The current document is developed by Government of Georgia, by sport national policy support interagency coordination board and the relevant thematic groups confirmed under the resolution #127 dated 22nd May of 2013.

The document was being developed by three necessary main Directions for sport development:

1. Infrastructure for sport;
2. Sport education and science;
3. Legislative changes
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Definition of terms

**National Team**—the team, which is grouped by the professional amateur athletes and coaches and participates in the international tournaments on behalf of the own country.

**National Olympic Committee**—presents the nonindustrial/non-commercial sport organization and is registered as a Legal Entity. It is acting according to the International Olympic Committee Chertier, is responsible on participation of Georgian Athletes in Olympic Games and supports the development of Olympic movement within the national activities.

**Georgian National Paralympic Committee**—is the nonindustrial/non-commercial sport organization and is registered as a Legal Entity. It is acting in accordance of the International Paralympic Committee Constitution, is responsible on participation of Georgian Athletes in Paralympic games and supports the development of Paralympic movement within the national activities.

**National Sport Federation**—is the nonindustrial/non-commercial founded as a Legal Entity, acknowledged by the International Sport Federation as a relevant sport styles managing structure, which is allowed to organize the Local and the International competitions, also to provide the collecting processes for teams and participating parties within the competitions. It also supports the relevant sport styles development in own country.

**Amateur Athletes**—the athlete who meets all requirements established by the National Federation in the relevant sport style.

**Coach**—the person, who organizes and implements the sport training processes according to the relevant skills and qualification. He/she is also responsible on results improvement in the local or/and international competitions of the relevant sport club or athlete.

**International Olympic Committee**—is the International Organization, which is established for organizing Olympic games and Agitation/development of Olympic movement. The International Committee acts according to the Olympic Charter and it gets them in the membership of the National Olympic Committees all over the World.

**International Sport Federation**—is the International Organization, which unifies one or more sport styles. Establishes standards and gets them in the membership of National Federations within the world or Europe.

**School Sport**—is the international school sport movement. It presents the part of the Educational System and includes the implementation of any sport activities in the secondary institutions, under subordination of the school administration. The school sport main objectives are pupils physical, intellectual, moral and cultural development, participation in the competitions and demonstrate the sport skills.

**Amateur Sport Organization**—is the nonindustrial/non-commercial club, federation, union, association and other organized group and the amateur athletes are participating in the competitions held by them.

**University Sport**—university sport is the international sport movement. It includes the implementation of any sport activities in the High Educational Institutions under subordination of the High Educational Administration. The university sport main objectives
are establish of sport values, improve of health, participating in the competitions and realization of sport potential by this way for the students.

**Sport**\(^1\)-means illegal or organized physical activities all forms, which main task is physical and mental skills development, development of the public relations and all get some success at all level competitions.

**Athlete**-person, who is busy in any style of sport by system training process and is participating, as in local as well in the international tournaments and competitions.

\(^1\) Georgian edition Prepared by Georgian National Olympic Committee “Europe Sport Chertier and Sport Ethics Code”, Georgia, Tbilisi, 2000

**Referee**-person who has a permit protect and control sport rules during the various sport styles according to the relevant qualification. The referee also has the special category awarded by the national or/and international sport federation.

**Sport Education**-includes relevant knowledge about human physical development, which supports formation of person base movement and development sport skills, physical features (power, velocity, strength, flexibility).

**Sport Building**-is the unit for conduction of sport trainings and competitions, which serves to athletes in relevant preparation and mastering processes.

**Professional athletes**-is the person, whose main incoming source is sport and conducts sport activities under the employer agreement (contract).

**Sport of restricted skills persons**-sport/physical activities of any gender and persons according to organized or non-organized manner.
**Preamble**

Sport and the sports industry have become global phenomena in the modern world. Sport has an important place in the lives of millions of people. Sport has influence on people's health, development of the system of values, human behaviour, functioning of the financial-economic system. Sport has the educational and recreational, as well as commercial aspects. It also plays an important role in terms of development of the integration processes. Clear examples of it are the Olympic Movement and the European Sports Chertier, use of sport as the best means and equality of peace in conflict zones by the UN.

The State is obliged to involve sport in the public service and provide the maximally effective usage of the relax and educational functions of sport, promote sport as an important economy segment to be based on a proper institutional foundation, and support sport industry in having the positive impacts on the financial-economic system action.

