

**Second International
Conference of Ministers
and Senior Officials
Responsible for Physical Education
and Sport**

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Moscow (USSR), 21-25 November 1988

Final Report

Unesco

**SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
AND SENIOR OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT**

MINEPS II

(Moscow, 21-25 November 1988)

**Physical education and sport
in the cause of humanism**

FINAL REPORT

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I. GENERAL REPORT

BACKGROUND

1. The second International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS II), organized by Unesco, was held at the House of Unions in Moscow from 21 to 25 November 1988 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

2. The Conference, which met in accordance with resolution 5.1 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-fourth session (Paris, 1987), had the task of studying the themes suggested by the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport at its fifth session (Paris, October 1986), placing them within the general framework of physical education and sport in the cause of humanism.

3. Delegations from 104 Member States, 45 of which were led by persons of ministerial rank, participated in the Moscow Conference. Observers from three non-Member States, one liberation movement, two international intergovernmental organizations, nine international non-governmental organizations and one foundation were also present. The Olympic Movement and the International Olympic Committee were represented by a delegation led by its President, Mr J.A. Samaranch. (For the list of participants, see Annex VIII.)

PREPARATION OF THE CONFERENCE

4. The Conference was prepared by the Unesco Secretariat in close co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport and its Bureau and with the principal non-governmental organizations in the field of physical education and sport.

5. Resolution 5.3 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-third session (Sofia, 1985) invited the Director-General 'to carry out the necessary preparatory work for convening, during the 1988-1989 biennium, the second International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport'.

6. At its fifth session (Paris, October 1986), the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport considered measures to give effect to that resolution. It noted with satisfaction the proposal made by the delegation of the USSR that the second International Conference be held in Moscow and its offer to cover any additional costs occasioned by the holding of the conference away from Unesco Headquarters.

7. As part of the preparations for the Conference, the Director-General consulted the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Committee twice, during its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions (Paris, June 1987 and March 1988). The Bureau made some observations and suggestions regarding the drafting of a preparatory questionnaire, the preparation of the agenda and the practical arrangements for the Conference.

8. The Director-General consulted specialized non-governmental organizations at two meetings held at Unesco House (Paris, June 1987 and April 1988) chaired by Mr A. Kirsch, President of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE). The organizations which could not take part in those meetings were consulted in writing.

9. In July 1987, the Secretariat addressed to all Member States a preparatory questionnaire in two parts: a descriptive part in 12 sections (policies and strategies; institutionalization of physical education and sport; structure, organization administration; finance; programmes; practice of sport; personnel; facilities and equipment; evaluation; research; safeguarding ethical values in sport; options and prospects for national and international co-operation); and a second part designed to gather standardized statistical data. Seventy-four Member States replied to the questionnaire (see Annex VI).

10. The Conference had before it two documents prepared by the Secretariat: a working paper taking the form of an annotated agenda and including some preliminary draft recommendations (ED-88/MINEPS II/3), and a reference document (ED-88/MINEPS II/4) drawn up on the basis of a summary of the 71 replies received before 1 August 1988. The statistical data compiled after the reference document was drafted were set out in a document distributed at the opening of the Conference. (The list of documents submitted to MINEPS II is contained in Annex VII.)

11. The work of the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session (Moscow, November 1988) formed part of the preparations for MINEPS II. In particular, the Committee unanimously adopted a declaration proposing that the Conference focus on eight basic subjects: the right of access to physical education and sport; the promotion of sport for all, including traditional sports and games; support for the Olympic Games and international sports events; the financing of physical education and sport programmes; co-operation between Unesco and the Olympic Movement; the International Charter Against Doping in Sport; the place of sports ethics in the training of specialized staff; and the role of sport in international relations.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

12. The opening meeting took place on 21 November 1988 at 10 a.m. in the House of Unions.

13. After Mr Federico Mayor, the Director-General of Unesco, had declared the Conference open, Mrs A.P. Biriukova, Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR, greeted the delegates to MINEPS II, welcoming them on behalf of the Soviet Government. She then read out a message from the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union underlining the role of physical education and sport - which had become an integral part of human civilization - in making people healthier, in the organization of leisure time, in the development of the human personality and in the forging of closer links between peoples on the basis of greater understanding.

14. Speaking on behalf of the Olympic Movement, Mr J.A. Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, welcomed the positive changes that had taken place in the relations between governmental bodies and voluntary sports organizations, which were now based on independence and collaboration founded on mutual respect. He hoped that the governments represented in Moscow would support and adopt the International Olympic Charter Against Doping in Sport, recently drafted in Ottawa on the joint initiative of the Canadian Government and the International Olympic Committee. Referring to the crucial question of North-South co-operation in the field of sport, Mr Samaranch said that the Olympic Movement was ready to support Unesco to the maximum in the effort under way to redress the inequalities that remained in the field of sport by mobilizing the very real willingness to help others apparent in the world today. The President of IOC concluded by noting that the Olympic Games had become a unique meeting place in today's world and a place of fellowship, understanding, friendship and peace, where the ideals of the founders of Unesco and of the Olympic Movement flourished and were strengthened.

15. After welcoming and thanking all the participants who had responded to Unesco's invitation, Mr Federico Mayor, the Director-General of Unesco, thanked the Soviet authorities on behalf of all the delegates and on his own behalf for their warm hospitality. Mr Mayor went on to define the three trends which, he felt, characterized the development of physical and sports activities in modern society; the extension of sport to the whole world; the deepening of the multi-dimensional nature of sport, which included not only education, science and culture but also the environment, communication and ethics; and, finally, the imbalance brought about by the growing disparities between the sporting nations. He also referred to the approaches that might be followed by the Conference on the basis of the recommendations just adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport: strengthening physical education and sport at schools and universities; increased co-operation between the public authorities and voluntary organizations; and broader co-operation between the Olympic Movement and Unesco aimed at reducing the inequalities between the sporting nations. If sport was to have any meaning, concluded Mr Mayor, it must lie in the contribution it made to the improvement of the human condition.

16. After welcoming in his turn all the participants, Mr M. Gramov, Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport of the USSR, stressed the role and influence of physical education and sport as the faithful and unselfish servant of man. By improving the health of individuals, they improved the health of whole nations and peoples. As an integral part of the general culture, they fulfilled an important educational function and were a powerful focal point for the organization of leisure-time. The thawing of the international political climate had made it possible to make a fresh approach to old problems, and this could already be seen in the world sporting movement. Mr Gramov described a number of projects in his country which sought to link physical education with health at work, sound nutrition, a proper balance between work and rest and an improved life-style. He also referred to the new concept of mass sport that the Olympic Movement was trying to promote, citing experiments carried out in a number of countries. The second World Week of Physical Fitness and Sport, scheduled for June 1989, could be an occasion for an international review of what had been achieved in the way of promoting mass sport. Reaffirming the absolute necessity of eliminating apartheid and all forms of discrimination in the practice of sport, Mr Gramov stressed the fundamental importance of safeguarding ethical values, referring in particular to the fight against doping in sport, the potentially harmful consequences of over-commercialization and professionalization and the danger represented by the upsurge of violence in sport, a phenomenon itself largely linked to professional sport. Lastly, he proposed that the United Nations and Unesco should mark the centenary of the modern Olympic Games in 1996 by proclaiming a World Year of Physical Fitness and Sport, which would strengthen international co-operation in this field and foster mutual understanding, peace and friendship between the peoples of the world.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

17. Mr M. Gramov, Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport of the USSR, was elected President of the Conference by acclamation.

