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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

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**The Intergovernmental
committee
for Physical Education and Sport
(CIGEPS)**

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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 IOC Headquarters on 29 and 30 January 2015. Agenda items focused on the revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport and preparations for the 6th World Sports Ministers Conference (MINEPS VI).

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 Welcome by the host, a representative of the International Olympic Committee

1. The Plenary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) was opened by Ms Lindsay Glassco (Director, International Cooperation and Development), as representative of the International Olympic Committee ([IOC](#)). She began by welcoming Member States to the Organization's Headquarters on behalf of IOC President, Mr Thomas Bach. Noting it was an honour to host the Extraordinary Session, Ms Glassco stressed the importance of the agenda items. Namely, the revision of a fundamentally important instrument for the future of physical education (PE) and sport globally – the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity (PA) and Sport (hereinafter referred to as the “revised International Charter”). In particular, its significance as a springboard for aligned engagement between government, sport and other actors was emphasized. Open consultation, during the revision of the International Charter was welcomed and UNESCO's leadership, in this regard, was congratulated. Building on the social aspects of the revised International Charter, Ms Glassco announced the IOC's new strategy ([Olympic Agenda 2020](#)) which outlines the Organization's willingness to play an increasing role in society. As a means of fostering new ties with key intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the IOC's work at the UN General Assembly to promote the recognition of PE, PA and sport in the [Post-2015 Development Agenda](#) and its Sustainable Development Goals ([SDGs](#)) was outlined. It was noted that the Organization's partnership with UNESCO continues to grow beyond the revision of the International Charter to cover the promotion of quality physical education, sports integrity and values-based education. Ms Glassco announced the launch of UNESCO's [Quality Physical Education Policy Guidelines](#) publication as a key axis of the partnership. In closing, delegates were wished a productive stay in Lausanne and invited to visit the Olympic Museum.

1.2 Introductory remarks by the Representative of the UNESCO Director-General

2. Mr Alexander Schischlik (Chief, Youth and Sport) excused the absence of the Director of the new Division for Ethics, Youth and Sport (Ms Angela Melo) detained in Tokyo for an Anti-Doping Conference organized in cooperation with WADA and noted that she would join for the second day of the Session. He expressed appreciation to the Session hosts for the generous support and joined Ms Glassco in welcoming delegates. Greeting Member States, the UNESCO team were introduced and the meeting objectives outlined. Namely, the revision of the International Charter which will serve as a blueprint for the future of governmental and non-governmental action in the field of PE, PA and sport. Mr Schischlik echoed the IOC's appreciation of the Organizations' strengthened cooperation and noted that the IOC President and UNESCO Director-General had initiated discussions around the development of a concrete roadmap for engagement. Underlining the longstanding nature of the IOC partnership, Mr Schischlik raised the importance of increased cooperation between CIGEPS and the Olympic Movement. Moving onto to the follow-up to the 5th World Sport Ministers Conference ([MINEPS V](#)), he reiterated appreciation to Germany for driving the negotiations leading to the [Berlin Declaration](#), the framework for future collective action. He recalled that a key recommendation arising from the Conference had been the revision of the International Charter and acknowledged that the process would not have been accomplished with such speed and broad consultation had it not been for the generosity of Colombia, Monaco and the IOC. The significant role of PCC members and other experts attending the experts meeting in Medellin, Colombia, as well as of Play the Game/ Danish Institute of Sport Studies was mentioned as fundamental to the redrafting of the International Charter. On this note, delegates were informed that the PCC Rapporteur would summarize the discussions of the advisory body meeting held on 28 January 2015 for Member States. In closing, Mr Schischlik again thanked Member States for their commitment, passion and dedication to the MINEPS V follow-up process and the meeting agenda.

