



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF THE ECONOMY,
TOURISM AND SPORT

RESOLUTION

ON THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF SPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA 2026–2035

(ReNPŠ26–35)





Pursuant to paragraph one of Article 9 of the Sports Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [Uradni list RS], Nos 29/17, 21/18 – ZNOrg, 82/20, 3/22 – ZDeb and 37/24 – ZMat-B) and paragraph one of Article 109 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos 92/07 – official consolidated version, 105/10, 80/13, 38/17, 46/20, 105/21 – Dec. of the CC, 111/21, 58/23 and 35/24), the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, at its session of 15 July 2025, adopted the

RESOLUTION

ON THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF SPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA 2026–2035 (ReNPŠ26–35)

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Programme of Sport is a strategic document of sports policy development planning. It shall be adopted for the period of ten years. The content of the National Programme of Sport is defined in the Sports Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos 29/17, 21/18 – ZNOrg, 82/20, 3/22 – ZDeb, and 37/24 – ZMat-B; hereinafter: ZŠpo-1) and, among other things, defines the public interest in the field of sport and the objectives and priorities of the sports policy. The National Programme of Sport of the Republic of Slovenia shall set out tasks of national and local importance for the implementation of the public interest in sports. These are intended for the provision of conditions for the quality participation of residents of the Republic of Slovenia in sports and physical activities to maintain their health.

The National Programme of Sport shall define measures and indicators to measure its implementation. The National Programme of Sport shall lay down strategic, financial, staff and organisational guidelines that are essential for its implementation.

Slovenia recognises sport as a very important area that has special significance for the country. Citizens' participation in sports, outstanding achievements and diverse social activities are part of the Slovenian identity and promote Slovenia around the world. At the same time, sport intersects with many areas where cooperation is mutually beneficial. Sport is recognised as a factor that contributes to the resilience of individuals through various forms of activity, which in turn strengthens the resilience of society and the state as a whole to health-related risks, as every chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Individuals' participation in sports is crucial for achieving a better quality of life for the population and reducing the burden of disease in society. The National Programme of Sport is therefore an important foundation for promoting, achieving and maintaining physical and mental fitness, and strengthening the resilience of individuals and, consequently, of society and the state as a whole.

The Resolution on the National Programme of Sport of the Republic of Slovenia 2014–2023 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 26/14; hereinafter: ReNPŠ14–23) ceased to apply in 2024. Immediately after assuming responsibility for the field of sport, the Ministry of Economy, Tourism and Sport (hereinafter: the Ministry) began drafting a new National Programme of Sport, which is one of the country's key medium-term strategic documents. The timely adoption of the National Programme of Sport also provides the basis for public calls for the annual sports programme at national and local levels and other forms of support for Slovenian sports. The annual sports programme represents one of the pillars of Slovenian sports funding. Through this call, the Republic of Slovenia annually co-finances public interest in sports. In this way, the Ministry aims to contribute to greater, faster and more effective support for Slovenian sport.

The National Programme of Sport shall be adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia on the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. The proposal for the National Programme of Sport shall be submitted to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia by the ministry responsible for sport together with the opinion of the Expert Council on Sport of the Republic of Slovenia and consent of the Olympic Committee of Slovenia – Association of Sports Federations (hereinafter: OCS-ASF).

The Ministry cooperated with the Faculty of Sport at the University of Ljubljana to prepare an analysis of the implementation of ReNPŠ14–23 and to draft expert guidelines. The draft of the new National Programme of Sport was supplemented by key stakeholders in the fields of elite sports, sports for all and systemic support for sports prior to public debate. The Ministry also consulted with experts on other areas that are important for the future development of Slovenian sport.

1.1 Summary of guidelines of the National Programme of Sport of the Republic of Slovenia 2026–2035

The summary of the guidelines of the National Programme of Sport in the Republic of Slovenia 2026–2035 (hereinafter: NPS26–35) is divided into six target areas, which contain 23 sub-targets with basic measures for achieving these targets. Target areas:

- I. General
- II. Infrastructure, sports facilities and outdoor natural sports grounds
- III. Leisure-time physical education for children and youth, physical education for children and youth with special needs, extracurricular sports activities
- IV. Competitive forms of sport (elite and quality sport) and physical education for children and youth oriented to quality and elite sport
- V. Sport for all (sport for persons with disabilities, recreational sport, sport for older people)
- VI. Support mechanisms for sport

Summary of guidelines of the NPS26–35

No.	Objective	Measure
I. General		
1	Ensure access to sport for all residents of the Republic of Slovenia	Every individual will be provided with opportunities to actively participate in sports in a safe and healthy environment.
2	Increase the number of residents who regularly participate in sports and physical activities, with an emphasis on participation in professionally led sports programmes.	Professionally led programmes for all generations are important. A love of movement and sport shall be fostered in children, youth and students through high-quality physical education in the school system and by providing extracurricular sports activities. Special emphasis shall be placed on promoting participation in sports among specific groups.
3	Ensure optimal conditions for personnel development in sport	Increase the accessibility of Slovenian sport through accessible education and training courses.
4	Ensure the optimal position of sport among social activities	Conduct an analysis of measures among social activities and equalise the status of sport with them.
5	Improve conditions for the proper implementation of sports programmes.	Improve basic conditions for the implementation of sports programmes (financial, personnel, infrastructure, support) + 5% annually and increase collected concession fees.
6	Establish umbrella system mechanisms for monitoring the effects of sport on society	Regular monitoring of the population's physical abilities, development of innovative approaches to promoting participation in sports, digitalisation, development of a system for monitoring the economic effects of sports.
II. Infrastructure, sports facilities and outdoor natural sports grounds		
7	Modern, energy-efficient, climate-resilient and effectively utilised infrastructure that will be accessible to all	Invest in public infrastructure and increase its accessibility.
III. Leisure-time physical education for children and youth, physical education for children and youth with special needs, extracurricular sports activities		
8	Increase the scope, programme quality and mass participation	Ensure appropriate infrastructure, staff and financial conditions.

9	Introduce sport at all levels of education	Increase the scope of sport in all education systems in Slovenia.
IV. Competitive forms of sport (elite and quality sport and physical education for children and youth oriented to quality and elite sport)		
10	International competitiveness of competitive forms of sport	Ensure appropriate conditions for achieving internationally competitive results in sports included in the regular programme of the Olympic Games, and examine competitiveness criteria.
11	Increase mass participation in quality sports	Ensure conditions for the transition from quality to elite sport.
12	Create conditions for development and achieving internationally competitive results in absolute competition	Establish appropriate development opportunities and international comparability.
13	Adopt measures to improve support for competitive sports programmes	Ensure the adequacy and timeliness of funds for annual sports programmes.
V. Sport for all (sport for persons with disabilities, recreational sport, sport for older people)		
14	Sport as a unifying factor and building block of a healthy lifestyle	10% more of physically active population than in the previous period.
15	Sport as a messenger of sustainability	Reduce costs for citizens and the health fund through sport, secure new financial resources. Increase work productivity and performance and reduce absenteeism.
16	Sport as an intergenerational connector and a unifying factor in society	Achieve positive effects on the psychosocial status of the population.
VI. Support mechanisms for sport		
17	Establish comprehensive support mechanisms in sport to ensure organisational and professional support for sport	Develop and implement comprehensive support mechanisms in sport and standards of good governance with the aim of ensuring adequate organisational and professional support for the operation of sports clubs, national sports federations and sports associations.
18	Supportive business environment for sport	Ensure a supportive business environment for sport and a stimulating environment for working and operating in sport.