18. The Conference adopted its Rules of Procedure without modification.

19. The Conference then elected the following Vice-Presidents:

Mr J.M. Casajus (Argentina), Mr H. Al-Khalifa (Bahrain), Mr T. Martinski (Bulgaria), Mr F. Tanguay (Canada), Mr A. Juantorena Danger (Cuba), Mr A.A. Gamal Edine (Egypt), Mr V. Afene (Gabon), Mr P.N. Chaudhari (Nepal), Mr Sang Ho Cho (Republic of Korea), Mr F.S. Hapunda (Zambia); Mr F.R. Imesch, Director of the Swiss Sports Association, was elected Rapporteur-General of the Conference.

20. The Conference unanimously adopted its agenda (see Annex I). The President communicated the proposals put forward by the Steering Committee concerning the organization of the debates, which would take place exclusively in plenary meeting. The length of speeches would be strictly limited; a list of speakers would be drawn up; and a drafting group would be set up to examine draft recommendations and a draft Declaration. The Conference approved the Steering Committee's proposals. The Drafting Group was composed as follows: Chairmen, Mr F.R. Imesch, in his capacity as Rapporteur-General; members: Congo, Egypt, France, Nepal, USSR and Uruguay.

21. During the Conference, various events concerned with physical education and sport were organized from an international standpoint. There was an exhibition concerning the activities of FIDEPS, which included display panels describing training, information and promotional activities undertaken, together with models of low-cost indoor sports facilities, produced on the initiative of the International Association for the Promotion of Physical and Cultural Activities. In the same way, the representative of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) demonstrated the functioning of the international data bank on sports literature, established in co-operation with the International Association for Sports Information (IASI), the Sport Information Research Center (SIRC), Ottawa, and Unesco. This data bank is an application of Recommendation 9 adopted by MINEPS I concerning the setting up of an international documentation and information centre on physical education and sport. The authorities of the host country also mounted a photograph exhibition of a number of sports projects in the USSR and an exhibition of postage stamps on sport.

GENERAL DEBATE

22. The general debate was conducted along the lines and in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Steering Committee of the Conference. Speakers were invited to take the floor once on the whole set of topics included in the agenda (items 7-10). Representatives of 60 Member States and the observers of three non-Member States and one liberation movement spoke during the six plenary meetings devoted to discussion of these items. Representatives of one organization of the United Nations system and one other international intergovernmental organization, as well as the observers of the Olympic Movement and nine international non-governmental organizations also took the floor. Even though most speakers focused on items 9 and 10, the ideas, opinions, analyses and suggestions which were expressed or presented during the debate covered all the topics under agenda items 7 to 10. The debate can thus be summarized in the order in which the items appeared in the agenda.

Physical education and sport in Member States since the first Conference in 1976 - Present situation, trends and prospects (item 7 of the agenda)

23. The debate provided ample confirmation of the validity of the summary contained in the reference document (ED-88/MINEPS II/4) drafted by the Secretariat on the basis of replies to the preparatory questionnaire. Sport

would seem to have become an all-inclusive concept embracing all forms of physical and recreational activities, to use the terms of the Declaration adopted by the ministers and senior officials meeting in Moscow. This meant that it had an important role to play in the education and full development of the human being both as a social entity and as a rounded individual. Sport was thus described as a key instrument for the training of citizens, an activity that touched upon all aspects of life, an integral part of the learning process, a means of meeting the deep-rooted need for movement, play and performance characterizing individuals at all stages of life, an essential element in physical and mental health and a decisive factor for improving the quality of life. In several countries the right to sport is prescribed by law and sometimes even in the constitution. Some speakers asserted that the practice of sport was both a right and a duty.

24. Several speakers maintained that, in addition to its essential educational dimension, sport had an important cultural dimension. As part of the cultural patrimony of all mankind, a universal discipline and the embodiment of cultural values, sport could not be separated from its context. Unesco should take account of these intrinsic aspects of sport both in the preparator: of its next Medium-Term Plan and in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

25. Several delegates supplemented the information given in the replies to the preparatory questionnaire by reporting on laws and regulations recently adopted or in preparation - which, in one country, laid down the philosophical bases and defined the fundamental principles of physical education and sports, in another sought to make the sports system more effective, and in a third put the national sports organization under the direct authority of the Prime Minister. Many speakers, welcoming the initiative taken to organize this second International Conference on Physical Education and Sport, hoped that it would be the point of departure for a more searching reflection at the international level on the place and proper role of sport in contemporary society.

Implementation of the recommendations of MINEPS I
(item 8 of the agenda)

26. On this item the Conference had before it the information contained in the reference document, Part One of which dealt with the implementation of the recommendations of MINEPS I addressed directly either to Member States or to non-governmental organizations or to both, while Part Two concerned the application of the recommendations addressed specifically to Unesco. Many speakers took note of this information and referred on several occasions to the 14 recommendations adopted in 1976. A large number welcomed the impetus given by MINEPS I to the development of physical education and sport, which had led to the institutionalization of international co-operation through the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport and the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport; wider co-operation through the establishment of closer and more regular relations between Unesco, the International Olympic Committee and specialized international non-governmental organizations; the preparation of a new international instrument in the form of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport; and the inclusion of a specific programme on physical education and sport in the Organization's first two Medium-Term Plans. Several speakers pointed out that the policies of their countries were based directly on the principles proclaimed in the International Charter, some indicating that this Charter had been printed and distributed widely in their countries. Others suggested that Unesco should try to define, in co-operation with Member States and voluntary sports organizations, a set of indicators for

assessing, on the basis of common criteria, the level of development reached in the various countries in the field of physical education and sport. The debate on this item led to the adoption of Recommendation 2 on the dissemination and application of the Charter.

Physical education and sport in schools and universities
(item 9.1 of the agenda)

27. Most speakers agreed with the analysis contained in the working document (ED-88/MINEPS II/3, paragraphs 18-26) describing the prevailing trends in the various countries as regards: right of access to physical education and sport; training and further training of personnel; the often inadequate support provided by the educational system for the development of PES; the financing of PES; the problems posed by the construction and maintenance of installations and facilities adapted to needs and resources and meeting the need for regular and, if possible daily, practice of physical and sports activities. Many speakers stressed the school's fundamental role in helping to shape habits and forms of behaviour that would influence the practice of sport throughout life and in laying the foundations for subsequent development. One speaker described sport in school as the springboard of the sporting movement. Research in various countries had shown the importance of motor development and education through movement in the early phases of socialization, at the kindergarten and pre-school level - it being the case that physical education and sport should have their place in an overall concept of child health and well-being.

28. In many countries, PES was compulsory at primary and secondary school, from ages 5 to 15 and sometimes up to 18; optional courses were also available in some cases for pupils wishing to specialize in sport or to become coaches. Even where it was a legal requirement, PES was not always a compulsory part of the curriculum - for lack of human and financial resources - in the developing countries, particularly in rural areas and among underprivileged groups. In this regard, the representative of one liberation movement demanded that sports activities be resumed in the schools and clubs of occupied territories. The right to PES, then, did not necessarily ensure effective access to physical activities and sports.