1.3 Introductory remarks by the Chairperson of CIGEPS

3. The Chairperson of CIGEPS, Mr Arnaldo Fuxa (representative of Cuba), thanked the IOC for hosting an Extraordinary Committee Session vital to the revision process of the International Charter. Colombia and Monaco were also applauded for their in-kind and financial support to the revision. The near-full participation of CIGEPS Member States, represented by experts from all regions, was commended. The Chair briefly summarized the rich discussions held during the PCC Meeting, noting the benefits of engaging with such diverse organizations and perspectives. Passing to the Agenda before Committee members, the next phase of the revision process was outlined, requiring that the Director-General submit a final draft of the revised Charter to the UNESCO Executive Board with a view to its adoption by the Organization's General Conference. Members were called upon to prepare country delegates on the work and objectives of the Charter and its connection to the Berlin Declaration. The gravity of reflecting the recommendations of MINEPS V in the Charter, was stressed, and in a language which is fully comprehensible to all those addressed: governments, sport organizations, NGOs, practitioners, researchers, federations and students. For the revised International Charter to become seminal in the field of PE, PA and sport, the text must be consistent and systematic; the document serves as a pragmatic and useful tool for national self-reflection. In closing, the Chair expressed his gratitude to all involved in the process and hoped that a MINEPS VI would be convened to report on the implementation of the Charter in detail.

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/2015/Doc.1. The agenda and timetable were adopted by consensus.

RESOLUTION CIGEPS/2015/1

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. Having examined document CIGEPS/2015/Doc.1;
2. Adopts the agenda and timetable included in the above-mentioned document.

AGENDA ITEM 3: UPDATE ON ACTIVITIES

3.1 Presentation by the Representative of the Director-General of UNESCO

5. The Secretariat provided an overview of activities undertaken since the 2014 CIGEPS Plenary Session. The development of inclusive, multi-stakeholder policies was highlighted as a programme priority. Within this framework, the leadership of the CIGEPS' ad-hoc Working Group in the implementation of the Berlin Declaration was mentioned: i.e. in the elaboration of benchmarks, indicators and self-assessment tools for monitoring progress towards the actions set forth at a national level. In terms of networking and peer-learning around the MINEPS V follow-up process, delegates were informed about four meetings held with sport economists. A second regional follow-up meeting to MINEPS V was held in Uruguay in October 2014 gathering 18 countries. Delegates decided to measure public expenditure in PE and sport programmes, as well as levels of sport participation. Mention was also made of the expert meeting, held in Colombia in September 2014, for the revision of the International Charter. Gratitude was expressed to Colombia and Monaco, as well as to the IOC, as the meeting hosts, for the support offered in this process. Looking forward, the Secretariat noted that the first sub-regional MINEPS V follow-up meetings for both Africa and the Asia-Pacific were under negotiation.