It is main important usage the sport factor of a positive role in the promotion and integration processes of the civil integrity; the success of the national team or individual athletes unify of different ethnic, gender and religious background giving them a strong sense of unity. Sport has ability to support the integration of ethnic minorities of Georgia in the Georgian society; sport also owns a significant potential for restoring and improving human relations. Regarding the above mentioned solution our country efforts have the main importance in regional standpoints, usage of historical potential in supporting processes of peaceful co-existence policy between Caucasus people.

Considering the main aim in order to resolve the existing problems and improve the circumstances, the detailed annual sport development program and its implementation fundamentals and plan will be developed.
Chapter I

Justification of National Sport Policy document necessity

1. Description of the current situation

During the Post-Soviet period the Soviet sports system was collapsed, the ideology on which the Soviet sport was based has disappeared.

No non-agitation, human independence- and honor-based sports concept has been developed in the independent, post-Soviet Georgia, and no free-based sport system has been established that would match this concept. Accordingly, there is no state program for the development of sport. The State support of certain styles of sport includes commonly the fragmental and unsystematic character, being no action undertaken within the framework of unified sport national policy.

The major part of the Soviet-epoch sport infrastructure was destroyed, changed profile, became morally obsolete, or was alienated and left the sport system. Only a minor part of the Soviet-epoch sport infrastructure has retained its functionality. Actually, there is no school and university sport infrastructure. New sport buildings that were built by using of private or state funds are not sufficient to overcome the existing challenges and tasks in modern sport.

By the current situation in the country:

• Based on the healthcare statistic data, incidence rates of non-communicable diseases among the general population have progressively increased, especially among children and adolescents (constitution disorders, scoliosis, kyphosis, obesity; cardiovascular, cancer and other non-communicable diseases).

• Rates of physical activity of the population and involvement in a massive sport are low, what is confirmed by the researches data conducted by “Sociological and marketing Research Centre” in summer of 2013. The situation is worsened by the increasing popularity of various non-physical entertaining activities among the youth (computer games, bookmakers, etc.).

According to these circumstances, support of physical activities and education among the general population and especially among the new generation, introduction and establishing of healthy lifestyle principles, promotion of the mass and high-achievement sport, and development of relevant infrastructure become the issues of national importance.

Due to this fact, that the younger generation’s physical education and active involvement in sport make the foundation and the basis on which not only the country’s Olympic, high-achievement and professional sport are built, but also the health of the nation and its reproduction, the country’s defense and patriotic spirit.

2. Necessity of sport national policy document

Article 34 of the Constitution of Georgia establishes the following items:

“In cooperation with educational institutions, sports associations, the State supports the physical development of adolescents and youth and their involvement in sport”.

National Sport Policy Document 6
Regarding these items, our country has signed the bilateral international agreements with some countries. In addition, Georgia is the member state of the International Convention against Doping in Sport. Georgia has also joined the international documentation of the recommendation features (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child Convention) and it has received the recommendations form the International Organizations (United Nations and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The mentioned article of the constitution and undertaken obligations and received international recommendations by the bilateral and international treaties determine the State’s function of creation of institutional fundamentals for the sport national policy implementation and for providing the long-term and planned national policy pursuance in the field of sport, in result will be achieved the goals in in the physical education and sport activities for youth and adolescents.

These obligations cannot be fulfilled through the State’s point-targeted assistance of specific sport styles (which is more likely aimed at survival, or achievement of short-term sporting success) and a non-systemic approach to sport (which leads to ineffective usage of the state funds). Such activities were pointed for the high-achievement sport results, which has negatively affected on the mass sport development, especially for the physical education and sports activities of children and youth. The final result includes the whole country population health worsening and the deteriorated achievements of our country in the international arena. The Olympic, high-achievement and professional sport should be nourished from the source of school, university and mass sport - the more people would be involved at this level, the more athletic results would be achieved.

A systemic approach to sport and the establishment of the state sport development program is required; the state program, which will be based on a unified concept, provides more effective expenditure of public funds and the long-term and systematic institutional development of sport, what will form the basis for fulfilling the above-mentioned constitutional obligation by the State indeed.

Therefore, the Georgian sport needs the systemic reform. This reform should be based on a new-way thinking of sport as of a unified system, multi-dimensional socio-economic phenomena.