19	Comprehensive regulation of the area of safe sporting environment (integrity)	Meaningfully integrate all stakeholders into an effective system and ensure compliance with the principles of good sports governance.
20	Strengthening the material conditions for the functioning of Slovenian sport	<p>Hold discussions with all departments that have an impact on sport and establish conditions for cooperation in the interests of sport.</p> <p>Encourage municipalities to adopt and implement annual sports programmes at local level in a timely manner.</p>
21	Digitalisation of Slovenian sport and reduction of administrative burden	Establish a Slovenian sport database, adopt appropriate measures and introduce functionality.
22	Promotion of Slovenia through elite sporting events	Regulate the system of support for the organisation of major international sporting events in Slovenia.
23	Inclusion in European and international cooperation in the field of sport	Sport is also an important part of the European and international environment, which is why participation in bilateral, European and international cooperation, both at national level and in the civil sports sphere, will be encouraged.

2. VISION

At the end of the NPS26–35 implementation period, sport will be firmly established as a factor that enhances physical health, mental well-being, social development and national identity. It plays an important role in bringing together the population of Slovenia and, in synergy with other areas, helps create the conditions for a better life for all.



3. MEASURES BY AREA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STRUCTURE SET OUT IN ARTICLE 8 OF THE ZŠpo-1

The overall purpose of the measures is to ensure opportunities for high-quality sporting activities by increasing access to sport for the population of the Republic of Slovenia, through the competitiveness of sports organisations and the quality of sports programmes.

The measures of NSP26–35 are presented under seven headings:

1. sports programmes (conceptual basis of sports),
2. investments in sports facilities and outdoor natural sports grounds,
3. developmental, expert and research activities in sport,
4. organisational structure in sport,
5. sporting events and the promotion of sport,
6. social and environmental responsibilities in sport,
7. support mechanisms for sport.

The headings are divided into areas that, in accordance with the main objectives of the NPS26–35, contain the definitions of the areas' strategic objectives reflecting or representing the public interest in sports. Measures are designed based on the objectives. Indicators are proposed for measuring the achievement of strategic objectives in individual areas. The objectives and measures are based on the findings of the analysis of the previous ReNPŠ14–23. The objectives and measures will be operationalised and implemented through various activities and projects to be defined in the NPS26–35 Implementation Plan.

3.1 SPORTS PROGRAMMES

3.1.1 Leisure-time physical education for children and youth

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- Together with curricular activities, ensure at least one hour of moderate to high-intensity, high-quality sports exercise per day for all age groups of children and youth.
- Improve the physical abilities of children and youth to a level equal to or higher than that before the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Evaluate and update national programmes for leisure-time physical education for children and youth.
- Establish a system for financing or subsidising the inclusion of children and youth from economically and socially disadvantaged backgrounds in sports programmes.
- Enable children and youth to acquire social skills and adopt a healthy lifestyle through high-quality sports exercise.
- Establish a model of cooperation between educational institutions and local sports organisations.
- Increase the range of holiday sports programmes, develop more regular (year-round) leisure-time programmes for children, youth and families, and increase the participation of children and youth in holiday sports programmes.
- Evaluate and update the school sports competition programme.

Indicators

- Number of national promotional programmes for leisure-time physical education for children and youth, designed according to the developmental characteristics and abilities of the target population.
- Number of children and youth participating in national programmes for leisure-time physical education for children and youth co-financed from public funds.
- Number of national programmes for leisure-time physical education for children and youth.
- Amount of funds available to local communities for co-financing programmes.
- Number of children and youth participating in holiday sport programmes co-financed from public funds.
- Changes in physical and motor development (based on data from the Physical Education Card).
- Number of youth aged 15 and over who participate in regular professionally led sports programmes.
- Number of schools and number of children and youth without registered athlete status who participate in school sports competitions.



MEASURES:

- Increase the scope of funding for leisure-time physical education programmes for children and youth at local and national levels.
- Ensure at least one hour of moderate to high-intensity, high-quality sports exercise per day for all age groups of children and youth.

- Update and adapt existing national programmes for leisure-time physical education for children and youth.
- Update and adapt school sports competitions for children and youth without registered athlete status.
- Prepare national programmes for leisure-time physical education for the final primary school educational cycle and for secondary school students (vocational and professional secondary schools, general upper secondary schools and secondary school student residence halls).
- Encourage cooperation between schools and sports clubs at local level to implement sports programmes for children and youth.
- Increase the number of educational institutions that implement annual sports programmes.
- Increase the number of programmes aimed at acquiring sports skills and knowledge in various sports.
- Increase the range and quality of local holiday sports programmes with various forms of physical activity and sports that are affordable for all children and youth.
- Increase the scope and ensure the diversity of extracurricular sports activities at school during extended stay by including sports club programmes.
- Encourage local sports federations and sports clubs to develop programmes.
- Develop more regular leisure-time physical education programmes for children, youth and families.¹
- Examine the possibilities for identifying or monitoring participation in sports by disciplines in the periods prior to registration in accordance with the ZŠpo-1.

3.1.2 Physical education for children and youth with special needs

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- *Increase the proportion of children and youth with special needs who are physically active on a daily basis.*
- *Improve physical abilities of children and youth with special needs.*
- *Help children and youth with special needs acquire social skills and influence their healthy development through sports exercise.*
- *Increase the competence of professionals in implementing programmes for physical education of children and youth with special needs.*

¹ In accordance with the current recommendations and guidelines of the World Health Organization on physical activity and the prevention of a sedentary lifestyle.

Indicators

- *Number of professionals with the competence to organise, plan, implement and monitor programmes.*
 - *Number of promotional activities at national level.*
 - *Number of promotional activities carried out to present sports and physical activity content.*
 - *Number of sports events at local level.*
 - *Number of sports events at national level.*
 - *Number of children and youth with special needs participating in sports programmes at national level.*
 - *Number of programmes at local level.*
 - *Number of children and youth with special needs participating in regular, professionally led sports programmes at local level.*
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MEASURES:

- Encourage cooperation between schools and sports clubs at local level to implement programmes.
- Promote new sports and content of physical activities for children and youth with special needs.
- Establish systemic monitoring of the physical and motor development of children and youth with special needs throughout the education system.

3.1.3 Extracurricular sports activities

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- *Increase the scope of extracurricular sports activities.*
 - *Ensure conditions for regular participation in sports as an extracurricular activity.*
 - *Increase the scope, professional competence and diversity of extracurricular sports programmes.*
 - *Increase the proportion of students who are regularly and occasionally physically active.*
 - *Ensure systemic monitoring of students' physical abilities and improve physical performance.*
 - *Increase student participation in university competitions at national and international levels.*
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Indicators

- Number of hours of sports provided at university level.
 - Percentage of students regularly or occasionally participating in (co-financed) year-round (extracurricular) sports programmes in their free time.
 - Number of students participating in year-round extracurricular sports programmes.
 - Number of municipalities co-financing year-round extracurricular sports programmes.
 - Number of university competitions at national and international levels and number of participants.
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MEASURES:

- Broaden sports programmes.
- Increase the co-financing of year-round programmes.
- Increase the number of university competitions.