6. A summary of new programme partnerships was given: notably [ANOC](#) (Association of National Olympic Committees), [FINA](#) (Fédération Internationale de Natation), Al-Hilal Football Club (Saudi Arabia), and Juventus Football Club (Italy). Mention was also made to an initiative, from [FISU](#) and China, to designate an international university sports day which is currently being reviewed.
7. Following the 2010 call from CIGEPS Members States to provide tools to support governments in the development of PE Policy, it was announced that UNESCO had finalized the [Quality Physical Education Policy Guidelines](#). The Secretariat summarized the material as a practical guide for any world government to elaborate inclusive, child-centered policy. To assist decision-makers in this process, the publication contains good practice examples from all world regions, locally adaptable benchmarks and a policy matrix. Delegates were informed that the QPE Policy Guidelines were launched in parallel to the Session (29 January 2015) in a variety of languages (Eng, Fr, Sp, Port) and formats (hard-copy, PDF, iPad-ready). The launch comprised an [international Press Release](#) published by UNESCO and partners in six languages (Eng, Fr, Sp, Ch, Russ, Ar), as well as an inFocus article on the Organization's homepage and accompanying social media campaign. To support user-experience, a dedicated website with key statistics, an infographic, and project methodology was launched on the same date. Drawing on broad-based international momentum, the Guidelines have been developed in consultation with the [European Commission](#), International Council for Sport Science and Physical Education ([ICSSPE](#)), [International Olympic Committee](#) and UN agencies ([WHO](#), [UNDP](#) and [UNICEF](#)), as well as more than 40 technical experts and practitioners from every world region. It was noted that over the course of 2015-2016, UNESCO and project partners would accompany a select number of Member States revise their policy and practice in line with the document. Criteria for selection will be geographically equitable and based on political will, the existence of national expertise, and the national capacity of the implementing partner (either UNDP, UNICEF or WHO). The implementing partner will, with the assistance of a national coordinator, accompany each government through the policy revision process. UNESCO will play a coordination function at the international level alongside representatives of the following organizations: European Commission, ICSSPE, IOC, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO. Each pilot country will benefit from the engagement of peer review countries. Member States were reminded that all the progress made to date has been achieved with the generous in-kind and financial support of project partners which have contributed to the drafting, translation and design process. The Secretariat also noted that implementation, monitoring and evaluation would be supported by extrabudgetary contributions from the IOC and other partners. In this regard, delegates were invited to contribute through the translation of the document, its dissemination and the sponsoring of least developed country participation.
8. In the field of anti-doping, Member States were informed that the 2005 Convention against Doping in Sport has now been ratified by 177 States Parties. It was stressed that efforts to increase and diversify the support offered to Member States in strengthening national policy are ongoing; with a Policy Project, adopted during the 4th Conference of Parties (2013), under implementation with the aim of mapping national regulations and resources, in 8 countries, to reinforce policy and practice. The conclusions of the Policy Project will be presented during the 5th session of the Conference of Parties, to be held at UNESCO Headquarters on 29 and 30 October 2015.
9. Members were briefly informed regarding the ongoing audit of CIGEPS. It was reported that the review is currently being restituted, with the Secretariat responding to technical questions, before the conclusions are tabled at the 196th session of the UNESCO Executive Board.
10. Following internal restructuring, the Secretariat reported that the fusion of the youth and sport teams was complete. The affinity of each programme's activities has facilitated a learning curve regarding optimal approaches to empower youth and drive civic engagement through sport. In this regard, it was noted that sport would be among the themes of the 2015 UNESCO Youth Forum.