29. Many delegates stressed the importance of increasing the number of hours assigned to physical education and sport, which varied widely from one country to another and sometimes from one region or establishment to another within a given country. For example, the replies to the preparatory questionnaire had shown that the number of hours varied from one to four per week at primary school and from 30 minutes to six hours per week in secondary schools. Several speakers believed that, in the light of the experience of the major sporting nations, PES teaching should be extended to at least three two-hour sessions per week, a recent study having shown that physical education courses in secondary schools currently met only 12 to 15 per cent of young people's need for physical activity. Some delegates also raised the question of curricula, one speaker reporting that a governmental committee had been set up to study ways of drawing up co-ordinated PES programmes at all school levels, and another stating that teaching manuals had been helpful in ensuring that all schools pursued common goals in physical education and sport, despite the federal structure of the country. Other matters were also raised, including, co-operation between the education system and clubs and associations (links between schools and sporting clubs), the staging of sports competitions for primary- and secondary-school pupils and university students, the establishment of schools or specialized courses for the training of young, highly talented athletes and the training and further training of teachers.

30. Many delegates said that the prestige of physical and sports education should be enhanced by giving it the status of a separate discipline, by providing it with the necessary human and financial resources, and, in particular, by improving the status and working conditions of teachers, whose training and further training should be upgraded. That was a prerequisite for reducing the gap apparent in too many countries between the development of physical education and sport in schools and universities and the development of other forms of physical and sports activity (sport for all, competitive sport, leisure sports, sport for health, etc.). There emerged from the debate on this item a common strategy aimed at strengthening international solidarity through the implementation of a number of specific proposals addressed to Member States and to the Director-General of Unesco and embodied in Recommendation 3 adopted by the Conference.

Promotion of sport for all (item 9.2 of the agenda)

31. Sport was now at the root of one of the largest, if not the largest, voluntary movements in the world, between 15 and 65 per cent of the population - according to figures quoted by various speakers - practising sport regularly. Sport for all was no longer a Utopian goal when at least 80 countries, not all belonging to the industrialized North, had subscribed to that concept, when physical activities and sports were being organized systematically in 54 countries, and when reliable estimates had indicated that one billion people across the world were involved in such activities. Progress had in some cases been spectacular, as in one industrialized country where the percentage of participants had risen from 23 to 65 per cent in 30 years (1959-1988), while one out of three inhabitants belonged to a sports club or to a physical fitness centre. Sports federations were often involved in the promotion of sport for all - one speaker mentioning activities involving 61 different sports - even if the spread of sport among the population remained largely unorganized and resistant to all forms of institutionalization.

32. Many countries were making an effort to establish national policies aimed at extending the practice of sport in the interests of preventing disease and improving public health and the quality of life. One speaker said that the healthier and more balanced behaviour patterns that resulted from the regular and methodical practice of physical exercise and sport could be largely responsible for the remarkable increase in life expectancy. Systematic studies have been undertaken in several countries on public health and physical fitness in order to establish the relationship between the state of health of the population, the practice of sport and prevailing life-styles. The results of these studies could serve as a basis for the preparation of programmes aimed at increasing public awareness and participation in physical activities and sport.

33. The relationship between sport for all and the environment was becoming closer and sometimes more problematic. Several speakers noted that sport could be a means of discovering, understanding and appreciating nature and, consequently, of protecting it. The international sport for all congresses organized recently in Frankfurt and Prague had provided an opportunity to examine and discuss the whole range of questions involved in the promotion of sport for all.

34. The spectacular success of sport for all in the widest sense of the term - whether in its institutionalized or its unorganized form - was doubtless to be explained by various socio-cultural developments such as the increase in free time and the corresponding expansion of leisure activities, the aging of the population (which might or might not, depending on circumstances, be accompanied by an increase in the percentage of young

people), changes in the organization of work (implying a reduction in physical demands and increased psychological pressure), the isolation and alienation too often brought about by the breakdown of the traditional forms of solidarity in industrial and post-industrial societies and in large cities and conurbations in the developing countries. Many speakers pointed out that, while not a panacea, sport for all could provide answers to many problems in the contemporary world and was a valuable means of refocusing social life by promoting interaction between groups and individuals. Because clubs were structured democratically, sport for all could play a key role in local democracy and the democratic tradition in general. Following the debate on this item, the Conference adopted Recommendation 9.

35. Reference was made to the role of sports events in the development of sport for all, various speakers mentioning the regular organization of many school and university competitions, 'Spartakiads' in 40 different sports, 'deciadas' involving one third of the age group eligible to participate, African Sports Day, the Goodwill Games organized in 1986, popular athletics contests staged via the media between teams from cities in different countries, and a variety of national and international festivals of sport and recreation for students and young people. Several speakers commented favourably on the World Week of Physical Fitness and Sport for All, launched by Unesco in 1985 during International Youth Year. The proposal that Unesco and the Olympic Movement should jointly sponsor a second World Week in 1989 centred on Olympic Day on 23 June received general approval, some speakers suggesting that this should become the regular practice in the future. Other speakers invited Unesco to consider organizing, perhaps in as part of the World Week, a Unesco marathon or an international festival of sport for all. The idea of proclaiming an international year of physical fitness and sport in the 1990s was also mooted.

36. Several speakers said that the development of sport for all was closely linked to the development of competitive sport, some suggesting that more call should be made on top-flight athletes and former athletes to take part in demonstrations designed to boost the motivation of participants. Mention was also made of the question of funding sources, and the problems of developing new techniques for the construction of sports infrastructures and facilities and of introducing new machinery for the promotion of sport for all.

37. The efforts made since 1976 to extend the practice of sport to physically, mentally and socially disabled persons and to the various underprivileged population groups were mentioned or described. One speaker proposed that the prospects that seemed, in the light of certain experiments, to be offered by sports activities catering for both able and disabled persons should be explored, while others suggested that sport could be a means not only of remedying certain disabilities but also of helping to reintegrate disabled persons in the network of social relations. Mention was also made of the Para-Olympics organized for the disabled in Seoul in 1988, several speakers regretting that the developing countries lacked the means to organize such activities. Special programmes for refugees and immigrant workers were described, showing the potential contribution of the universal language of sport to the integration of foreign minorities.

38. Extending the practice of sport to the aged and to children and young people not attending school should naturally be encouraged. One speaker noted the value of recruiting and training older instructors, who would be better placed to understand and empathize with the physical, psychological and social needs of people their own age.

39. It was pointed out that sport for all should not be limited to the major sports disciplines on which the media focused. It should reflect the wide range of sports activities by including the hundreds of traditional physical activities, games and sports - a number of which were mentioned by various speakers - which formed an integral part of universal popular culture. Suggestions were made for developing and systematizing studies and the exchange of information on this subject and for establishing, during the World Decade for Cultural Development, an international centre (or a unit at an existing institution, or several regional centres) for research on traditional sports and games, which could operate under the patronage of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport. Following a wide-ranging debate on all the problems grouped under this agenda item, the Conference adopted Recommendation 4 on the promotion of sport for all and its extension to all sections of the population in a spirit of respect for human dignity.

Safeguarding the ethical values of sport and countering influences harmful to sport (item 9.3 of the agenda)

40. Almost all the delegates who took part in the general debate said that the public authorities and voluntary sports organizations in their countries attached great importance to safeguarding the ethical values inherent in sport and curbing and, where possible, eliminating those practices which harmed it and undermined its educational value. Indeed, sport only had value and real meaning if, true to its humanist function, it continued to serve mankind. Accordingly, sport as a universal activity called for a common code of ethics based primarily on fair play. One observer informed the Conference that a revised draft of an international declaration on fair play had been prepared by the non-governmental organization he headed. Several speakers invited Unesco and the IOC to take new measures to promote fair play and one speaker advocated research into the high ethical values which should inspire training programmes in physical education and sport.