3.1.4 Physical education for children and youth oriented to quality and elite sport

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 22 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- Increase the number of children and youth in competitive systems by 5%.
 - Increase the number of categorised athletes up to the age of 21 by 3%.
 - Develop and implement a model for recognising young sporting talent and provide supportive environments for the holistic development of athletes.
 - Create systemic conditions for the development of young sporting talent and provide supportive environments for their holistic development.
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Indicators

- Number of registered athletes up to 21 years of age.
 - Number of categorised athletes up to 21 years of age.
 - Number of professional staff employed in national sports school programmes.
 - Number of professional staff employed in municipal sports school programmes.
 - Number of municipalities co-financing municipal sports school programmes.
 - Number of Olympic disciplines from the regular Olympic Games programme included in the programmes of national sports schools.
 - Number of children and youth included in the programmes of national sports schools.
 - Number of children and youth included in the programmes of municipal sports schools.
 - Number of national sports federations that have developed a talent recognition model.
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MEASURES:

- Increase funding for physical education programmes for children and youth oriented to quality and elite sport.
- Increase the number of professional staff employed in municipal and national sports schools.
- Systematise and digitalise monitoring the development of athletes' motor skills.
- Finance training and continuous skill updating courses for workers with professional education and qualifications in sports.

3.1.5 Quality sport

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- *Increase the number of registered athletes in senior categories by 8%.*
- *Provide the spatial, material and professional conditions for the development of quality sports at local level.*

Indicators

- *Number of registered athletes in senior categories.*
 - *Number of programmes of quality sport at local level.*
 - *Number of athletes and sports teams involved in quality sports programmes at local level.*
 - *Number of expert teams established to provide expert support within the framework of quality sports programmes.*
 - *Number of athletes who used the services of experts, members of expert teams.*
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MEASURES:

- Increasing the scope of quality sport programmes.
- Systemise and digitalise the monitoring of the physical fitness of athletes participating in quality sports programmes.
- Finance training and continuing professional development for professional workers involved in quality sports programmes.

3.1.6 Elite sport

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- Increase the number of elite athletes.
- Increase the number of disciplines in the regular Olympic Games programme that have athletes categorised as elite athletes.

Indicators

- Number of elite athletes.
 - Number of sports with categorised elite athletes.
-



MEASURES:

- Increase the competitiveness of elite sports programmes.
- Incentives for elite athletes and their coaches.
- Financial support to elite sports programmes at national and local levels.
- Professional assistance to elite athletes.
- Co-finance continuous expert training for professionals involved in elite sports programmes.
- Establish national centres for individual sports with appropriate facilities, staffing, training and accommodation for elite athletes at national level in youth and senior competitions.

3.1.7 Sport for persons with disabilities

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- Increase the proportion of persons with disabilities participating in sports programmes for persons with disabilities by 30%.
 - Increase the proportion of registered and categorised athletes with disabilities by 50%.
 - Improve links between sports clubs and disability associations that run programmes for persons with disabilities.
 - Develop national sports federations towards the inclusion of parasports in their systems.
 - Ensure systemic monitoring of physical abilities of persons with disability status.
 - Improve physical abilities of persons with disability status.
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Indicators

- Number of persons with disability status who are included in regular professionally led programmes.
 - Number of programmes.
 - Number of registered athletes with disabilities.
 - Percentage and number of categorised athletes with disabilities.
 - Number of elite para-athletes.
 - Number of sports with registered or categorised athletes with disabilities.
 - Number of national sports federations that have systemically integrated parasports in their clubs.
 - Number of workers with professional education and qualifications in the field of sports for persons with disabilities.
 - Number of physical ability measurements performed on persons with disability status.
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MEASURES:

- Encourage the development of sports for people with disabilities at local, national and international levels.
- Improve the integration of sports clubs and disability associations at local level.
- Ensure increased competitiveness in elite sports for persons with disabilities.
- Ensure the status rights of elite athletes with disabilities.
- Increase the number of workers with professional education and qualifications in the field of sports for persons with disabilities.
- Ensure regular measurement of the physical abilities of persons with disability status.

3.1.8 Sports recreation

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- Increase the proportion of adults who regularly participate in sports and physical activities.
 - Increase the proportion of adults participating in regular, year-round, professionally led sports programmes.
 - Increase the number of professionally led sports recreation programmes at national and local levels.
 - Connect the healthcare system with providers of regular sports recreation programmes to promote a healthy lifestyle.
 - Ensure systemic monitoring of the physical abilities of adult population.
 - Improve the physical abilities of adults.
-

Indicators

- *Percentage of adults who are physically active and participate in year-round professionally led recreational sports programmes.*
 - *Number of sports recreation programmes at local and national levels.*
 - *Number of professional staff in professionally managed sports recreation programmes.*
 - *Number of participants in training and continuous skill updating courses in the field of recreational sports.*
 - *Number of connections established between primary healthcare providers and providers of sports recreation programmes.*
-



MEASURES:

- Standardise the methodology of monitoring adults who regularly participate in sports and physical activities.
- Increase access to regularly organised, year-round² and professionally led sports recreation programmes.
- Promote participation in professionally managed sports recreation programmes.
- Promote various forms of sports exercise and physical activity in nature and on outdoor sports grounds.
- Promote different forms of physical activity in the work environment.
- Encourage employers to enable their employees to engage in appropriate regular sports exercise and physical activity outside working hours.
- Establish a system for monitoring the physical abilities of adults.
- Finance training and enable continuous skill updating in the field of sports recreation.
- Increase funding for regular professionally led sports recreation programmes in local communities and at national level.
- Further develop and upgrade collaboration of sports and healthcare.
- Strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation in promoting healthy lifestyle.
- Connect employers and sports programme providers in the local community.
- Prepare and implement a national campaign to promote sports activities among adults.
- Raise awareness among employers about the importance of ensuring active breaks during the work process and appropriate regular sports exercise outside working hours.

² In accordance with the current recommendations and guidelines of the **World Health Organization** on physical activity and the prevention of a sedentary lifestyle.

3.1.9 Sport for older people

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- Increase the proportion of physically active older people in professionally led sports programmes.
- Increase the number of professionally led sports programmes for older people in the local community.
- Increase the number of workers with professional education and qualifications in the field of sports for older people.
- Connect the healthcare system with providers of regular, professionally led sports recreation programmes for maintaining the health of older people.
- Ensure systemic monitoring of the body composition and physical abilities of the older population.

Indicators

- Number of older people who participate in year-round professionally led sports programmes for older people.
- Number of workers with professional education and qualifications in the field of sports for older people.
- Number of professionally led sports programmes for older people in local communities.
- Number of care homes and day centres that offer sports programmes for older people.
- Number of municipalities with established connections, and number of connections established between primary healthcare providers and providers of sports programmes for older people.
- Number of measurements of the body composition and physical abilities performed on the older population.



MEASURES:

- Establish regular exercise programmes in care homes and day centres.
- Co-finance training and continuous skill updating for professionals in the field of sports for older people.
- Establish cooperation between ministries responsible for health, social affairs and sports in the field of sports for older people.
- Establish a system for monitoring the physical abilities of the older population.
- Prepare and implement a national campaign to promote sports activities among older people.

3.2 SPORTS FACILITIES AND OUTDOOR NATURAL SPORTS GROUNDS

By 2035, Slovenia will provide optimal sports infrastructure that will enable the achievement of strategic programme objectives in sports. With the continuous development of sports infrastructure, the implementation of all key objectives and programmes of sports activities for the entire population, in all forms of sport, will be enabled.