3.2 Member State Presentations

11. The floor was given to Member State representatives to present a summary of key national sport developments since the 2014 CIGEPS Plenary Session highlighting, in particular, connections to the MINEPS V follow-up process:
12. **Azerbaijan** noted several significant developments regarding policy and practice related to professional sport. Recent successes of national athletes were summarized as were the forthcoming major events to be hosted by Azerbaijan. It was noted that the construction of sport facilities continued. With a total of 41 Olympic centres nationally, members were informed that the construction of a watersports palace and Olympic stadium was ready, in preparation for the 2015 Baku European Games. Delegates were all invited to attend the Games, gathering more than 6000 athletes, from 98 countries across 19 disciplines.
13. **Brazil** outlined the continued development of and investment in social programmes leveraging sport to engage marginalized and at-risk populations; promote healthy lifestyles and keep older generations active. Notably, a national drive to provide quality physical education in every Brazilian school has so far benefitted more than 4.5 million children. Equally, the legacy of the 2014 World Cup, attracting more than 1 million tourists, continues to reverberate with improved urban planning, public transport and intra-governmental cooperation (federal, regional, municipal). Members were informed on the aim to take the good practice and apply it to the final preparations for the 2016 Rio Olympics. In this regard, obtaining certification for the anti-doping laboratory in Rio was underlined as a priority.
14. **Cuba** (Chair of CIGEPS) noted the country's active participation as a member of UNESCO's Executive Board in the follow-up to MINEPS V and the consideration of the Berlin Declaration by the Organization's governing body. It was noted that the Cuban population were highly engaged in sport, considered as the foremost national activity. This engagement has been capitalized on through national investment in developing sports and related trainings, as well as connected research. The continued professional development of PE teachers was noted as a success story, with each teacher qualified to diploma level and sensitized on how to include persons with disabilities. Cuba's international cooperation in this field was also highlighted – more than 85 countries send individuals to Cuba to train as PE teachers. School sport was highlighted as a key aspect of the national development plan. Activities within this area include the organization of annual competitions, as well as psycho-social programmes to mitigate against addiction and improve behaviour. A summary of cooperation with the Olympic Solidarity movement to engage more women in sport medicine, as well as two new projects under UNESCO's Fund for the Elimination of doping in sport were mentioned.
15. The **Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)** expressed appreciation to the meeting hosts and UNESCO regarding the organization of the extraordinary session of CIGEPS.
16. **Denmark** summarized a series of new developments in sport policy and practice. Notably, an overarching agreement on sports policy issues engaging stakeholders from a variety of movements, as well as legislation to better support the national anti-doping organization (NADO) to adopt the revised World Anti-Doping Code. The manipulation of sport competitions was noted as another active area with new legislation proposed to criminalize corruption and bribery in sport. In this regard, members were informed that Denmark had contributed to the drafting of the Council of Europe's (CoE) Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions. Finally, as a means of instituting active learning, all school children now have 45 minutes of physical activity a day (either in PE or during other lessons).
17. **Germany** joined Denmark in praising the new CoE Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions and noting that ratification is ongoing. With respect to the implementation of the Convention, the importance of reinforcing exchange and the sharing of information, through

the establishment of national platforms, was underlined. Members were briefed on German engagement with the 2014-2017 EU workplan on sport (adopted in May 2014), particularly around ecological sustainability in sport events. Delegates were also informed that a new national anti-doping law is under draft and that two German cities are interested in bidding for the 2024 Olympics.

18. **Indonesia** announced that the national government, elected in 2014, maintains education as a national priority to which 20% of the state budget is dedicated. Members were informed that PE and sport fall under the remit of the Ministry of Education and Culture which implements policy and programme in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental agencies. It was noted that PES curricula is periodically evaluated to improve quality, content and provision to support rounded development and skills-building. Traditional sports and games (TSG) was highlighted as a key aspect of Indonesian culture and, consequently, PES programmes. The representative closed by mentioning the various events hosted by Indonesia in 2014, including the ASEAN University Games and the Youth Badminton Championships.
19. **Iran:** Iran presented the establishment of the National Committee of Physical Education and Sport at the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO in 2014. This Committee comprises representatives of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Education, the National Olympic Committee, research institutes, federations, national champions, and non-governmental organizations. It is chaired by the Deputy Minister for Culture and Education of the Iranian Ministry for Youth Affairs and Sports, Dr Abdolhamid Ahmadi. The Committee's main task relates to the planning, implementation and evaluation of policies connected to quality physical education, traditional games, and sport and peace. The Committee is in the process of drafting legislation for the Iranian Parliament aimed at consolidating investment in sport for all, youth, culture and development.
20. The **Russian Federation** noted that, from 2006 to 2014, 1,714 sport facilities were built totalling an investment of 5 billion euros. Since 2011, the Sport Ministry has allocated annual subsidies to support the functioning of sport centres and to better facilitate the inclusion of persons with disabilities. The success of the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games was highlighted, as was the event's legacy. Namely, reinvigorated infrastructure and transport links. The revision of the Charter was commended and the importance of its continued relevance underlined, particularly how it should reflect contemporary tendencies towards increased public-private partnerships in this sector.
21. **South Africa** provided an overview of the national development plan, emphasizing the core role of sport and PE in social inclusion and development. The connection between the national development plan and the themes and recommendations of the Berlin Declaration was noted. Delegates were presented with a summary of new programmes engaging youth, the elderly and marginalized communities. Particular attention was paid to school sports which is considered as the bedrock of rounded development and lifelong participation in physical activity. South Africa's willingness to work with UNESCO to revise PE policy in line with the QPE Guidelines for Policy-Makers was mentioned as well as the country's continued commitment to CIGEPS and international cooperation in this field. The positive legacy of sport events like the 2010 World Cup and their potential to support growth and social change was underlined. However, the challenge remains to evidence tangible benefits so as to support investment in the sector outwith the cycle of major sport events. UNESCO's support in the elaboration of research and indicators was welcomed.
22. **Turkey** presented a summary of various initiatives, including the elaboration of physical activity guidelines implemented alongside workshops to sensitize end-users. Other positive developments included: the launch of a medical initiative to ensure physicians recommend exercise to sedentary citizens; collaboration with Mayors to encourage PA through innovative urban planning; and the development of curriculum for coaches. With respect to PE, it was noted that school children continue to participate in 80 minutes of PE per week and that more

