

Recomendación CM/Rec(2021)5 del Comité de Ministros a los Estados miembros sobre la Carta Europea del Deporte revisada

(Aprobada por el Comité de Ministros el 13 de octubre de 2021 en el 1414^{ésimo} reunión de los Ministros Adjuntos)

Preámbulo

El Comité de Ministros, en los términos del artículo 15. b del Estatuto del Consejo de Europa, Teniendo presente que el objetivo del Consejo de Europa es lograr una mayor unidad entre sus miembros con el fin de salvaguardar y realizar los ideales y principios que constituyen su patrimonio común y facilitar su progreso económico y social;

Teniendo presente el Convenio para la Protección de los Derechos Humanos y de las Libertades Fundamentales (ETS N° 5, el Convenio);

Teniendo presente la Carta Social Europea (ETS N° 35, RCDE N° 163 revisado), que consagra los derechos a la salud, la educación, la cultura y la participación en la vida de la comunidad, en cuyo ejercicio el deporte forma parte integrante;

Teniendo presente su Resolución [Res\(76\)41](#) sobre los principios para una política del deporte para todos, tal como fue definida por la Conferencia de Ministros Europeos responsables del Deporte en su primera reunión de 1975 titulada "Carta Europea del Deporte para Todos", que fue actualizada en 1992 y 2001 como la Carta Europea del Deporte (la Carta), refrendada por la Recomendación [Rec\(92\)13](#) (revisado) del Comité de Ministros a los Estados miembros sobre la Carta Europea del Deporte revisada, y que las sucesivas versiones de la Carta han proporcionado una base esencial para las políticas gubernamentales en el ámbito del deporte y han permitido a muchas personas ejercer su derecho a participar en el deporte;

Teniendo presente la Carta Internacional de la UNESCO sobre Educación Física, Actividad Física y Deporte, que ha contribuido a garantizar el respeto de la integridad y la dignidad de todo ser humano en la educación física, la actividad física y el deporte, a la promoción de actividades físicas sin discriminación; luchar contra la exclusión que sufren los grupos vulnerables o marginados; y al reconocimiento de la práctica del deporte como derecho fundamental (artículo 1);

Teniendo presentes sus recomendaciones a los Estados miembros adoptadas en el ámbito del deporte desde la última revisión de la Carta Europea del Deporte:

- sobre la prevención del racismo, la xenofobia y la intolerancia racial en el deporte ([Rec\(2001\)6](#));
- sobre la mejora de la educación física y el deporte para los niños y los jóvenes en todos los países europeos ([Rec\(2003\)6](#));
- sobre los principios de buen gobierno en el deporte ([Rec\(2005\)8](#));
- sobre el Código de Ética Deportiva revisado ([CM/Rec\(2010\)9](#));
- sobre el principio de autonomía del deporte en Europa ([CM/Rec\(2011\)3](#));
- sobre la promoción de la integridad del deporte contra la manipulación de los resultados, en particular el amaño de partidos ([CM/Rec\(2011\)10](#));
- sobre la protección de los niños y jóvenes atletas contra los peligros asociados a la migración ([CM/Rec\(2012\)10](#));
- sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género en el deporte ([CM/Rec\(2015\)2](#));
- sobre la promoción de la buena gobernanza en el deporte ([CM/Rec\(2018\)12](#));
- sobre artes marciales extremas y actividades de combate ([CM/Rec\(2021\)3](#));

Teniendo presentes las resoluciones aprobadas por los 15^{ésimo} Conferencia de Ministros del Consejo de Europa responsables del deporte en Tbilisi, el 16 de octubre de 2018, "Protección de los derechos humanos en el deporte: obligaciones y responsabilidades compartidas" y "Lucha contra la corrupción en el deporte: ampliación de la acción", así como la Declaración Internacional sobre los Derechos Humanos y el Deporte (Declaración de Tbilisi), que fue refrendada en la misma conferencia;

Teniendo presentes las resoluciones aprobadas por los 16^{ésimo} Conferencia de Ministros del Consejo de Europa responsables del deporte, durante su sesión de clausura en línea, el 11 de febrero de 2021, "Un enfoque europeo de las políticas deportivas: la revisión de la Carta Europea del Deporte" y "Los derechos humanos en el deporte";

Teniendo presente que es necesario acordar un marco europeo común para el desarrollo del deporte en Europa, basado en los principios de la democracia pluralista, el Estado de Derecho y los derechos humanos;