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20 and 22 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- *Provide well-maintained, safe, modern, climate-resilient and effectively managed sports infrastructure that will enable the achievement of strategic programme objectives.*
- *Adopt norms for the construction of new sports infrastructure as a condition for co-financing from public sources.*

Indicators

- *Area of covered and uncovered sports facilities per capita and occupancy.*
- *Area of covered and uncovered public exercise areas in terms of their potential for shared use by multiple sports, depending on the needs of sports programmes.*
- *Area of private sports facilities included in the network of sports facilities that serve the public interest in sports.*
- *Number of sports facilities with accessible access for persons with reduced mobility (at the user and visitor level).*
- *Percentage of occupancy of school sports facilities for the implementation of the annual sports programme.*
- *Length and area of sports infrastructure for outdoor sports.*



MEASURES:

- Adopt the network of public sports facilities and outdoor natural sports grounds at national and local levels.
- Identify strategically important sports facilities and a system for their co-financing at national and local levels.
- Eliminate existing disparities in the availability of sports infrastructure in relation to the needs of sports programmes.
- Introduce a methodology for calculating the utilisation of sports infrastructure.

- Examine the possibility of incorporating private sports facilities into the network of sports facilities in order to serve the public interest in the field of sport.
- Establish a sufficiently distributed network of public sports facilities and outdoor natural sports grounds at national and local levels in line with the needs of sports programmes.
- Establish cooperation between investors in sports infrastructure and national sports federations and local sports federations.
- Ensure priority use of all public and public-private sports infrastructure according to the priority criteria set out in Article 71 of the ZŠpo-1.
- Introduce standards and norms for the management of public sports infrastructure.
- Ensure that the register of public sports facilities and outdoor sports areas contains all information on public sports facilities and outdoor sports areas, including accessibility by public transport, on foot or by bicycle.

3.3 DEVELOPMENTAL, EXPERT AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN SPORT

Development activities support all other activities in sport. These are professional tasks that are intertwined. Their purpose is to provide opportunities and standards for the implementation of sports programmes.

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

3.3.1 Sport in the education system

Exercise is one of the foundations of health. The field is defined as a support system for sports programmes, although it does not itself fall under the sports programmes defined by the ZŠpo-1.

In Slovenian kindergartens, the subject that is part of the kindergarten curriculum is called exercise; throughout the entire education system, pupils and students have a compulsory subject called sport or physical education in varying degrees of weekly hours (1 to 3 school hours). In the first two cycles of the Bologna study programme, courses with different names that include sports content are only included in some study programmes as electives. The school subject of sport or physical education (hereinafter: the subject of sport) represents the only regular sporting activity for the entire population of children (aged 6 to 15) and for a large proportion of youth. The scope and quality of the subject of sport is of exceptional importance for healthy development, the formation of a healthy lifestyle and the proper socialisation of

children and youth. Strategic objectives should be aimed at ensuring an adequate amount of exercise for all children and youth and improving its quality, which is in accordance with the current recommendations and guidelines of the World Health Organization on physical activity and the prevention of a sedentary lifestyle (hereinafter: WHO Guidelines).

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 4, 6 and 9 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- *Develop lasting habits for regular participation in sports and the adoption of a healthy lifestyle through high-quality and regular physical education for young children, pupils and students.*
- *Annual monitoring of the physical and motor development of school-age children and youth (as part of the Physical Education Card)*

Indicators

- *Number of minutes of compulsory physical education at individual levels of education.*
 - *Number of compulsory and elective courses in the field of sports and their scope.*
 - *Number of programmes for the expert training of education staff to acquire skills in the field of sport and exercise.*
 - *Number of classes with additional sports activities in primary schools co-financed by the state.*
 - *Changes in the physical performance and motor efficiency index of children and youth.*
-



MEASURES:

- Increase the number of compulsory hours of the subject of sport.
- Ensure 45 minutes of compulsory sport and exercise per day at all levels of education and training.
- Increase the range of elective physical education content.
- Encourage and finance the additional inclusion of sports teachers in the first and second cycles of primary school education.
- Increase number of classes with additional sports programmes in primary schools.
- Systemically monitor motor development and other indicators of motor competence across the entire population of primary and secondary school pupils.
- Provide additional support for pupils with physical disabilities.
- Ensure continuous expert training of education and training staff to acquire skills in the field of sport and physical activity.

3.3.2 Education, training and expert training of professional workers in sport

High-quality workers with professional education and qualifications in sports are an important factor in the development and success of sports programme implementation.

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 17 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- *Improve the quality of training of personnel in sport.*
- *Increase the number of active workers in sport.*
- *Increase the number of professional workers employed in national and municipal sports schools.*
- *Increase the number of municipalities co-financing municipal sports schools.*
- *Achieve continuous expert training for all persons with professional education and qualifications working in Slovenian sports.*
- *Raise the level of professional knowledge of workers in sport (expert training, licensing).*

Indicators

- *Number of workers with professional education and qualifications entered in the register of workers with professional education and qualifications in sports.*
- *Number of workers with professional qualifications entered in the register of workers with professional education and qualifications in sports.*
- *Number of professional sports workers in sport licensing programmes.*
- *Number of professional sports workers in programmes of expert training in sports.*
- *Number of programmes of expert training in sports.*
- *Number of programmes of education in sports.*
- *Number of national sports federations with licensing programmes.*



MEASURES:

- Regular evaluation of existing training programmes.
- Mandatory periodical expert training of personnel with professional education and qualifications for work in the field of sport.
- Co-financing of professional training, expert training and licensing of professional workers in sports.

3.3.3 Status rights of athletes and coaches, and expert support to programmes

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19 and 20 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

3.3.3.1 Dual career

In line with European Union guidelines³, a systematic approach is needed to address the challenges that the demands of sporting activities pose to education, entry into the labour market and activities in the labour market. The main challenges are supporting the development of young athletes during the period of early specialisation, in education and training, balancing sporting and educational commitments and later balancing sporting commitments and employment. Particular attention should be paid to the period after an athlete's sporting career has ended, when they enter the labour market, including for athletes who end their sporting careers earlier than planned.

3.3.3.2. Education of athletes

Athletes need to be given the opportunity to pursue successful education alongside their sporting activities, and systemic support must be made available to them. The state supports all student athletes through incentive measures such as athlete status, sports classes, school sports coordinators, scholarships, innovative approaches to the education process and systemic solutions in the legislative field.

Strategic objectives

- *An effective system for adjusting school or study obligations to sporting obligations.*
- *Equal systemic support for athletes in all training programmes.*
- *Established comprehensive, transparent and accessible system of measures for the development of dual careers for athletes.*

Indicators

- *Number of sports classes in general upper secondary schools.*
 - *Number of athletes receiving scholarships based on sporting achievements.*
 - *Number of pupils with the status of promising or elite athletes in accordance with primary school regulations.*
 - *Number of secondary school students with the status of promising or elite athletes in accordance with regulations on adjustments to school obligations.*
 - *Number of secondary school students with the status of promising or elite athletes in accordance with secondary school programmes.*
 - *Number of students with athlete status in accordance with university regulations.*
-

³ EU Guidelines on Dual Careers of Athletes (2013). Luxembourg. Publications Office at the European Union.



