Sport Concept for 2016 - 2025

SPORT 2025



**THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,**

**YOUTH AND SPORT**

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## Preamble

**The principal objectives of the present concept of the Czech Republic sports policy for 2016 - 2025 are to improve the conditions for sport and the national teams of the Czech Republic so as to be adequate in view of the importance of sport for society in general as well as for individuals, to respect traditions
and the EU sports policy.**

**Apart from the direct distribution of grants, a prerequisite for meeting this objective is to substantially enhance the institutional framework of sports in the Czech Republic, without which the necessary transformation of the sports system cannot occur.**

## Introduction

The present document relates to the previous strategic documents issued by the MEYS in the field of sport, the State Sport Promotion Concept of the Czech Republic (2011), Plan for the Support of Sport Development in 2015 - 2017 and the document created by the Ministry of Health, Health 2020 - The National Strategy for Health Protection and Promotion
and Disease Prevention (2014).

The purpose of the Czech Republic sports policy is to foster conditions for physical activity by all inhabitants regardless of talent, gender, age, origin, faith,
or economic and social status, both for organized and independent athletes.

The area of sports has seen dynamic development over the 25 years since the Velvet Revolution, and the complex, but the economically demanding sport system (sports centres, sports schools and classes, support for basic and recreational physical education, military sports, all of which were supported by experts, medical and scientific methodological support) has fallen apart. Sports results in the second half of the 1990s and at the beginning of the new millennium were to a great extent obscured by problems in sport (a lack of funds, institutional bad habits, available facilities, voluntary activities, the loss of professionality, etc.). Underestimating the significance of sport for society and health and putting forth other state policy priorities led to a permanent reduction of support of sport from public funds. This approach has brought about a decrease in the competitiveness of the national teams and a decrease in the availability of sport as a result of required unreasonably high economic investment by families and individuals in sports. As a result, there has been an overall decrease in physical activities by the population across all age categories, which in turn adversely affects health. The population’s ability to defend itself is a part of this physical activity and body fitness promotion, being of essential importance for the national defence and for dealing with unforeseeable natural disasters and other incidents.

With regard to the population, changes in their lifestyle and a decline in the natural and
occupational physical activity (hypokinesia) have become ever more noticeable, which accentuates the significance of physical activity for health as opposed to high-performance and competitive sport, as well as a different approach being needed to support sport. In view of the demographic ageing of the population, maintaining physical abilities of the elderly is going to be one of the prerequisites that enable us to deal with the issues connected to the ageing of population. The amount of funding available from sports aid schemes at all levels is proving to be significantly lower than in most EU countries.

The high economic participation of families and individuals in sport, the low level of membership in organized sports, the ongoing decrease in the physical fitness of the population, the decreasing physical literacy, an increase in obesity and high prevalence of diseases of affluence compared to other EU countries are alarming in the Czech Republic, making it is necessary to look for a systemic solution for sports development supported by new legislation, a substantial increase in funding as part of aid schemes, as well as by institutional background and the enhancement of the qualifications of sports experts.

Sports infrastructure has substantial quantitative (the amount of premises and facilities) and qualitative (obsoleteness, equipment) deficiencies which require complex and long-term remedial measures including solving property relations (owners of plots of land, immovable property...)

National team members of the Czech Republic have been achieving extraordinary international success, but these are increasingly the achievements of a very specific group of exceptional people in an individual sport, or of individuals who are taking part in team sports in which the national teams of the Czech Republic mostly do not achieve results comparable to traditional achievements. These facts are somewhat revealing of
the necessity to increase the quality of the system for training talented athletes and the national teams of the Czech Republic.

Sports infrastructure is one of the basic local amenities. The health and fitness of any person are a prerequisite for personal happiness, contentment and quality of life. The activities of sports associations are the basis of cohesion in any active civil society. The achievements of our national teams promote our national identity and patriotism and our athletes, and their results have a great impact on the positive perception of the Czech Republic. Important national and international events continue to enhance the Czech Republic as a choice of tourist destinations and active leisure activities. Sports at schools and universities represent an integral part of the education of young people. Sport is a means to enhancing civil activities and social inclusion, resocialization, prevention of socially pathological behaviour, as well as a means of providing intercultural education.

**The principal priorities in the field of sport include support of sport for children and youth and their instructors and support the national teams of the Czech Republic.**

Sport is a service to the public. The development of sport must be a joint effort of associations, non-profit organisations and commercial entities, as well as state authorities and local self-government bodies. It is necessary to look for a new solution for the institutional background of sport, because the established problems are of such an extent and level of importance that they cannot be solved by the existing establishment.

The Sport Promotion Concept for 2016-2025 (hereinafter the Sport 2025 Concept) was drawn up based on analytical and comparative studies, as well as intensive discussions held in sports circles with politicians and government officials, a number of public hearings and conferences, the conclusions reached at general meetings of important sports organisations over the past five years and international experience.

The document uses commonly used terms, such as pillars, horizontal priorities and strategic objectives and anticipates their further processing into action plans with a time schedule and specific indicators to be used as milestones for meeting the objectives of the SPORT 2025 Concept. The pillars determine the stipulated principles which outline the desired impact of the present Concept on individuals and society in general. Horizontal priorities take into account the priority areas of support in terms of sports policy across all strategic objectives. The strategic objective refers to a defined vision of what the SPORT 2025 Concept should contribute to specific thematic areas of sports policy over the long term until 2025.

## 1 Background

The document entitled the SPORT 2025 Concept follows up on the Policy Statement by the Government of the Czech Republic of 14th February 2014, in which the government committed, among other issues, to promote a transparent funding of sport, setting the criteria for public aid granted for international sports events in the Czech Republic and proposing a law on support for sport.

 At the same time, the coalition has agreed upon the following as part of the Coalition Agreement concluded by ČSSD, the ANO 2011 movement and KDU-ČSL parties for the 2013 - 2017 legislative term:

* drafting a new law on the promotion of sport,
* promoting a healthy lifestyle, which is a significant element of health and of the ability of people to take active part in modern society,
* enhancing education aimed at sports and healthy lifestyles in educational programmes,
* supporting a stable framework for the funding of sports club with emphasis placed on working
with youth, fostering an environment supporting the co-financing of sports activities,
* the gradual ensuring of multi-source funding of sport from the state budget, the regional budgets, municipal budgets and sponsor sources,
* supporting civic organisations[[1]](#footnote-2), associations, non-professional organisations active
in the field of sports and physical education and their transparent funding from the state budget.

