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Organización
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
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The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS)

CIGEPS

Plenary Session and Joint Meeting with the Permanent
Consultative Council – PCC

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SUMMARY

Background: This report presents a summary of the discussions which took place during the Plenary Session of CIGEPS, convened at UNESCO Headquarters on 6 and 7 March 2014. Attention focused on the follow-up to the fifth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS V) and the revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport. The other topics on the agenda were quality physical education guidelines for policy-makers, research on the socio-economic benefits of sport and the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace.

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING OF THE PLENARY SESSION

1. The Plenary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) was opened by the Director-General of UNESCO. She began by thanking the Chairperson of CIGEPS, Mr Arnaldo Fuxa, for having accompanied the reform of CIGEPS and its Permanent Consultative Council (PCC) over the last three years. She expressed gratitude to the Member States and the members of the Permanent Consultative Council that had provided in-kind and financial support to CIGEPS and UNESCO over the last biennium. The Director-General commended their valuable contribution and important role in shaping the recommendations set out in the final declaration (Declaration of Berlin) of the fifth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS V). She placed particular emphasis on the power of sport as a lever for gender equality, social inclusion and youth empowerment. Mention was made, however, of a range of ongoing barriers to physical activity and clean sport, which called for greater political will and cooperation. The Director-General stressed UNESCO's commitment in that regard, as demonstrated by the International Convention Against Doping in Sport, the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport, and the Organization's participation as an observer in the drafting of the Council of Europe convention against the manipulation of sports competitions.
2. The Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, Mr Philippe Quéau, took the floor. He commended the Chairperson of CIGEPS for his advocacy efforts as a mediator between the different stakeholders. He thanked the Member States and the members of the Permanent Consultative Council for their financial and in-kind contributions, especially the Member States and PCC members that had supported UNESCO in the organization of meetings and consultations in the run-up and follow-up to MINEPS V, notably Azerbaijan, Colombia, Germany, Nigeria, the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC).
3. In his capacity as outgoing Chairperson of CIGEPS, Mr Arnaldo Fuxa expressed his gratitude to the Member States, the members of the Permanent Consultative Council and the UNESCO Secretariat for having joined forces in the preparation of MINEPS V, which had culminated in the adoption of the Declaration of Berlin. That Declaration would serve as a roadmap in the coming years. He also expressed his deep appreciation for UNESCO's expertise and leadership in the development of effective and impact-oriented sport and physical education policies.

AGENDA ITEM 2: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND TIMETABLE

4. The Secretariat called upon participants to adopt the provisional agenda and timetable as set forth in document CIGEPS/2014/Doc.1. The agenda and timetable were adopted by consensus.

RESOLUTION CIGEPS/2014/1

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. Having examined document CIGEPS/2014/Doc.1;
2. Adopts the agenda and timetable included in the above-mentioned document.

AGENDA ITEM 3: ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON AND FIVE VICE-CHAIRPERSONS

5. The Secretariat invited nominations for the positions of Chairperson and five Vice-Chairpersons. Mr Arnaldo Fuxa, the representative of Cuba (Group III) and outgoing Chairperson, was elected Chairperson for 2014-2015 by acclamation. After discussion, the

following Vice-Chairpersons were elected by CIGEPS: Turkey (Group I); Azerbaijan (Group II); Iran (Group IV); Zambia (Group Va); and Yemen (Group Vb).

6. The re-elected Chairperson, Mr Arnaldo Fuxa, thanked the Member States for their support and welcomed the Committee's new members.

AGENDA ITEM 4: UPDATE ON ACTIVITIES

4.1 Global presentation by the Representative of the Director-General of UNESCO

7. The Secretariat drew attention to documents CIGEPS/2014/Doc.2 and 37 C/REP/18, which provided an overview of key actions undertaken within the framework of the sport programme since the CIGEPS Plenary Session in 2012. The Secretariat took that opportunity to commend the United Nations' joint efforts in the field of sport, which had led to the declaration of the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace, to be celebrated annually on 6 April and symbolized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations carrying the Olympic Flag.
8. Referring to document CIGEPS/2014/Doc.2, the representative of Brazil asked the Secretariat about the possibility of involving UNESCO in the discussions initiated by the Council of Europe concerning the manipulation of sports competitions. He asked whether, as had occurred in the case of the International Convention Against Doping in Sport, those negotiations could lead to the elaboration of a new convention by UNESCO. The Secretariat replied that a standard-setting instrument of that nature was not yet ready to be drafted since the concepts and issues must first be clearly defined. In addition, it would first require a decision by the General Conference of UNESCO. Nevertheless, building on the momentum of the Council of Europe convention, UNESCO could help to strengthen Member States' capacity to establish national frameworks on sport integrity.

4.2 Presentations by Member States

9. Each Member State was given five minutes to highlight new national developments in the field of physical education and sport that had occurred since the 2012 CIGEPS Plenary Session and, in particular, developments in relation to implementation of the recommendations set out in the Declaration of Berlin.
10. The representative of Azerbaijan presented her country's key achievements on the international sport scene and spoke of its efforts to host sport events with a view to leaving a lasting legacy as well as sustainable venues and facilities.¹ The betting amounts at stake, combined with the globalization of the betting industry and the increased use of online betting, were augmenting the risk of match-fixing. She mentioned how difficult it was for public authorities to detect the manipulation of sports competitions and the consequent need to develop comprehensive and effective measures in conjunction with the sport movement and the public. She stressed the importance of international cooperation, given the cross-border nature of match-fixing. Azerbaijan had demonstrated its commitment in that area by hosting the 2013 CIGEPS Extraordinary Session and by participating actively in the drafting group on the Council of Europe convention against the manipulation of sports competitions.
11. The representative of Brazil expressed his appreciation for the election of his country as a member of the Committee, for the first time since its tenure during the period 1978 to 1982. The election reflected Brazil's efforts to shape a national sport policy, beginning with the creation of a National Secretary of Sport and confirmed by the establishment of the Ministry of Sport in 2003. Brazil's participation as an observer and then as a member of CIGEPS

¹ Namely, the 2012 FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup, the 2016 Chess Olympiad and 2015 FIDE World Chess Cup, the 2014 Congress of the International Sports Press Association, the 2015 First European Games, and the 2017 Islamic Solidarity Games.

demonstrated the country's determination to take an active role in the preparations for and follow-up to MINEPS V, in its capacity as host country for the 2014 FIFA World Cup, the 2016 Summer Olympics and the 2019 Summer Universiade. The Technical Adviser of Brazil's Ministry of Sport then took the floor and presented an overview of the broad range of sport initiatives undertaken nationally and internationally. Brazilian sport was not only a high performance sport that rewarded results; it also had a social dimension that affected five million children and adolescents. The federal authorities had joined forces with the private sector and the sport movement to facilitate access to sport and physical activity and to play a key role in the international sport arena. He concluded by inviting the members to visit Brazil on the occasion of one of the mega events he had mentioned.

12. The representative of Colombia gave an overview of key national developments in the area of access to sport and physical education. An example of good practice could be found in Medellin, where all the facilities and infrastructures established for hosting the 2010 South American Games had been made accessible to the local population and had resulted in 25% of men and women engaging in sport, thereby demonstrating that sport can be a cross-cutting instrument for social transformation. With regard to the promotion of sport and physical education programmes, a national initiative known as "Supérate" ("Surpass yourself") launched by the Ministry of Sport focused on participation of boys and girls aged 8 to 17 in sport, in conjunction with cognitive development activities. The representative concluded by emphasizing the commitment of the Colombian Institute of Sport (Coldeportes) to preserving the integrity of sport, as demonstrated by the establishment of several anti-doping programmes for elite athletes and the development of a normative framework against fraud in sport.
13. The representative of Congo expressed his country's keen interest in UNESCO's work in the field of sport and physical education. Congo had organized a national symposium on quality physical education which had led to a national curriculum reform. It would be hosting the 2015 All-Africa Games, which had enabled the national authorities to develop a broad range of facilities in several cities. The Games would also provide a remarkable opportunity for promoting local traditional sports and games, notably the "Nzango", which was only practiced by women and would benefit from higher visibility.
14. The representative of Cuba gave an overview of national sports initiatives, which were part of the country's human and social development agenda. Cuba had met one of its main challenges, namely, to have 50% of the population practicing sport regularly. Physical education had been integrated successfully into the curriculum, from kindergarten to university, and efforts had been made to improve the level of qualification of physical education teachers. Extra-curricular programmes were being developed at the community and family level. He commended Cuba's efforts to improve women's participation in sport, and highlighted the excellent results of female elite athletes on the international sporting stage, as well as the equal participation of girls and boys during the Youth Olympic Games and the School Games. Close cooperation between the authorities responsible for public health, education, science and technology, culture, and youth was needed in order to establish effective sports programmes. Particular attention should be paid not only to high-level athletes with disabilities but to all those with disabilities. To combat 36 specific diseases, the public authorities had decided to invest in therapeutic sport programmes at the community level, involving health professionals and physical education teachers. Prevention, education, and rehabilitation measures using sport were an important lever for young people, including hyperactive youngsters. Under a national initiative, prisoners in detention centers had access to activities supervised by a physical education teacher. With regard to research, the country's scientific agenda included participation in numerous international conferences and peer review exercises, as well as regular publication of articles presenting the most important scientific advances, particularly with regard to links between physical activity and life expectancy. Cuba hosted fellows from 85 countries free of charge at its International School of Physical Education and Sports.