Destacando que el deporte puede contribuir al avance de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y sus Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, adoptados por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas;

Mientras que:

- el deporte es una actividad social, educativa y cultural basada en la elección voluntaria que fomenta el contacto entre los países europeos y sus ciudadanos, y desempeña un papel fundamental en la realización del objetivo del Consejo de Europa reforzando los lazos entre los pueblos y desarrollando la conciencia de una identidad cultural europea;
- el deporte puede hacer diversas contribuciones al bienestar personal y al desarrollo social, y el ejercicio físico en particular ayuda a promover el bienestar físico y mental;
- existe una estrecha interrelación entre las buenas condiciones ambientales, las actividades deportivas y la necesidad de integrar las consideraciones ambientales y el principio del desarrollo sostenible en el deporte;
- el deporte es también un sector económico importante en Europa por derecho propio, que contribuye al crecimiento económico, el desarrollo y el empleo, como han subrayado muchos estudios;
- los cambios políticos, económicos y sociales y su impacto en el deporte se han producido en Europa a un ritmo rápido desde la última revisión de la Carta Europea del Deporte en 2001, por lo que es necesaria una nueva Carta Europea del Deporte para reflejar estos cambios y hacer frente a los retos futuros;
- la combinación de normas sobre desarrollo deportivo y ética deportiva en una única norma de referencia sobre políticas deportivas sería más eficaz;
- las autoridades públicas deben desarrollar una cooperación recíproca con el movimiento deportivo, como base esencial del deporte, con el fin de promover los valores y beneficios del deporte, y en muchos Estados europeos se toman medidas gubernamentales en el deporte para complementar y apoyar el trabajo de este movimiento (subsidiariedad);
- la estructura actual del deporte competitivo en Europa, que se basa principalmente en una configuración nacional con competiciones a nivel regional, nacional, continental y mundial, y que respeta el papel regulador de los órganos rectores internacionales, ha aportado beneficios en términos de desarrollo coherente del deporte y solidaridad internacional,

Recomienda que los gobiernos de los Estados miembros:

- a. basar sus políticas nacionales en materia de deporte y, en su caso, cualquier legislación pertinente, en la Carta Europea del Deporte, tal como se establece en el apéndice de la presente Recomendación;
- b. invitar a las partes interesadas pertinentes a que tengan en cuenta los principios establecidos en la Carta Europea del Deporte al desarrollar sus políticas;
- c. adoptar medidas para garantizar una amplia difusión de la Carta Europea del Deporte;

d. proporcionar o facilitar el suministro de información y datos que sean necesarios para supervisar su aplicación.

Apéndice de la Recomendación CM/Rec(2021)5

Carta Europea del Deporte revisada

A. Disposiciones introductorias

Artículo 1 – Objeto de la Carta

El objetivo de esta Carta es guiar a los gobiernos en el diseño y la implementación de marcos legales y políticos para el deporte que destaquen sus múltiples beneficios individuales y sociales (en particular para la salud, la inclusión y la educación) y respeten y promuevan los valores de los derechos humanos, la democracia y el Estado de Derecho, consagrados en las normas aplicables del Consejo de Europa. Para lograr este objetivo, los gobiernos deben tomar las medidas necesarias para:

1. permitir que todas las personas participen en el deporte y, en particular, garantizar que:
 - a. todos los jóvenes reciben instrucción en educación física en instituciones educativas y tienen acceso a oportunidades para desarrollar la alfabetización física, la aptitud física y adquirir habilidades fundamentales de movimiento;
 - b. todo el mundo tiene la oportunidad de practicar deporte en un entorno seguro y saludable;
 - c. el desarrollo del deporte sea inclusivo, evaluado y supervisado periódicamente; y
 - d. todos tienen la oportunidad de mejorar su nivel de rendimiento en el deporte más allá de su práctica con fines recreativos y alcanzar niveles de logro personal y / o niveles de excelencia de una manera ética, justa y responsable;
2. protect and develop values-based sport, which is a precondition for maximising the individual and social benefits of sport, and notably ensure that:
 - a. the human rights of those involved in or exposed to sport-related activities are protected;
 - b. sporting activities contribute to strengthening ethical conduct and behaviour among those involved in sport;
 - c. the integrity of sports organisations, sports competitions and those involved in or exposed to sport-related activities is safeguarded;
 - d. sports activities are in line with the principles of sustainable development.

