and the rules of purely sporting interest

It is still possible, although legally speaking since *Meca-Medina* perhaps no longer very likely, that the Court of Justice would accept a rule excluding foreigners from the national title as a rule of purely sporting interest. The argument to place rules on acquiring the national title in this first category would be based on extending the logic underlying the qualification of matches between national teams as events of purely sporting interest. The Court of Justice has after all consistently allowed discrimination based on nationality as far as these matches are concerned. According to an established line of case law, the free movement provisions 'do not prevent the adoption of rules or of a practice excluding foreign players from participation in certain matches for reasons which are not of an economic nature, which relate to the particular nature and context of such matches and are thus of sporting interest only.'¹⁵⁸ It could be argued that national titles should be qualified in the same way as matches between national teams, as they ultimately both concern the direct representation of the nation. The national champion in the sporting discipline also represents that country on the international level. If the national title is in this way qualified as of purely sporting interest, it does not fall under the scope of the Treaty, and direct discrimination would therefore be allowed.

However, as discussed in the general framework, the Court in *Meca-Medina* seems to have reduced the scope of the purely sporting exception in a way that appears to prevent qualifying rules concerning the award of the national title as a rule of purely sporting interest. The significant economic interests that are often involved, for instance in terms of sponsorship money, name recognition and invitations to lucrative tournaments and events, mean that the economic dimension cannot really be qualified as merely marginal. This analysis leads to the result that these rules come under the scope of the Treaty.

2.3.3. Exclusion of foreigners from national titles: inherent and necessary?

The second category in the abovementioned framework seems the most plausible legal categorization for a restriction on eligibility for the national title. This would mean that such rules do fall under the Treaty, but do not form a restriction to freedom of movement, and therefore do not violate EU law. As a result, it would remain possible to reserve the award of the national title to nationals of a country. This qualification is firstly based on the objective pursued by awarding a national title, which concerns *selecting and crowning the best national* sportsman in a specific discipline.¹⁵⁹ It is the quintessential goal of a title to find and honor the 'best' within a specific group of contestants, and in the case of a national championship this group of competitors is formed by the nationals. Crucially, the consequential restrictive effect of excluding non-nationals could be seen as *inherent* in the pursuit of the objective to select and crown the best national, as required under the *Meca-Medina* line of reasoning. Also, such an exclusion might be considered *necessary* as there

¹⁵⁸ *Walrave*, par. 8; *Donà*, par. 14, *Bosman*, paras 76 and 127; *Delière*, para. 43.

¹⁵⁹ In that sense the concept of a national champion is inherently discriminatory.

simply is no less restrictive way to crown the best *national* than to exclude non-nationals from the title. Lastly, such an exclusion also remains 'limited to its proper objective' and does not 'exclude the whole of a sporting activity' from the scope of the Treaty, but remains limited to the specific contest or race for the national title.¹⁶⁰

2.3.4. *Exclusion of foreigners: a justified restriction?*

If conversely, a rule reserving the national title to only nationals were to be qualified as a restriction of free movement and other Treaty rights, it could only be saved from non-application by a standard justification. This would require a legitimate aim that must be achieved in a proportionate manner, and also that the Court should revisit and revise the orthodox view on the justifiability of directly discriminatory practices. The previously accepted legitimate aims of maintaining a fair balance in the competition or training of young athletes do not seem to apply in this regard. It also cannot be seen why excluding non-nationals from the national title would be necessary or even suitable for achieving those aims. Conversely, a new 'sporting exception', recognizing the positive role of nationality in sports, could perhaps be capable of justifying discrimination based on nationality. If this would be accepted as a legitimate aim, the exclusive award of a national title to a national could be a suitable and necessary means of achieving the objective of crowning and honoring the best national athlete in a discipline.¹⁶¹

2.3.5. *Exclusion of foreigners: unacceptable discrimination?*

If the Court qualifies the rule excluding non-national EU citizens from the national title as a directly discriminatory measure which cannot be justified by any of the express Treaty derogations and also does not want to accept the proposed sporting exception as a new ground of justification, the rule violates EU law and should therefore be disappplied.

Considering the sensitivity of the issue, the relative remote impact on the economy of restricted national titles, and the far-reaching intrusion into the realm of sport, the Court may think twice before going down this road. In addition to the possible reasons for finding such a limitation justified, there are also significant, albeit not fully legal, reasons for at least *not finding a violation*. This would be especially so where Member States are sensitive and open to citizenship and free movement rights in other areas, such as the allocation of prize money and participation in national competitions. In that regard, it would be wise for Member States and federations not to overreach by trying to exclude too much of a sport from EU law, as such an attempt might provoke or force the Court to require a more far reaching opening of the sporting scene. Ultimately, in order for sporting bodies to have legal certainty regarding the justifiability of direct nationality discrimination, the Court must develop its case law on this issue. In practice this will require a future test case.