15. The representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said that his Government had stepped up its investment in sport and physical education programmes in recent years. Particularly noteworthy in that regard was the decision taken in 2012 to set up a state commission on physical culture and sport guidance to enhance the coordination of political action, with a view to developing a popular sport movement. Under that framework, sport would be part of daily life; traditional sports and martial arts revitalized; investment fostered and equipment provided. Furthermore, the time allocated to physical education in the school curriculum had been increased under the new 12-year compulsory education system. He stressed that his country had been focusing on access and inclusion, especially for girls and women as well as persons with disabilities. His country was ready to support the follow-up to MINEPS V.
16. The representative of Denmark underlined his country's strong tradition of local sport in civil society, including volunteer-based activities established by local sport organizations, and promotion of active citizenship through sport. He pointed out that 86% of Danish children under the age of 15 (84% of girls and 87% of boys) were active in sport, and 73% were members of sports clubs. Among adults, 64% were active in sport (65% of women and 63% of men), and 26% were members of sports clubs. Under the national agenda on sports, a public school reform had been adopted with a view to modifying the learning process by integrating physical activity into areas of study, and to promoting active play during breaks. Closer cooperation between the school system and sports clubs and organizations was also under consideration as a means of strengthening the expertise of school personnel in sport-related fields. The country had taken a series of steps in relation to the integrity of sport, including active participation in the drafting of the new World Anti-Doping Code, and establishment of programmes to raise awareness of and prevent doping in both elite and recreational sports. The Danish national anti-doping organization had conducted several investigations based on the confessions of professional cyclists. Denmark had been particularly active in negotiations on the Council of Europe's Convention against the manipulation of sports competitions, aiming in particular to incorporate into the convention legal terminology from the UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport. A national regulatory framework on match-fixing was also being prepared and, in that regard, the development of a common regulatory framework on match-fixing by the Danish Sports Confederation and the National Olympic Committee, covering all sports at all levels, was an example of good practice. Such initiatives could ensure mutual recognition of sanctions across sports and a common approach in terms of prevention, education and information.
17. The representative of Germany reported that, with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Declaration of Berlin, the Federal Ministry of the Interior had held a series of multi-stakeholder consultations. With regard to women and girls in sport, the training of teachers needed to be improved and the appointment of women to managerial functions in sports organizations had to be promoted. Several measures concerning inclusion were being encouraged, such as extending the principle of inclusion to other sport disciplines, financing barrier-free sport facilities, improving the training of qualified instructors, fostering cooperation between schools and sport clubs, and ensuring information-sharing on sporting opportunities for people with disabilities. Emphasis was placed on the need for more active involvement of the public in the preparations for mega sports events and for more effective allocation of public funds for social investments on those occasions. Bids should not only be sustainable ecologically, but also from an economic and social perspective. He commended the bids relating to the 2012 London Olympic Games and the UEFA Euro 2020 for their emphasis on, respectively, building stadiums that were easy to dismantle after the Games and using existing facilities across Europe. Regarding the integrity of sport, the German Olympic Sports Confederation, as the umbrella organization for federations, had developed a policy framework focusing on the integrity of sport. Noteworthy also were the coordinated efforts within the Council of Europe for the drafting of a convention against the manipulation of sports competitions, which would be open to non-member countries. He highlighted the importance of knowledge-sharing and exchange of good practice and invited Member States to work

bilaterally with Germany in that regard. Examples of ongoing projects relating to governance included the ethical code developed by the German Olympic Sports Confederation, in close cooperation with Transparency International, and the draft anti-manipulation code for sport federations. He concluded by calling for the establishment of a monitoring system and a practical and effective follow-up structure at the international level.

18. The representative of Indonesia began by reporting that her Government had mandated the Ministry of Youth and Sport, together with the Ministry of Education and Culture, to develop public policy on sport. The budgets of both ministries had been increased, and authorities at the provincial and local levels, as well as civil society organizations, were also involved. A new curriculum had also been adopted: sport, physical education and health were now compulsory subjects, with a minimum requirement of four hours weekly and the possibility of adapting to local traditional sports and games. In addition, young talents were being oriented towards new student training centres across the country. Sport weeks had been held throughout the country nationally and locally, for people with and without disabilities. Several big cities had designated Sundays as car-free, enabling youngsters to practice physical activities, including traditional sports and games, in the streets. The Government, in cooperation with the Bandung Technology Institute, had set up an anti-doping analysis centre, which was currently seeking international accreditation. The centre would serve not only as an anti-doping laboratory but also as a agency to disseminate information in the field of sports fairness and anti-doping. She concluded by stressing that physical education and sport were an integral part of the national agenda, and that sport was used as a tool for reinforcing social cohesion, education and inclusion of persons with disabilities.
19. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran took the floor to present key national initiatives. Concerning access to sport, he reported that sport and leisure festivals and sport competitions for civil servants had been organized at the national level. The Government had developed media and advocacy campaigns to promote participation in sport, designed in particular to foster the participation of girls and women. He commended FIFA for its recent decision concerning clothing regulations for women and pointed out that Iranian women were represented in more the 40 sport disciplines at the national and international level. Physical education had become mandatory at both the school and university level. In terms of investment in sport and physical education programmes, his country was focusing on funding for training programmes for coaches and athletes; developing facilities; and conducting a country-wide search for talent. The Association for International Sport for All (TAFISA) would soon be setting up a regional centre for traditional sports and games in Teheran, hopefully under the auspices of UNESCO. To preserve the integrity of sport, Iran had conducted massive campaigns to distribute education materials and awareness tools.
20. The representative of Qatar began by emphasizing that Qatar had great ambitions in the fields of sport and education as a result of the President's holistic vision of sport, health and education. The country was committed to delivering sport for all, through a broad range of programmes developed in conjunction with sport organizations such as TAFISA. Not less than 21 programmes were developed each year, including a Sport and Environment Programme. The School Olympic Program, launched in 2008, focused on various themes: sport and health, sport and culture, sport and education, sport and investment and, in 2014, sport and integrity, which had been organized in cooperation with the International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS). It was noted that 25,000 students from public, private and international schools had attended workshops and lectures on anti-doping, fair play, refereeing, and more broadly, the Olympic values. Qatar had been commemorating sport every 6 April since 2010, prior to the decision taken by the United Nations to celebrate the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace.
21. The representative of the Russian Federation said that a new strategy on physical culture and sport, valid until 2020, had been adopted with a view to ensuring a healthy lifestyle for the population and increasing the participation of young generations of sportsmen and sportswomen. The strategy also focused on promoting Russian competitiveness in

international sporting events and hosting mega sport events. A special federal programme on physical culture and sport development for the period 2006-2015 had been implemented for the purpose of supporting sport clubs and associations and developing education programmes. Under that framework, 812 facilities had been funded by the federal budget. She mentioned that a national law relating to manipulation of sport results had been adopted in 2013, and reiterated the Russian Federation's support for UNESCO's efforts in the fields of sport and anti-doping. She concluded by recalling that the XXII Olympic Winter Games had been held successfully in Sochi and had led to structural changes in Russian society, as demonstrated by the new roads, pipelines and infrastructures that would be available for future generations.