Currently, the aid scheme for sport put forth by the MEYS from its document entitled Plan to Support Sport Development in 2015 - 2017 and the State Sport Promotion Concept of the Czech Republic (2011) are being released.

The SPORT 2025 Concept builds upon these European and National Strategy documents:

* White Paper on a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues, Brussels, 2007
* White Paper on Sport, Brussels, 2007
* EU Physical Activity Guidelines, Recommended Policy Actions in Support of Health-Enhancing Physical Activity, Biarritz, 2008
* The European Charter for Sport for Everyone: Disabled Persons,
Council of Europe, 1987
* The European Sports Charter, 1992
* The National Youth Strategy for 2014 - 2020, 2014
* A Plan to Support Sport Development in 2015 - 2017, 2014
* The State Sport Promotion Concept of the Czech Republic (2011), Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic no. 167 of 9th March 2011 on the Strategy of State Support for Sport in the Czech Republic
* The World Anti-Doping Code, WADA, 2015
* The International Convention against Doping in Sport, UNESCO, 2005
* The Anti-Doping Convention, Council of Europe, 1989
* Health 2020 - the National Strategy for Health Protection and Promotion and Disease Prevention, Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic no. 23 of 8th January 2014
* The National action plan to support positive ageing
for the 2013 - 2017 period (updated version as of 31st December 2014) - Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic no. 218 of
30th March 2015 on the National action plan to support positive ageing
for the 2013 - 2017 period (updated version as at 31st December 2014).

Furthermore, the SPORT 2025 Concept relies on applicable legislation:

* Act no. 115/2001 Sb. on the Promotion of Sport, as amended
* Act no. 2/1969 Sb. establishing Ministries and Other Central Administrative Bodies of the Czech Republic, as amended
* Act no. 202/1990 Sb. on Lotteries and Other Similar Gaming, as amended
* Act no. 218/2000 Sb. on Budgetary Rules, amending certain related laws, as amended
* Act no. 219/2000 Coll., on the Property of the Czech Republic and its Representation in Legal Relations, and its application on real estate dispositions, as amended
* Act no. 243/2000 Sb., on the budgetary allocation of the proceeds of some taxes to local government units and some state funds, as amended
* Legislation on financing regions and municipalities
* Tax legislation
* Act no. 262/2006 Sb., The Labour Code, as amended
* Act no. 89/2012 Sb., The Civil Code, as amended
* Act no. 198/2002 Sb. on Voluntary Service and amending certain laws (The Act on
Voluntary Service), as amended
* Act no. 280/1992 Sb. on Ministerial, Department, Company, and Other Health Insurance Companies, as amended
* Act no. 561/2004 Sb. on Preschool, Primary, Secondary, Higher Professional and Other education (The Education Act), as amended
* Act no. 137/2006 Sb. on Public Procurement, as amended
* Act no. 111/1998 Sb., on Higher Education and amending and supplementing other laws (The Higher Education Act), as amended
* Art. 107 et seq. of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
* Commission Regulation (EU) No. 615/2014 of 17th June 2014, declaring certain
categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty
* Council Regulation (EU) 2015/1589 of 13th July 2015 laying down detailed rules for the application of Article 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

The most significant conclusions have been highlighted using the overwhelming body of comparative and analytical studies on the Czech sports environment.

1. The SPORT 2025 Concept draws on the following basic and relevant sources:

In the field of physical activities of Czech citizens:

* A longitudinal HBSC research project into children´s behaviour at schools (Faculty of Physical Culture, Palacký University Olomouc)
* The conclusions and sub-reports of the Research Projects of FPC at PUL (2004 - 2011) and Faculty of Physical Education and Sport at Charles University (2006 - 2013) with more than 200 specialised publications.
* The Czech Union of Sport statistics
* International comparative studies
* Data provided by the Czech School Inspectorate
* Data provided by the Ministry of Health, the National Institute of Public Health, WHO

In the field of the economics, sports infrastructure and background for sport in the Czech Republic:

* Secondary effects of sport (a study by KPMG)
* Scientific Monograph[Sports venues and facilities to promote an active lifestyle in the current population](http://www.cupress.cuni.cz/ink2_ext/index.jsp?include=podrobnosti&id=203977)  (Flemr et al., 2010, Charles University)
* Research outcomes of the Czech Science Foundation (GAČR) (2014 - 2016) - Multifactorial research of the developed environment, active lifestyle and physical fitness of Czech youth (Mitáš et al., Faculty of Physical Culture, Palacký University Olomouc)
1. The SPORT 2025 Concept builds upon these basic findings:
* A decrease in spontaneous physical activity in children to a very low level (HBSC), which decreases the overall physical activity of children
* A longitudinal decrease in the fitness of children and youth (based on multiple sources)
* An increase in obesity, critically low ranking in terms of EU countries (WHO, the Ministry of Health)
* A decrease in the physical literacy of children and youth (multiple sources)
* Low membership levels in organised sport compared to the EU average (the Czech Union of Sport)
* Low funding by the state, regions and municipalities compared to other EU countries (KPMG)
* High economic participation of families in funding sport (KPMG)
* A lack of sports facilities, their obsoleteness and bad condition (KPMG, Flemr)
* The need to invest about CZK 60 billion to renovate sports facilities in the Czech Republic (KPMG)
* A high degree of uncertainty related to subsidy policies for sports organisations, making it practically impossible to make plans
* A lack of quality training conditions, academy training sessions (expert opinion)
* A decline in the level of professionality, non-existent research in sport (expert opinion)
* A permanent outflow of specialists from sport (Analyses of the professional careers of physical education university graduates)
* Problems connecting a sports career and education, the Dual Career programme (EU Treaty)
* 70% of the positive news on the Czech Republic covered abroad concerns sports or athletes
* Problems related to volunteering and voluntary coaching (expert opinion)
* Up to 85% of the physical activity of children in the EU is conducted at schools (HEPA 2015).

## 2 Pillars of the Concept

Based on the long-term findings on the social benefits of sport, the Concept is built upon the pillars below, the aim of which is to avoid oversimplifying the area of sport by breaking it down into partial problems and simple solutions.