The Sport National Policy should become the most important component of the National Policy.
Chapter II.
Validity period of Sport National Policy document

1. National Sport Policy document validity is limited by the specific date

The Sport National Policy should be implemented through the sport development and long-term action plan. In addition, at each stage of the country development an annual program will be developed to achieve the specific tasks.

Establishment of a new concept for sport function in the modern Georgian state, creation of the legal basis for the sport system, preparation of educational and training programs and materials, establishment of the legal framework for the sustainable financial-economic fundamentals of the sport system functioning – all this could be made available in the short term, but the creation of the sport infrastructure in the whole country will need a longer-term period.

Implementation of certain parts of the current document, basically, execution of the preparation works will begin immediately after the document approval; 2014 will be the first full calendar year of the Sport National Policy document enactment, at the same time, being, primarily, a preparatory character and is not causing any significant budgetary costs.

Fundamentals of the sport Reform will be set up in 2014, in common the development of sport in accordance with the conceptual provisions of the approved National Policy document.

The process for adding changes and making supplements within the legislation about sport will be completed in 2014 (which does not require additional allocation of budgetary funds).

The National Program on physical education and sport, considered within the joint concept will be developed and prepared in 2014 (educational and training methodic materials, estimation and competition systems), at all three levels of the educational system (pre-school, secondary school and university), which at the transitional phase will enable us to improve the situation existing in our country.

During the first half of 2014, the standard (typical) architectural projects and estimations of costs for a variety of sport complexes should be prepared.

The activities plan for Sport National policy development will also be prepared in 2014, which implementation will be begun from 2015. The expenses considered by the necessary activities plan will be relevant to annual budget.

A detailed list of the activities to be executed, terms of execution and executing subjects will be mentioned in the paragraph for activities plan of the current document, which will be developed by thematic groups during the first half of 2014 and will be presented as an annex.
Chapter III.
Strategic Objectives of National Sports Policy

1. *Establishment of the unified national system of sport, as the most significant socio-economic phenomena*

   Establishment of system for Bringing up a healthy generation, promoting the healthy life style and overcoming bad habits is the most important task.

   Sport as of a unified educational system for child and youth health and harmonious development, physical and spiritual training; overcoming the addiction to virtual world life, drug use and alcoholism, replacing the “static style” of life with physically active one.

2. *Physical education and development in pre-school institutions*

   Based on physical education and health lifestyle principles establishment children under school ages standards, for support of children health and harmonious development. Establishment of inter tolerant feels. Physical education of the persons with disabilities and children with special needs and support of their adaptation in society.

3. *Support of the mass sport development*

   Development of the mass sport will support the physical recreation of population and establishment of health lifestyle in society. The mass sport development means the creation of solid fundamentals for high-achievement sport, what is priority for the country.

   In addition, development of the mass sport includes the other positive trends:

   3.1. *Crime prevention*

       Crime Prevention by proper management of child and youth energy; placement of aggressive behavior among children and youth in the healthy sport channel; filling free time with sport.

   3.2. *Disease prevention*

       Disease Prevention through the establishment of physical activities and healthy lifestyle; creation of the basis for disease prevention and public health improvement through the mass sport active involvement.

   3.3. *Improving of academic performance*

       Students physical and mental improvement through the program of sport and physical education, what supports the improvement of students’ academic performance.

   3.4. *Patriotic spirit among*

       Elevate the country's defense capabilities and the patriotic spirit through the mass sport.

4. *Support of the high-achievement sport development*

   4.1 Establishment of a relevant institutional framework for the high-achievement sport (creation of legislation fundamentals, separation of the mass and high-achievement sports, support of the implementation and enhancement of ethical standards);

   4.2 Establishment of sustainable financial-economic fundamentals for the high-achievement sports functioning (definition of principles of the direct and indirect funding of the high-achievement sport, the state participation in the infrastructure development, funding of the institutional development-oriented programs, creation of a grant funding system, financial accountability);
4.3 Enhancement (Supporting factors in sport involvement of children and youth and similar aspects) of the high-achievement sport as of a positive social phenomena;

4.4 Support of the high-achievement sport development as of a significant economic segment (the high-achievement sport as one of the most important factor in creation of the country positive image; sport as an stimulator for the sport infrastructure development and production of sport equipment; sport industry as the additional employment space, sport as a contributing factor in the tourism industry development).