22. The representative of South Africa underlined his Government's commitment to increasing access to sport and physical education, further developing the sport economy, and broadening the impact in terms of social development, as had been the case on the occasion of the 1995 Rugby World Cup, the 1996 and 2013 Africa Cup of Nations, and the 2010 FIFA World Cup. South Africa's first national sports and recreation plan, launched in 2011, sought to revitalize the delivery of sport and recreation. One of its objectives was to ensure access to sport for all and, in particular, persons from disadvantaged communities, children, women, and persons with disabilities. The country's sports agenda had three components. The first, active recreation, had led to the creation of a ministerial advisory committee on recreation to assist in actualizing the essence of recreation and to help lay the foundations for sport development. In parallel, the authorities in charge of sport were playing an important role in the hosting of recreational events.² Under the second component, physical education, the focus of the PE curriculum was on providing life skills that could be used to build an "Active Nation" and, in that regard, a memorandum of understanding between the Minister of Sports and the Minister of Basic Education had been signed, and school sport leagues and competitions had been established at the national level to encourage participation. A scholarship had been set up to provide financial support to young talent in the sport sector. The third component, preserving the integrity of sport, had led to the organization of several forums in which athletes, coaches, administrators and officials discussed the issue of sport governance. The representative of South Africa renewed his country's pledge to implement the International Convention Against Doping in Sport and to promote fair play, as reflected by the creation of the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport and the holding of the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Johannesburg in 2013. Lastly, reference was made to the development of a bill of rights, the purpose of which was to protect school children under 18 from doping. He concluded by reaffirming South Africa's support for all the initiatives developed by UNESCO and CIGEPS.
23. The representative of Turkey presented key national developments. He said that physical activity was a major component of a healthy lifestyle, and that more investment in physical activities meant less national health care expenditure in the long term. In view of the individual and social benefits of sports, the public and private sectors had become increasingly interested in physical activity. In Turkey, 3.5 million people, among them half a million women, and half a million students, were members of sports clubs, of which there were some 11,000 at present, including 7,000 football clubs. The number of sports clubs was increasing: more than 300 new sport facilities had been constructed in the last decade. In addition, Turkey had hosted over 100 international sport competitions in the past ten years, including the 2011 Winter Universiade, the 2012 International Association of Athletics Federations World Indoor Championships and the 2013 Mediterranean Games. The representative of Turkey concluded by noting that the increasing interest in sport had led to increasing participation in his country.
24. The representative of Yemen began by underlining Yemen's strong commitment to the promotion of sport and physical education. He pointed out that his country could benefit from

² These include indigenous games, traditional games, the "Cycle for Life" project and the "Youth Camp" initiative, which foster social cohesion, as well as youth empowerment. On "Magnificent Fridays", schoolchildren are invited to wear South Africa's colours during recreational activities.

UNESCO's technical assistance in the fields of physical education, sport and anti-doping to help it develop adequate policy frameworks. Mention was also made of a broad range of sport and physical education programmes that have been implemented at the country level.

25. The representative of Zambia underlined the strategic importance of sport and physical education in fostering peace in her country's multicultural context. Zambia had instituted a national sports policy in 2009, implemented by the National Sports Council, and focused principally on access, infrastructure development and inclusiveness. It had also developed a comprehensive roadmap on physical education further to MINEPS V, which had led to approval of the first national physical education curriculum to make physical education compulsory in primary and secondary school. Mention was made of an inter-ministerial working group on sport and physical education which ensured more effective coordination and cooperation across sectors. Her Government was committed to ensuring access to sport for persons with disabilities through the provision of specially-adapted equipment, athletic development and capacity-building for administrators. The holding of annual festivals in primary, secondary and tertiary schools was presented as an important tool for promoting participation in sport. As a culturally diverse country, Zambia encouraged the practice of traditional sports and games. To boost the participation of women and girls, safer and more user-friendly facilities would be built or renovated; joint efforts would be made to eradicate gender-based violence in sport; and more awareness-raising programmes would be developed to encourage women to continue practicing physical activity. An example of good practice in that regard was the organization of broad-scale free-of-charge aerobic sessions for women combined with the dissemination of positive messages. Zambia had been selected as a pilot country to host a capacity-building initiative on the uniformity of coaches' qualifications at the regional level. Nevertheless, inadequate funding remained a problem for her country. A sports development trust fund had been set up with a view to providing financial support for physical education and sport programmes, and new, high-quality facilities for hosting major regional sport events were under construction. Zambia had gained remarkable experience from hosting such events, for example, the regional Under-20 Youth Games, and a considerable effort had been made by the public and private sectors. With regard to preserving the integrity of sport, she mentioned the work of the anti-doping desk and Zambia's membership on the Approval Committee for the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport. She concluded by mentioning her country's efforts in cooperation with law enforcement agencies to preserve the integrity of Zambian sport.

4.2 Presentations by PCC Members

26. The representative of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) commended the efforts of the broad range of stakeholders – governments, public administrations, the sport movement, the academic sector, law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations – that had been involved in the successful organization of MINEPS V and the drafting of the Declaration of Berlin. He urged them to keep up the momentum over the coming years, and expressed his gratitude to UNESCO, the members of CIGEPS and the Federal Government of Germany for the support and expertise they had contributed to the process. With regard to the MINEPS recommendations on the development of technical infrastructures and training opportunities, and the provision of capacity-building, he reported that ICSSPE had been actively involved in the working group responsible for drawing up the UNESCO Quality Physical Education Guidelines for Policy-Makers. ICSSPE was also part of a European-African initiative that was working towards the creation of an academic network in the field of sport for development. At the same time, ICSSPE was actively engaged in initiatives supported by the sport, nutrition and health sectors concerning the link between physical activity and healthy lifestyles, such as the "Excellence in Paediatrics" programme and the World Health Summit. ICSSPE was currently developing a research project on the impact of physical inactivity on brain functions. It was participating in the study on the desirability of revising the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, in the Values Education initiative (in conjunction with UNESCO, IOC, IPC, WADA, and Fair Play International), and in

the drafting group on the Council of Europe convention against the manipulation of sports competitions.

27. The representative of SportAccord began by stating her organization's principal aims: to unite and support its members in the coordination of their common aims and interests, and to establish various multi-sports games to ensure broader visibility of its 92 member federations, representing 92 disciplines from grassroots to elite sports. SportAccord had been very much involved in the preparations for MINEPS V and had reinforced its relations with UNESCO since the 2012 CIGEPS Plenary Session. Despite the overlap between the holding of MINEPS V and the SportAccord General Assembly in May 2013, it had been possible to report on many of the positive outcomes of the Declaration of Berlin, notably with regard to inclusiveness of sport competitions, awareness of societal issues during such events, and the manipulation of sport competitions. Marius Vizer, the new President of SportAccord, had endorsed the organization's commitment to support the work of UNESCO as well as that of the Council of Europe, in particular the Pro Safe Sport Project, designed to provide tools to preserve the physical and moral integrity of young athletes. The representative mentioned academic initiatives that were being followed up by SportAccord, in particular the joint Sorbonne/ICSS initiative on match-fixing. She highlighted two successful international competitions that had been held in 2013, in cooperation with 20 sports federations: the World Combat Games and the World Mind Games. Both competitions had focused on ensuring high standards of integrity and implementing a social responsibility policy through, for example, broad participation of athletes in e-learning sessions on the dangers of match-fixing and deployment among young people of an awareness-raising campaign to promote mind games. An educational resources platform was being developed to host various e-learning programmes in the future. The representative of SportAccord concluded by emphasizing that CIGEPS provided a unique opportunity to strengthen the links between the federations and governments with a view to ensuring a responsible sport movement.
28. The representative of the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP) took the floor. She spoke equally in her capacity as a member of the Secretariat of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, which had been working since 2004 on the integration of sport into Member States' policy frameworks. The Office had participated in the MINEPS V Programme Committee, and the United Nations Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace had delivered a message at the MINEPS V meeting. The Office had also provided input during the preparation of the UNESCO Quality Physical Education Guidelines for Policy-Makers, and had participated in the meeting on the socio-economic benefits of sport, convened by UNESCO on 5 December 2013. The Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group had decided to contribute, in its capacity as a lead organization, to MINEPS topic 2 (empowerment of women and girls in and through sport) and topic 5 (measures against sport-connected violence). In that regard, a meeting would be held on gender-based violence in sports on 30 June, 2014. The MINEPS V follow-up could become the overarching framework of the International Working Group and a new strategy was being prepared in that connection.
29. The representative of the World Health Organization took the floor and summarized the principal missions of the organization: providing leadership on global health matters and shaping the health research agenda, especially in the field of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which had become the major cause of death.³ A total of 14.2 million people died each year from non-communicable diseases, most of them between the ages of 30 and 69, which was defined as premature death. Among those deaths, 80% occurred in low- and middle-income countries, which led to the conclusion that physical inactivity had become a development issue. Indeed, according to experts, US \$7 trillion would be lost between 2011 and 2025 if no action were taken to combat NCDs. WHO had adopted a resolution encouraging its Member States to take action on NCDs and to define voluntary global targets for prevention and control in order to reduce premature mortality linked to non-communicable

