Committee: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Topic: The usage of appearance and performance enhancing Drugs and Sports

Country: Hungary

Hungary:

Landlocked and lying approximately between latitudes 45° and 49° N and longitudes 16° and 23° E, Hungary shares a border to the north with Slovakia, to the northeast with Ukraine, to the east with Romania, to the south with Serbia and Croatia, to the southwest with Slovenia, and to the west with Austria.Hungary covers an area of 93030 km2. The capital is Budapest.Official language is Hungarian. Hungary has a tradition of success in international sporting competition. It won a number of world championships and Olympic medals even before the overpoliticization of sports in Soviet-bloc countries. Football (soccer) is especially popular, and Hungarian athletes have also enjoyed success in water polo, fencing, swimming, table tennis, track and field (athletics), rowing, weightlifting, and team handball. More recently, tennis and golf have gained in popularity, especially among the upper middle class.

UNODC/Hungary:The Minister of Justice and Law Enforcement is responsible for the organisation of anticorruption tasks, the determination of the major political objectives and for the international representation of the anti-corruption policy of Hungary. Owing to the changes in its technological and economic environment, the national contexts that previously defined the world of sport have changed dramatically. The achievements of elite Hungarian athletes are emphasized by (sport) politicians and by the media, having an impact on the opinions and expectations of citizens.

The results show that for the majority of Hungarian society elite-sport success is important, however, identification decreases in cases of failures and scandals. Doping is not a criminal offence in Hungary.However according to the criminal code the production circulation and ordering of prohibited substance suitable for increasing sport performances are criminal offence.The Sport XXI. National Sport Strategy sets the short and long-term strategies of every aspect of sport in Hungary. It regards sport as a tool for achieving the most important social objectives: health maintenance; upbringing; personality development; community building; social integration. The plan, on the other hand, complements the directions and tasks with new programs and projects to trigger central areas in sport, such as providing direct funding to athletes, coaches, and grass-roots sport centres; and to promote and legally regulate the fight against doping and match fixing. “Herakles” program started in 2001, and it provides funding to young elite athletes from twenty sports.The Hungarian Anti-Doping Group was established on 20 March 2007 in order to collect anti-doping expertise and experience in the interest of clean athletes. Colleagues of the organization had previously been participating in the domestic fight against doping as doping control officers (DCOs), and decided to set up an independent anti-doping organization.Recognising the importance of the Code for the progressive harmonisation of antidoping standards and practices in sport and cooperation at the national and global levels, the public authorities did agree on the UNESCO “International Convention against Doping in Sport” . In addition, WADA and IOC are doing various global studies to prevent the use of drugs and doping and to ensure that crimes are not committed.At the same time, UN and WHO can carry out various studies on this subject in order to protect people's rights and physical health.

References: [ESSA\_Sport\_National\_Report\_Hungary.pdf](https://www.essa-sport.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/ESSA_Sport_National_Report_Hungary.pdf) / [Hungary | Culture, History, & People | Britannica](https://www.britannica.com/place/Hungary) [Sports-Law-Review-Edition-4.pdf](https://www.nkf.ch/app/uploads/2019/05/Sports-Law-Review-Edition-4.pdf)

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