Article 2 – Definition of “sport” and scope of the Charter

1. For the purpose of this Charter, “sport” means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, are aimed at maintaining or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels.

2. This Charter highlights the common features of a framework for European sport and its organisation, understood by the sports movement as the European sport model, and provides general guidance to the Council of Europe’s member States to refine existing legislation or other policies and to develop a comprehensive framework for sport. It has been specified and complemented by legally binding standards addressing critical issues in the field of sport, such as:

- a. the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches (ETS No. 120);

- b. the Anti-Doping Convention (ETS No. 135);
 - c. the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (CETS No. 215); and
 - d. the Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events (CETS No. 218).
3. The implementation of some of the provisions of this Charter may be entrusted to governmental or non-governmental sports authorities or sports organisations.

B. Stakeholders

Article 3 – Public authorities

1. The role of the public authorities is primarily complementary to the action of the sports movement and corporate sector. Public authorities are responsible for setting framework conditions and, where appropriate, legal requirements which are necessary for the development of sport. In the development and administration of sports policies, public authorities should pursue the aims of this Charter and demonstrate that they place a high priority on respecting the rule of law and the principles of good governance.
2. Horizontal co-ordination should be ensured between the policies and actions of all the public authorities concerned with sport, for example authorities in charge of sport, education, health, social services, urban and regional planning, culture, justice, monitoring of human rights and child protection, law enforcement, betting regulation, environment and development. Vertical co-ordination should be ensured between national authorities and the regional and local authorities, which play a key role in the provision of sports activities at grassroots level.

Article 4 – The sports movement

1. The sports movement, which comprises non-governmental, non-profit sports organisations, is the main partner of public authorities for the implementation of sports policies. Its organisations are bound by the requirements and limits imposed on them by legislation in accordance with international standards.
2. The development of the voluntary ethos and movement in sport should be further encouraged, particularly through support for the work of voluntary sports organisations. To this end, public authorities and the sports movement should maintain framework conditions that favour the active involvement of volunteers in sport.
3. Sports movement organisations fully enjoy the freedom of association enshrined in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. They enjoy autonomous decision-making processes and should choose their leaders democratically in accordance with good governance principles. Both governments and sports organisations should recognise the need for mutual respect for their decisions.
4. Sports movement organisations earning revenue from the sports entertainment market should be committed to financial solidarity between high-level sport and grassroots sport, among different sports and across all regions of the world.

Article 5 – Corporate and professional sectors

1. The corporate and professional sectors play an important role in the development of sport. Dialogue and co-operation should be undertaken with representatives of companies and occupational categories involved in sport in sectors such as the organisation of activities, events or competitions; the manufacturing of sports goods; sports nutrition; construction of facilities; service provision; and the media.
2. When engaging with representatives of these sectors, governments should:

- a. acknowledge them as drivers of innovation that can serve the development of sport;
- b. make sure that they abide by the relevant regulations, for example on economic and social rights, safety, qualifications, anti-discrimination, sports integrity, corporate governance and anti-corruption;
- c. promote endorsement of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2016\)3](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and business;
- d. encourage them to co-operate with the sports movement and encourage their participation in solidarity schemes when they benefit from activities conducted and financed by the sports movement.

C. Values-based sport

Article 6 – Human rights

1. All stakeholders shall respect and protect internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms and they should observe the general framework established for their implementation in business and other activities.
2. The human rights due diligence approach in sport requires respect for the human rights of those involved in or exposed to sport-related activities and should therefore:
 - a. ensure that the human rights of athletes and everyone involved in sport are respected, protected and promoted;
 - b. fight arbitrariness and other abuses in sport so as to ensure full respect for the rule of law in sports activities, including access to remedies, justice and a fair trial in line with the applicable human rights standards;
 - c. work towards gender equality in and through sport, in particular by implementing the strategy of gender mainstreaming in sport;
 - d. apply a policy of zero tolerance for violence and all forms of discrimination, paying particular attention to individuals and groups in a situation of vulnerability, such as children, migrants and persons with disabilities;
 - e. work towards the inclusion of a clear commitment to human rights in the respective policy and/or regulatory frameworks;
 - f. uphold human rights in the context of the organisation of sports events and introduce human rights considerations and objectives into the whole life cycle of major sporting events, starting with the bidding process and including planning for a lasting positive legacy;
 - g. further invest in the effective implementation of human rights standards in and through sport, in particular by developing governmental/non-governmental partnerships and using multistakeholder platforms to identify and promote measures to prevent and respond to human rights violations in sport.