1. **Sport is one of the tools for human socialization and the development of social relationships**

The social aspect of sport is becoming increasingly important due to the issues of individualisation of interests and social atomisation, social stratification, the passivity of civic society and social exclusion often leading to socially pathological behaviour. Sport is based on cooperation and team work, on responsibility towards the whole. Friendships made in sport, shared memories, patriotism, positive attitude to a location and its identity, pride and patriotism are lifelong values that sport has to offer and it is hard to replace this with other activities. Sport is about promoting fair play, equality and fairness. It combats xenophobia and actively enhances a multicultural society. The activities of sports associations represent the basis of sports activities in the Czech Republic and are at the core of social cohesion and active civil society. The achievements of our national sports teams help to build our national identity and patriotism.

1. **Sport and health prevention**

The health and fitness of any person are a prerequisite for personal happiness, contentment and quality of life. Sport is a means of active prevention against diseases of affluence and the more common mental disorders. A physically fit person is demonstrably less ill, has greater resistance to disease and higher performance at work, which are significant indicators of the quality of life and economic benefits of sport. Promoting a healthy lifestyle throughout society is going to be increasingly important for improving the quality of life of the ageing population.

1. **Sport as a means of self-fulfilment**

Sport promotes the will to improve, to reach individual limits, to know oneself, to do one’s best to achieve a target, to overcome obstacles, to cooperate, to deal with failure, etc. Being a coach also enables one to reach self-fulfilment in leading a sports club or an individual, as well as in decision-making or organising a sports event. This is an opportunity to spend one’s free time actively and find a purpose in life.

1. **A sportsperson as an independent, self-confident personality**

The sports environment enables long-term high social interactivity between athletes, coaches, referees and spectators. It influences self-awareness and enhances self-confidence, the ability to understand a new, strange environment, to set a target, to do one’s best to achieve it, etc. Such experience gained while doing sport shapes a person’s personality and it is transferable to areas outside of sport where it makes it possible to manage stress and everyday struggles.

1. **National team membership as a means of enhancing patriotism, national pride and international prestige**

Excellent athletes are modern heroes and positive role models for the younger generation. These are people who have combined their exceptional talent with exceptional effort, achieving remarkable results. The achievements of Czech national team members at major sports events keep reuniting the nation and provide a sense of belonging to the achievement, which means they are unique and irreplaceable to society. They are a unique means of promoting the Czech Republic.

## 2 Horizontal priorities

The SPORT 2025 Concept prefers to implement the priorities below, which should be taken into consideration when drawing up sports programmes, subsidy policies, building sports facilities, creating strategic policies for local self-governments, as well as school sports programmes and leisure sport for university students. Sports organisations in the Czech Republic are openly supportive of these priorities across all specific sports areas, respecting their importance.

**Halting the decrease in the state of physical fitness of children and the youth**

Physical fitness is a fundamental prerequisite of the ability to handle physical and mental stress. It is achieved by long-term physical activity. Current studies reveal that the population is generally in very bad condition these days, especially children and the youth, as well as other negative trends. Low physical fitness combined with a low level of physical literacy and possibly obesity are fundamental factors leading to a person having a negative attitude towards sports, meaning that sport is not a source of enjoyment for children, but rather an activity which is too demanding and unpopular. It is necessary to spare no effort and to create programmes which could reverse these trends.

**Halting the increase in the prevalence of obesity in children and youth**

A sports policy without this ambitious priority is inconceivable. Obesity is a consequence of the current lifestyle and sports education. Therefore, regular physical activity and a healthy lifestyle are values which should be promoted by teachers, coaches and instructors
for athletes, thus enabling people to achieve changes over the long term. The educational function of sports and physical education for children and
youth as a managed and organised activity, as a lifelong activity which has a higher purpose than just body transformation, has the potential to influence lifestyles. Membership in a club brings a sense of belonging and support and help from others. Being able to do sport with others helps combat hypokinesis.

**Increasing the level of physical literacy**

Due to the inadequate level of physical activity and stimuli in instructing children in sports, there is a decrease in physical literacy in children and youth, which makes sport an activity which is too demanding and less sought after. The development of physical literacy is one of the fundamental tasks of all sports areas, regardless of their specific objectives. The common goal is to achieve a considerable increase in the level of physical activity among the population and to help children develop as many athletic skills as possible, which is an essential condition for one’s future choice of sport and for the diversity of leisure or physical activities.

**Decreasing the economic participation required of families to fund sport**

Comparative studies in the EU confirm that the Czech Republic has been allocating a very low level of public funding to sport and that the economic participation required of the population in sport is inadequately high and represents a barrier for more common participation in sports, or any participation at all in certain economically challenged groups. The objective for the upcoming term is to bring the public funding allocated to sports closer to the other EU countries’ average while considerably reducing the financial participation required of the population.

**Greater transparency, reporting and openness of information in sport**

One of the priorities of the SPORT 2025 Concept is compliance with the principle of transparency of allocating subsidies and the openness of information, both on the part of state as well as on the part of sports entities. Searching for objective criteria is a rather complex issue and must respect the principles given in this Concept. Reporting and its objectivity and efficiency represent an important part of this Concept.

**Active prevention of negative phenomena occurring in sport**

Sports contests in top-class and professional sport may be a source of extra income for the owners of the clubs, the athletes themselves as well as for betting
offices etc. In some cases, this may lead to behaviour that interferes with the fair nature of sport and with its basic purpose. The Czech Republic is actively involved in the prevention of negative phenomena, such as doping, cheating, betting and throwing matches, corruption, outcome fixing, etc. SPORT 2025 proposes working on measures to suppress further negative phenomena from occurring in sport.

**Equal opportunities**

The SPORT 2025 Concept guarantees the gradual levelling of the playing field for physical activities by all inhabitants regardless of their talent, gender, age, origin, religion, handicap, or economic and social standing, both for organised and independent athletes.

**Interministerial and intersectoral approach**

The state sports policy involves multiple state administration authorities. This is why drawing up sports policy and its implementation requires cooperation between the affected ministries and other state administration authorities. The inter-ministerial approach shall be ensured through the activities of inter-ministerial thematic groups coordinated by the MEYS.

**Cooperation between state administration authorities and regional or local self-governing units**

The SPORT 2025 Concept envisages a systemwide effort in the public sector in order to eliminate problems and barriers in sport. Strategic planning is particularly necessary
 in the field of developing sports infrastructure, which may be co-financed from different sources. The working group is going to draw up recommendations for regional and local sports policies, including the envisaged responsibilities of regions, towns and municipalities.