41. Most speakers denounced apartheid as an intolerable affront to the integrity of sport and to human rights, some proposing that both coercive and normative measures should be taken against it by the international community and that apartheid-free sports events and exchanges of athletes should be organized. Measures could also be taken under the activities to promote 'an apartheid-free world' included in Unesco's next Medium-Term Plan. Discussion of this item focused both on the ethical issues and on the measures to be taken to eliminate all forms of discrimination impeding the extension of the practice of sport to all social groups. Several of these observations and proposals were included in Recommendation 4, mentioned above.

42. Violence, whether brutal or commonplace, physical or psychological, extrinsic or intrinsic to sport, occurring on the field, in the stands or in the vicinity of sports grounds, could also threaten the future of sport. It assumed many forms, for it combined and concentrated within itself all the harmful and often surreptitious phenomena which threatened sport. Indeed, doping, chauvinism, extreme politicization, and excessive commercialization and advertising were in some respects more or less insidious forms of violence which damaged, distorted, perverted and discredited sport. Violence could result from the stakes being set too high or from an excessive desire - deliberately or unwittingly fostered by governments, sports leaders or the media - to win at all costs. Of course, violence was not specific to sport, but its relationship to sport should be examined so as to gain a better understanding of its causes, even if these were related to extrinsic circumstances and developments such as unemployment and uncontrolled urbanization. Steps had already been taken in that regard in various countries, and others were planned or contemplated. Several speakers welcomed

the multidisciplinary study carried out by Unesco in co-operation with various non-governmental organizations on the origins and manifestations of violence in sport and ways of remedying the situation. Educators, sports leaders, clubs, organizers of sports events, local authorities and specialized organizations had a role to play in the campaign required to combat violence. One observer referred to the suggestions already made by several non-governmental organizations working for sport without violence advocating the establishment, with IOC support, of a Sports Ethics Foundation and a High Commission for Sports Ethics and the organization of international weeks or days against violence in sport.

43. The problem of doping, which many speakers regarded as the most immediate threat to international sport, was discussed extensively. Whether or not it was accompanied by the use of fraudulent physical techniques for the purpose of obtaining artificial advantages, doping endangered the physical well-being of athletes. Several countries had taken either legislative or organizational measures against doping, combining information, education, prevention and repression. In some countries the import, possession or distribution of doping agents was regarded as a crime except in the case of medical prescriptions. Measures had also been taken at the regional level, e.g. among the Scandinavian countries and by the Council of Europe. Several speakers referred to the International Olympic Charter Against Doping in Sport recently adopted in Ottawa by a conference convened in June 1988 by the IOC and the Canadian Government and attended by 28 States and several non-governmental organizations. Also mentioned was a proposal made at a meeting in Budapest in November 1988 by the leaders of the sports organizations of the Socialist countries calling for the establishment of a permanent international commission on doping control. The General Conference of Unesco could also be invited to draw up an international instrument against doping in sport. While a number of speakers considered that responsibility for doping control rested primarily if not wholly with the voluntary sports movement in each country, international co-operation was essential for setting uniform rules and making it possible to carry out spot checks on athletes - at competitions or during training - in any country. However, such rules should respect the general principles of law as they related to the protection of the accused, the right of defence, the independence of judges and the right of appeal. Sanctions should be imposed not only on athletes but also on coaches, doctors and federations. One speaker hoped that all countries would join forces in the effort needed to put a stop to doping and make it impossible to obtain doping agents legally. The debate on all these questions is reflected in Recommendation 5 on the fight against doping.

44. Stress was placed on the dangers of over-commercialization, to the extent that it tended to accentuate the inequalities between sporting nations. The debate revealed a rather sharp division between those who wished to see the banning of all commercialization in sport, including competitive sports, and those - more numerous - who regarded commercialization as an objective process, reflecting the fact that sport developed in the context of a real society governed by specific laws. Those taking the latter view recognized the need for a more realistic attitude, based on eliminating the excesses of uncontrolled commercialization. They accepted health sponsorship and recognized that closer links between sport and the economy could have advantages for the financing of sport, noting that a positive interaction between performance, competition and solidarity favoured the promotion of sport, including sport for all. There was a need, however, to control the phenomenon so that the educational function of sport was not completely destroyed: care should be taken to ensure that the influence of sponsors remained within bounds; and marketing specialists should not be allowed to penetrate the structure of sports organizations or businessmen to interfere in

the running of sport, whether it be the drawing up of the sporting calendar or the selection of athletes. Several speakers proposed that provisions regarding commercialization should be included in the Olympic Charter and the other regulations in force.

45. A rather similar discussion took place on the problem of professionalism, which would seem to be closely linked to that of commercialization. While some countries had decided to abolish professional sport, a much greater number, citing the freedom of everyone to choose and practice their profession, favoured a more nuanced attitude, recognizing that professional sport was an integral part of the international sports movement while warning against the risks and dangers of a professionalism that put money before the health of athletes and had no scruple about engaging in corruption and bribery.

46. Various speakers referred to the risks to children inherent in intensive training and precocious specialization in sport. Young people should not become objects fed into a machine for turning out champions. In the words of one speaker, sport should be played in and not against the interests of sport.

47. Several delegates stressed the role and responsibilities of the media in sport and the need for balanced reporting and information; for while the media could certainly help to promote sport, it could also help to destroy it. It was pointed out that sport as a spectacle devoid of any compensatory educational content amounted to a product geared to spectator expectations and interests extrinsic to sport, whereas sports events should be organized and televised solely in the interest of sportsmen and women and the general public.

48. Many speakers recognized that the defence of ethical values undoubtedly required a combined effort of understanding and co-operation among all parties concerned with the development of sport today - the public, the media, public bodies and authorities, sports federations and specialized international organizations. It seemed that the problem was now being tackled in a more realistic way and that other worldliness regarding the goals of sport was now a thing of the past. The discussion of this agenda item reflected the natural diversity of opinions regarding the development of contemporary sport and concluded with the adoption of Recommendation 6 on the preservation of the ethical and moral values of sport and protection against harmful influences on sport such as over-commercialization, violence and doping.

Contribution of sporting values to society, peace and mutual understanding
(item 9.4 of the agenda)

49. The analysis in the working document (paragraphs 52-59) was taken up and elaborated in the statements on this subject, one speaker endorsing the conclusions of the International Congress on Sport and International Understanding held in Finland in 1982. Another international meeting would be held in September 1990, also in Finland, on the contribution of sport and athletes to the cause of peace. Several speakers argued the case for a sport without frontiers, stressing the need to defend the universality of the Olympic Games. One of them, however, regretted that a representative of his country had not been able to attend the last General Assembly of the Pan-American Sports Organization (PASO) the authorities of the host country having failed to issue a visa. In the view of one delegate, sport could be said to foster peaceful modes of behaviour in that it transformed aggression into combativity and contempt into respect; that was to say, sport could play a role in constructing the defences of peace in the 'minds of men', as advocated in the Unesco Constitution. Another speaker stressed the positive influence that great sporting champions can or could exert - an influence that

was sometimes more effective than that of politicians - on the public and especially on young people if they were prepared to use their fame to serve the great causes of humanity. He hoped that sports competitions would not be turned into a new form of confrontation. Respect for the principles of equality and human dignity, which formed the basis of human rights, and the promotion of fair play and mutual trust would restore the credibility of sport and strengthen confidence in its ability to improve and deepen international understanding. Lastly, another delegate proposed that an international youth camp specializing in physical activities and sport and dedicated to the promotion of mutual knowledge and international understanding should be organized each year in a different country. Following the debate on this item, the Conference adopted Recommendation 1 on the promotion of the ideals of peace through physical education and sport.