Article 7 – Education in values through sports ethics

1. “Sports ethics” is a positive concept that guides human behaviour. It is defined as a way of thinking and not just a way of acting. It underpins sports integrity, equality, honesty, excellence, commitment, courage, team spirit, respect for rules and laws, respect for the environment, respect for self and others and a spirit of community, tolerance and solidarity. It also includes respect for human rights and sustainability.

2. Sports ethics shall be promoted in all activities in sport, via relevant policies and programmes. Appropriate steps shall be taken to raise awareness of sports ethics and to provide continued learning opportunities in this sphere.

3. Being educated about how to choose the ethical course of action inside and outside sport is an integral part of the competences that should be acquired through sport. Practising values-based sport can empower people and teach fairness, teamwork, equality, discipline, inclusion, respect and integrity.

Article 8 – Integrity

1. “Sport integrity” encompasses the components of personal, competitive and organisational integrity. Threats to sports integrity include criminal offences such as corruption, fraud and coercion, but also violations of statutory and disciplinary regulations and unethical behaviour. The pursuit of sport integrity should thus commit all stakeholders and:

- a. protect all people, particularly the young, from violence, harassment and abuse, ensure the safety and security of individuals and foster respect for and protection of internationally recognised human rights, including social rights;
- b. support fair play, which is much more than playing within the rules. Fair play incorporates the concepts of friendship, respect for others and a sense of fellowship. It includes issues concerned with cheating, the use of unfair strategies while respecting the rules, manipulation of sports competitions and doping;
- c. inspire a governance of sport that is compliant with the principles of transparency, integrity, democracy, development and solidarity, which should be secured by checks and balances and control mechanisms.

2. Sport integrity policies should rely on multistakeholder initiatives; encourage and co-operate with whistle-blowers and free media; pay attention to compliance with human rights; invest in education, prevention and awareness raising; be monitored, including through the use of remedies; and use gender and youth mainstreaming.

Article 9 – Sustainability

1. The principle of sustainability in sport requires all activities to be economically, socially and environmentally sustainable, in particular:

- a. when planning, implementing and evaluating their activities, organisers of sports activities and events should pay due consideration to sustainability, be it economic, social or environmental;
- b. whereas the growing consumption of sporting goods can generate a positive impact on the global economy, the industry should take responsibility for developing and integrating practices that are satisfactory in social terms and are environmentally friendly;
- c. indoor and outdoor activities should be carried out responsibly, in other words the precautionary principle (resource conservation and risk prevention) should be implemented. Owners of sports infrastructure have to act proactively to identify the effects and consequences of their facilities, avoid potential damage to nature and, where necessary, take counter- and protective measures against such risks;
- d. the organisation of major sports events should ensure a sustainable legacy for the hosting communities with regard to their economic, social and

environmental impact, in particular to balance the financial cost of the infrastructure with its post-event use and the effect on participation in sport.

2. All stakeholders should take responsibility to reduce their carbon footprint and pursue commitments and partnerships for climate action in recognition of the increasingly negative impact of climate change on society and on sport.

D. Sport for all

Article 10 – The right to sport

1. Access to sport for all is considered to be a fundamental right. All human beings have an inalienable right of access to sport in a safe environment, both inside and outside school settings, which is essential for their personal development and instrumental in the exercise of the rights to health, education, culture and participation in the life of the community.
2. No discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, language, religion, gender or sexual orientation, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status, shall be permitted in the access to sports facilities or to sports activities.
3. To safeguard and promote this right, it is necessary to:
 - a. ensure that access to the development of physical, intellectual and ethical competences through physical education and sport is guaranteed, both within the educational system and in other aspects of social life;
 - b. make sure that everyone has ample opportunities to benefit from physical education and practise sport, develop physical literacy and physical fitness, acquire fundamental movement skills and attain a level of achievement in sport which corresponds to their abilities;
 - c. make sure that specific opportunities are available for young people, including children of pre-school age, for older people and for people with disabilities to enjoy education and sports programmes suited to their requirements;
 - d. ensure that all members of a local community have opportunities to take part in sport and that, where necessary, additional measures are taken aimed at enabling disadvantaged individuals or groups and people with disabilities to make effective use of such opportunities;
 - e. guarantee that local sports clubs have a suitable legal status and framework conditions to offer affordable access to sport for all.