³ 63% of the global mortality in 2008.

diseases by 25% by 2025.⁴ Among the nine targets identified was a 10% reduction in physical inactivity by 2025. WHO had the mandate and the leadership to coordinate the work required to meet those targets. A set of indicators had been defined to monitor the process, and experts would be looking at both the prevalence of insufficiently physically active adolescents⁵ and the age-standardized prevalence of insufficiently physically active persons aged 18 and above.⁶ There was, he emphasized, a strategic need to engage in concerted efforts involving all United Nations agencies, NGOs and the sport movement, and he mentioned in that connection the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Non-Communicable Diseases. WHO had formulated global recommendations for policy-makers and relevant stakeholders, under which young people aged 5 to 17 were encouraged to practice at least 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous intensity exercise daily and all other age groups were encouraged to practice at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity aerobic activity spread throughout the week. To assist in the implementation of its recommendations, WHO had produced a toolkit: “ACT: Active workplaces, active children and schools, active transport and environment” which, in particular, encouraged schools to develop sport-friendly environments and to provide quality physical education.

30. The representative of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) expressed his gratitude to UNESCO for providing it with the opportunity to contribute to the deliberations of the Permanent Consultative Council. ANOC was the umbrella organization for 204 national olympic committees and, as such, was in a position to bring local views and concerns to the Council. The topics emphasized by MINEPS V, such as the integrity of sport, were strategic for the Olympic movement.
31. The representative of the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) began by highlighting the contribution of her organization to the preparation of MINEPS V. FIFA had played an active role in the drafting of the Declaration of Berlin, notably with regard to the themes of good governance, sport integrity, and investment in physical education and sport programmes. She noted with satisfaction that several members of CIGEPS were former and future hosts of flagship FIFA events, and she expressed her organization’s keen interest in the work of CIGEPS and its Permanent Consultative Council.
32. The representative of the International Biathlon Union (IBU) presented an overview of its education and development programmes. In terms of education, the Union held anti-doping seminars during the Junior World Championships and European Championships to provide young athletes with relevant information and raise their awareness. The Union’s anti-doping programme had an extensive database based on blood screening data collected since the inception of IBU in 1992 and also included a blood passport programme. Under the IBU development system, funding was allocated to development projects; federations were provided with equipment; and development camps were held at which coaches, athletes and representatives of national federations were assisted through capacity-building, awareness-raising and training in ski preparation. The Union also offered other kinds of workshops and seminars for coaches with a strong emphasis on anti-doping issues.
33. The representative of the International Fair Play Committee thanked UNESCO for having marked the Committee’s fiftieth anniversary in 2013. The Committee awarded the Fair Play Award to persons or institutions for an act of fair play, a general attitude of sportsmanship, or an activity aiming to promote fair play. Reference was also made in that connection to the President’s Youth Prize awarded by the International Olympic Committee. In response to the changing face of modern sport in a multicultural context, the International Fair Play Committee had produced a manual elaborating on the different aspects and meanings of fair play.

⁴ It was reported that being physically active reduces the risk of heart disease by 30%, diabetes by 27%, and breast and colon cancers by 21-25%, helps maintain a healthy weight, and has a positive influence on mental health.

⁵ Defined as less than 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous activity daily.

⁶ Defined as less than 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity per week.

34. The representative of the International Working Group on Women and Sport (IWG) began by expressing her appreciation for the opportunity to contribute to the follow-up to MINEPS V. Since its inception, parallel to the 1994 Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport, the IWG had held world conferences every four years. The next world conference, to be held in Helsinki in June 2014 under the theme “Lead the change, Be the change”, would constitute an excellent platform for follow-up since it would consider the recommendations issuing from the Declaration of Berlin and discuss their implementation from a gender equality perspective. Emphasis should be placed on strategic areas that could benefit from UNESCO’s leadership, in particular, access to quality physical education, and zero-tolerance for gender-based violence, which had not been thoroughly discussed at MINEPS V. She urged the members of CIGEPS to focus on gender-based violence and to include it in their work programme. Indeed, the discussions at the next IWG world conference could be a remarkable reference point for the development of violence-free sport. In that connection, many important sport organizations at the international and European level had agreed to commit themselves to making sport more equal and inclusive. She concluded by inviting members of CIGEPS and PCC to share their knowledge and experience at the 6th IWG World Conference on Women and Sport, to be held in Helsinki from 12 to 15 June 2014.
35. The representative of Peace and Sport took the floor to provide an overview of the organization’s work, which was based on three pillars. The first pillar dealt with field projects in which local stakeholders were supported in working on social uses of sport, aided by a manual of adapted sporting practices. The Peace and Sport International Forum, the second pillar, was a platform for exchange between world leaders and sport practitioners. The third pillar was the Champions for Peace initiative which provided field projects with visibility. A pilot field project dealing with refugee camps would be implemented in the near future. She concluded by emphasizing that her organization was committed to advocating for sport as a means of social development under the CIGEPS agenda and to contributing further to the implementation of CIGEPS action and recommendations.
36. The representative of Sport Sans Frontières said that the organization’s main goal was to use sport to bring about social change and promote well-being worldwide. The organization was present in 12 countries on five continents and had reached 500,000 children since its inception. Based on that experience, it had identified the most effective action in the field and was now seeking to bring that new perspective to CIGEPS. He concluded by mentioning two notable initiatives: the lab of practitioners, which would be launched online and on the ground in 2014, and the pedagogy programme, under which educators and teachers in the field exchanged good practices and toolkits.
37. The representative of The Association For International Sport for All (TAFISA) stressed the Association’s long-standing cooperation with UNESCO, as demonstrated by the conclusion of an official partnership between the organizations in 2011. He thanked the UNESCO Secretariat for its daily assistance and dedication during the preparation for MINEPS V, which had been very successful. As a representative of civil society, TAFISA was able to report that the Declaration of Berlin had been very well received by NGOs. There were three main links between the Declaration of Berlin and the Association’s agenda: promotion of traditional sports and games (TSG), promotion of physical activity, and sport sustainability. With regard to traditional sports and games, the Association was focusing on points 1.5 and 1.18 of the Declaration, which expressed the importance and significance of traditional sports and games in society. In that connection, TAFISA had been awarded a European Commission grant for the promotion of traditional sports and games. Furthermore, UNESCO had participated in the TAFISA seminar in Cologne, which had focused on the reintroduction of TSG into the daily life of young people, especially those who did not practice mainstream sports. TAFISA had obtained UNESCO’s patronage for the Sport for All Games to be held in Jakarta in 2016; it was hoped that the organizers would provide financing for several delegations representing various aspects of TSG to attend the Games. With regard to the promotion of physical activity, TAFISA had joined forces with key stakeholders, including Nike, to launch the Designed to Move initiative, with the aim of creating early positive experience of physical activity among

children and adolescents. In terms of sustainability, the Association was focusing on the three Ps: people, profit and planet, which were clearly reflected in the Declaration of Berlin. He concluded by calling on the members of CIGEPS and PCC to keep the momentum alive.

38. The representative of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) touched on the involvement of the Committee in a number of post-MINEPS working groups. With regard to manipulation of sport competitions, she mentioned the ongoing efforts of the IOC working group of experts on irregular and illegal betting, which would hold a meeting in 2014 in the framework of the Council of Europe convention. In addition, IOC had launched an Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS) which would be operational for the next edition of the Olympic Games. IOC supported the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in the roll-out of programmes designed within the framework of the revised World Anti-Doping Code. In an effort to address the legacy of mega sport events, the new President of IOC, Mr Thomas Bach, had set in motion a full-scale appraisal of the related strategic dimensions of such events. IOC had also been consulted in the framework of UNESCO's preparation of quality physical education guidelines for policy-makers, and she reiterated the strategic importance of integrating a value-based approach into the guidelines. She concluded by emphasizing the Committee's keen interest in the revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport and in the creation of an observatory of women, sport and physical education.