MEASURES:

- Increase the range of incentives for pupils, secondary school and university students who are athletes.
- Harmonise rules on adjustments to school obligations at national level in primary and secondary schools.
- Harmonise the terminological definitions of the terms “elite” and “promising” athlete in regulations in the field of sport and education.
- Establish a model for providing appropriate support to athletes in all secondary school programmes.
- Encourage different scholarship systems.
- Promote the adaptation of sports and study commitments for university students.
- Systemically regulate status extension.

3.3.3.3 Employment of athletes and professional workers

Employment of athletes and professional workers in the public sector contributes to the appropriate social and economic security of elite athletes and coaches. It is also necessary to establish a system for advising and supporting athletes in career planning, coordinating sports and work commitments and transitioning to life after a sports career.

Strategic objectives

- *Effective system for employing athletes and professional workers in the public sector, providing them with long-term social and economic security (implementation of European Union guidelines⁴ on dual careers for athletes).*
- *Promoting the employment of athletes in the private sector.*

Indicators

- *Number of elite athletes employed in the public sector.*
 - *Number of professional workers employed in the public sector.*
 - *Number of athletes and professional workers employed in the private sector.*
 - *Number of established activities from European Union guidelines on dual careers for athletes.*
-



MEASURES:

- Increase the number of elite athletes and coaches employed in the public sector.
- Provide initiatives to the private sector for employing elite athletes.
- Establish a system for internships or work experience during or after the end of a sporting career.

⁴ EU Guidelines on Dual Careers of Athletes (2013). Luxembourg, Publications Office at the European Union. (accessible at: https://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/sport/library/documents/dual-career-guidelines-final_en.pdf).

3.3.3.4 Health care of athletes

The right of athletes to preventive healthcare is regulated by the ZŠpo-1 and the regulations governing healthcare and health insurance. The goal of health care of athletes is to ensure the best possible health of athletes in order to guarantee safe exercise and the fastest possible treatment in case of proven needs.

Strategic objectives

- *Effective system for ensuring athletes' rights related to health care and health insurance.*
- *Establish a system for supporting the mental health of athletes.*

Indicators

- *Number of medical teams performing preventive medical examinations of athletes.*
 - *Number of preventive examinations performed on categorised and registered athletes up to 26 years of age on an annual basis.*
 - *Percentage of registered athletes who underwent preventive medical examinations on an annual basis (ratio between the number of preventive medical examinations performed on registered athletes and the number of registered athletes on an annual basis).*
 - *Number of supplementary healthcare insurance policies for elite athletes and the amount of funds allocated for this purpose.*
 - *Number of training courses in the field of mental health for athletes.*
-



MEASURES:

- Optimise the network of healthcare providers for athletes.
- Conducting preventive medical examinations for athletes.
- Analyse the situation, develop methods for monitoring the mental health of athletes and implement training courses.
- Co-finance supplementary healthcare insurance for elite athletes.
- Improve the connection and coordination between the healthcare system and professional work in sports.
- Implement a campaign on the importance of preventive examinations for athletes' health.

3.3.3.5 Monitoring athletes' readiness, advising on sports exercise and providing expert support for programmes

Assessing and monitoring athletes' readiness is the basis of professional work in sports.

Strategic objective

- *Upgrading the system of professional support for athletes in the training process.*
-

Indicators

- *Number of monitored athletes by sport.*
 - *Number of monitored athletes under 21 by sport.*
 - *Number of monitored athletes after rehabilitation.*
 - *Number of sports in the regular Olympic Games programme included in the monitoring system.*
 - *Number of newly introduced or renewed diagnostic procedures.*
-



MEASURES:

- Make a plan for monitoring athletes' readiness.
- Develop of diagnostics in sport.

3.3.4 Publishing activities in sport

Publishing activities in sport include co-financing periodical and monographic literature and promotional publications that support the quality of work in sport and contribute to understanding sport and its effects.

Strategic objectives

- *Increase in the volume of newly published popular, specialist and scientific literature on sports.*
 - *Promotion of high-quality sports literature (popular and fiction) for children and youth among professionals and the wider public.*
-

Indicators

- *Published sport literature co-financed by the state and local communities.*
 - *Number of promotions of high-quality sports literature (popular and fiction) for children and youth among professionals and the wider public.*
-



MEASURES:

- Increase the scope of funding.
- Increase the quantity of published sports literature.
- Increase the promotion of high-quality sports literature for children and youth.

3.3.5 Scientific and research activities in sport

The purpose of scientific and research activities in sport is to acquire knowledge about kinesiology through basic and applied research and to transfer research findings into sports practice and support policy-making in the field of sport through applied and developmental research.

Strategic objective

- *Increase the scope of applied research in the field of sport.*

Indicators

- *Number of applied researches in sports.*
 - *Number of target research programmes.*
 - *Amount of public funding available for research projects in sports and kinesiology.*
 - *Number of publicly co-financed research projects in sports and kinesiology.*
-



MEASURES:

- Define a targeted research programme for all forms of sport.
- Encourage national sports federations to prepare research projects with research institutions, and increase the scope of applied research in the field of sport.

3.3.6 Information and communication technology in sport

Digitalisation is important in terms of promoting and participating in sports, as well as in terms of the organisation of sports and support mechanisms in sports.

Strategic objective

- *Use digitalisation to improve the efficient collection, monitoring, analysis and dissemination of information in support of assessing the actual situation and decision-making in the field of sport.*

Indicators

- *Number of ICT-supported areas of the annual programme of sport at national and local levels.*
-



MEASURES:

- Introduce central IT support for sport.
- Set up a system to monitor the implementation and delivery of the National Programme of Sport and the annual sport programmes.
- Digitalise procedures of obtaining public funds in the field of sport and control.
- Eliminate administrative barriers in the field of sport.
- Digitalise records in the field of sport.

3.4 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE IN SPORT

The principles of the functioning and organisation of sport in the Republic of Slovenia are based on the European Sport Model⁵, which emphasises European values, avoids excessive commercialisation and is based on the principles of solidarity, inclusion and fairness. It advocates a pyramid organisational structure of sport, structuring on a national basis, one federation for each sport or local community, and emphasises solidarity towards the lower levels of sport and the openness of competitions.

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 1, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21 and 23 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

3.4.1 Functioning of sports programme providers

The functioning of providers of annual sport programmes in accordance with the ZŠpo-1 at national and local levels is in the public interest, which is why the state and local communities encourage and materially support their activities.

Strategic objectives

- *Improve the organisational efficiency of sports programme providers.*
 - *Increase the proportion of sports organisations with full-time and competent professional staff.*
 - *Increase the amount of funding available for the functioning of sports organisations.*
-

5 Resolution of the Council and of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on the key features of a European Sport Model 2021/C 501/01 (O) C, No 501 of 31 December 2021, p. 1).

Indicators

- *Number of legal entities engaged in sporting activities.*
 - *Number of national and local providers of the annual sports programme.*
 - *Number of members of sports clubs.*
 - *Number of public institutes for sport at local level and number of local sports federations.*
 - *Number of regional offices of the OCS-ASF.*
 - *Number of sports federations with professional staff.*
 - *Amount of public funding available for the operation of sports clubs and federations at local level.*
 - *Amount of public funding available for the sport-related institutes at local and national levels.*
 - *Amount of public funding available for the activities of the OCS-ASF, the Sports Federation for the Disabled of Slovenia – Slovenian Paralympic Committee, and national sports federations.*
 - *Amount of public funding available for the functioning of sports federations of Slovenians in neighbouring countries.*
 - *Strengthening the competences of the organisational structures of sports organisations.*
 - *Number of programmes implemented and participants in programmes to strengthen the competences of the organisational structures of sports organisations.*
-



MEASURES:

- Increase the funds for co-financing activities of providers of the annual sports programme at national and local levels.
- Encourage sports organisations to acquire the status of NGO in the public interest in the field of sport.
- Strengthen the role of local sports federations in the preparation and implementation of the annual sports programme at local level, increase the professionalisation of local sports federations.
- Provide a statutory definition of the regular strengthening of the competences of professional staff in the management of sports organisations (introduction of compulsory licensing of professional workers and organisational and managerial structures).
- Ensure systemic funding and strengthen the role of the regional offices of the OCS-ASF.
- Link the work of the regional offices of the OCS-ASF with the regional development agencies and other regional organisations (coordinators) in the field of sport and health.