5. Keeping and development of the national sport styles

The national sport styles will be preserved as a cultural heritage, their development will be provided. These objectives will be achieved through the following actions:

5.1 The national sport styles will be declared the non-material cultural monuments;

5.2 Preservation of the national sport styles (Leloburti, Georgian wrestling, Khridoli, Isindi and etc.), as of the non-material cultural monuments and the national system of physical education, body involvement of the traditional national sport styles in the modern sport system, their popularization and development.

6) Identification of the priority sport styles and establish the conditions for their development

Resources (athletic potential, sport infrastructure and finances) under conditions of limited resources it is necessary to declare the priority of certain sport styles, focusing on their development.

The following criteria present the recognition of the sport priority styles: having the potential to fulfill a social function, the traditional nature, popularity, the development ability, the recognition as Olympic and Paralympics sports, the maximal efficiency of investments, a number of the medals set/best results.

The priority list of the sport styles is established by the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia and approved by the government of Georgia.

It is allowed to make some changes in the priority list of the sport styles periodically.

The State's obligation will be to support the development of the priority sport styles (through th state relevant programs). Public funding of other styles of sport will be allowed only in exceptional cases (appearance of a person with extraordinary talent in a non-priority sport style).
Chapter IV.
Mainstreams for Sport Development

1. Development of the Mass and High-Achievement Sports

According to the mass and high-achievement sport functioning specific, the mass and high-achievement sports will be separated at the legislative level. The management relevant systems will be established of the mentioned directions.

1.1 Mass and high-achievement sport

The Sport National Policy implementations provides:

- Accessibility of the mass sport;
- Finding of children with sport talent and their carrier promotion;
- Development of joint standards.

The mass sport includes the following general directions:

- Physical education of under school aged adults;
- School sport;
- University sport;
- Sport for persons with disabilities;
- Sport for persons in the penitentiary;
- Sport according to the professional interests.

Georgian government will develop and confirm the following items for mass sport improvement:

- School sport development strategy;
- University sport development strategy;
- The relevant standards for the mass sport development.

The obligatory programs will be established for physical education by the secondary, professional and high educational program.

The mass sport must be generally organized through sport clubs and sport schools in the future.

The participation in the trainings and the competitions will be supported by the State at the educational institutions (schools, higher and professional educational institutions, local sport schools). The private funding will also be allowed. The private funding supporting model will be created.

The sport clubs will be established for creation of sport infrastructure and financial support fundamentals step by step.

1.2 High-achievement sport system

The high-achievement sport is the mass (school and students) sport development strong incentive and at the same time one of the economic segments, which could obtain the internal development financial-economic resources during exact institutional arrangement and in the support condition.

The high achievement sport, as adults and youth involvement in sport, establishment of health lifestyle strong incentive, support of Sport National Policy is the one of the general direction. The following supporting and encouraging general directions for the high-achievement sport development are listed below:
• Creation of the infrastructure according to the relevant standards for the high-achievement sport, funding/contribution of expenses for its care;
• Funding (for special purpose) of sport priority styles by the National Federation Program;
• Creation of sport clubs funding grant system and functionality;
• Support of involvement in sport clubs international competitions.

The National Federations of the relevant sport styles manage the high-achievement sport completely or independently.
The sport clubs and associations present the high-achievement sport general structures. The sport clubs status receiving legislation fundamentals and procedures, sport clubs action standards (manage structure, minimal financial normative and etc.) will be established.

2. Sports education system
The modern sport education system will be created, which will serve both the mass and the high-achievement sport.
The sport education system includes educational and scientific research institutions in the field of sports, the institutes for coaches training, retraining and advanced training.
The sports education system provides:
• Qualified and skilled staff in sport;
• The fundamentals and researches of scientific advances for the mass and high-achievement sport development.

2.1. Physical education and sport state university
Physical education and sport state university is the higher educational institution, which provides the high academic education three levels and presents the adviser of the state in sport development strategy and Sport National Policy issues.
The activities of physical education and sport state university meet all standards of European sport High education and include the following four general directions:
• Sport training mean;
• Sport management;
• Physical education;
• Health and fitness.

Within these directions university prepares the following competent specialists: Coaches, sport managers, sport safety specialists, sport international law specialists, physical trainers, physical education specialist, sport media, health and fitness specialists, scientific researches specialists, specialist of sport problematic analysis and specialists for strategically development. Physical education and sport state university also provides activities in direction of permanent sport education and development, promotes the prepared staff.