2.3.6. *Conclusion and recommendations*

It seems likely that the exclusive eligibility of nationals for the national title can and perhaps also should be accepted under the second category of the general framework as inherent and necessary in the selection and crowning of the best national and therefore does not constitute an infringement of EU law.

However, it must be observed that some national titles are open to non-nationals in a number of Member States: for example aquatics in Germany, biathlon in Cyprus, Estonia and Finland, or gymnastics in France, Greece, and Slovakia.

In addition, rule makers are recommended to have due regard of the status of legal residents. Under EU law, EU citizens and their family members who have acquired the status

¹⁶⁰ *Donà*, paras 14 and 15; *Bosman*, paras 76 and 127.

¹⁶¹ Also see the discussion below on the less restrictive *access to compete* in the national championship, without being eligible for the title.

of residents under Directive 2004/38 are to be treated equally to host Member State nationals. The question could therefore be asked whether sporting federations might not consider allowing them to win the national title in a championship as well. This would then of course involve a change in the ultimate goal of the championship: it would no longer be to crown the best national in a given discipline, but the best national and/or person residing in the country. This may not be required by EU law, but it might do justice to these EU citizens, and the spirit of EU integration.¹⁶²

2.4. Exclusion from winning national medals and setting national records

2.4.1. A rule of purely sporting interest

Under the EU law framework set out above, the exclusion of foreign athletes from winning medals at national championships and setting national records might be qualified under category one as a 'rule of purely sporting interest'. This qualification is inspired by the predominantly symbolic nature of national medals and records: principally the award of a medal or recognition of a record is the official honour and recognition for an outstanding sporting performance.¹⁶³

It is not disputed that medals and records, especially in the more commercialised sports, can have an economic dimension as well. Such sporting honours may, for instance, lead to more sponsorship or offers to compete in lucrative events. In order to attract more attention to a sporting competition, organisers and sponsors generally try to present an attractive list of famous and high-level participants. Despite this potential economic dimension, a strong argument can still be made to qualify medals and records as purely sporting, the economic dimension being truly secondary.¹⁶⁴ Such an argument also partially rests on the normative claim that such sporting honors *should* perhaps remain of purely sporting interest. Furthermore, as will be discussed further below, retaining the purely sporting qualification of medals and records also becomes more tenable once other, more economic aspects, such as prize money, are more accessible to free movers.

As outlined in the general framework, once an aspect has been qualified as a non-economic, purely sporting interest, it does not fall under the scope of the Treaty, and therefore does not have to conform with the rules on non-discrimination, citizenship or free movement. As a consequence, under this qualification medals and national records may be exclusively reserved for nationals in some sporting disciplines. This means that, where medals are to be qualified as of purely sporting interest, the rules for the award of medals and recognition of records may directly discriminate between nationals of a Member States and all foreigners including EU-citizens.

2.4.2. No restriction of free movement

If the exclusion of foreigners from winning national medals and setting national records is not to be accepted as a rule of purely sporting interest, the question then becomes what consequence would this entail under EU law? It could be argued that such a rule would fall under the second category of the abovementioned EU legal framework, and as a result would not constitute a restriction of the free movement rights.¹⁶⁵ It could legitimately be submitted that in the specific context of national championships, which have as their objective to crown the best national in any given discipline, it is inherent and necessary that

¹⁶² One could e.g. consider stipulating that apart from the host State nationals, also permanent legal residents under Directive 2004/38 (i.e. after five years of continuous residence) can win the national title in a given discipline.

¹⁶³ On the basis of a kind of 'Titanium Dioxide' like reasoning, it could be argued that if the sporting interest clearly outweighs the economic aspect, a rule might still be qualified as being of purely sporting interest: Case 300/89 *Commission v Council* [1991] ECR I-2867.

¹⁶⁴ On the difficult exercise of "severing the economic aspects from the sporting aspects" also see *Meca-Medina* paragraph 25 a.o.

¹⁶⁵ *Meca-Medina* paragraph 42 and 45-47.

prizes are awarded exclusively to nationals of that country. This would entail that sporting federations can therefore still exclude foreigners from receiving medals and establishing records under the economic free movement provisions.

