OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN SPORTS CHARTER (ESC) IN

HUNGARY

Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport
epas
Accord partiel élargi sur le sport

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



TOTAL POPULATION: **approx. 9.488.000**

PER CAPITA GDP (US$): **25.907**

MAIN SPORT PRIORITIES

TARGET/ AUDIENCE | CAREER | ETHICS | INCLUSION | NON-DISCRIMINATION | GENDER EQUALITY | SUSTAINABILITY | FACILITIES | EVENTS | WELL-BEING | ORGANISATION | OTHER

FUNDING

SOURCES OF FUNDING

- ✓ State/public authorities
- ✗ Local authorities
- ✓ Taxes/tax exemptions
- ✗ Betting
- ✓ Lotteries (public/national)
- ✗ International funding

ENTITIES FUNDED

- Sports federations
- Sports clubs
- National Olympic Committee (NOC)
- National Paralympic Committee (NPC)
- Schools/educational bodies
- Top-level athletes
- NGOs

- ✓ Public/private financial partnerships
- ✓ Solidarity mechanisms

STAKEHOLDERS DIALOGUE AND CO-ORDINATION OF SPORT POLICIES

✗ No national plan for sport

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

- No formal platform for the promotion and co-ordination of overall sport policy.

THE SPORTS MOVEMENT

- **Co-ordination** through other formal meetings, involving the ministers responsible for sport and internal affairs, the director-general in charge of sport, the anti-doping agency, sport event organisers and the sports movement.
- **Prioritised topics:** high-performance sport; professional sport; overall population; sport for all; physical education and school sport; physical activity and health; Paralympic sports; grassroots sports; safeguarding children and vulnerable adults; sustainability at sport events; sports facilities – sustainability and environment; responsible event hosting; broadcasting and event coverage; protecting people and communities at major sports events; child athlete rights; professional services and standards; public sector regulations and investment; sponsorship and commercial investment; sport body leadership, culture and governance.
- **Volunteering support:** training courses and recognition of experience for sports organisations; recognition of experience for regular volunteers; for event volunteers, specific legislation, compensation, training courses and recognition of experience.

CORPORATE AND PROFESSIONAL SECTOR

- No specific **engagement platform** with the corporate and professional sector.
- No **media dialogue** or co-operation by the public authorities responsible for sport.
- No protection of **media freedom** and investigative journalism by the public authorities responsible for sport.



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A NOTABLE PRACTICE

Corporate tax donation scheme for six team sports

Companies can direct charitable corporate tax donations to six sports: football, handball, basketball, water polo, ice hockey and volleyball.

ESC Article 18 – Finance

VALUES-BASED SPORT ESC ARTICLES 6, 7, 8, 9

Human Rights

- Measures to protect human rights in sport: **general legislation** and the right to appeal to court.
- The sport movement and the professional and corporate sport sectors are not required to commit to international human rights and **human rights due diligence**.
- No participation in **multi-stakeholder platforms** to prevent and respond to human rights violations in sport.
- No specific measures throughout the lifecycle of **sports events**.
- No specific measures to promote **gender equality** in and through sport.
- **Zero-tolerance policy against violence and discrimination** through general measures that also apply to sport: legislation. CETS No. 218 signed and ratified.

Integrity

- **Competitive integrity** through educational programmes on fair play.
- **Manipulation of competitions:** stakeholder co-operation and criminal, administrative and disciplinary sanctions. CETS No. 215 signed but not ratified.
- **Doping:** national and international information exchange, a WADA-accredited national anti-doping organisation, and international co-operation. Anti-Doping Convention (ETS No. 135) and its Additional Protocol (ETS No. 188) signed and ratified.
- Protection of **organisational integrity**.
- No **whistle-blower protection** through reporting systems.

Sustainability

- No legislation or policies on sustainability when organising **sport activities and events**.
- **Sporting goods industry:** no sporting goods industry in the country.
- No mechanisms for **owners of sports infrastructure** to avoid potential damage.