3.4.2 Volunteering in sport

Volunteering, as defined by the sectoral law, is an important factor in the functioning of Slovenian sport, especially in the areas of the implementation of sports programmes, the activities of providers of annual sports programmes and the organisation of sports events. Promoting volunteering strengthens the integration of sport into social systems, raises awareness of the importance of sport for individuals and society and makes an important contribution to the financial sustainability of programmes, providers and the organisation of sport events.

Strategic objectives

- *Implement the provisions of the act governing volunteering in the field of sport.*
- *Increase the proportion of sports organisations registered in the register of voluntary organisations and organisations with a voluntary programme.*
- *Systemic recording of volunteering in sport through the creation of a national database.*
- *Training volunteers for specific organisational and professional tasks.*

Indicators

- *Number of volunteer hours in sport.*
 - *Number of sports programme providers entered in the register of voluntary organisations.*
 - *Number of training courses for volunteers in the field of sport.*
 - *Number of volunteers entered in the national database.*
-



MEASURES:

- Strengthen volunteering as a basis.
- National campaign to enter sport providers (NGOs) in the register of voluntary organisations and organisations with a voluntary programme.
- Promote the inclusion and recognition of volunteering in sports organisations.
- Develop a tool to create a national database of volunteers in sport and record the hours volunteered in sport.

3.5 SPORTING EVENTS AND THE PROMOTION OF SPORT

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 22 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

3.5.1 Sporting events

Sporting events are the central organisational events of sport that influence the promotion and development of sport, the environment, society, tourism and the economy.

Strategic objectives

- *Set up a system for organising and co-financing international sporting events.*
- *Sustainable organisation of sport events, including the aspect of sustainable arrival.*
- *Promote the country through sporting events.*
- *Organise sporting and promotion events to encourage children and youth to spend their leisure time actively and adopt a healthy lifestyle.*

Indicators

- *Number of international sporting events held.*
 - *Measuring the impact of sporting events.*
-



MEASURES:

- Promote the organisation of international sporting events.
- Develop a methodology for calculating the impact of organising sporting events and developing criteria for deciding on their organisation and possible co-financing.
- Update the regulatory framework for the procedure for applying for and organising sporting events.
- Encourage the inclusion of additional tourist services and local content as an additional programme at sporting events.
- Develop a methodology for monitoring the mode of arriving at sporting events.
- Increase the range of free sport and promotion events for children and youth with various forms of physical activities and sports games at national and local levels.

3.5.2 Sports tourism

The vision of the Slovenian Tourism Strategy 2022–2028⁶ is based on sustainable development and the contribution of sports tourism to social well-being and the reputation of Slovenia in the world. This covers various trips and activities or experiences in the field of sport by domestic and foreign tourists, which include outdoor sports activities, attending sporting events and taking part in preparations for competitions.

Strategic objectives

- Increase the scope and quality of sporting tourism.
- Increase the volume of congress tourism in the field of sport.
- Increase the visibility of Slovenia as a tourist and sports destination.

Indicators

- Number of services provided in the field of sporting tourism and amount of revenue generated by tourism service providers.
 - Number of users of “sporting tourist” services.
-



MEASURES:

- Implement the measures of the Slovenian Tourism Strategy 2022–2028 in the field of sport.
- Networking, cooperation and financial participation of tourist destinations and local communities in the field of sports infrastructure.
- Mutual planning of sport and tourism infrastructure in tourist destinations and local environments.

3.5.3 Public information and promotion of sport

The media are a key element of communication due to their influence on sport. We target visibility and development through campaigns to promote key areas in sport.

Strategic objectives

- Increase the scope and reach of content addressing children's and youth sport and recreation.
 - Increase the scope of promotional activities to raise awareness of healthy and active lifestyle.
-

⁶ Slovenian Tourism Strategy, adopted on the basis of paragraph one of Article 3 of the Promotion of Tourism Development Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 13/18; available at: <https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MGTS/Dokumenti/DTUR/Nova-strategija-2022-2028/Strategija-slovenskega-turizma-2022-2028-dokument.pdf>).

Indicators

- *Number of programmes to promote different forms of sport.*
 - *Number of promotional activities in the field of healthy and active lifestyle.*
-

**MEASURES:**

- Identify strategically important media content in the field of sport and, where necessary, regulate it.
- Launch a national campaign to raise awareness of the importance of sport, participation in sport and encourage regular participation in sport.
- Establish cooperation between ministries responsible for health, social affairs, culture and sports in the field of healthy and active lifestyle.

3.5.4 Sport heritage and the National Sports Museum

The Museum's mission is to preserve the tangible and intangible sport heritage by collecting and studying it, to raise awareness of sport heritage and to disseminate knowledge about the development and role of sport among Slovenians.

Strategic objectives

- *Organised collection, documentation, preservation and promotion of sport heritage.*
-

Indicators

- *Number of items documented and preserved according to museum standards.*
 - *Number of projects and programmes aimed at preserving, presenting and promoting Slovenia's sport heritage, including international projects.*
-

**MEASURES:**

- Provide the material conditions for the operation of the National Sports Museum.
- Design and install an exhibition on the development of sport in Slovenia.
- Support national and international projects and programmes for the preservation, presentation and promotion of Slovenia's movable, immovable and intangible sport heritage.

3.6 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN SPORT

Important elements of modern sport are sportsmanship, a safe environment for sport for all participants, integrity, good governance standards and sustainability guidelines.

This area relates to the implementation of objectives 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 19 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

3.6.1 Protecting the rights of athletes and professional workers in sport and sportsmanship

Protection of athletes and professional workers in sport consists of a set of standards and safeguards to ensure a safe sporting environment for all participants. Athletes are protected by clearly identifying behaviours and attitudes that undermine safety in sport, providing protection to the at-risk participant, and establishing mechanisms that help prevent such behaviours and reduce the likelihood of harm.

In accordance with the ZŠpo-1, the Sports Ombudsman safeguards the rights of athletes and professional sports workers, and deals with complaints, comments, proposals and initiatives by athletes, professional sports workers, sports programme providers, state authorities, local self-government bodies and holders of public authority. The Ombudsman may also address recommendations or initiatives for improvement in this field to these bodies. The Ombudsman periodically reports to the Government on the work of the Ombudsman's office and once a year inform the OCS-ASF and the public of his or her findings. They may publish examples of good and poor practice in sport.

Sportsmanship means seeking a competitive advantage in sport in accordance with the rules of the game, without intentionally causing injury or harassment or using illegal substances and methods, respecting other participants in sporting competition and the environment, respecting the result, valuing achievement, respecting difference and reinforcing other ethical values in sport.