effort will be made to ensure appropriate training for PE teachers. Delegates were informed that, since the establishment of the Turkish NADO in 2011, there has been a significant increase in positive cases which has led to a recently launched parliamentary investigation on doping; the first in the country's history.

23. **Zambia** noted that a key national priority for 2014 had been the intensification of community sport projects as a means of unifying the nation's 72 tribal communities, including the provision of sport equipment and trainings for rural communities and underprivileged urban areas. Delegates were informed of new stadia in the country's capital and that a budget to continue infrastructural development was earmarked for 2015. It was noted that the revision of national sport policy was ongoing, with a national accreditation system launched in 2014. Equally, Zambia highlighted the continued interest in working with UNESCO to revise physical education policy to be inclusive and child-centered. With respect to anti-doping, a summary of the national project financed by UNESCO's Fund for the Elimination of Doping was given. By promoting cooperation between the police force and drug enforcement commission, efforts had been made nationally to reduce doping and tackle issues of manipulation and match-fixing. An output of this cooperation would be the launch of a code of conduct in 2015, in partnership with the African Union, to ensure the commitment of the continent in the follow-up to MINEPS V recommendations.

3.3 Presentation by the Rapporteur of the Permanent Consultative Council (PCC)

24. The PCC Rapporteur presented an up-date on activities carried-out by the members of the PCC (see PPC/2015/Inf. for a detailed summary). Gratitude was expressed to the IOC as meeting hosts. The participation of 26 individuals representing 18 organizations in the PCC meeting was highlighted as an example of the commitment and passion of the Sport Movement to more closely engage with governments in the field of sport, PE and PA. In this regard, the continued engagement of PCC members in driving the implementation of the Berlin Declaration was underlined.

AGENDA ITEM 4: REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHARTER OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

4.1 Presentation by the Secretariat

25. The Secretariat presented the revision process in accordance with Resolution 38C/89, Resolution/CIGEPS/2014/2 and Decision 194EX/9. It was noted that the present draft of the revised Charter was a collective work. Gratitude was particularly expressed to Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Uruguay for having insisted on an accelerated revision process, and to Colombia, Monaco and the IOC for their financial and in-kind support. Thanks was also given to all the experts who covered the costs of their travel to the meeting in Medellin, Colombia, and to Play the Game/ Danish Institute of Sport Studies for their support in editing the preliminary draft of the Charter.
26. It was reported the revised draft had received broad support from Member States and experts, with most comments refining rather than reworking articles. The importance of remaining action-oriented, to ensure the Charter's dynamism and practical application, was emphasized. In this regard, certain principles were recalled to Member States: no inclusion of normative instruments and texts (except in the first two paragraphs of the preamble), no definitions of terms, no reference to International Days or Years, and the avoidance of technical jargon or UN terminology. It was reiterated that lay-language would assure the document's wide accessibility and continued relevance for future generations. In this respect, UNESCO noted that the PCC had recommended that educational tools and information be developed to accompany the Charter and that they include any clarification on terminology, concept or methodology.