Education

- Sport is used for education through the **physical education curriculum**, national days and events, and awards and dissemination of best practices.



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SPORT FOR ALL ESC ARTICLES 10, 11, 12



- **LEGAL BASIS ENSURING THE RIGHT TO SPORT FOR ALL**
  ➜ Act I of 2004 on Sport, whose preamble declares that everyone has the right to sport, guaranteed by the State, whether competitive, leisure, student and university sport, sport for persons with disabilities or the preservation of health; Article XX of the Fundamental Law of Hungary, under which the right to physical and mental health is promoted, among other things, by supporting sport and regular physical exercise
- **PROVISIONS TO ENSURE ALL COMMUNITY MEMBERS CAN TAKE PART IN SPORT**
  ➜ Active Hungary Programme and Sporting Nation Programme, in co-operation with the National Institute for Sport Development and Methodology, to give everyone in Hungary the opportunity to be physically active and live a healthy lifestyle
- **APPROPRIATE TIME SLOTS FOR STUDENTS TO ACCESS SPORT**
  ➜ Mandatory PE, optional PE, school sport clubs
- **MECHANISMS TO ENSURE PE TEACHERS HAVE APPROPRIATE QUALIFICATIONS**
  ➜ Mandatory certified education to access sport careers; mandatory certified continuous training; optional education to access sport careers
- **MECHANISMS TO ENSURE CO-OPERATION IN USE OF FACILITIES BETWEEN SCHOOLS AND SPORTS CLUBS**



SPORT FOR ALL ESC ARTICLES 13, 14

- **SUPPORT FOR TOP-LEVEL ATHLETES**
  ➜ Legislation, insurance, free healthcare (including mental health), scholarships, money prizes, awards, special school and work regimes, talent identification and follow-up programmes; for student athletes: special regime for school absences, school schedules reconciling school and sport, and a special regime to access higher education; no mechanisms for the transition to a post-sport career
- **MECHANISMS TO ENSURE SPORT IS MANAGED BY COMPETENT, WELL-GOVERNED BODIES**
- **MECHANISMS TO GUARANTEE RIGHTS AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF SPORTS PROFESSIONALS**

MEANS ESC ARTICLES 15, 16, 17, 18

- **MECHANISMS TO ENSURE THAT FACILITIES AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES ARE ACCESSIBLE FOR ALL**
  ➜ Legislation on public infrastructures; adoption of mandatory international norms on sports infrastructures
- **MECHANISMS TO EMPOWER EVENT ORGANISERS AND SPORTS FACILITIES OWNERS TO FULFIL THEIR SAFETY AND SECURITY OBLIGATIONS**
  ➜ Legislation and sanctions
- **ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE TRAINING COURSES LEADING TO QUALIFICATIONS IN SPORT**
  ➜ Legislation, a legal framework determining mandatory subjects in courses, accreditation of courses, mandatory continuous training and pedagogical materials
- **ENSURING SPORTS LEADERS ARE QUALIFIED IN VALUES, INTEGRITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

RESEARCH AND CO-OPERATION

- **SUPPORT FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN SPORT**
  ➜ Partnerships (academia, sports organisations, public authorities)
- **PUBLIC AUTHORITIES COLLECT AND DISSEMINATE RELEVANT SPORTS DATA**
  ➜ Sport organisations' reports through the National Sports Information System, to which all sports federations and organisations must report data on athletes, coaches, facilities, events and results
- **PUBLIC/PRIVATE FINANCIAL PARTNERSHIPS**
  ➜ Tax benefits

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

- **MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING**
- **ERASMUS+ PROGRAMMES**
- **CO-OPERATION AT EU, COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND REGIONAL LEVEL**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

European Union

UNESCO

UN FORUMS

Ministry responsible for Sport: Ministry of Interior – State Secretariat for Sport