**The involvement of sports experts and athletes in the decision-making processes of local self-government units**

An effective sports policy cannot be implemented without the personal participation of sports representatives in decision-making processes at the local, regional and national levels. Athletes and sports experts must take part in the implementation and evaluation of sports policies over the long term.

**Promotion of volunteer work and coaching as a leisure activity**

Sport for everyone and large sports events may only be ensured thanks to a great number of people who do these activities voluntarily without any compensation. Volunteering mainly concerns sports events and is linked to organising activities; it is usually a non-professional activity. Coaching as a leisure activity requires professional knowledge and meeting the qualification requirements for this activity. The KPMG/COC study estimates that volunteer work generates about CZK 18 billion a year in value. Currently, volunteering in sport is declining and this trend increases the funding needed for sport. This is turn increases the required personal investment in sport. It is therefore necessary to look for different types of aid.

## 3 Strategic objectives

### 3.1 Priority area no. 1 - Development of sport for everyone

**Strategic objective no. 1 - Support for the development of sports clubs, physical education and gymnastics unions**

Associations are the backbone of Czech sport. However, the existing structure of these associations in the Czech Republic amounts to about one-third or one-half of that which can be found in other EU countries. The existing situation was, to a large extent, caused by the long-term lack of funding and obsoleteness of sports facilities. These facilities often fail to create an attractive environment for sport or ancillary club activities. Sports clubs / physical education unions are responsible for organising the activities of local communities aimed at a active lifestyle and sport. Their programmes in the field of sport and cultural activities (supporting local teams, organising events) may be attractive to all generations. Apart from the traditional support of children and youth, it is also necessary to place more emphasis on supporting physical activity programmes focusing on the health benefits of sport. The support must also encompass sports festivities, festivals and amateur contests. Sports clubs provide an environment for regular socialising, not only training, as is usually the case in EU countries.

**Strategic Objective no. 2 - Enhance the role of Regional and local sports centres**

Apart from fulfilling the managing and administrative role, regional and local sports centres may also improve their participation in local sports promotion (recruiting, motivational promotional events) and organizing non-profit sports events for the public. Regional centres are going to work closely with the network of school and university sports organisations and provide support for small clubs, for which it would be inefficient to establish an administrative structure. These servicing centres of the basic sports entities also monitor local sports activities and represent an important counterpart to local self-government units for decision-making processes in sport. They fulfil the role of coordinator and they also support the cooperation of sports entities (such as the sharing of sports infrastructures, further training for professionals, methodology, legal and economic support, assistance in the processing of subsidy programmes...) In the future, greater orientation towards sports-related services to the public, such as consultancy, information services etc.

**Strategic objective no. 3 - Create conditions to increase the number of members participating in organized sport**

Membership of sports club in the Czech Republic is considerably lower than the EU average, which has been brought about by a number of causes. A club is often considered to be nothing more than an association of young people doing sports rather than a meeting point connected to regular physical activity and club activities. Gradually, there should be more and more reasons for and benefits connected with membership, as well as for diversifying programmes in order to involve a greater proportion of the population. The decreasing interest of children in organised sport on which the measures shall focus seems to be of critical importance.

**Strategic objective no. 4 - Promote mass promotional and motivational sports events**

The analyses reveal an increase in the number citizens who are in unorganized clubs, as well as a decrease in physical activities engaged in by children and youth at weekends. Mass sporting events are quite popular in the Czech Republic. Events on the national scale supported by the media may be a way to increase the involvement of a great number of citizens in physical activities and the promotion of sport, as well as a tool for developing desirable cooperation between various sports entities at the local level as well as towards vertical cooperation (municipality, town, region, state). Events with a regional and national reach need to be supported.

**Strategic Objective no. 5 - Create conditions to use the integration potential of sport for all social groups of children and the youth**

Most sports activities are an appropriate tool for facilitating intercultural education, as sport reduces social inequalities and supports cooperation and cohesion. The potential of sport in this area needs to be continuously used to integrate all social groups of children and youth.

**Strategic objective no. 5 - Create conditions to use sport to develop community life, mainly at the local level**

Local sports facilities are one of the meeting points of neighbourly relations and the development of interpersonal relationships. It is desirable to make space for non-competitive forms of sports activities which may engage the widest section of community.

### 3.2 Priority area no. 2 - Promotion of a wide base of competitive athletes

**Strategic objective no. 1 - Increase children’s awareness about sports fields**

Recruiting the youngest athletes and promoting different sports fields are an essential part of working with children in sport. It is desirable to modernize sports facilities, to change the style of work in clubs and the style of training itself. It is necessary to develop and prepare new forms of festivals, open days, recruitment competitions, children’s sports, etc.

**Strategic objective no. 2 - Develop performance sports for youth regardless of their potential for making a national team**

The majority of children who regularly take part in competitive sport and who were not included in the system of support of talented youth do not eventually find their place in sport, quit active sport and often quit the sport environment altogether. In most sports disciplines, it is necessary to develop competitive sport for youth and to look for competition formats which change the attitude of youth towards sport and help them to maintain their sports activity throughout their lives.

**Strategic objective no. 3 - Promote competitive sports for adults**

Competitive sport for adults is an important part of the sports environment. Regular intensive training and participation at competitions is one basic way to promote both national and lower level competitions.

### 3.3 Priority no. 3 - Development of school and university sports

**Strategic objective no. 1 - Increase the number of lessons with physical activity in the school environment and develop a programme of school sports clubs**

The existing recommendation from the HEPA expert group in terms of the EU takes into account the creation of programmes at all stages of education that would provide for five hours of physical activity a week, ideally based on local specifics and traditions. The recommendation is based on the fact that up to 85% of all physical activities occur in schools. It is necessary to look for a legislative and economic solution based on a more efficient use of school sports facilities, cooperation between school sports clubs and local physical education unions and sports clubs, and cooperation among other youth organisations that include physical education in their programmes. A model of 2 hours of physical education per week and 3 hours of physical activity programmes per week at a school sports club is envisaged. This model makes it possible to flexibly introduce modern and attractive forms of sport into school.