2.2. Sport faculty in the educational institutions
Sport faculty will be created according to the relevant educational program in public high educational institutions (staff preparing, regarding sport infrastructure and
funding), which will be authorized and will train the physical education trainers for schools and also coaches for various styles of sport. The state will ensure creation and development of sports medicine faculty at the State Medical University, which will educate sports doctors. Physical medicine and rehabilitation faculty trains the physical medicine and rehabilitation bachelors. The state provides the sport medicine development, establishes sport medicine regional centers and municipal departments, joint with the National federation of sport relevant styles creates training and sport competitions participants medical safety and service system.

2.3. National Curricula
National curricula will be established by sport direction (sport courses for preschool, higher educational and secondary institutions). Plans will be implemented in accordance with appropriate infrastructure.

2.4. Coach training system
Coach training system will provide training for general profile sports teachers and professional coaches.

Sport teachers will be eligible to work at sport clubs at schools and universities. If relevant conditions are met, sport teachers will also be able to get professional coach licenses/categories from different national federations.

Professional development courses will be established on the basis of Georgian State University of Sport and Physical Training, which will be obligatory for sport teachers.

Professional coaches are trained by the relevant national sport federations and appropriate license/category will be issued.

Certified sport teachers who will have license in respective category, issued by relevant sport federation, will be eligible to work as children’s coach at municipal and regional sport clubs.

Licensing system for the professional coaches must comply with international standards.

Coaches for professional sport clubs are trained by the relevant sport federations. The state supports the professional coach training program by funding programs.

3. Sport Infrastructure
Sport infrastructure is a material base of sport system, without which it will be impossible to achieve strategic objectives of the national policy.

Under the norm the article 34th of the Georgian Constitution the state is obliged to establish and develop the sport infrastructure with the state funds; Meanwhile this commitment does not exclude involvement of non-governmental sector in creating sport infrastructure.

By current condition, the most part of soviet-epoch infrastructure is destroyed; the remaining part needs to be reconstructed, or does not meet quantitative and qualitative requirements. Therefore, it is necessary to upgrade remnant facilities and build new sport infrastructure.

Fulfillment of constitutional liabilities (involving young people in sport) is greatly depended on rising young professionals, as a powerful stimulus for successful functioning
of sport. Moreover, international success of national and underage teams increases popularity of sport among children and youth and thus promotes greater involvement of youth in sport. Consequently, state funded infrastructure should be available for professional athletes and clubs as well.

Financial support for creation, development and maintenance of sport infrastructure will only be effective if funding (including private sector co-financing) is carried out within permanent national program, as it will be based on reasonable concept with definite goals and definite mechanisms for achieving them, as well as defined milestones and other program components. Otherwise funding will be one-timer and barren, or at best slightly profitable (relatively disproportionate)

Therefore, the sport infrastructure shall be established and developed within the framework of unified national policy. National policy action plan should be operational not on a long term, but on a permanent basis since the objective of promotion of healthy lifestyle among the new generation will be longstanding goal of the state’s existence.

Financial fundamentals for creation and care of sport infrastructure, as well as the legal basis for attracting private investments will be developed. Norms to consider commercial functional classification on the obligatory fundamentals in sport infrastructure will be set force. Sport component (existence of minimal sport infrastructure and sport educational programs) will be considered in the obligatory preconditions to get the authorization and accreditation of public and private education institutions.

Within the Sport National Policy the sport infrastructure standards and development action plan will be elaborated by the following directions:

- Sport infrastructure at schools;
- Sport infrastructure at universities;
- Municipal sport infrastructure;
- National sport infrastructure.

Sport infrastructure development at all level also includes sport tourism development, which supports tourists bringing to the regions and mass sport improvement. Sport tourism is the most popular in mountainous regions, corresponding the state will care for improvement of sport infrastructure in the mountainous resorts in Georgia, what is the best support for skiing sport and also for involvement of local inhabitants in sport/physical activities, physical recreation, employ, development of small business and tourism.

4. Sustainable financial-economic basis for the development of sport

Creation of sustainable financial-economic fundamentals for the sport development is a necessary precondition for the successful implementation of the national policy in sport.

For these purposes, the State ensures:

4.1 Development of favorable environment for the private sector investments in the field of sport;
4.2 Determination of the sustainable budget principles for mass sport;
4.3 Introduction of objective criteria for stable direct and indirect financing of high achievements sport fields;
4.4 Establishment of grant financing system supporting the institutional development.