27. Delegates were reminded that there would still be time to finesse language prior to the Director-General's submission of a final draft of the Charter to UNESCO's Executive Board with a view to its adoption by the Organization's General Conference.

4.2 Presentation by the Rapporteur of the PCC

28. The PCC Rapporteur presented a summary of discussions on the revision of the Charter during the preceding day's session (see PCC/2015/INF. for further details). It was noted that there had been a rich debate on the use of the term 'disability' versus 'impairment' in the revised Charter. As consensus was not reached on definition and usage, it was proposed that a working group would review this issue in further detail and report back to CIGEPS with the conclusions of their reflection. A second point of contention was the 'autonomy of sport' and whether this should be explicitly referenced in the revised text. Following rigorous debate, PCC members concluded that the term 'autonomy of sport' is not yet sufficiently defined and would require further contextualization. Its inclusion, in article 10.8 was thus tentative and subject to the approval and agreement of CIGEPS members.

29. In addition to the substantive amendments, the PCC also worked on the harmonization of concepts and stakeholder lists. For example, 'sport organizations' replaced 'Sport Movement' as a more concrete and definable interest-group. All references to specific UN-sponsored international days, years or decades were removed. Equally, no mention was made to any normative instrument, Convention or Charter. Language was strengthened with 'must' replacing 'should' to indicate the importance of the principles contained in the text and the necessity of stakeholder action.

4.3 Proposals by Member States

30. Member States integrated and approved a number of additional content and language revisions (please refer to CIGEPS/Doc.2/rev. for full details on the changes made) including the following substantive amendments:

- (i) several provisions are revised to address inclusivity, disability and/or accessibility (preamble paras. 4 and 7; articles 1.7, 3.2, 6.3 and 11.3)¹;
- (ii) education, lifelong learning and youth empowerment are mentioned amongst potential benefits (preamble para. 6);
- (iii) article 1.1 explicitly refers to different forms of discrimination;
- (iv) article 1.7 includes additional provisions concerning mandatory physical education and the responsibilities of education systems;
- (v) with assistance from the World Health Organization, articles 2.2 and 2.6 (former 2.5) were amended to further specify health benefits;
- (vi) article 2.2 revised to include a reference to swimming being a vital skill;
- (vii) a new article (2.5) was introduced concerning potential benefits with respect to countering drug addiction, alcohol and tobacco abuse, delinquency, exploitation and abject poverty;
- (viii) a new article (6.2) explicitly calls for support for research;
- (ix) political abuse is now mentioned as one of the threats to sport integrity (article 10.1);
- (x) the protective and promotional roles of the media were specified (article 10.10);
- (xi) the goals and purpose of sport for development and peace initiatives are further developed (articles 11.1 and 11.2).

31. A proposition to refer, in article 10.8, to the "autonomy of sport" was debated. Member States requested clarification on the rationale for inclusion. The Secretariat noted that the motivation was to acknowledge that sport federations have autonomy in defining the rules of their

¹ UNDESA confirmed that the use of the term "disability" in the Charter is in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

competitions and in electing their governing bodies. Debate on alternative phrasing followed, with 'freedom of association' proposed before being discounted as not all sport is association-based. Several PCC members were given the floor to input to discussions. Certain members argued that the principle of autonomy is to some extent accepted by public authorities, although a relatively young principle. It was noted that the Council of Europe, in its recently adopted Convention against the Manipulation of Sport Competitions, the UN Resolution A/RES/69/6 of 2014, as well as the Berlin Declaration reference this term. Despite these points, Member States raised concern about making mention of the principle of 'autonomy' for only one stakeholder group. Following discussions, CIGEPS consensually rejected this proposal since, without further contextualization, the term was deemed insufficiently clear for the broad audiences of the Charter.