**Strategic objective no. 2 - Improve the system of school sports competitions**

The main objective of school sports competitions is to involve the highest possible number of schools and children in various sports competitions. The importance of school sports competitions is irreplaceable, it helps to build the identity of pupils at school as well as local patriotism and is perhaps the best way to promote physical education and sport in schools. The competitions have different levels of significance at each level of education. In elementary schools, the competitions are more about recruitment, while at high schools the competitions are characterised by youth get-togethers and leisure festivals, apart from qualifying for international competitions. The promotion of fair play and the educational function of ceremonies and symbols needs to be further enhanced.

**Strategic objective no. 3 - Expand the selection of organized free-time sports activities for students**

It is necessary to promote and expand leisure physical and sports activities at clubs and unions. This attitude may introduce modern and attractive forms of complying with the interests of students in schools, thereby supporting student activities in terms of associations. In view of the fact that university students do not normally have a regular income, it is necessary to increase the support of university sports clubs and unions and make it adequate in view of the number of university students.

**Strategic objective no. 4 - Stabilize and expand the system of university sports competitions accessible to all students**

It is necessary to maintain and expand a fully functional system of specific sports competitions. These are both championship and non-championship competitions in various sports. All students enrolled in Czech universities/further education institutions may take part in these competitions (the target group comprises more than 350,000 people). There are annual competitions in about 50 sports. The financial resources to back this traditional and functional array of sports activities need to be expanded in order to target as many students as possible.

### 3.4 Priority area no. 4 - Sport expertise

**Strategic objective no. 1 - Build a Sports Research Centre and ensure the transfer of knowledge into practice**

Research, science and health care in sport are some of the weakest links in the whole system of preparing national team members in terms of the entire sports environment. A systemwide solution to this problem is one of the principal objectives of the SPORT 2025 Concept. One solution could consist in the establishment of a research centre or the establishment of a new grant that would enable the creation of highly professional research teams in order to provide a long-term solution of the current problems faced by Czech sport. Research in the field of sport would also benefit from the inclusion of sports organisations as recipients of the results of applied research, which would enable making cooperation with research organisations more intensive, in particular in medical fields. Qualitative research is important not only for the competitiveness of national team members and the development of the methodology taken towards the clubs, but also for the specific application of official decisions influencing sport and physical activities. The absence of this link considerably weakens the sports movement. The point is to find a solution of this situation in the short term.

**Strategic objective no. 2 - Enhance the system for training professionals in sport**

It is desirable to enhance the complex qualification system based on new educational standards in sport complemented by a further education system and to ensure changes to legislation which facilitate their practical implementation. The education of sports experts is currently quite complicated currently due to the increasingly high differentiation in sport. On the one hand, there is a need to ensure highly professional and costly education in the field of high-performance sport as well as sport for disabled persons, for challenged persons and persons with specific needs, while on the other hand, it is necessary to ensure accessible education to a large number of voluntary coaches. Commercial sport with its own system of instructor licenses also needs to be mentioned. It is necessary to respect both the EU recommendations and the policies of international and national sports federations. Education occurs in a large number of formats and it is necessary to renew and enhance the role of study centres and the Central physical education library, and to build an educational and study sports centre in cooperation with sports organisations and academic professionals. The system can also be supported by a methodological portal on sport and a healthy lifestyle. It is also necessary to ensure the availability of education for voluntary coaches in a different format from the education for professionals headed towards the labour market.

**Strategic objective no. 3 - Enhance the professional coaching of children**

In terms of the decrease or loss of spontaneous physical activities by children, one critical factor is the age of entry into elementary school and the first years in the pre-school environment (5 to 10 years). Examples from abroad demonstrate the suitability of physical education being taught by qualified teachers at the key first stage or a combination of university educated teachers and children’s coaches of leisure sports teachers. In the upcoming period, it is necessary to come up with measures leading to an increase in the professional guidance of children in sport.

### 3.5 Priority area no. 5 - Modernizing and building of sports facilities

By building and managing sports facilities, the state administration and local self-government units create basic conditions for all forms of sport and physical activities and their role and responsibility is unique and irreplaceable. This area is burdened by the past and it is the hardest to change. Therefore, it requires close cooperation with state and local self-government units.

A number of sports have moved from the natural conditions of outside sports facilities exclusively to sports halls and gymnasiums (volleyball, floorball and handball) and it was not possible to react adequately and quickly enough to this change in sports trends and the growing popularity of these sports by constructing new capacities. The number of halls and gymnasiums limits the development of sport.

There are also different needs regarding equipment for the training of talented youth
and adults compared to sport for all in organised and independent forms. There will be a need to consider a greater differentiation of purpose of sports grounds and facilities when the conditions for training seem to be hard to reconcile with services for the public.

Analytical and comparative studies reveal that Czech sports infrastructure is inadequate, obsolete and neglected and needs to be modernized and completed.

In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to create methodologies for municipalities and towns, reflecting the state-of-the-art knowledge in trends in sports activities and sports facilities, in particular regarding the construction of public sports grounds and city sports facilities and their operation.

Apart from investments, it is also necessary to keep relying on co-funding from public resources for the operation of sports facilities in order to make sure that they are fully used for their purposes and to avoid any reduction of their availability to the population due to operational reasons.

**Strategic objective no.1 - Modernize and develop sports facilities of sports clubs and physical education unions**

With care and diligence, it is necessary to first modernize the existing infrastructure with regard to its future long-term use when planning the construction of sports facilities. A lack of subsidies brings about very cheap solutions which often cause many operational problems and constitute neither the actual modernization of sports complexes, nor adaptation to the existing conditions for sport. The plan for the development of sports infrastructure should be a part of the municipal sports policy in order to ensure the accessibility of sport in view of future operational costs.

**Strategic objective no. 2 - Modernize and develop school sports infrastructure**

School sports grounds have their own specific features regarding the different needs of pupils enrolling in the school and the young individuals leaving the school. Smaller-size, unofficial sports facilities which may be divided and merged again usually lead to a greater level of spontaneous physical activity. For outdoor sports grounds, it is necessary to consider their use in the summer season and the use of their potential for the implementation of leisure sports complexes intended for relaxation in residential areas with evening operation (sufficient lighting), as well as availability at weekends and on holidays.

**Strategic objective no. 3 - Develop university sports complexes**

Regional university sports centres shall be an important part of the university environment and may serve tens of thousands of university students doing physical activities every day. Given the financial constraints of schools and their priorities focused on
science and education, this area has typically been set aside from the principal developments. However, sports grounds represent an important part of the sports infrastructure of regional cities and it is therefore necessary to look for resources to build adequate conditions for sport for university students.