Co-operation between the public authorities and voluntary sports organizations with a view to promoting physical education and sport (item 10.1 of the agenda)

50. On the question of co-operation between the public authorities and voluntary sports organizations, several speakers said that it was important to identify and define principles upon which a free and universal sport should be based. A clear separation must be made between the respective fields of competence of public authorities and sports federations. Governments and local communities should provide resources without imposing conditions on their use, as was the practice in a number of countries where the independence of associations was regarded as the key element of the democratic system and where the freedom of sport and the free movement of sportsmen and women were part of the prevailing legal order. Other speakers referred to the vital role of the tens, and even hundreds, of thousands of volunteers who had experience and technical expertise in the various sports and on whom the operation of federations and clubs usually depended.

51. However, it seemed that better co-ordination was needed between public authorities and voluntary sports organizations, especially with regard to combating doping and violence, encouraging the development of installations and facilities, improving arrangements for the transition between physical education and sport at school and the lifelong practice of sport, timetabling major sports activities and events, protecting the health of participants together with their safety and that of spectators, and safeguarding the environment. Several speakers considered that the prospects opened up by the new forms of co-operation and partnership between the public authorities and voluntary bodies being tried out in many countries, and the joint activities being undertaken by them, required correspondingly new forms of international co-operation. The discussion on this question concluded with the adoption of Recommendation 8 on co-operation between the public authorities and voluntary sports organizations.

Narrowing of the gap between countries in the field of physical education and sport (item 10.2 of the agenda)

52. The need to reduce the gap - which was unfortunately growing wider due to the economic situation in many developing countries and the rising cost of facilities and installations - was a subject of crucial importance that preoccupied many delegates. Some warned that, even though economically underdeveloped countries had succeeded in achieving a very high ranking among the sporting nations, there was a risk that sport could become a factor in widening the distance between countries unless corrective measures were taken rapidly. In support of this argument, one speaker pointed out that of the 160 nations participating in the last Olympiad in Seoul only 40 had won medals.

53. Many suggestions were made on how to reduce the most serious or most flagrant inequalities - particularly apparent in the areas of training, research and infrastructures. These included proposals for the training and further training of general and specialized staff; the exchange of coaches; the construction of local units for the manufacture of sporting and teaching equipment and materials (by inviting multinational sporting industries to open factories in developing countries, to sell their products to these countries at concessionary prices and to distribute materials to the poorest countries free of charge); the abolition or reduction of taxes and duties on the import of team sports equipment and materials; and the identification of sports whose development required relatively low investment.

54. A substantial increase in international co-operation in the name of equality and solidarity would seem to be required to help the poor countries attain the threshold of self-sufficiency, especially in terms of staff and facilities, and strengthen the technical bases upon which future development depended. Several speakers maintained that such co-operation should focus primarily on the exchange of ideas, experience and expertise, which was the aim of many bilateral co-operation agreements between industrialized and developing countries. Following the debate on this question, the Conference adopted Recommendation 10 on international co-operation to reduce the gaps and inequalities between countries in the field of physical education and sport.

Machinery for international co-operation and the role of Unesco
(item 10.3 of the agenda)

55. The development of international co-operation and Unesco's role was discussed by most speakers, some of whom considered that international sport should not be a means of governmental action but should simply be an expression of the free will of athletes to practise their sport in a spirit of mutual respect and on a basis of equality. The rules and practices gradually developed and constantly improved formed the bases of international sporting relations, and competitive sport should not be the subject of discussion within political organizations.

56. However, Unesco did have a vital role to play in the definition of goals for the development of school and university sport, the promotion of sport for all, the advancement of sports-related scientific disciplines, the circulation and exchange of scientific and technical information on PES, and the defence of sporting values. Because Unesco provided a unique forum for discussion open to both governmental authorities and voluntary sports organizations and also because sport could contribute to restoring the Organization's universality, many speakers recommended that an appropriate place should be given to PES in Unesco's next Medium-Term Plan. Several speakers recommended that Unesco should strengthen its action on behalf of the countries of the South by persuading the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other funding agencies to extend their sphere of competence to PES, since sport was in many ways an important factor in economic, social and cultural development, and by organizing expert missions to identify areas of priority and draw up specific projects. The International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport (FIDEPS) could of course play a major role in this regard provided it was able - by adapting its structure and methods to the new requirements of international co-operation - to muster the necessary resources.

57. Several delegates welcomed the agreement concluded between Unesco and the Olympic Movement. However, the representative of one non-governmental organization, which served as a framework for co-operation between 72 international sports federations, pointed out that this agreement should not prevent Unesco from co-operating with the sports movement as a whole,

whose field of competence in terms of sports disciplines, transcended that of the Olympic Movement. Several speakers hoped that the international conference due to take place in Lausanne in 1989 to co-ordinate bilateral and multilateral sports assistance to the developing countries would be prepared and organized jointly by the IOC and Unesco, so as to give practical and public expression to the desire of the two organizations to co-operate.

58. The importance of the application of scientific research to physical education and sport was stressed in many statements, several delegates hoping that steps would be taken, particularly by Unesco, to ensure that technological advances offering the possibility of improving human performance were made available to all. One speaker suggested that, given the growing interdependence of sport and the various social mechanisms, Unesco, in co-operation with the Olympic Movement and other interested organizations, should try to put together a research programme on the prerequisites for the future development of physical education and sport. Following the debate on these research questions, the Conference adopted Recommendation 7 on the importance of and support for sport science.

59. Several speakers suggested that an international ministerial conference should be organized regularly every five years to examine and define new strategies for promoting the development of PES in accordance with the humanist standpoint deliberately adopted by MINEPS II. One speaker proposed that it might be useful to invite simultaneously ministers of education and ministers of youth and sport to participate in regularly scheduled Unesco regional conferences on education and to include on the agenda of those conferences subjects related to the promotion of physical education and sport. All were agreed on the need for increased knowledge and for a more searching examination of concepts and ideas in the field of physical education and sport. Such a process should encourage a more critical approach to and assessment of the political, social and cultural roles of sport in the world today. The Moscow Conference had its place in this process of reflection and review.

ADOPTION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

60. The Rapporteur-General presented the results of the work of the Drafting Group, which he had chaired and whose mandate had been defined by the Steering Committee. The Group had considered 41 draft recommendations and amendments, which it managed to reduce to nine composite draft recommendations.

61. Draft recommendations DR. 18, International co-operation and financial aid for sport in the developing countries, submitted by Iran, and DR.28, Prospects for the development of physical education and sport up to the year 2000 and forecasts for the twenty-first century, submitted by Yugoslavia, were withdrawn on the understanding that their content would be reflected in the final report.

62. Draft recommendation DR. 40, International youth camps, submitted by Israel, was also withdrawn because the proposal it contained - also reflected in the final report - had already been approved by the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session.

63. The draft recommendation on the protection of the Olympic Games, submitted by the Secretariat in document ED-88/MINEPS II/3 Annex, which had already been the subject of several amendments, was withdrawn following the agreement reached between the Director-General of Unesco and the President of the International Olympic Committee on co-operation between the two organizations.

64. Three other draft recommendations - DR. 19 - Devolution to the regions of the Conference of Ministers of Physical Education and Sport, DR. 30 - Promotion of physical education and sport in relation with culture, and DR. 38 - Role of sports organizations and youth movements in cultural and social life at the local level, submitted respectively by Tunisia, Greece and Denmark, could not be integrated into the nine composite draft recommendations and were considered separately.