Article 11 – Building the foundations for the practice of sport

1. All appropriate steps should be taken to develop physical literacy and physical fitness among young people, enabling them to acquire fundamental movement skills and to encourage them to practise sport, notably by:
 - a. ensuring that all students have access to sports, recreation and physical education programmes and facilities and that appropriate time slots are set aside for these activities;
 - b. ensuring the training of qualified teachers in this area in all schools;
 - c. ensuring that appropriate opportunities exist for continuing the practice of sport after compulsory education;
 - d. encouraging the development of appropriate links between schools or other educational institutions, school sports clubs and local sports clubs;

- e. facilitating and developing the use of sports facilities by schools, local sports clubs and the local community;
- f. encouraging an environment in which parents, teachers, coaches and leaders motivate young people to take regular physical exercise;
- g. providing education in sports ethics for pupils from primary school onwards.

Article 12 – Developing participation

1. The practice of sport, whether for the purpose of leisure and recreation, health promotion or improving performance, shall be promoted across the whole population through the provision of appropriate facilities and programmes of all kinds and of access to qualified coaches, instructors and staff, whether volunteers or professionals.
2. Encouraging the provision of opportunities to participate in sport at workplaces shall be regarded as an integral part of a balanced sports policy.

Article 13 – Improving performance

1. The practice of sport at higher levels shall be supported and encouraged in appropriate and specific ways. The support shall cover such areas as talent identification and counselling, the provision of suitable facilities, developing care and support for athletes using sports medicine and sports science in line with sports ethical standards, encouraging scientific coaching and providing training for coaches and others with leadership functions and helping clubs to provide appropriate structures and competitive outlets.

Article 14 – Supporting top-level and professional sport

1. Methods of providing appropriate direct or indirect support for athletes who demonstrate exceptional sporting qualities shall be devised in order to give them opportunities to fully develop their sporting and human abilities, while ensuring full respect for their individual personality and physical and moral integrity. Such support should include aspects relating to the identification of talent, to the dual careers of athletes, to balanced education while in training institutes, and to a smooth integration into society through the development of career prospects during and after involvement in high-level sport.

2. The organisation and management of professionally organised sport, including by the sports entertainment industry, shall be conducted through competent and well-governed bodies, supportive of appropriate social dialogue with athletes' representatives and of the regulatory role of the relevant international governing bodies as regards ensuring harmonised rules of the game, safeguarding the integrity of sport and co-ordinating competition calendars. People engaging professionally in sport should have appropriate social status, ethical safeguards against all forms of exploitation and the enjoyment of economic and social rights.

3. The organisation of top-level and professional sports competitions should be in compliance with the principle of openness in sporting competitions, giving priority to sporting merit. Competition organisers should work to reconcile the needs and interests of individual/local team competitions and those of national teams.

E. Means

Article 15 – Facilities and activities

1. Since participation in sport is dependent in part on the extent, the variety and the accessibility of facilities, their overall planning should be a matter for the public authorities. The range of facilities to be provided should take account of the public and private facilities which are already available. Those responsible should take account of national, regional and local

requirements, and take measures designed to ensure good management and the safe and full use of facilities.

2. Appropriate steps should be taken by the owners of sports facilities to enable persons from disadvantaged groups, including persons with physical or mental disabilities, to have access to such facilities.

3. A clear framework should be provided, and appropriate steps should be taken, to empower event organisers and owners of sporting facilities to fulfil their safety and security obligations effectively.

Article 16 – Human resources

1. The development, by appropriate bodies, of training courses leading to diplomas and qualifications covering all aspects of sport, including its compliance with human rights, ethics, integrity and sustainability, shall be encouraged. Such courses should be appropriate to the needs of participants of all backgrounds involved in different kinds and levels of sport and designed for those working both voluntarily and professionally (instructors, coaches, managers, officials, doctors, safety officers, architects, engineers, child safeguarding officers, etc.).

2. Those involved in the leadership or supervision of sports activities should have appropriate qualifications, with particular emphasis on the protection of ethical values, integrity and human rights, including the protection of the human dignity, safety and health of the people in their charge.