AGENDA ITEM 5: FOLLOW-UP TO THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT (MINEPS V)

5.1 Presentation by the Secretariat ([CIGEPS/2014/Doc.3](#) and [37/INF.16](#))

39. The Secretariat took the floor to present the current status and proposals for future action in connection with the follow-up to MINEPS V. It was noted that MINEPS V had produced two strategic assets for the future: the Declaration of Berlin, which would serve as a reference framework for sport policy development, and a group of motivated experts who had been involved in the collective work leading to the adoption of the Declaration.
40. Mention was made of the various follow-up activities that had been undertaken by UNESCO following MINEPS V (document CIGEPS/2014/Doc.3). Those activities included dissemination of the final report together with a follow-up questionnaire addressed to MINEPS V participants; organization of the first MINEPS V Follow-Up Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Region, held in Bogota, Colombia, in October 2013; endorsement by the General Conference (document 37 C/INF.16) at its 37th session of the recommendations set forth in the Declaration of Berlin (including revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport); and dissemination of a "kick-off" briefing note to experts who had volunteered to lead the newly established expert groups. The Secretariat stressed the strategic importance of maintaining an expert community of practice.
41. One of the key measures taken by the Secretariat was to divide, in consultation with experts, the three MINEPS V themes into 11 topics. Many experts and Member States that had attended MINEPS V had voiced their interest in a specific theme or topic, and five to 15 experts had been identified for each theme or topic and would lead the related working group.
42. The Secretariat stressed that, before undertaking any further follow-up activities, funding should be allocated for the assignment of one additional staff member at UNESCO Headquarters entirely dedicated to that task. In the coming months, further clarification would be needed on the key benefits and deliverables of the follow-up process. The Secretariat also said that CIGEPS members had been invited to clarify some key leadership aspects: thematic (chairing expert groups on specific topics); regional (organization of regional follow-up meetings, coordinating regional contributions to expert groups, and overall follow-up); and functional (technology and know-how in intelligence and community management,

secondment of staff, translations). Kick-off meetings would need to be convened, in parallel to the work carried out within the virtual work space, available on UNESTTEAM.

43. The Secretariat suggested that, with a view to joining forces and saving time and energy in the follow-up process, the Declaration of Berlin could be used as a reference framework for the revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, subject to approval by the Executive Board. It was also suggested that a chapter on monitoring the implementation of recommendations should be added to the Charter.
44. The Secretariat, on behalf of the representative of the Director-General, drew attention to financial restrictions that could potentially affect the follow-up process, in view of the fact that in 37 C/Resolution 38, the General Conference had “requested the Director-General to ensure a lead role for UNESCO in the follow-up process of MINEPS V (...) avoiding at the same time any additional financial obligations on the regular budget, and (...) encouraged CIGEPS to support the follow-up process of the Declaration of Berlin and the monitoring of its implementation”. The Secretariat therefore stressed the strategic importance of in-kind and financial contributions from Members States and partners in the implementation of activities in the future.

5.2 Presentation by Colombia of the outcome of the first regional follow-up meeting for Latin-America and the Caribbean, Bogota, 18-19 October 2013

45. The Chairperson of CIGEPS, introducing the agenda item, emphasized the fundamental importance of mobilizing collective intelligence for the design of specific follow-up measures and initiatives, at the national, regional and international level. He then gave the floor to the representative of Colombia.
46. The representative of Colombia presented key developments concerning the first Follow-Up Meeting of MINEPS V for the Latin American and the Caribbean Region, held in Bogota in October 2013. She stressed her Government’s dedication and commitment to supporting the organization of the meeting and participating in it. In her view, the governments of the Region could play a leading role in fostering the implementation of the Declaration of Berlin worldwide, notably with respect to its first theme: access to sport as a fundamental right for all. She presented a broad range of conclusions that had resulted from the Bogota meeting, including the importance of implementing value-based programmes, with a special emphasis on youth.
47. The governments of the Region had agreed to create a regional observatory on sport to meet the following priorities: (i) sharing knowledge on sport structures and frameworks; (ii) compiling and sharing data on sport and physical education public policy; and (iii) evaluating and following up the implementation of the Declaration of Berlin. The governments had agreed to convene another meeting in 2014 to assess the progress of those initiatives. To ensure subregional monitoring, Panama, Belize and Peru had pledged to ensure the liaison with Member States from, respectively, Central America, the Caribbean and South America. To facilitate knowledge-sharing concerning national structures and frameworks, it was decided that an online platform would be developed, in close cooperation with the Technological University of Pereira. As a direct follow-up to the regional meeting, the Colombian authorities had created the website <http://www.observatoriodeldeporte.gov.co>. However, there were still a number of barriers to the collection and recording of data in the Region and she called for further mobilization of Member States in the implementation of the recommendations. Colombia stood ready to support them in that process.

5.3 Proposals for follow-up to MINEPS V and the monitoring of the implementation of the Declaration of Berlin

48. The representative of Germany took the floor to present the work being done by the German Sport University Cologne, which had developed a broad range of research in different

disciplines, within three distinct institutes: applied movement sciences, humanities and social sciences, and medicine. He gave the floor to Professor Jürgen Mittag, an expert in the political and social dimensions of sport, who presented an overview of the current research on sport policies being conducted at his Institute. According to Professor Mittag, the academic world was witnessing a fragmentation of studies, resulting on the one hand in an orientation towards different disciplines and associations, and on the other hand in a specific focus on regions, with a strong European bias. To address the lack of broader approaches, he had been applying a comparative policy perspective, and had identified five related topics for assessment: sport participation, financing, stakeholder analysis, overall national policies, and national political and cultural backgrounds. Crossing such interdisciplinary research with the 11 subtopics identified for the MINEPS follow-up might yield a general monitoring system. There was a need to create a project group that would enable data from NGOs, the academic world and governments to be combined. National rapporteurs could be identified to work in that overall context and address the lack of information sharing. His own Institute was endeavouring to set up a general monitoring system, at least from the academic perspective. In conclusion, he said that it was important for academics to come down from their ivory tower and meet policymakers and practitioners.

49. The representative of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) pointed out that the implementation of resolutions had not always led to the intended results. Noting that regular elections were one of the barriers to establishing lasting connections with colleagues within the ministries concerned, he proposed that a global network of senior officials, independent of the composition of governments, should be created. The International Council was willing to facilitate and moderate discussions under such a framework, especially with regard to topic 1 “development of a coherent and comprehensive vision for a national sport and physical education policy”, as suggested by UNESCO. Within the network, the International Council would commit itself to facilitating web-based exchanges, encouraging peer-advice services, and sharing good practice. To fulfil completely the potential of such a network, two major actions were needed: transformation of the Declaration of Berlin into operational objectives, and development of tools for evaluating, monitoring and piloting the different types of progress. He concluded by calling for assistance in assessing the possibility of developing such a network.
50. The representative of the Observatory on Women, Sport and Physical Education provided a summary of key developments since the most recent session of CIGEPE and recalled the main phases that had led to the establishment of the Observatory under the auspices of UNESCO, following MINEPS IV in 2004. Mention was made of the need to appoint different board members and national focal points. She noted that the academic world and international NGOs would be part of the reporting process and said that there was a possibility of convening an international meeting of focal points in Athens in September 2014. Under the auspices of the Greek presidency of the Council of Europe, a seminar on gender-based violence in sport would be held the week following the current CIGEPE session. She stressed the need to convene a meeting to discuss the Observatory’s regulations and to define common objectives, and concluded by expressing support for the idea of decentralizing the task of monitoring the follow-up.
51. Further information was provided by the Secretariat regarding the creation of the Observatory, the details of which were contained in document 34C/18. It was pointed out that CIGEPE would need to appoint a representative to the Observatory’s steering group.
52. The representative of SportAccord said that his organization was committed to supporting the work of CIGEPE and ready to assist with the follow-up to MINEPS V, especially with a view to tackling the serious concerns that had been expressed about the costs of mega sport events. He proposed that a kick-off meeting should be held, in cooperation with the West Nally company, by the end of 2014 in order to review the grassroots and youth development activities related to mega sport events, and to analyse specific measures to be implemented.

The emphasis at such a meeting would be on a multi-stakeholder approach, including sponsors and the media.