Strategic objectives

- *Create a safe environment for sport.*
 - *Consistently protect the rights of athletes and professional workers in sport.*
 - *Maintain sportsmanship as the highest value in sport participation.*
 - *Prevent all forms of abuse and violence in sport.*
-

Indicators

- Number of completed training courses on the protection of the rights of participants in sport.
 - Number of professional workers attending training courses.
 - Number of cases handled by the Sports Ombudsman.
 - Number of mediations by the Sports Ombudsman.
 - Number of awareness-raising campaigns on the work of the Sports Ombudsman and safe sport environments.
 - Number of cases of discrimination, intolerance and violence in sport, unsporting behaviour at sporting events identified by the Ambassador.
 - Number of examples of good sportsmanship at sporting events.
 - Number of awareness-raising programmes and actions on the values of sport.
 - Number of awards for sportsmanship awarded to Slovenian individuals and organisations by EFPM⁷ and CIPP⁸.
-



MEASURES:

- Raise awareness among athletes, professional workers and organisers in sport about the rights of athletes and the powers of the Sports Ombudsman.
- Incorporate content on safe environment in sport into training programmes.
- Develop mechanisms and measures to create a safe sporting environment for participants in sport programmes.
- Raise awareness of the importance of human rights in sport and develop guidelines for implementation.
- Develop measures to effectively protect the rights of all participants in sport.
- Organise consultations and awareness-raising programmes on abuse and violence in sport.
- Regulate safety at sporting events.



7 The European Fair Play Movement.

8 The International Committee for Fair Play

3.6.2 Preventing doping in sport

The competent institution for the implementation of programmes for the prevention of the use of prohibited substances and methods in sport in the Republic of Slovenia is the Slovenian Anti-Doping Organisation (hereinafter: SLOADO), which is an independent anti-doping organisation and operates in coordination with the global anti-doping programme. SLOADO aims to protect the fundamental right of athletes to train and compete in fair sport, to be properly informed and to have their rights respected and upheld in all anti-doping procedures.

Strategic objectives

- *Compliance with the fundamental obligations under the International Convention against Doping in Sport⁹, the European Convention against Doping in Sport¹⁰ and the World Anti-Doping Organisation's Anti-Doping Code in force¹¹.*
- *Ensuring the integrity of sport by increasing the focus on athletes and coaches, promoting the implementation of the anti-doping programme at national level and actively engaging at international level.*

Indicators

- *Compliance with obligations under the Conventions – participation in the Council of Europe Monitoring Group.*
 - *Number of athletes, coaches and their feedback included in anti-doping programmes.*
 - *Number of tests conducted in and out of competitions.*
 - *Number of trained and accredited persons for taking samples.*
 - *Number of anti-doping e-training courses delivered.*
 - *Number of training sessions delivered by accredited training teams.*
 - *Number of prevention programmes delivered.*
-



MEASURES:

- Implement and promote the National Anti-Doping Programme in accordance with the applicable regulations.
- Involve athletes, coaches and organisers in sport in anti-doping programmes.
- Plan and implement an effective testing programme, including data collection and investigation, results management procedures, management of therapeutic exceptions and protection of privacy and personal data.

9 Act Ratifying the International Convention against Doping in Sport (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia – International Conventions, No 15/07).

10 Available at: http://www.svetevrope.si/sl/dokumenti_in_publikacije/konvencije/135/index.html.

11 World Antidoping Agency (WADA).

- Develop and implement anti-doping prevention programmes in competitive and recreational sport.
- Co-finance communication and public relations in anti-doping and awareness-raising.
- Provide translations of anti-doping rules, education and information technology into Slovenian.
- Explore the possibility of regulating the fight against doping in a specific act in the context of the public debate.
- Plan and implement a national anti-doping programme in accordance with the anti-doping rules.

3.6.3 Preventing manipulation of sports results

Gambling is an important source of funding for sport, but it also poses a risk of sports result manipulation. This requires effective mechanisms to be in place to manage these risks.

Strategic objectives

- *Establish an effective system to manage the risks to sport arising from gambling.*

Indicators

- *Number of sports results found to have been manipulated.*
-



MEASURES:

- Establish effective mechanisms to identify and control manipulation of sports results.

3.6.4 Ensuring equal opportunities in sports

The principle of equality in sport is concretised in several areas, including gender equality, respect for diversity and access to public financial and infrastructural resources. It is considered one of the fundamental principles of good governance in national and international sports organisations. At the level of the European Union (hereinafter: EU) and the Republic of Slovenia, efforts are directed towards ensuring an inclusive and non-discriminatory sporting environment, in particular in the area of ensuring equal opportunities regardless of gender, which is one of the fundamental principles of good governance in European and international sports organisations.

The principle of gender equality relates in particular to six thematic areas for strengthening gender equality in sport: participation, coaching and refereeing, governance, social and economic aspects of sport, media coverage and gender-based violence. In this area, the state is primarily concerned with raising awareness in sport as an otherwise autonomous system.

Strategic objectives

- *Raising the level of ensuring equal opportunities in sport.*

Indicators

- *Number of detected cases of discrimination in sport based on gender or other characteristics.*
 - *Number of actions aimed at ensuring equal opportunities in sport.*
-

**MEASURES:**

- Launch a campaign to promote equal opportunities in sport.
- Develop mentorship initiatives.

3.6.5 Dispute resolution in sport

Alternative dispute resolution is a well-established way of resolving disputes in sport because it is quicker, more convenient and more efficient for sport than the regular courts. Different institutional models of alternative dispute resolution are recognised internationally. In the case of Slovenia, a public debate would be necessary to determine what regulation would be appropriate.

Strategic objectives

- *Protecting the autonomy of sport and the European model of sport.*
- *Effective dispute resolution system in sport.*

Indicators

- *Number of disputes resolved with the use of alternative methods of dispute settlement.*
 - *Number of awareness-raising activities and training courses on the importance of alternative dispute resolution in sport.*
-

**MEASURES:**

- Public discussion on appropriate alternative dispute resolution in sport.
- Consultations and awareness-raising on the importance of out-of-court dispute resolution in preserving the autonomy of sports organisations.
- Support for the autonomous sporting sphere in the drafting of a general arbitration clause.

3.6.6 Sustainable development of sport

The implementation of sustainable development in sport is present in different areas of the NPS26–35. It is very important to integrate and coordinate the sustainability aspects of sport (social, environmental, transport and governance) with such strategies in other areas. The carrying capacity of the environment should be taken into account and uncontrolled mass participation or use should be avoided. The sustainable development of sport is reflected in a range of measures across the different areas of the NPS26–35.

3.7. EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS OF SPORT

The European dimension of sport involves cooperation at EU level through EU institutions (e.g. the European Commission, the EU Council of Ministers and the European Parliament), EU programmes (e.g. Erasmus+, Horizon Europe, EU Cohesion Policy) and the Council of Europe.

The international dimension of sport includes cooperation with Slovenians in neighbouring and other countries, temporary work abroad, cooperation with professional and scientific associations and experts in the field of sport and science in the international arena, international sports federations and cooperation with other governmental and non-governmental international organisations (e.g. the United Nations, UNESCO).

Bilateral cooperation in the field of sport includes cooperation between Slovenia and neighbouring countries and other countries in the EU and beyond on the basis of signed interstate protocols, as well as cooperation between national sports federations and federations from other countries.

This area relates to the implementation of objective 23 from subsection 1.1 Summary of NPS26–35 guidelines.