3. Special attention should be paid to volunteering. Voluntary personnel, if given appropriate training and supervision, can make an invaluable contribution to the development of sport as a whole and encourage the participation of everyone in the practice and organisation of sports activities. The recruitment, training and retention of volunteers should be encouraged through the recognition of voluntary work, support for the holistic training of volunteer coaches and other measures.

Article 17 – Information and research

1. Suitable structures and means for the collection and dissemination of pertinent information on sport at local, national and international levels should be maintained to the most up-to-date standards and developed further in line with relevant technological advances. This should notably include taking due account of digitisation and other important technological developments and of their use and application in the sporting context.

2. Scientific research into all aspects of sport, including its positive and negative effects on health, issues of ethics and governance, new trends and other central underlying principles, shall be further promoted and supported. Arrangements shall be made for disseminating and exchanging such information and the results of such research at the most appropriate level – locally, regionally, nationally or internationally – including as a basis for the further development of informed sports policies.

Article 18 – Finance

1. Se facilitarán apoyos y recursos adecuados con cargo a fondos públicos a nivel nacional, regional y local, incluidas, en su caso, contribuciones de lotería, disposiciones presupuestarias públicas adecuadas, exenciones fiscales, préstamos de locales, etc. para el cumplimiento de los objetivos de la presente Carta.

2. Debería fomentarse el apoyo financiero mixto público y privado al deporte, incluida la capacidad del propio sector deportivo para generar y asignar recursos adecuados para su desarrollo ulterior, tanto en sus aspectos sociales como de alto nivel.

3. Las medidas públicas de apoyo a la organización de acontecimientos deportivos deben concederse a la luz de las normas medioambientales pertinentes y de los beneficios económicos y sociales sostenibles que dichos acontecimientos pueden lograr, a fin de aprovechar el potencial positivo de los acontecimientos deportivos y aumentar la aceptación del público.

Artículo 19 – Cooperación nacional e internacional

1. Deberían establecerse estructuras adecuadas para la coordinación adecuada del desarrollo y la promoción del deporte entre las distintas partes interesadas cuando no existan ya a nivel nacional, regional y local, a fin de alcanzar los objetivos de la presente Carta, garantizando así que el deporte sea un elemento estructural del bienestar de nuestra sociedad.

2. La cooperación internacional, tanto a nivel mundial como continental, también es necesaria para el cumplimiento de los objetivos de la presente Carta. Esto puede lograrse mediante el intercambio de buenas prácticas, programas de educación, desarrollo de capacidades, promoción, promesas de contribuciones, así como indicadores y otros instrumentos de supervisión y evaluación.

F. Disposiciones finales

Artículo 20 – Apoyo y seguimiento de la aplicación de la Carta

1. Debería alentarse al Consejo de Europa en su conjunto y a otras organizaciones internacionales a utilizar el deporte como vehículo para promover valores e integrar el deporte en las estrategias y planes de acción.

2. A fin de facilitar la promoción y la aplicación de la presente Carta, debería invitarse a las partes interesadas pertinentes a comprometerse a aplicar la Carta en sus políticas, estrategias y programas.

3. A escala europea, es importante revisar los avances y apoyar la aplicación de la Carta, en particular para garantizar el impacto positivo del deporte en la salud, la inclusión y la educación, a fin de maximizar su potencial para promover una sociedad civil dinámica, así como una cultura de derechos humanos, el Estado de Derecho, la gobernanza democrática y la sostenibilidad. y luchar contra las amenazas a la integridad deportiva. El Acuerdo parcial ampliado sobre el deporte del Consejo de Europa debe utilizarse para evaluar y promover los progresos en la aplicación de la Carta, en particular mediante:

- a. facilitar el intercambio de información y buenas prácticas;
- b. la celebración de intercambios temáticos sobre cuestiones relativas a la Carta;
- c. recopilar y publicar información para supervisar la aplicación de la Carta;
- d. apoyar la promoción y aplicación de la Carta mediante actividades multilaterales y específicas de cada país.

Documentos relacionados

CM/Del/Dic(2021)1414/8.3a

Acuerdo parcial ampliado sobre el deporte (EPAS) - a. Recomendación CM/Rec(2021)5 del Comité de Ministros a los Estados miembros sobre la Carta Europea del Deporte revisada

DOCX13/10/2021InglésCM-Público

[1414ª reunión de los Ministros Adjuntos \(13 de octubre de 2021\) ...](#)

12/07/2021

www.coe.int/.../october-2021?p_p_id=101_INSTANCE_FJJuJash2rEF&p...