65. The recommendation on the Dissemination and application of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport was approved without discussion, subject to a modification of form.

66. The recommendation on the Promotion of sport for all and its extension to all sections of the population in a spirit of respect for human dignity was approved following a discussion in which seven delegations participated (Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, Finland, Iran, Lebanon, Nigeria and Sweden), subject to amendments proposed by the delegates of Bulgaria and Nigeria. While reasserting its firm condemnation of all racial discrimination, which included condemnation of apartheid in sport, Switzerland communicated in writing its reservations concerning certain provisions in operative paragraph 2 (b) relating to the constitutional powers of the State with regard to sport.

67. The recommendation on the Development of physical education and sport in schools and universities was approved, after a debate in which the delegates of ten countries participated (Austria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Mongolia, Portugal, Tanzania, Thailand and Uruguay), subject to an amendment to the sixth preambular paragraph.

68. The recommendation on the Preservation of the ethical and moral values of sport was approved, following a debate in which the delegates of five countries participated (Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Egypt and Mongolia), subject to an amendment to operative paragraph 2 (d).

69. The recommendation on Co-operation between the public authorities and voluntary sports organizations was approved subject to an amendment proposed by Portugal.

70. The recommendation on the Promotion of the ideals of peace through physical education and sport was approved without discussion.

71. The recommendation on the Importance of and support for sport science was approved without discussion.

72. The draft recommendation on The fight against doping was presented by the delegate of the USSR. Commenting on this text, the delegate of Canada said that doping was the most urgent problem in the world of sport today. The use of chemical substances to boost performance threatened not only the health of athletes but also the health and survival of all sport, competitive and otherwise. In an effort to step up the international campaign against doping, Canada had taken the initiative of organizing jointly with IOC, in Ottawa in June 1988, the first Permanent World Conference on Antidoping in Sport, in which 28 countries had participated. The Conference, which was co-chaired by IOC, had drafted an International Olympic Charter against Doping in Sport as a general framework for international action based on mutual respect, equal opportunity in sports competitions, the sharing of responsibilities and the search for effective ways of raising international control standards. The Ottawa Charter was based on the European Charter against Doping in Sport adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 1984 and the appeal made in Athens in 1987 by the European Ministers of Sport. The Canadian

delegate said that governments should finance anti-doping measures, promote the organization of national campaigns, support the establishment of IOC-approved control laboratories, and apply strict controls on the import, distribution and circulation of categories of prohibited substances. Following this statement, the recommendation was approved by acclamation.

73. Draft recommendation 19 on Devolution to the regions of the Conference of Ministers of Physical Education and Sport, submitted by Tunisia, was considered in the light of an amendment introduced by its author deleting operative paragraph (c) and the reference to Ministers of Youth contained in paragraph (a). Three delegates (Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Tanzania) proposed an amendment to the draft recommendation, the amended text of which was approved.

74. Further information regarding draft recommendation 30 submitted by Greece was provided by the representative of the Director-General. The first proposal contained in this DR, which dealt with the second World Week of Physical Fitness and Sport for All, had already been adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport at its sixth session. The second proposal, which concerned the celebration of the centenary of the modern Olympic Movement, could be submitted directly by Greece to a forthcoming session of the Unesco General Conference.

75. The recommendation on Sport for all and youth movements, submitted as DR.38 by Denmark and supported by several countries, was approved without discussion.

CEREMONY FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE OFFICIAL UNESCO AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

76. The official Unesco award for distinguished services to physical education and sport rendered in accordance with the principles of the International Charter was presented at the end of the fourth plenary meeting to the prize-winners selected by the Intergovernmental Committee. Diplomas of honour were awarded as follows:

In the 'individual' category:

Dr Ahmed Eldimerdash Touny (Egypt).

In the 'institutional' category:

Fadoul Group (Burkina Faso);

'Locomotive' Association for Physical Education (China);

Club Atletico Ferrocarril Oeste (Argentina);

Moscow Central State Institute for Physical Education (USSR);

Association française pour un sport sans violence et pour le fair-play (France).

CLOSURE OF THE CONFERENCE

77. Introducing the draft final report, the Rapporteur-General said that the Drafting Group he had chaired had tried to place the emphasis on that which united rather than that which divided while respecting the spheres of

competence of governmental bodies and voluntary sports organizations. The Conference unanimously adopted the report, which it was agreed would be completed by the Secretariat in Paris under the responsibility and supervision of the Rapporteur-General, particularly the summary of the debate on items 7 to 10 of the agenda. The Conference authorized the Director-General to publish the completed report and to distribute it to the Member States of Unesco and the United Nations and to interested international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

78. The Conference considered paragraph by paragraph the text of the Moscow Declaration, which had been drawn up by the Drafting Group on the basis of the Declaration submitted to MINEPS II by the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport at its sixth session. Discussion was restricted to paragraph 4 on professionalism and nationalism in sport, some delegates commenting in a written explanation of their vote that the two phenomena could not be treated on a par with doping, violence and commercialization, as they were harmful to sport only when exaggerated or taken to extremes. After it had been decided to delete the controversial terms from the text, the Declaration was adopted by consensus.

79. The Conference adopted all 11 recommendations the texts of which had been approved during consideration of agenda item 11.

80. The representative of the Director-General informed the Conference of the Joint Declaration adopted by Unesco and the Olympic Movement, the text of which is to be found in Part IV of this report.

81. In his closing address, the representative of the Director-General expressed satisfaction at the success of the Conference, which had brought together 410 participants and whose clearest message concerned the need to re-establish and defend the ethical values inherent in sport. The Conference had helped to define and specify the respective roles of governmental authorities and voluntary sports organizations, which could increasingly be seen as genuine partners co-operating, with due regard for their respective fields of competence, in the promotion of physical education and sport. The representative of the Director-General appealed to the sense of solidarity of the industrially advanced countries and to the generosity of the major sports industries, inviting them to co-operate with the developing countries in their efforts to reduce the gaps between them and other countries in this field and to maintain physical education and sport in their proper place in the education system and in the organization of community life, notwithstanding the economic crisis and the consequent budget constraints. The Conference had revealed the new desire for co-operation between Unesco and IOC -- evident in the Joint Declaration drawn up by the representatives of the two organizations. The representative of the Director-General thanked President Samaranch for his attendance at the Conference and his spirit of co-operation. Finally, he noted that the Conference had invited Unesco to assume greater responsibilities in the field of physical education and sport in response to needs and expectations that were likewise growing. The possibility of the Organization so doing would depend, however, on the will of Member States and on what steps they took, particularly at the next session of the General Conference of Unesco, to give the Organization the means to act by allocating greater resources to the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport and by giving adequate priority to PES in the third Medium-Term Plan.

82. A minute's silence was observed in memory of Mr Armando Silva Daba, delegate of Guinea Bissau, who had died suddenly in Moscow during the Conference.

83. The representative of the Director-General presented Unesco's Silver Medal to Mr M. Gramov, President of the Conference.

84. Speaking on behalf of the delegates of all the States which took part in MINEPS II, the delegate of Canada expressed his warm thanks to the authorities of the host country for their generous welcome and efficient organization of the Conference. The representative of the Arab Sports Confederation, comprising 22 Arab countries, reiterated these thanks on behalf of all the non-governmental organizations that had participated in the Moscow Conference and presented President Gramov with a gift from his organization.