4.5 Initiate of legislation changes in purpose of funding increase and getting more investments in the sport field.

The State will finance the programs of national federations of prioritized sport fields and the other sport federation competition calendar, for which the relevant criteria and standards will be developed.

According to the legislation on local self-government, appropriating the budgetary resources for the financing of sport activities (establishment and development of municipal sport infrastructure and their maintenance, financing of municipal sport clubs and mass sport competitions) will become mandatory. Objective criteria for the allocation of funds will be determined, including the legal basis to subsidy the sport clubs.

5. Competition systems for mass and high performance/achievements sports competition systems

Competition system is comprised by the mass and high performance/achievement sport competitions sub-systems, what means participating in local and international level tournaments and organize them. Competitive systems in combination creates a solid foundation for the development of sport, which ultimately affects the healthy upbringing of generations and high sports results.

5.1 Mass-sport competition system

- Internal competitions schools, as well as the system for competition among the schools and sport schools in the education system;
- Competition system for sport teams of universities;
- Sport competition system for the people with disabilities;
- Mass sports competitions;
- Youth leagues (municipal sport clubs, regional sport clubs, professional clubs of different ages categories will participate in it).

Regulations for the abovementioned competitions are being elaborated, which will be jointly approved by the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs and Sport Federations.

5.2 High performance/achievement sport competition system

High performance/achievement sport competition system is an exclusive competence of the national sport federations. Institutional basis (legal, material, financial) for state support will be elaborated.

5.3 International club tournaments

According to the objective criteria the state support fundamentals will be determined for sport games styles participation in the international tournaments of sport games.

5.4 International group and individual competitions

Objective criteria and state support measures, as well as relevant institutional basis will be determined for the participation of Georgian national teams (group and individual sports) in the international games and individual competitions.

5.5 Olympic games
The competitive system will be established for sport national styles (sport national styles festivals).

5.6 National sports competition system

Competition system in the national sports will be established (national sport festivals)

6. Sport Management System

Management of sport is the competence of Parliament of Georgia and the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, but the local self-governing organs and various ministries will be involved within their competence for sport popularization and improvement.

6.1 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs

6.1.1. The international unions and international relations development support in sport field;
6.1.2. Support of the national groups and sport clubs for participation in the international sport competitions;
6.1.3. Conduction of the relevant procedures and coordination for signing bilateral and international agreements in sport filed.

6.2 The Ministry of Justice

6.2.1. Supporting improvement and development of the normative base in the sports;
6.2.2. Harmonization of the sports-related Georgian legislation with the relevant EU legislation and with the international legislation.

6.3 The Ministry of Education and Science

6.3.1. Support and popularization of the healthy lifestyle;
6.3.2. Sports teacher training and professional development;
6.3.3. Financial support for the organization of sports competitions at the secondary and professional educational institutions;
6.3.4. Inclusion of persons with disabilities in sport and in this way to prepare for their society integration;
6.3.5. Sport higher secondary education and sports development and implementation of national programs;
6.3.6. Support of scientific research in the field of sport;
6.3.7. Improvement of the legal framework in the field of sport education and development;

6.4 Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Affairs

6.4.1. In purpose of prevention of non-communicable disease, establishment of healthy lifestyle for sport and physical actions popularization programs development and realization;
6.4.2. Support the involvement of persons with disabilities in sport and by this way their social integration;
6.4.3. Supporting the sports medicine development;
6.4.4. Supporting the improvement and development of the normative base of sports sector.
6.5 The Ministry of Internal Affairs
6.5.1. Involve of sports in the special training system for the employees of the ministries of internal affairs;
6.5.2. Promotion and popularization of the healthy lifestyle;
6.5.3. Organization of institutional amateur’s clubs and participation in sports festivals/competitions.

6.6 The Ministry of Defense
6.6.1. Inclusion of sports in the special training system for the employees of the ministry of defense;
6.6.2. Promotion and popularization of the healthy lifestyle;
6.6.3. Organization of institutional amateur’s clubs and participation in sports festivals/competitions.