53. The representative of the International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS) said that his organization was committed to addressing in a neutral and independent way the increasing exposure of sport to corruption and manipulation. He reiterated the Centre's support for the work being done by UNESCO to preserve the integrity of sport, and mentioned the Centre's contribution to the drafting of the Declaration of Berlin. International bodies and governments played a key role in the fight against corruption and manipulation by handling the administration of best practice and prevention tools, and by disrupting, controlling and prosecuting criminality in the world of betting and sport. ICSS was particularly committed to supporting the follow-up activities relating to topic 9 "Fight against the manipulation of sport competitions brought on by unregulated betting, organized crime and corruption". ICSS had also underwritten and actively contributed to a comprehensive international scientific research programme on ethics and sport security, in cooperation with the Université Paris-Sorbonne.
54. The representative of Germany stressed the need for an international structure to monitor the implementation of recommendations and, since CIGEPS had the requisite political structure, he recommended that its sessions be held annually. He suggested that, within two years, sub-working groups on the 11 follow-up topics should be established. Each group would elect a chairperson to represent them at the CIGEPS sessions and to report their results and examples of good practice, all of which would be uploaded onto the dedicated UNESCO webpage. He also suggested that physical meetings should be convened regularly either at UNESCO Headquarters or as side events within existing international conferences, and that the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of CIGEPS should be responsible for collecting contributions and reporting back to their respective regional groups. The final product of the exercise could be a UNESCO world sport report.
55. In the light of WHO's alarming conclusions regarding physical inactivity, the representative of Colombia stressed that taking decisions more rapidly was of strategic importance and a responsibility of all concerned. She suggested that virtual meetings could be held every two months to measure the progress made in the follow-up process.
56. The representative of Turkey endorsed the proposal made by the representative of Germany, considering that it was a good basis for discussion. She urged CIGEPS and PCC members, as well as members of other organizations, to provide financial contributions to support that process.
57. The representative of Brazil took the floor and expressed his concern about the exhausting number of proposals and the concomitant difficulty of assessing what was to be done in the follow-up process. CIGEPS members should bear in mind that the Declaration of Berlin was a government document adopted in an intergovernmental context. The related decision should therefore be taken at the intergovernmental level, although suggestions and contributions of experts were vital to monitoring the implementation of recommendations. He welcomed the German proposal for a formal structure under CIGEPS but recommended that the number of working groups should be reduced to three, corresponding to the number of themes in the Declaration of Berlin. The proposed working groups could employ a regional focus, since Member States from Latin America and the Caribbean had already undertaken a regional follow-up exercise. He also wondered whether it was a good idea for governments to finance the participation of national experts in unofficial meetings. He pointed out that there was no need to add any additional constraints by setting a deadline, and concluded by stressing the need to provide any proposal in writing.
58. The Chairperson, speaking in his capacity as representative of Cuba, endorsed the idea of an official structure under which government representatives would report periodically on the implementation of recommendations, and suggested that the sub-working groups should be linked to the three themes of MINEPS V. He recalled that a sophisticated monitoring and

evaluation process had been established following the adoption of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport. It was important for CIGEPS to agree on a logical and reasonable timeframe. He endorsed Brazil's suggestion to submit any proposal in writing and agreed that follow-up initiatives should be established at the regional level.

59. Following the discussion, a break out group convened and drafted a Resolution on the topic which was introduced by the Secretariat. The resolution establishes an ad-hoc working group mandated to work specifically on monitoring the implementation of the Declaration of Berlin and composed of at least one representative from each region. It welcomes the establishment of eleven informal expert groups constituting a post-MINEPS V community of practice.
60. The debate that followed focused on the modalities for setting up the ad-hoc working group. It was pointed out that such a group would have a decision-making role while the eleven expert groups would operate in an advisory capacity. Participants were encouraged to facilitate the organization of physical kick-off meetings pertaining to the eleven follow-up topics. Several members of CIGEPS formally expressed their interest in being part of the ad-hoc working group.
61. The representative of ICSSPE mentioned that the division of the MINEPS V follow-up into subtopics was convenient and relevant. He reported that highly positive feedback had been received since the questionnaire had been sent out. He expressed concern about the different levels of participation that would result from the creation of an ad-hoc working group since many of the most active governmental and non-governmental experts would be excluded. His statement was endorsed by the representative of SportAccord, who suggested that the Permanent Consultative Council should be represented in the ad-hoc working group.
62. The Secretariat pointed out that both governmental and non-governmental experts, including members of the PCC, would be involved in the informal expert groups. Many Member States had highlighted the governmental nature of the Declaration of Berlin and its recommendations and the need for a formal mechanism ensuring that government representatives take a lead role in the follow-up of MINEPS V. Determining how the PCC could be represented within the ad-hoc working group was a matter to be decided by the Member States' representatives in this group. The Chairperson emphasized the need for collective intelligence in the follow-up process and invited all participants to submit proposals at the regional level, following the example of the first MINEPS V Follow-Up Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Region.
63. The representative of Brazil suggested that further clarification on the arrangements for membership in the ad-hoc working group and the 11 expert groups should be included in the draft resolution. He suggested that an additional paragraph be added to the resolution, inviting the members of the Permanent Consultative Council to play a leading role in the work of the expert groups.
64. Subsequent to discussions, the following resolution was adopted as amended:

RESOLUTION CIGEPS/2014/2

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. *Having examined* [Document 37C/Inf.16](#) and document [CIGEPS/2014/Doc.3](#);
2. *Considering* [37C Resolution 38](#);
3. *Takes note* of the activities undertaken by the Secretariat in the follow-up of MINEPS V;

4. *Recognizes* that the follow-up of MINEPS V has to avoid any additional financial obligations on UNESCO's regular budget;
5. *Decides* to establish an Ad-hoc Working Group for the follow-up of MINEPS V with the following tasks:
 - (i) coordinate the elaboration of benchmarks and indicators for the monitoring of the implementation of the Declaration of Berlin, notably at the national levels;
 - (ii) coordinate the elaboration of tools for self-assessment against the above benchmarks and indicators;
 - (iii) consider the opportunity of holding the sixth edition of MINEPS within the 38 C5 timeframe;
6. *Stresses* that membership in the Ad-hoc Working Group is open to all CIGEPS Member States and *welcomes* the participation by other UNESCO Member States as observers;
7. *Requests* the Secretariat to invite all CIGEPS Member States to confirm, before 30 April 2014, their participation in the Ad-hoc Working Group;
8. *Invites* the Secretariat to consult with members of the Ad-hoc Working Group about the dates of its first meeting;
9. *Requests* the Ad-hoc Working Group to submit a progress report at the next plenary session of CIGEPS;
10. *Welcomes* the establishment of informal, multi-stakeholder expert groups on the eleven topics identified in CIGEPS/2014/Document 3 to provide guidance on the implementation of Declaration of Berlin through networking and peer learning;
11. *Encourages* the members of its Permanent Consultative Council to take a lead role in the work of the expert groups;
12. *Invites* the Ad-hoc Working Group to specify the modalities of contributions from the expert groups to the MINEPS V follow-up;
13. *Underlines* that participation in the Ad-hoc Working Group or the expert groups is subject to due notification to the Secretariat;
14. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the 1st MINEPS V Follow-Up Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Region, held in Colombia in October 2013, and *encourages* the organization of similar meetings in other regions;
15. *Encourages* UNESCO to facilitate the initial meetings of the eleven expert groups.

AGENDA ITEM 6: REVISION OF UNESCO'S INTERNATIONAL CHARTER OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT, 1978

65. The Secretariat recalled that ICSSPE had been entrusted with conducting a study on the desirability of revising the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport. The findings of the study were presented in document 194 EX/9. It was noted that, subject to the availability of funding, an expert meeting and an extraordinary session of CIGEPS would need to be convened to prepare a draft text of a revised Charter, to be submitted to the Executive Board at its 196th session, with a view to its examination and adoption by the General Conference at its 38th session.