Strategic objectives

- *Ratification and implementation of bilateral, European and international agreements and conventions in the field of sport.*
- *Active participation in policy and legislation at EU level and in initiatives within the Council of Europe and UN, including UNESCO.*
- *Supporting and strengthening the European model of sport, including through participation in proceedings before the Court of Justice of the EU.*
- *Developing and supporting sport and economic diplomacy.*
- *Increasing support to sports of Slovenians in neighbouring countries.*
- *Promoting the integration of sustainable development principles and internationally recognised sustainability frameworks into bilateral, European and international agreements and projects in the field of sport.*

Indicators

- *Number of bilateral agreements in sport (agreements at national level).*
 - *Number of Slovenian representatives in the governing structures of European and international sports federations and organisations and international scientific and professional associations.*
 - *Implementing the European Sport Model and ensuring alignment with the objectives of the Green Deal.*
 - *Cooperation between sport and economic diplomacy.*
 - *Number of PLA events and Erasmus+ project applications.*
 - *Number of sports associations and members of sports federations of Slovenians in neighbouring countries.*
-



MEASURES:

- Support bilateral, European and international cooperation in sports.
- Support sports federations of Slovenians in neighbouring countries.
- Promote the application of sustainable development guidelines and internationally recognised sustainability frameworks (e.g. UNSCAF, Race to Zero, GRI, ISO 20121) in sport policies, projects and events at bilateral, European and international levels, taking into account the principles of sustainability reporting and tracking of environmental impacts, in line with European requirements (CSRD).

3.8 SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR SPORT

3.8.1 Good governance in sport

Good governance in sport is important because it is linked to the efficiency, financial stability, social responsibility and long-term development of sport organisations. This increases their ability to have a positive impact on sport and wider society.

Strategic objective

- *Introduce principles for good and sustainable governance of sports organisations.*
-

Indicators

- *Consultations on the principles of good governance in sport.*
 - *Number of sports workers trained in good and sustainable governance in sport.*
-

**MEASURES:**

- Analyse the situation and implement good governance standards for sports organisations.
- Develop guidelines for good and sustainable governance of sports organisations.
- Establish a system of standards of good governance for sports organisations exercising public powers under the ZŠpo-1.

3.8.2 Supportive business environment for sports organisations

Sports organisations are facing an increasingly complex business environment, which makes it necessary to provide NPS26–35 providers with a supportive business environment to operate in an agile manner.

Strategic objectives

- *Reduce administrative barriers for sports organisations.*
 - *Digitalise the work of sports organisations.*
 - *Material stability of sports organisations.*
-

Indicators

- *Number of administrative barriers removed or reduced.*
 - *Revenue of sports organisations from private sources.*
 - *Number of sports workers employed.*
 - *Number of professional athletes.*
-

**MEASURES:**

- Digitalise the field of sport.
- Review, reduce or remove administrative barriers.
- Systemically encourage the private sector to invest in Slovenian sport.

3.8.3 Inspection in sport

Inspection is also important to ensure the quality of the implementation of the NPS26–35. The inspectorate responsible for sport shall carry out the supervision of the implementation of the provisions of the ZŠpo-1 and regulations issued on the basis thereof regarding the serving of the public interest in sports, sports programmes and their providers, professional work in sport, the rights of athletes, sports facilities and outdoor natural sports grounds, the intended use of public funds, sporting events, and the prevention of violence in sport and at sporting events. The inspectorate responsible for education shall carry out the supervision over the adjustment of school obligations in terms of the extent and manner in accordance with the regulations governing education.

Strategic objectives

- Increase the overview of the substantive and organisational implementation of NPS26–35.
- Reinforce the staff of the inspectorate responsible for sport.

Indicators

- Number of inspections (regular and extraordinary).
 - Number of inspection initiatives received.
 - Number of irregularities found in the area of normative regulation of sport and implementation of the NPS26–35.
-



MEASURES:

- Increase the scope and reinforce the staff of the inspectorate responsible for sport.
- Review and correct any inconsistencies in sports legislation.



4. FINANCING

The NPS26–35 also defines the scope of programmes to be co-financed from public funds. The implementation of the NPS26–35 is financed from several public sources, with the funding for the annual sports programme coming from the national budget. In addition to the ministry responsible for sport, local authorities and the Sports Foundation, the implementation of the annual sports programme also requires support mechanisms, which are carried out by other line ministries. In addition to the budget, part of the annual sports programme is made up of any other funds earmarked for co-financing the content of the annual sports programmes. The amount at national level is set by the ministry responsible for sport. At local level, municipal councils include in the annual sports programme, on the proposal of the competent local authorities for sport, those elements of the National Programme that are important for the local community and take into account its sporting traditions and specific characteristics. There is a specific procedure for selecting the programmes and areas of the annual sports programme, which is laid down in the ZŠpo-1. It also sets out the basic conditions and criteria for selecting and co-financing the implementation of the annual sports programme. The ZŠpo-1 stipulates that the preparation of the conditions and criteria for the selection and co-financing of the implementation of the annual sport programme at national level must involve OCS-ASF, and at local level, the municipal sports federations or other sports organisations representing the activities of clubs at local level. The conditions and criteria should follow the objectives of the NPS26–35 at all levels.

The objective or recommendation of the NPS26–35 to municipalities in the preparation of annual sport programmes at local level is a positive trend in the valorised value of funds earmarked for the co-financing of sport programmes. Within these funds, 80% should be allocated to leisure-time physical education for children and youth, physical education for children and youth oriented to high-quality and elite sport, and elite sport. Public expenditure on the programme component should reach a real, inflation-adjusted share of 0.8% of total public expenditure over the period of validity of the NPS26–35. During the period of validity of the NPS26–35, it is recommended to align the funding of annual sport programmes with the annual growth of gross domestic product.

In addition to public funding, other measures to relieve the burden on sport, increase investment and develop infrastructure are also important for Slovenian sport. These objectives are addressed in various chapters of the NPS26–35, all of which derive directly from paragraph one of Article 5 of the ZŠpo-1, which stipulates that the state shall serve the public interest in sports by providing, among others, a favourable fiscal and administrative environment for sport.

Strategic objectives

- *Create a supportive business environment for private investment in sport and sport infrastructure.*
 - *Create a supportive business environment for professional athletes and private sports workers.*
-

Indicator

- *Proportion of funding raised by sports organisations from private (non-public) sources.*
 - *Number of professional athletes and private sports workers.*
-

**MEASURES:**

- Analyse the current situation, together with the measures already in place to create a supportive business environment, both in sport and in other areas, identify shortcomings and opportunities for improvement, and consider and formulate possible measures.

4.1 Setting up the Sport Satellite Account

The Sport Satellite Account is a system of indicators designed to analyse the contribution of the sport sector to a country's economy and society as a whole. The Sport Satellite Account comprehensively measures the economic impact of sport on society in terms of employment, output, consumption and other relevant indicators. The Sport Satellite Account will make it possible to quantify the economic contribution of the sport sector. This can be the basis for initiatives to encourage participation in sport, improve sports facilities, attract sporting events and other incentives.

Strategic objectives

- *Evaluate the economic contribution of sport to the economy and society.*
-

Indicator

- *A system of indicators for sport is in place, with regular measurement and presentation of results.*
-

**MEASURES:**

- Establish a system of indicators for sport (Sport Satellite Account).

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National Assembly
Urška Klakočar Zupančič
President







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