6.7 The Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia
6.7.1. Demonstrate sports as a cultural phenomenon, demonstration of the national sports traditions and values both within the country and abroad;
6.7.2. Presentation of cultural programs at large international sports forums (Olympic Games, world championships, European championships, universiades, etc.).
6.7.3. Popularization of national sports, granting them the status of the nonmaterial monument, restoration of relevant historical events, supporting organization of festivals and competitions, especially in the regions.

6.8 The Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
6.8.1. Support of sport infrastructure development (sport component obligatory consideration during urban development process, sport functions priorities during alienating of lands, buildings or giving permit on temporal usage, which belongs to the state property);
6.8.2. Usage and the relevant programs development and realization for sport as a tourism supporting component and phenomena at the biggest international sport forums (Olympic games, the world Championships, the Europe Championships, Universiade and etc) planning of the relevant measures and then further implementation.

6.9 The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees
6.9.1. Support of healthy lifestyles promotion;
6.9.2. Support of the various social, national and ethnic groups integration through the Sport;
6.9.3. Support of internally displaced persons psycho - emotional rehabilitation, re-socialization and integration through sport

6.10 The Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance
a) Supporting and popularization of the healthy life style;
b) Ensuring involvement of inmates (including juvenile prisoners) in the sports and thus supporting their re-socialization.

6.11 Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources
6.11.1. Supporting a healthy lifestyle and promote a variety of target groups;
6.11.2. Recreational zones (including protected areas), at the special places, supporting cycling and other relevant sporting activities in purpose of eco-tourism development;
6.11.3. The cooperation of all departments and sports events in the planning process, the relevant recommendations in the field of environmental protection.

6.12. Apparatus of the State Ministry for Reintegration into the Ministry of Reconciliation and Civil Equality
6.12.1. Supporting and popularization of the healthy life style
6.12.2. Promotion of the integration of different social, national and ethnic groups of population by means of sports.

6.13 The Office of the State Minister for Integration in European and Euro-Atlantic structures

6.14 The Office of the State Minister for Diaspora Issues
6.14.1. Integration of Georgians living abroad and being amateur or professional sportsmen into the Georgian sports system.

6.15 The Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure
6.15.1 Coordination of building the sports infrastructure, The main function of the local self-governance institutions will be the creation and maintenance of the sports infrastructure within the municipality, participation and funding of children’s sports competitions, funding children’s municipal sports clubs.

7. Georgian National Olympic Committee
The role of the Georgian National Olympic Committee (GNOC) will be increased. The GNOC will become the main advisor in the field of sports for the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia. The legal grounds will be created for the GNOC budget formation (indirect budget funding) and the principles of the sports funding through GNOC.

8. Sport Styles National Federations
By respecting the independence of national sports federations and following the principle of non-intervention in their affairs, the State will assist to fulfillment of their most important social functions through the program funding and other mechanisms of promoting the institutional development.

9. Georgian National Paralympic Committee
Georgian National Paralympic Committee is responsible for Paralympic movement development in Georgia. It leads the Paralympic sport styles development in country borders, coordinates and arranges participation of Georgian athletes recognized by the Paralympic Games and the international Paralympic committee. The Paralympic committee, in purpose of Paralympic movement development will be supported by the State.
It is the main important to support the sport popularization by mass media, for this reason it is necessary to waste time for sport news programs by various news channels also for popularization of health lifestyle, mass and high-achievement sports and prepare the several sport shows/talk shows. Also it is important to establish the calendar mass sport measures celebration tradition in the country, within this mentioned activity the sport several events will be implemented and the Georgia sport traditions will be demonstrated.
Chapter V.
Expected Results of Enactment and Implementation of Sport National Policy Document

1. The expected results in the field of health, education and public order

   Strengthening of the schoolchildren’s educational discipline, increased academic achievements, improvement of the criminogenic situation, improvement of the population health, improvement of the disease prevention, and decrease of the public health expenses.

2 High achievement and mass sports results

   As a result of the policy implementation, it is expected that: sustainable institutional foundation will be created for the high achievement sport, the material base will be created, the success of professional sports clubs and national teams will be increased at the international level, the interest of business sector will be increased towards the high achievement sports, the image of Georgia as a successful country in sports will be created and the marketing interest towards the country will be increased.

3 Financial-economic results

   Within the frames of policy implementation, the additional long-term jobs will be created in the field of service and commodity production, in the construction segment, industry sector (production of individual components for the sports infrastructure, e.g. chairs for the stadium, furniture, etc.), production of sports items (e.g. sports uniforms).