66. The Chairperson emphasized the strategic importance of revising the Charter, which had been the international reference document in the field of sport and physical education since 1978. He then invited the members of CIGEPS and PCC to discuss how they might assist UNESCO with the operational implications of such a revision, in particular with regard to the provision of extrabudgetary funds.
67. A number of members, including Colombia, Denmark and Brazil, expressed support for the revision of the Charter in the light of developments in the world of sport and physical education since the Charter was adopted in 1978, and agreed with the themes identified by ICSSPE as needing to be addressed in the revised version. It was noted that a technical review of the Charter should make it possible to address sport, physical education and physical activity in their many dimensions, from grassroots to elite sport.
68. Several members of the Permanent Consultative Council, namely, IOC, IWG, FIFA and the International Fair Play Committee, also endorsed the principle of revising the Charter and expressed their keen interest in participating in the expert consultations prior to the revision. The representative of the International Fair Play Committee pointed out that language could be drawn from article 7 of the Fair Play Charter as well as from the final declaration of the 13th Olympic Congress held in Copenhagen in 2009, in particular concerning the introduction of the notion of “athletes’ entourage”.
69. The representative of Denmark suggested that an additional point should be included in the draft resolution (CIGEPS 2014/3), stating that the Committee “invites the Director General to prepare such revision in consultation with Member States and other stakeholders through various cost-effective measures”. The representative of Brazil proposed that wording be added to the draft resolution to the effect that the Committee “confirms that the revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport is not only desirable but necessary”. He suggested that a precise deadline for members of CIGEPS to submit the names of experts to the Secretariat should be set in advance.
70. Colombia expressed interest in convening a category VI expert meeting in September 2014, while the International Olympic Committee expressed interest in convening an extraordinary session of CIGEPS in January 2015. The Secretariat expressed its gratitude for such generous contributions, and said that the Director-General would inform the Executive Board of those pledges, which would enable it to assess the desirability of the revision.
71. In response to a question from Brazil, the representative of the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs said that the world “desirable” corresponded to the legal wording used by the Executive Board when it dealt with normative instruments. However, the members of CIGEPS were free to use any language they wished, including the word “necessary” in paragraph 3 of draft resolution CIGEPS 2014/3, since only the Executive Board was required to use the exact terminology. In response to a question from Denmark, he said that it was too early at that stage to mention cost-effective measures in the resolution since the decision with regard to revising the Charter was in the hands of the Executive Board.
72. Subsequent to discussions, the following resolution was adopted as amended:

RESOLUTION CIGEPS 2014/3

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. *Having examined* document [CIGEPS/2014/Doc.4](#) and [document 194EX/9](#);
2. *Considering* [37C/Resolution 38](#);
3. *Confirms* that the revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport is not only desirable but necessary;

4. *Agrees* that the process for such revision should allow to adopt a revised Charter during the 38th session of the General Conference;
5. *Recognizes* that this timeframe for the revision can only be realized if the required resources have been mobilized by end of April 2014;
6. *Agrees* to support the revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport within this timeframe through mobilizing the required expertise, in-kind and financial support;
7. *Acknowledges* with gratitude the generous offers made by Colombia and the International Olympic Committee with a view to the organization of a category VI experts meeting in 2014 and an extra-ordinary session of CIGEPS in 2015.

AGENDA ITEM 7: QUALITY PHYSICAL EDUCATION GUIDELINES FOR POLICY-MAKERS

73. The Secretariat presented the update on the Quality Physical Education Guidelines (QPE) for Policy-Makers. The update had been carried out in response to a request by CIGEPS members in 2010 and was described in document CIGEPS/2014/Doc.5. The Quality Physical Education policy package had been developed to assist Member States in formulating and implementing inclusive quality physical education policies and programmes.
74. The key objectives of the QPE policy package were threefold and in line with the recommendations set out in the Declaration of Berlin: (i) to support Member States in the development and implementation of inclusive quality physical education policy; (ii) to empower grassroots stakeholders to implement and advocate minimum standards in QPE; and (iii) to foster a coherent and cooperative framework for the continued improvement of QPE provision.
75. To meet those objectives, the first phase of the project involved conducting a structured global survey on the status of physical education, and a comprehensive literature review. Data had been gathered from multiple respondents, at the ministerial and practitioner level, with more than 220 countries and autonomous regions participating. The research revealed several areas of ongoing concern: persistent gaps between PE policy and implementation; continuing deficiencies in curriculum time allocation; relevance and quality of the PE curriculum; lack of appropriately qualified PE teachers; inadequacies in the quality and maintenance of facilities; continuing barriers to equal provision and access for all; and inadequate school-community coordination and pathways to participation in physical activity, which was contributing to rising levels of obesity and increasingly sedentary lifestyles.
76. The Secretariat recalled that those findings had been discussed during the Expert Consultation on Quality Physical Education held at UNESCO in June 2013. The Consultation had brought together over 40 technical experts from the United Nations system, NGOs and academic institutions with the aim of establishing a roadmap and key project outputs. Further to the consultation, it was agreed that the QPE Policy Package would consist of: (i) an infographic advocacy document aimed at drawing the attention of ministers to the importance of investing in QPE; (ii) QPE Guidelines for policy-makers (heads of departments or senior officials within ministries) providing benchmarks for QPE provision and teacher training, checklists for strengthening provision, good practice examples and a policy matrix to develop inclusive QPE within a full policy cycle; and (iii) an interactive, modular QPE toolkit for school-based practitioners and initial teacher training institutions.
77. The next step in the project was the launch of a pilot phase where the Guidelines would be tested at country level, with the support of UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, CIGEPS and UNESCO Member States. Country selection would be based primarily on national capacity, political will and UN country team presence. Consultations were already being carried out by UNDP to

identify a shortlist of countries with sufficient capacity for engagement. UNESCO had also received expressions of interest from several countries and would welcome any additional expressions of interest from CIGEPS members. Countries wishing to participate in the pilot project would be responsible for securing sponsorship nationally or from another country. UNESCO, in partnership with each pilot country, ICSSPE, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, would identify an expert national coordinator who would assist the government in revising national QPE policy and provision, and who would ensure the liaison between the ministry and United Nations country team.

78. The Secretariat added that each country would also establish participatory mechanisms, including a multi-stakeholder steering committee, a technical committee to drive the process, an author committee composed of persons selected to draft or redraft the policy during the pilot phase, and a follow-up committee to support the implementation of outreach and dissemination, in order to ensure policy impact. Both the process and the integration of content from the Guidelines would be monitored during the pilot phase by means of biannual meetings in which progress would be shared and the usability of the Guidelines would be assessed in terms of strengths and weaknesses. The pilot phase would culminate in an international seminar where recommendations and changes to the Guidelines would be submitted to UNESCO. A more substantive assessment would be conducted at the end of the two-year cycle.
79. The Secretariat concluded by mentioning that the active engagement of CIGEPS and PCC members in the project, as outlined in paragraph 8 of document CIGEPS/2014/Doc.5, would be welcome. The Chairperson then gave the floor to participants for their feedback.
80. The representative of Brazil commended the initiative and said that UNESCO could play a strategic leadership role in promoting quality physical education and building bridges between ministries of sport and education worldwide. The representative of the World Health Organization endorsed that statement, pointing out that physical education was a key element in a multisectoral approach and could be used as an entry point to improving education and physical and mental health. He emphasized that the initiative should be accompanied by a holistic communication that addressed parents' largely mistaken idea of physical education. The representative of the Observatory on Women, Sport and Physical Education said that, once the QPE initiative was in place, her organization could be a real asset for its promotion.
81. The representative of Congo asked for further clarification about the opportunities for engagement by CIGEPS members, in particular the selection criteria for pilot countries, as outlined in paragraph 8 of document CIGEPS/2014/Doc.5.
82. The representative of UNEP commended the initiative and recalled that UNEP was fully engaged in the sport agenda, notably with regard to sustainability principles in relation to sport mega events and facilities, and awareness of sustainability through sport. He recommended that the QPE policy guidelines be aligned with the post-2015 development agenda, which included action in the fields of nutrition, education, gender equality and non-violence. He also suggested that the identification of pilot countries should be harmonized with other key United Nations initiatives, especially within the framework of the Education for Sustainable Development agenda.
83. The Secretariat said that as many actors from the United Nations family as possible had been involved in working on the Guidelines. In response to the question raised by the representative of Congo, the Secretariat said that during MINEPS V some Member States had directly expressed their interest in participating in the initiative as a pilot country. Additionally, WHO had drawn up a list of potential pilot countries based on a set of non-communicable disease indicators, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) roll-out had also led to the identification of countries with tangible needs. Finally, the selection criteria for identifying pilot countries were based on national capacity, political will and the capacity of the United Nations country team.

84. Subsequent to discussions, the following resolution was adopted as amended:

RESOLUTION CIGEPS 2014/4

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. *Having examined* document [CIGEPS/2014/Doc.5](#);
2. *Welcomes* the progress made in the QPE Policy Package project;
3. *Supports* the proposed next steps and *agrees* to advocate for country participation in the pilot phase;
4. *Recommends* that extra-budgetary funding be raised for the national roll-out of the Guidelines and production of corresponding national toolkits as a matter of priority.