32. In addition to the changes stated in para. 30 above, CIGEPS approved several formal and linguistic amendments that enhance the precision and clarity of the final draft. All amendments were adopted by CIGEPS.

RESOLUTION CIGEPS/2015/2

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. *Recalling* [37C Resolution 38](#), [Decision 194EX/9](#) and [Resolution CIGEPS/2014/3](#);
2. *Having examined* CIGEPS/2015/Doc. 2;
3. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the draft revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport;
4. Expresses its gratitude to Colombia, Monaco and the International Olympic Committee, as well as other engaged experts who contributed to the revision process;
5. *Approves* the draft revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport as amended;
6. *Recommends* to the Director-General to submit the draft revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport as amended to the Executive Board at its 196th session.

AGENDA ITEM 5: 6th International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI)

33. Resolution CIGEPS/2014/2 was recalled, by which CIGEPS established an Ad-hoc Working Group tasked with considering "the opportunity of holding the 6th edition of MINEPS within the 38 C5 timeframe". It was mentioned that the Secretariat was not able to plan beyond 2017 due to UNESCO's programme cycle and therefore it would be preferable to hold the next edition not later than 2017. Within this framework, the Secretariat presented an overview of the working document (CIGEPS/2015/Doc.3), as well as the process and key objectives of a 6th edition of MINEPS:

- (i) Review of implementation of the Berlin Declaration and the revised International Charter (good policy/practice);
- (ii) Review of indicators, benchmarks and self-assessment tools used for monitoring the implementation of the Declaration and the Charter (scientific/empirical evidence);
- (iii) Adoption of an international action plan for the implementation of the Berlin Declaration and the revised International Charter.

34. The floor was given to Member States for feedback and approval on the next steps. Germany opened discussions by noting the government's willingness to support future MINEPS host countries through the sharing of experience and good practice. Member States expressed their agreement with the proposed objectives and agenda of MINEPS VI and supported the proposal to prepare for the tender and advocated to keep the Conference within a four-year cycle so as to build on the momentum created in the wake of MINEPS V.
35. Following some discussion, the below resolution was adopted by consensus:

RESOLUTION/2015/3

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. *Having* examined document CIGEPS/2015/Doc.3,
2. *Recommends* to the Director-General of UNESCO that preparations are made for the organization of the Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI) to take place preferably in 2017;
3. *Decides* that the Conference should have no additional financial obligations on the Regular Budget of UNESCO;
4. *Agrees* that MINEPS VI should concentrate on the implementation and monitoring of the Declaration of Berlin, adopted by MINEPS V, and of the revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport as adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38th session;
5. *Encourages* Member States of UNESCO to consider submitting bid documents for the hosting of MINEPS VI;
6. *Asks* the Director-General of UNESCO to invite relevant partner organizations for their intellectual, financial, or logistic support, in view of MINEPS VI.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Closing of the meeting

6.1 Next steps and any other business

36. **CoE²**: Mr Stanislas Frossard, Executive Secretary of the Enlarged Partial Agreement of Sport (EPAS) of the Council of Europe (CoE) presented on the fight against the manipulation of sport competitions and specifically the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions which focuses on the enhancement of 1) coordination between sport organizations, governments and betting operators, 2) cooperation, 3) exchange of information, 4) risk assessment, 5) detection and investigations at national and international level, 6) the creation of a national platform, 7) promotion of sport rules, 8) protection of whistle blowers, 9) obligation to report, 10) training opportunities, 11) traceable payments, and 12) disciplinary sanctions of criminal coercive and corrupt practices, as well as money laundering. It was noted that the adoption of this Convention was a key outcome of the 13th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport in Magglingen, Switzerland, in September 2014. Pursuant to the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches (1985) and the CoE Anti-Doping Convention (1998), the Convention of Magglingen further advances legislation and establishes a formal intergovernmental framework for protecting the values of sport, the rule of law and related

² Full presentation available here: http://prezi.com/he5yk6oaw64n/?utm_campaign=share&utm_medium=copy

sport-economies. With 60 cases of manipulation of sports competition now reported each year and 80% of sport-related betting considered illegal, Mr Frossard highlighted the timely nature of the Instrument's entry into force. As a follow-up to the Convention, all CIGEPS Member States were invited to ratify the Convention, irrespective of geographical region, and to propose recommendations for its implementation. Mr Frossard highlighted that the procedures for signing the Convention are expressly designed to allow relatively "easy access" by non-European countries.