**Strategic objective no. 4 - Build strategic sports infrastructure for national team members and regional training centres for the preparation of talented young people**

In order to introduce a complex system of preparing national team members and talented youth, it is necessary for the state to develop modern national sports centres which are going to form comprehensive, efficiently used infrastructure independent of commercial operation. It is necessary to improve conditions in selected regional centres where training academies or sports grammar schools are developed and to potentially develop the preparation of youth at universities.

**Strategic objective no. 5 - Modernize the equipment used for preparing national team members and talents**

In order to achieve the proper level of competitiveness in the national teams, it is necessary to ensure conditions comparable to those abroad. With regard to equipment, it is necessary to follow trends and supplement and update the equipment to best prepare high-performance athletes.

### 3.6 Priority area no. 6 - Sports for disabled people

Sport for disabled people is an integral part of the sports environment in the Czech Republic. Sports associations, national-level sports organisations and important sports events for disabled people are a regular part of state support. Sport is an important tool of inclusion for these citizens.

**Strategic objective no. 1 - Ensure the availability of sport for disabled people**

Lower “social accessibility” of sport for disabled people means that these citizens cannot do sport on the same scale as other citizens. Aligning the social accessibility of sport for disabled people with its accessibility for the entire population by creating more favourable conditions for disabled people, including barrier-free sports infrastructure, is therefore one of the objectives.

**Strategic objective no. 2 - Create a complex system of care for talented young disabled people and team members**

Support for talented young disabled people and team members shall be adapted to match the current level of development. A qualitative step forward would be taken by creating a comprehensive system of conditions for talented young disabled people and team members.

### 3.7 Priority area no. 7 - Competitiveness of the Czech Republic’s national teams

The Czech Republic has a long tradition of sports and the public strongly expect that Czech athletes will keep winning medals. Sports achievements are fundamental to the promotion of the Czech Republic. The preparation of talented youth and national team members are closely linked. It is desirable to enhance this system in the upcoming period (e.g. by expanding training academies) and to solve issues revealed by the analyses: scientific and methodological services, the professional level of coaches, the extent of implementation teams, the 19 - 23 age category and the transfer of athletes to universities, enhancing the system of multi-year grammar schools, etc. Ensuring sports representation is inextricably linked to the system of health care for top-level athletes, which shall be discussed at the inter-ministerial group.

**Strategic objective no. 1 - Ensure quality conditions for the preparation of Czech representatives in Departmental Sports Centres**

The state directly ensures the preparation of certain athletes to represent the Czech Republic in three departmental centres of the MEYS, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Defence, where the substantive, personnel and economic conditions are created to enable quality preparation over the long term. In view of the highly competitive environment of international high-performance sport, it is necessary to introduce sophisticated and quick innovations, investments in equipment, scientific services and implementation teams ensuring the decisive competences of sports unions. The professional strategy is implemented by Departmental Sports Centres (RSC) based on the Guidelines of the activities of RSC approved by the Government of the Czech Republic. The RSC needs to create better conditions greater competitiveness of the national teams in competitions.

**Strategic objective no. 2 - Continue in the support of programmes for talented young people in cooperation with sports unions**

The renewed system of Sports centres (SpS), youth sports centres (SCM)
and high-performance youth sports centres (VSCM) has proved to be an efficient tool for supporting young, talented athletes. In view of the growing demands of preparation, physical equipment and health care requirements, it is desirable to look for further tools to better identify talents, differentiate support and increase the total amount of support.

**Strategic objective no. 3 - Intensify the connection between the educational system and the preparation of talents and national team members**

Reforming education at elementary and secondary schools (RVP) is going to include a more intensive link to sports preparation (SpS, SCM, VSCM) with continuation at universities. Two basic processes will be stablished, reflecting upon previous experience. The system of grammar schools with sports preparation will be further developed, offering the optimal organisation of a weekly training schedule with the academic preparation of pupils, all in cooperation with SCM and substantial support by sports unions. Students are therefore able to continue in sports activities at a high level and study at universities at the same time. The other approach consists in creating conditions for talented athletes included in SCM in Regional Training Academies regardless of the school in which they study, which requires intensive cooperation with the regional system of education and a gradual improvement of infrastructure conditions of training academies. The critical age group of 19 - 23 years will be given a better opportunity to combine studies and high-performance preparation though the establishment of training academies at certain universities in cooperation with the system of support for VSCM.

**Strategic objective no. 4 - Support the achievements of Czech national sports teams at international competitions and fostering the reputation of the Czech Republic**

Participation at international competitions is the most demanding test of the competitiveness in the field of sport and the achievements of Czech national teams at these competitions positively contribute to the fulfilment of one of the priorities of foreign policy - fostering the reputation of the Czech Republic abroad. It is necessary to keep creating excellent conditions in order to reap the benefits of the preparation of Czech national teams in order to minimize the probability of failures and under-achievements and in order to make Czech national teams proudly bear Czech national symbols and represent their country as much as possible. In this respect and following the notification of the shorter name Czechia in place of the Czech Republic into the UN databases, it is necessary to motivate sports unions, the Czech Olympic Committee, The Paralympic Committee and the Czech Association of University Sport to use these terms and to keep supporting these entities as far as state representation is concerned.

**Strategic objective no. 5 - Creating a system of health care for national team members
and talented youth**

The system of healthcare shall encompass the area of rapid diagnostics and subsequent intensive therapy of pathological conditions, as well as preventive medical checks and functional medical diagnostics to establish any latent pathological conditions of the body and the limitations to sports performance, including diagnosing excessive load and its compensation. The system is going to include the field of preventive physiotherapy and regenerative care and sports nutrition and psychology. Further training in this area will be organised and promoted in order to introduce new modern diagnostic and curative methods
in disciplines such as sports medicine, functional medical diagnostics, sports traumatology, sports physiotherapy, sports biochemistry, immunology
and nutrition, and sports psychology. Creating a functional complex system of care for athletes enabling a rapid sharing of health data and the possibility for quick medical counselling on further medical preventive procedures. Ensuring the development of specific health medical facilities for complex health care in sport, namely in departmental centres, in existing functional health centres specializing in providing a high level of professional knowledge and instrumental and human resources for sport. This system needs to be established both for national team members and for talented youth.