85. Taking the floor last to declare the second International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport closed, the President expressed his satisfaction at the open-mindedness, goodwill and frankness which had characterized the work of a meeting that could be considered as very representative. Stressing the role which international sport should play as an instrument of peace and mutual understanding, he reaffirmed the commitment of his country and government to the work of Unesco and to its universality. The consensus manifested during the Conference on such essential topics as the elimination of apartheid in sport, co-operation between public authorities and voluntary organizations, the resolve to narrow the gaps and inequalities between sporting nations, and the importance of preserving the ethical values vital to the future of sport augured well and should pave the way for specific actions and programmes under Unesco's third Medium-Term Plan and next biennial programme and budget, whose implementation would be facilitated and strengthened by the co-operation agreement signed by the Organization and the Olympic Movement. Mr Gramov thanked the delegates for attending the Conference and expressed his gratitude to the Director-General and his staff and to President Samaranch and the representatives of the Olympic Movement.

II. LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- Recommendation 1 Promotion of the ideals of peace through physical education and sport
- Recommendation 2 Dissemination and application of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport
- Recommendation 3 Development of physical education and sport in schools and universities
- Recommendation 4 Promotion of sport for all and its extension to all sections of the population in a spirit of respect for human dignity
- Recommendation 5 The fight against doping
- Recommendation 6 Preservation of the ethical and moral values of sport and protection against harmful influences on sport such as over-commercialization, violence and doping
- Recommendation 7 Importance of and support for sport science
- Recommendation 8 Co-operation between public authorities and voluntary sports organizations
- Recommendation 9 Sport for all and youth movements
- Recommendation 10 International co-operation to reduce the gaps and inequalities between countries in the field of physical education and sport
- Recommendation 11 Devolution to the regions of the Conference of Ministers of Physical Education and Sport

RECOMMENDATION 1

Promotion of the ideals of peace through
physical education and sport

The Conference,

Stressing the importance of the maintenance of peace for humanity and recalling Unesco's contribution to that goal, in keeping with Article 1 of the Constitution,

Reaffirming the importance of co-operation to that end among States and among international and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in accordance with Article 10 of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport,

Noting the actions taken in this field at the instigation of Unesco and particularly its Intergovernmental Committee on Physical Education and Sport,

1. Invites Member States:

- (a) to develop the contribution that physical education and sport can make to the cause of peace and to the principles of equality and mutual respect, particularly in curricula at all levels;
- (b) to support the organization of national and international sports activities so as to strengthen mutual understanding and trust and friendly relations;

2. Requests national and international sports organizations:

- (a) to stimulate in their respective spheres of activity the development of sport throughout the world with a view to greater co-operation, centred on the contribution that sport can make to the cause of peace;
- (b) to propagate from this standpoint the humanistic values of sport and of the Olympic Movement, and to support the efforts of the International Olympic Committee to implement the Olympic Charter, particularly its provisions on the education of young people and the teaching of the Olympic ideal in schools and universities, with the help of the media and in other ways;

3. Recommends that the Director-General:

consider the development of sports activities and physical education under the third Medium-Term Plan, particularly from the standpoint of the contribution they can make to international understanding, co-operation and peace, and also include these activities in the peace education programme.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Dissemination and application of the International Charter
of Physical Education and Sport

The Conference,

Considering the crucial importance of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport as an expression of the will of the Member States of Unesco,

Recalling 23 C/Resolution 11.10 of the General Conference on the World Decade for Cultural Development, and resolution 41/187, by which the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed that Decade,

Emphasizing that physical education and the practice of sport are essential dimensions of education and culture and can contribute to international peace and understanding between peoples of different cultures,

Convinced that the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport should be regarded as an important document providing inspiration for national policies, encouraging various forms of collaboration between Member States and promoting closer relations between specialized non-governmental organizations, international sports federations and Unesco,

Convinced that the establishment of indicators of progress will make it possible to identify the parameters of development of physical education and sport in every country and will foster a more appropriate distribution of international co-operation in this field,

Welcoming the progress already achieved in disseminating the Charter and applying the principles it proclaims,

1. Requests the Director-General to pursue his efforts to publicize and ensure the application of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, which recognizes the fundamental right of every human being to have access to physical education and sport, without any discrimination based on race, colour, sex, age, language, religion, political or any other opinion, national or social origin or other accidents of birth, education or any other consideration;
2. Recommends that Member States:
 - (a) translate the Charter and publicize its principles and objectives among the population at large through relevant organizations and associations and, in particular, include the study of the Charter in training programmes for physical education and sports instructors and directing staff;
 - (b) ensure that the Charter is distributed at appropriate international events organized under the auspices and with the support of Unesco and specialized non-governmental organizations, particularly during the celebration of the second World Week of Physical Fitness and Sport for All;

- (c) promote the application of the provisions of the Charter in national policies and see that they are extended to the sphere of international co-operation;
3. Recommends that the Director-General support these activities and, in particular, take steps to ensure that the Organization, in direct liaison with the Member States, helps to define a set of indicators that would make it possible to assess, on the basis of common criteria, the level of development of physical education and sport in various countries.

RECOMMENDATION 3

Development of physical education and sport in schools and universities

The Conference,

Recalling the provisions of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport according to which 'Every overall education system must assign the requisite place and importance to physical education and sport in order to establish a balance and strengthen links between physical activities and other components of education' and 'In the process of education in general, physical education and sport programmes must, by virtue of both their content and their timetables, help to create habits and behaviour patterns conducive to full development of the human person',

Recalling the potential of physical education and sport for exerting a complete educational influence on the personality of the schoolchild and student,

Considering the importance of physical education and sport for the health of the whole population and the consequent need to promote such activities beginning in school,

Recalling the need to provide special facilities for children of pre-school age, schoolchildren and young people subject to physical and mental pressures, so as to foster their all-round development through physical education programmes geared to their various needs,

Recalling the recommendation concerning strategies to be developed and steps to be taken at the national level for the promotion of physical education and sport, adopted by the first International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport,

Having noted the progress achieved since that first Conference in the sphere of physical education and sport at schools and universities,

Recalling the recommendation adopted by the first Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport concerning the establishment, on the basis of geographical and cultural groupings, of regional institutes for training physical education and sport teachers, coaches, administrators, supervisors and other educators concerned with physical education and sport,

Bearing in mind that sport at school is, in the medium and long term, the royal road for launching and implementing a policy of sport for all, and is hence one of the most appropriate ways of making sure that the ethical values of sport are deeply implanted,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) take into account or strengthen, within their education systems, the role of physical education and sport at school and university as an integral part of lifelong education, incorporating physical education and the sport sciences in regular teaching curricula, vocational training (especially part time) included, balancing theory and practice from the primary-school stage in order to make schoolchildren aware from their earliest years of the organic relationship between physical fitness and health, and devoting to this subject the optimum time needed to achieve a tangible and lasting effect on the state of health, development and physical fitness of schoolchildren and students;
- (b) apply a programme for the promotion and upgrading of physical education and sport at schools and universities, to include the installation of the most suitable materials and facilities;
- (c) take into consideration, when establishing or changing their education plans, the interdisciplinary character of physical education and sport, relating them to humanism, civic education, violence and drug abuse, in school curricula as well as in the training and further training of teachers;
- (d) encourage the participation of all in the execution of physical education programmes, placing special emphasis on innovation and the mobilization of technical, financial and human resources and incorporating these programmes in a medium-term policy whose financing should be thought out realistically on the basis of domestic resources and possible external co-operation;
- (e) promote and apply standardized instruments to evaluate the physical condition of schoolchildren and their performance in physical education and sport with the aim of adopting and renewing curricular plans along dynamic lines;
- (f) direct attention to the achievement of complete unity and full interaction between physical education and sport on the one hand, and scholastic, aesthetic, moral and vocational education on the other;
- (g) foster the development of operational programmes to help Third World countries to train qualified and competent teachers of physical education and coaches for schools and universities through regional co-operation, and also to help establish sports institutes that can be shared by the participating Member States on equal terms and at reasonable cost, as a basic condition for making significant changes in physical education and sport in Third World countries;
- (h) ensure that, as in other aspects of general education, any specialization in sport which demands special talents and leads to a specific career is not pursued at the expense of the normal development of a child or young person and respects the general framework of the educational process;
- (i) eliminate all forms of discrimination that may exist in some countries regarding the participation of women, especially young and adolescent girls, in physical education;