AGENDA ITEM 8: RESEARCH ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF SPORT

85. The Secretariat recalled that initially, the purpose of the project was to produce an advocacy document aimed at policy-makers working in ministries that had a strong influence on budgetary decisions – for example, ministries of planning, ministries of finance, prime minister's offices –, with a view to promoting investment in sport and physical education programmes. At the current stage, the document produced under the project was not meeting that communication challenge.
86. The Secretariat thanked Nigeria and the International Olympic Committee for having supported UNESCO in that project. A comprehensive typology of socio-economic benefits of sport and physical activity had been compiled by Richard Bailey, who conducted a comprehensive review of scientific articles. A constructive meeting had been held in December 2013, bringing together governments requesting further advocacy arguments, governments offering evidence and advocacy materials, and United Nations agencies, including UNDP and UNOSDP. The participants had identified a number of successful advocacy initiatives, such as the Designed to Move agenda, as well as advocacy tools.
87. The representative of Colombia commended the initiative and expressed her country's interest in gathering evidence on how sport and physical education programmes benefitted society, particularly in developing countries. The representative of Turkey emphasized the strategic importance of directing advocacy messages to parliamentarians, since they were the ones that drew up and adopted laws and regulations. The representative of ICSSPE added that participants at a regional meeting in Bogota had pledged to develop a regional map of statistics and data, which could be replicated in other regions. He said that Germany and England had conducted comprehensive studies based on statistics, which should inspire other countries. While the International Day on Sport for Peace and Development, which referred to the Millennium Development Goals, could be used as an opportunity for advocacy, peace and community building should remain the main focus of the Day.
88. The excellent return on the investment in sport and physical activity programmes was highlighted by the representative of the World Health Organization. He invited CIGEPS members to harmonize their work with the results of the OECD study on the cost-effectiveness of physical activity and with the WHO global school-based student health survey. He expressed concern about the influence that the media and the beverage and food industries had on marketing practices targeting children. Indeed, sponsorship of physical activity and sport programmes by the beverage and food industries could undermine the advocacy work that was under way. He urged UNESCO to take a close look at the holistic aspect of public-private partnerships, and the role of the media.

89. The representative of Peace and Sport said that the most recent meeting of the Peace and Sport International Forum had focused on sport as an investment for society. The Forum provided a unique platform for bringing together ministers of sport, education and foreign affairs. She invited CIGEPS to appoint a representative to participate in the next forum.
90. Subsequent to discussions, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION CIGEPS 2014/5

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. *Having examined* document [CIGEPS/2014/Doc.6](#);
2. *Takes note* of the activities undertaken by the Secretariat with respect to research and advocacy concerning the socio-economic benefits of physical activity and sport;
3. *Encourages* UNESCO, the Member States, the sport movement and all other concerned stakeholders to further develop advocacy initiatives with a focus on:
 - (i) using the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace as a platform for sensitizing decision makers with respect to the socio-economic benefits of sport and physical activity;
 - (ii) initiating partnerships that foster the promotion by mass media of the benefits of physical activity and grassroots sport, targeting especially parents and youth;
 - (iii) elaborating and disseminating economic arguments for increased public investments in physical activity, grassroots sport and physical education;
 - (iv) supporting the collection and dissemination of existing advocacy information and tools.

AGENDA ITEM 9: INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

91. At its 37th session, the General Conference endorsed the celebration, on 6 April each year, of the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace. The Secretariat invited participants to discuss ways in which the Day could be celebrated.
92. The representative of the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP) presented the key activities to be carried out in connection with the Day. A side event would take place on 4 April in Geneva, involving several debates on the power of sport to advance peace and development objectives. Special features would be included on the UNOSDP website, where key messages had been published concerning youth development, peace, gender equality, inclusion and health. ICSSPE had developed a special news edition on their website for that purpose, and IOC had produced a video clip with the support of international athletes who had competed in the Olympics Games at Sochi.
93. Several PCC members, including TAFISA and the International Working Group on Women and Sport, endorsed the celebration and called for more activities to be carried out on that occasion. Several examples of action-oriented events were provided, such as the IOC-TAFISA Triple AC Program, and Challenge Day. Participants underlined the close connection between the International Day on Sport for Peace and Development and other important celebrations, such as International Women's Day (8 March) and Olympic Day (23 June). Several members said that their country already had a national sport day. The representative of Zambia suggested that, depending on national contexts, the celebration could help to foster participation in related activities.

94. The representative of Peace and Sport said that, on the occasion of the Day, her organization had launched a participatory online platform www.6april.org, which sought to gather testimony and to share good practices from a broad range of sport stakeholders, assisted by the valuable support of the Peace and Sport Champions for Sport.

AGENDA ITEM 10: PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 2014-2015

95. The Secretariat provided an overview of the modalities relating to the self-assessment of all UNESCO governing bodies and intergovernmental organs, including CIGEPS, as called for in 37 C/Resolution 96. At that very early stage of the programme and budget exercise, the self-assessment framework was not yet established. The Chairperson said that assessing the future role of CIGEPS and reviewing its existing achievements was of strategic importance as it would serve to maximize the Committee's efficiency and visibility. He suggested that CIGEPS members provide feedback to that end by 30 September 2014.
96. Subsequent to discussions, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION CIGEPS/2014/6

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. *Having taken note of [37C/Resolution 96](#);*
2. *Welcoming* the strategic performance review of all governing bodies including CIGEPS;
3. *Noting* that a common assessment framework is to be introduced;
4. *Requests* the Chair of CIGEPS, as soon as the common assessment framework will be available, to consult CIGEPS members in co-operation with the Secretariat in view of the preparation of the report to be finalized by December 2014.

AGENDA ITEM 11: Closing of the Meeting

11.1 Any other business

97. The Secretariat asked the participants members to decide on the modalities for the appointment of a representative to the steering committee of the Observatory on Women, Sport and Physical Education. In the absence of any expressions of interest, the Chairperson agreed to assume that responsibility.
98. The representative of Brazil expressed his country's intention to cooperate officially with UNESCO on the organization of the first edition of the World Indigenous Games, to be held in 2015. Based on the success of the 12 editions of the Indigenous Games hosted at the country level, Brazil invited CIGEPS members to encourage their indigenous populations to participate in the World Games. He expressed concern about the capability of the anti-doping and sport team to cope with the huge roadmap in the future, and called on members of CIGEPS and PCC to provide additional support, financial or in kind, to the work of the UNESCO Secretariat.
99. The Chairperson then opened debate regarding the application of the World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry (WFSGI) for membership on the Permanent Consultative Council.
100. The representative of the World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry said that her organization, which brought together 16 associations and more than 270 affiliated brands, manufactures and retailers, acted as the global industry's voice within international

organizations. WFSGI was composed of eight committees, including a physical activity committee and a social responsibility committee, which were relevant to CIGEPS areas of interest. She took the opportunity to thank UNESCO for its participation in the physical activity committee, which sought to encourage participation of citizens in healthy sport activities. The World Federation was working closely with several international stakeholders, including United Nations agencies and IOC, on implementation of the recommendation to address physical inactivity and on the launching of several initiatives including Designed to Move, Project Fit America or Let's Move! Active Schools. She concluded by emphasizing that CIGEPS had the unique ability to lead governments in the promotion of the role and values of sport.

101. The Secretariat pointed out that, even if the membership application were approved in principle, due diligence must be carried out.
102. Subsequent to discussions, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION CIGEPS/2014/7

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. Having examined [CIGEPS/2014/Doc.7](#);
2. Approves the renewable membership of the World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry in its Permanent Consultative Council subject to conformity with the applicable criteria for membership set forth in document CIGEPS/2012/2, Annex 1 and the assessment by the Secretariat of the eligibility of the World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry.

11.2 Closure by the Chairperson and the Representative of the Director-General of UNESCO

103. In his capacity as representative of the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences thanked all CIGEPS and PCC participants for their valuable inputs and remarkable commitment. He commended in particular the coordinated efforts to reach agreement on a common roadmap for the follow-up of MINEPS V. He expressed his appreciation to the members of CIGEPS and PCC for supporting the revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, and reiterated his gratitude to Colombia and the International Olympic Committee for their generous offers to convene meetings for that purpose. He also mentioned the consensus that had been reached regarding the QPE guidelines, and the research project on the socio-economic benefits of sport. A heavy workload was expected for the coming months, and a new team associated with the Youth Programme would be responsible for carrying out that work.
104. The representative of Turkey commended the outstanding work of CIGEPS under the leadership of its Chairperson and thanked the Secretariat for preparing the present, successful meeting. After expressing his immense appreciation to all the members for their active participation and the commitments they had made to help advance the work plan of CIGEPS and PCC, the Chairperson declared the meeting closed.

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