2.4.3. Restriction and justification

Thirdly, should the exclusion of foreigners be qualified as a restriction on free movement, such a restriction might be justified. Justifying a directly discriminatory measure would require, as described in the general framework, a legitimate aim that is furthermore proportionately achieved by the measure. The express Treaty derogations cannot be used in this context and mandatory requirements will not be allowed if the Court adheres to the strict orthodoxy. As regards medals and records, none of the generally accepted legitimate objectives such as maintaining a fair and balanced competition, or training the youth, would seem to apply, as these simply do not necessitate such a restriction. Were the exclusive award of medals and records to be qualified as a restriction on free movement, therefore, this restriction would only seem to be justifiable under a possible newly conceived mandatory sporting requirement in the general interest (i.e. positive representation of nationality through sports). Again, the fact that the economic dimension of medals, although present, is and should be secondary to the sporting laurels and symbolism, would provide a central argument to allowing the restriction of medals and records since neither derogations¹⁶⁶ nor objective justifications¹⁶⁷ can generally be used to serve economic purposes.

2.4.4. Infringement of EU law

Lastly, should such a ground for justification be rejected, the exclusion of non-nationals from medals and records would violate the rules on free movement, and must as such be abandoned. This would mean that at least EU citizens should have the right to be awarded medals and set national records.¹⁶⁸

2.4.5. Conclusion and recommendations

It is concluded that a rule restricting the award of medals and the recognition of national records to national athletes could best be classified under EU law as a rule of purely sporting interest, falling outside the scope of the EU Treaty, and should thus be allowed to persist.

In this context, the following recommendations are being made:

- Record setting performances of foreign athletes in national championships of any given country may not be required to be officially recognized as national records in that host country.
- If foreign athletes can take part in national championships, but are in principle prevented from winning an official championship medal, one could envisage the introduction of a separate, 'open' podium ceremony, which would premium the best three athletes of a competition, and the national championship podium, which would premium the best three nationals. In France e.g., there is such a separate national podium in aquatics. And in Romania, foreigners who come first in the national championships in aquatics and pentathlon receive a special diploma.

¹⁶⁶ See e.g. Case 352/85 *Bond van Adverteerders* [1988] ECR 2085 para 34

¹⁶⁷ On the case law and limited acceptance of what Hatzopoulous calls rules serving structural purposes, see Hatzopoulous, V., 'Recent developments of the case law of the ECJ in the field of services (2003) 37 *Common Market Law Review* 43.

¹⁶⁸ And in addition perhaps also the family members of a migrant EU citizen on the basis of Directive 2004/38 and the third country nationals who can rely upon equal treatment rights conferred in international agreements concluded by the EU with certain third countries.

3. Conclusions and Recommendations

3.1. Rules which prevent or hinder foreign athletes' access to national sporting competitions

3.1.1. Conclusions

The blanket exclusion of foreigners from participation in national competitions is a directly discriminatory measure which amounts to an unjustifiable infringement of EU athletes' free movement rights. These overly restrictive rules will have to be dismissed so as to allow foreign EU athletes access to these competitions.

Rules containing residence requirements affect predominantly foreign athletes. They are thus indirectly discriminatory and must in all likelihood also be dismissed as contrary to EU law unless they can be justified, which appears unlikely.

Athletes from countries outside the EU may benefit from free movement rights if they enjoy some form of legal protection as family members of an EU national or under an international agreement concluded between the EU and their country. Those third country nationals who are not protected by EU law can in theory continue to be excluded from participation in these tournaments.

Current practice in many sports and in several EU Member States does not seem to comply with the general level of required openness. Most commonly, overly long residency requirements seem to be imposed (see for instance the situation in Austria, where weightlifting requires two years of residence, aquatics, archery, badminton and canoeing 3 years, and shooting even up to 5 years of residence). Moreover, restrictions of freedom of movement may also be caused by the ambiguity or complete absence of rules in a given context, or by the explicit discretion given to decision makers (see, for instance, aquatics in Finland, where permission is given on a "case-specific manner").

3.1.2. Recommendations

It is recommended to grant EU athletes and their families, as well as other non-EU nationals who can rely upon EU rights access to national competitions in the same way as home state nationals, subject to the exceptions outlined below.

As there appear to be quite a few instances where this level of openness is not achieved, and as many national federations or clubs might not possess the legal capacity and know-how to establish EU-compliant rules, this might be an area where the European Commission may be of assistance. The Commission may assist for instance through coordination, dialogue, the drafting and circulation of best practices or model rules, or support for the education of national sports administrators. This would also help in reducing the ambiguity and uncertainty of some rules.