**Strategic objective no. 6 - Create a system of care for national team members upon their retirement**

A system of care for excellent national team members upon their retirement, which is common in other EU countries, needs to be established, with possibilities of a dual career and the preparation of athletes for a different job after the end of their sports career and the greater involvement of athletes in other activities in sports based on their talents and abilities. New job positions need to be created in order to fulfil the SPORT 2025 Concept.

**Strategic objective no. 7 - Further development of the professional chambers of coaches and enhancing the social prestige of coaches**

It is necessary to build upon and further develop the professional organisation of coaches, to support the enhancement of their professional training, the international exchange of experience, international internships, rewards for coaches and making this job more popular. It is essential to look for ways to support amateur coaches in securing their activities (legal advice, insurance etc.)

**Strategic objective no. 8 - Support professional competitions and the position of professional athletes**

Professional competitions have been introduced and developed in a range of sports disciplines and it is necessary to find their adequate position in the Czech sports environment. It is necessary to look at the position of professional athletes in amendments to legislation.

### 3.8 Priority area no. 8 - Commercial sport

The sports industry is a dynamically developing sphere which makes setting any long-term goals very difficult. The advantage here is its high competitiveness and flexibility, the sports industry is responsive to demand and complements the range of activities in sport by ones that are primarily a gainful activity. This industry includes production and trade, sports services and event organising. The co-funding of aid granted by the state is necessary in order to make certain activities practicable.

**Strategic objective no. 1 - Regular organization of significant international and national sports events**

Organising international sports events in certain sports disciplines is highly prestigious and it is an excellent opportunity for the promotion of the country, regions and cities. The Czech Republic has recently been able to introduce itself as an excellent organiser of national and international sports events. Nevertheless, the quality of sports infrastructure is often a barrier to making these activities more intensive. A support strategy is going to be drawn up for national sports events, making it possible for organisers to evaluate economic and other risks related to the event.

**Strategic objective no. 2 - Develop sports services in the field of health and physical fitness**

Fitness services are an important part of our modern lifestyle. Whereas there are more men in organised sport, the fitness sector is characterised by a greater proportion of women. It is necessary for the state to create a legislative and professional qualification framework in view of the trend in this field in order to enhance stability in this sector. Common sports services also include ski resorts and private sports facilities. It is always necessary to seek a balance between the development of the region, services to the public and the quality of life of the inhabitants.

## 4 The conditions for fulfilling the Concept

Fundamental conditions for the development of sport, the fulfilment of objectives and the removal of barriers to sport cannot be done by unions or athletes but need to be done through sports policies. A solid foundation of systemic support for sport needs to be built upon an adequate institutional background for sport, the legislative framework and subsidy policy that is typical in other EU countries.

### 4.1 Strengthening of the institutional background of sport in the Czech Republic

The SPORT 2025 Concept revolves around the necessity of optimizing the institutional background to implement governmental policies in the development of sport in the Czech Republic. It is necessary to define the responsibilities of state administration in the field of sport and to make sure that the principles of support of individual sport areas are defined and that the role of state administration and local self-government units is gradually incorporated in strategic documents and legislation.

**Educating and providing methodological support to state administration and local self-government**

Sport has a cross-governmental importance and it is necessary to make sure that there are not any decisions taken in areas directly or indirectly affecting sport or the physical activity of the population which might have adverse effects on those citizens who do sports. Coordination and synergy between the public administration and sports associations needs to be ensured.

**Ensuring independent and objective data monitoring in sport**

In order to increase the quality of decision-making, it is necessary to ensure data collection in the area of sports complying with international standards by independent institutions at regular intervals.

### 4.2 The legislative framework in sport

Current legislation does not correspond to the needs of sports organisations. Some areas are not even covered by legislation. However, the existing legislation often constitutes barriers for the development of sport or leads to an inadequate administrative burden, in particular for newly established associations.

EU legislation also affects the legislative framework of sport in the Czech Republic. These provisions are either binding or recommendatory. The recommendations emphasise the support of sport, its public benefit for the protection of health of the population, inviting EU member states to take specific decisions and their implementation in supporting sport (such as tax benefits). Most legislation and recommendations from the EU have not been actively used or applied in the Czech Republic.

In order to achieve a comprehensive implementation of the SPORT 2025 Concept is necessary to revise and amend the legal basis for the support of sport in the legislative framework, or to adopt new legal provisions, to identify and define concepts, relationships and entities active in the field of sport.

Proposing a new Law on the Promotion of Sport by the end of 2016.

### 4.3 Grant policy

The grant policy for sport must be targeted at achieving the average level in other EU countries, decreasing the share of required investment by families and athletes in sports activities, thus reducing the unaffordability of sport. Furthermore, the stability of funding must be ensured in order to enable the planning and development of sports organisations.

**Substantial increase in the amount of funding available for EU subsidy programmes to achieve the level common in the EU**

The amount of funding in the form of subsidies is a prerequisite for the fulfilment of strategic objectives, including the grant programmes of local self-government units. Based on the strategic objectives, the basic framework for the funding of the identified areas will be set out in order to ensure stability, transparency and the targeting of subsidies.

**Ensuring greater stability in the funding of sports organisations**

Multi-year subsidy programmes will be launched from the beginning of 2018, ensuring the funding of sports organisations based on strategic documents from these organisations, which may lead to a substantial decrease of administrative burden, an increase in the stability of the environment, the use of a more efficient combination of funding from multiple sources as well as the involvement of professionals with the perspective of several years of work.

**Establishing controls for the effective use of subsidies**

Subsidy headings must have a performance indicator in order to enable their evaluation. On the other hand, the control mechanisms should not place an excessive administrative strain on the recipient of the subsidy or the control authority.

**Using any revenues from European Funds for the benefit of sport**

The EU subsidy policy enabled support for the construction of sports facilities, in particular in connection with tourism and regional development. Subsidy headings that can assist in solving certain problems of sport for everyone and of mitigating hypokinetic lifestyles may also be expected in the future.