37. CIGEPS Member States were invited to consider the renewable membership of Play the Game/Danish Institute of Sport Studies and of the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee in the Permanent Consultative Council (CIGEPS/2015/Doc.4):

- (i) Play the Game/Danish Institute of Sport Studies undertake a key role in the documentation of developments in professional sport as well as in the promotion of the values of sport on an individual, local, national and global level.
- (ii) the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee, founded in 1975, promotes the ideals of its namesake. Notably, the Olympic Values of excellence, fairness, participation and peace which are core to the overall philosophy of the Olympic Games.
- (iii) The Fédération internationale de natation (FINA), as one of the most influential international sport federations, is committed to supporting sport values education, as well as promoting swimming as a vital skill to prevent hundreds of thousands of incidences of drowning currently occurring around the world.

38. Following a short presentation from a representative of each organization, the following resolution was adopted by consensus:

Resolution CIGEPS 2015/4

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport,

1. *Having examined* CIGEPS/2015/Doc.4;
2. *Takes note* of the application for membership in the Permanent Consultative Council of CIGEPS presented by the Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA);
3. *Approves* the renewable membership of Play the Game/Danish Institute of Sport Studies, the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee and the Fédération Internationale de Natation 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 Play the Game/Danish Institute of Sport Studies, of the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee and the Fédération Internationale de Natation in the Permanent Consultative Council.

6.2 Closure by the Chairperson

39. In her capacity as representative of the Director-General, Ms Angela Melo (Director of Ethics, Youth and Sport) thanked all CIGEPS and PCC participants for their active contribution to the session's discussions and for the rich and valuable perspectives and expertise brought to the table. The consensus achieved around the revision of the International Charter was commended and underlined as an historic moment. Ms Melo emphasized that the discussions between the organizations of the PCC and the Member States of CIGEPS had once again illustrated the affinity between UNESCO's mandate in sport and the values-driven goals of the Olympic Movement. In this respect, participants were invited to view the revised International Charter as the thread which will draw stakeholders (governments, the Sport Movement, NGOs and IGOs) together; with the Berlin Declaration as the springboard for advocating and imbedding action. Within this framework, Member States were reminded of the importance of

their leadership via CIGEPS. Once the normative framework is in place, there is still much work required in its implementation. It was at this juncture that Ms Melo recalled and applauded the efforts invested by all stakeholders present since MINEPS V was held in Germany in 2013. It was noted that without the generosity of programme patrons (Monaco, Colombia and the IOC), and the commitment of CIGEPS, PCC and external experts, the adoption of the revised Charter by the Committee would have been protracted. Equally, she noted that it was this commitment and passion which would maintain momentum in the run up to MINEPS VI. In closing, homage was paid to the Chair of CIGEPS, Mr Arnaldo Fuxa, for his indefatigable leadership which has given both impact and visibility to collective work.

40. The Chair of CIGEPS took the floor to summarize the decisions taken during the Extraordinary Session. Mr Fuxa expressed appreciation to each individual involved in the revision of the International Charter and underscored the importance of ensuring the document is picked up by both the private and public sectors. Calling on CIGEPS Members to promote the charter regionally, nationally and during key meetings, Mr Fuxa emphasized that broad dissemination and advocacy around the document is intrinsic to its reflection in policy and practice.

ANNEX I: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS CIGEPS/PCC (28-30 January 2015)

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