Nevertheless, it must be outlined that it is possible to envisage some factual situations which might warrant specific, and limited, restrictions on the access of non-nationals to national competitions.:

- Restrictions inspired by the specific organizational needs of a sporting event and/or the objective of safeguarding space for the training and development of national sportsmen
- Restrictions when the national competition forms part of the national championship
- Restrictions inspired by the desire to ensure the regularity of the competition
- Factual limitation: the international calendar

3.2. Rules which prevent or hinder foreign nationals' access to national championships

3.2.1. Conclusions

In sports where the presence and participation of foreign athletes exerts a direct influence on the course of a sporting event, the exclusion of foreigners from participation in the national championship might be seen as an inherent and necessary measure to crown the best national in a given discipline. However, banning foreigners from taking part in national championships when their influence on the outcome is merely marginal or indirect, seems to be a disproportionate restriction of freedom of movement.

This conclusion also seems supported by current practice. Several general factual conclusions are interesting in this regard. First, at least each of the 26 different individual sports has an open championship in at least one Member State. Second, some sports have open championships in half the Member States. National championships are open to foreigners in aquatics and gymnastics in 11 Member States, archery in 12 countries, and athletics in 13, for instance. Third, sports with knock-out systems indeed appear to be more closed. Boxing, for instance, is only open in two or three Member States.

However, the most prominent conclusion is perhaps that the general perception that national championships are closed for foreigners, does not correspond with a more nuanced reality.

3.2.2. Recommendations

If the participation of foreign athletes in multiple national championships is perceived to be problematic, one could solve this 'problem' by adopting a uniform international calendar, so that all national championships take place contemporaneously, e.g. on the same day.

A less restrictive measure, which would not ban foreigners from participating, but would merely impose limits on their participation, and which would take into consideration the constraints of the organization of a sporting competition and the specific nature of the event, would be more easily acceptable under EU law.

It could also be envisaged that foreign athletes can only take part in national championships of a given sport in a given country on the condition that they reside in the country during a certain period. However, required periods of residence amount to restrictions that require justification. It may be particularly difficult to demonstrate the proportionality of long required periods of residence. Where membership of a sports club or affiliation to a national sporting federation are required, these must also be offered to non-nationals on a non-discriminatory basis if they are to be objectively justifiable. Such rules, if proportionate, would have the additional advantage of practically excluding athletes from taking part in multiple national championships in different countries.

3.3. Rule which deny foreign athletes the possibility to win the national title in any given sporting discipline

3.3.1. Conclusions

It seems likely that the exclusive eligibility of nationals for the national title can be accepted under the second category of the general framework as inherent and necessary in the selection and crowning of the best national and therefore does not constitute an infringement of EU law.

However, it must be observed that some national titles are open to non-nationals in a number of Member States: for example aquatics in Germany, biathlon in Cyprus, Estonia and Finland, or gymnastics in France, Greece, and Slovakia. This may raise an inference that since particular national federations are able to open their national titles to non-nationals, more restrictive measures in other federations may not be proportionate.

3.3.2. Recommendations

Rule makers should have due regard of the status of legal residents. Under EU law, EU citizens and their family members who have acquired the status of residents under Directive 2004/38 are to be treated equally to host Member State nationals. The question could therefore be asked whether sporting federations might not consider allowing them to win the national title in a championship as well. This would then of course involve a change in the ultimate goal of the championship: it would no longer be to crown the best national in a given discipline, but the best national and/or person residing in the country. This may not be required by EU law, but it might do justice to these EU citizens, and the spirit of EU integration.

3.4. Rules which deny foreign athletes the possibility to win medals or set national records

3.4.1. Conclusion

A rule restricting the award of medals and the recognition of national records to national athletes should best be qualified under EU law as a rule of purely sporting interest, falling outside the scope of the EU Treaty, and should thus be allowed to persist.

3.4.2. Recommendations

Record setting performances of foreign athletes in national championships of any given country may not be required to be officially recognized as national records in that host country.

If foreign athletes can take part in national championships, but are in principle prevented from winning an official championship medal, one could envisage the introduction of a separate, 'open' podium ceremony, which would premium the best three athletes of a competition, and the national championship podium, which would premium the best three nationals. In France e.g., there is such a separate national podium in aquatics. And in Romania, foreigners who come first in the national championships in aquatics and pentathlon receive a special diploma.