**Funding of the fulfilment of the Concept**

From 2017, there will be a gradual increase in the amount allocated to aid sport in compliance with the national budgetary constraints (in 2017, 2018 based on the budgetary forecast of CZK 6 billion). As of 2018, the stability of the sports environment will also be supported by three-year financial plans linked to the programmes. Similarly, it is necessary to strive to increase the budget in regions and municipalities to the typical EU level. Tax revenues of municipalities and regions based on budgetary allocation of taxes are not assigned for particular purposes and their use falls under the competence of the municipalities or regions. The SPORT 2025 Concept and the related detailed action plans intend to strive for maximum use of these funds for sport.

Funding from multiple sources as well as co-financing are still envisaged.

Basic subsidy sources and competences:

1.
2.
3. 1.
4.
5.
6. 1.

### The State Budget

The majority of the expenses are incurred based on Title 333 of the state budget. Based on the funding programme, this amount is divided into investment and non-investment parts. In compliance with the Act on the Promotion of Sport, most of these funds are intended for the national teams and for working with talented youth. Other resources, allocated from the budgets of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, are intended exclusively for the funding of national teams. The effort is to increase the amount of funds for sport from the existing 0.3% to 1% of the state budget.

#### Funding by regions

Building upon the present Concept and the adoption of the amendment to the Act on Sport, regional self-government units should draw up their own regional strategies reflecting their significant role in providing financial support to clubs, regional training academies, sports complexes and sports events of regional importance, serving the promotion of each region. The regions do not usually own the sport infrastructure and their sport subsidies are at about one-third of the EU level.

#### Funding by cities and municipalities

The revenues from city and municipal budgets are key to the public funding of sports. The expenditures by municipalities in the field of sport in 2015 are still below the level from 2010. At the local level, it is necessary to address the issue of modernization, operation and maintenance of sports facilities and the peculiar ownership structure (the majority of union facilities), which is based on tradition, but lacks adequate resources for the administration of extensive property. For this reason, municipalities do not feel so compelled to fund the sports infrastructure in their cadastral area. Incentives and programmes co-funded at the central level may be an impulse to eliminate the undesirable situation, also providing for the subsequent operational funding of sports teams by cities and municipalities. Apart from the infrastructure, the towns also promote traditional local clubs at the competitive level, as well as sport for everyone.

## 5 Implementation structures of the Concept

The preparation of action plans will commence immediately after the SPORT 2025 Concept is approved. In compliance with the priority areas of strategic objectives, stable expert working groups working on drafting these action plans will be established. The action plans will contain an analysis of the given area, specific measures and activities, they will have responsible ministries assigned, resources, schedules, funding, the form of evaluation, etc. Independently of this activity, a financial plan for the Concept and its legislative framework
will be drafted.

The MEYS shall be the coordinator of the implementation of the Concept.

The basic procedure:

* Expert working groups - preparation of action plans, responsible ministries, schedule (2016)
* Inter-ministerial group - solving inter-ministerial cooperation and cross-sectional topics
(as of 2016)
* Increasing the number of staff at the MEYS
* The funding of the Concept

**Expert working groups**

Within a month of the receipt of this document, expert working groups will be appointed for each strategic field. These groups shall detail the strategic objectives into sub-objectives
and measures, define the indicators for evaluating the fulfilment of the objectives and they shall propose a time frame for the tasks ensuing from the implementation of the SPORT 2025 Concept. The envisaged term for fulfilling the task for the working groups shall be three months. The outputs submitted by these groups shall be used to draw up an action plan within biannual cycles.

**Inter-ministerial groups**

Inter-ministerial groups shall be established in order to deal with cross-sectional topics and inter-ministerial cooperation. After approval of the document, their activities shall commence in September 2016.

**Increasing the number of staff at the MEYS**

The institutional background, which the SPORT 2025 Concept builds upon, shall be provided by the MEYS or the Government of the Czech Republic.

## 6 Evaluations of the Concept

The present SPORT 2025 Concept is focused on mid-term solutions and it is necessary to regularly evaluate its fulfilment. The evaluation should follow up on the planned multiannual funding and programmes as of 2018 under the assumption that the new Act on the Promotion of Sport will be adopted and applicable. Apart from a comprehensive evaluation that can be the basis of updates to the Concept, a yearly report will be submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic as of 2017, detailing the fulfilment of tasks of the SPORT 2025 Concept.

## 7 Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Zkratka** | **Plné znění** |
| ANO 2011 | Hnutí ANO 2011. Navazuje na sdružení Akce nespokojených občanů 2011. |
| ČOV | Český olympijský výbor |
| ČR | Česká republika |
| ČSSD | Česká strana sociálně demokratická |
| ČUS | Česká unie sportu |
| EU | Evropská unie |
| FTK UPOL | Fakulta tělesné kultury Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci |
| GAČR | Grantová agentura České republiky |
| HBSC | Studie Health Behaviour in School-aged Children |
| HEPA | Evropská síť propagující zdraví podporující fyzické aktivity (Health-Enhancing Physical Activity) spadající pod WHO. |
| Kč | Koruna česká |
| KDU-ČSL | Křesťanská a demokratická unie – Československá strana lidová |
| KPMG | Společnost poskytující služby v oblasti auditu, daní, poradenství a práva. |
| mld. | miliarda |
| MMR | Ministerstvo pro místní rozvoj |
| MO | Ministerstvo obrany |
| MPSV | Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí |
| MŠMT | Ministerstvo školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy |
| MV | Ministerstvo vnitra |
| MZd | Ministerstvo zdravotnictví |
| RSC | Resortní sportovní centrum |
| RVP | Rámcový vzdělávací program |
| SCM | Sportovní centrum mládeže |
| SK | Sportovní klub |
| Koncepce Sport 2025 | Koncepce podpory sportu 2016-2025 - SPORT 2025 |
| SpS | Sportovní středisko |
| SŠ | Střední škola |
| TJ | Tělovýchovná jednota, Tělocvičná jednota |
| UK FTVS | Fakulta tělesné výchovy a sportu Univerzity Karlovy |
| VOŠ | Vyšší odborná škola |
| VSCM | Vrcholové sportovní centrum mládeže |
| VŠ | Vysoká škola |
| WHO | World Health Organisation (Světová zdravotnická organizace) |
| ZŠ | Základní škola |
| WADA | Světová antidopingová agentura |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Organizace spojených národů pro výchovu, vědu a kulturu) |

1. This is a quote from the Coalition Agreement concluded by ČSSD, the ANO 2011 movement and KDU-ČSL for the 2013 - 2017 legislative term: [↑](#footnote-ref-2)