- (j) develop special programmes for physically and mentally handicapped children;
2. Recommends that the Director-General of Unesco:
- (a) direct greater attention to physical education and sport in schools and universities in accordance with the above-mentioned principles;
 - (b) assist Member States to establish assessment systems to measure progress in the development of physical education in teaching establishments at all levels as a means of stimulating and improving the physical education and sport activities programmed in the teaching curriculum;
 - (c) assist Member States, on request, in devising, planning, monitoring and evaluating physical education activities and in the development of innovative national programmes;
 - (d) provide, in liaison with the International Olympic Committee, the Olympic Movement and non-governmental organizations specializing in school and university sport, support for the organization of school and university competitions at the national, regional and international levels;
 - (e) step up efforts to raise funds from the funding agencies and organizations which have co-operative relationships with Unesco under its extra-budgetary and funds-in-trust programmes, so as to help the countries of the Third World to carry out development and research projects in physical education and sport in schools and universities, and request the United Nations Development Programme to give greater consideration to physical education and sport projects in its country programmes, especially during the World Decade for Cultural Development;
 - (f) support the annual publication of a world and regional calendar of courses, seminars, scientific events, conferences, congresses and meetings and, through the circulation of this information, contribute to achieving better co-ordination of activities with similar aims;
 - (g) promote the implementation of such activities in all geographical areas, thus ensuring that the professionals of all regions can benefit from the technical experience gained from these events;
 - (h) provide Member States, on request, with planning, financing and technical assistance, including the practical know-how they need to draw up and apply programmes for institutes for the training of physical education teachers at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

RECOMMENDATION 4

Promotion of sport for all and its extension to all sections of the population in a spirit of respect for human dignity

The Conference,

Reaffirming its commitment to the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, Article 1 of which proclaims the fundamental right of all human beings to have access to physical education and sport, which are essential for the full development of the personality,

Considering that physical education and sport, which contribute to good health and the quality of life, help people to cope more effectively with the disadvantages of modern life, especially those connected with urbanization and technological development,

Convinced that the place of sport in society is growing in importance and that it has become an essential part of cultural development,

Convinced that physical education and sport are an important means of promoting international understanding, mutual respect, friendship and co-operation among peoples,

Considering that the trend in relations between the world of sport, industry, local communities and the mass media is favourable to the development of physical activities and sports,

Emphasizing the broad connotation of the concept of sport for all, which encompasses a great variety of physical activities, ranging from recreation to competitive sport,

Emphasizing the importance of Unesco's contribution to intellectual inquiry into prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid and of the steps taken in its fields of competence to eradicate discrimination in all its forms,

Anxious to extend the benefits of sport to the greatest possible number of people, barring none,

Considering that the right of women to practise sport is one aspect of their right to education,

Considering that disabled persons have the right to participate in physical education and sports, which are an important means for their rehabilitation and integration,

Convinced that physical education and sport are an excellent means of social reintegration for socially disadvantaged and excluded categories of the population,

Conscious of the constructive role that national and international sports federations can play,

Recalling resolution 24.2 concerning the struggle against apartheid, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-third session,

Noting the Declaration against Apartheid in Sport adopted by the International Olympic Committee on 21 June 1988,

Recognizing that participation in sports events by representatives of countries practising apartheid condones and can help to perpetuate such discriminatory practices,

Aware that the victims of apartheid inside and outside South Africa should also be supported in the fields of sport and physical education,

I

1. Strongly condemns the practice of apartheid and all other forms of discrimination in sport;
2. Urges the Member States of Unesco and sports federations:
 - (a) to make every effort to ensure that the principles formulated by the United Nations condemning apartheid are respected in physical education and sport;
 - (b) to take all possible measures to discourage their nationals from taking part in sports contests organized by countries practising a policy of apartheid and in sports contacts with individuals and teams representing those countries (for example, by withholding financial aid, visas, etc.);
 - (c) to step up their support for the victims of apartheid in physical education and sport inside and outside South Africa;
 - (d) to take sports activities into account in the special project for an apartheid-free world adopted by the Executive Board at its 130th session as part of the preparation of Unesco's third Medium-Term Plan;
3. Recommends that the Director General encourage and facilitate exchanges of information on national policies aimed at eradicating all forms of discrimination in sport, including apartheid;

II

1. Invites the Member States of Unesco and sports federations:
 - (a) to contribute to the struggle against all forms of intolerance, prejudice, racism and discrimination in Unesco's fields of competence, in co-operation with the competent United Nations bodies;
 - (b) to foster permanent co-operation at all levels between public authorities and voluntary sports organizations with a view to facilitating access to and increasing active participation in physical education and sport by all categories of the population, particularly the physically and mentally handicapped and the most disadvantaged groups;
 - (c) to encourage the extension of the practice of physical activities and sport to girls and women, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) and in application of the recommendations of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (1985);

- (d) to increase the number of women in posts of responsibility in sports administration;
 - (e) to encourage the development of traditional games and sports as components of sport for all, in the context of the World Decade for Cultural Development;
 - (f) to encourage the media to contribute more, and in a regular and constructive way, to the development of sport for all;
 - (g) to increase their efforts to provide funds for the development of sport for all;
2. Recommends that Member States take the necessary steps to ensure adequate participation by disabled persons in physical education and sports activities, particularly by:
- (a) continuing to improve the qualification of training staff;
 - (b) adopting legislative and/or administrative measures to ensure that sports facilities take account of the needs of disabled persons;
 - (c) continuing to support research for the development of sport for disabled persons;
 - (d) preventing addiction to tobacco and alcohol through physical education and sport;
 - (e) promoting physical exercises and their practice on a collective basis;
 - (f) studying cases of integrated sports activities for disabled and able-bodied persons, with a view to better co-ordination between the development of sports and the development of society;
3. Recommends that the Director-General:
- (a) conduct studies on ways of promoting sport for all, particularly in the developing countries;
 - (b) direct special attention, in the third Medium-Term Plan and in future biennial programmes and budgets, to sport for all, with a view to promoting equality of access by all categories of the population, including the physically and mentally handicapped and the most disadvantaged groups;
 - (c) strengthen the Organization's action on behalf of physical education and sport for disabled persons, particularly by improving the circulation of information, increasing regional co-operation and helping Member States in their efforts;
 - (d) give priority in Unesco's programmes to activities aimed at promoting equal access by all, particularly girls and women, to physical education and sport;
 - (e) encourage the development of traditional games and sports as major components of sport for all in the context of the World Decade for Cultural Development;

- (f) encourage long-term national campaigns to increase awareness of the benefits of taking part regularly in physical exercise, sports and games.

RECOMMENDATION 5

The fight against doping

The Conference,

Noting Recommendation 2 in which the Intergovernmental Committee on Physical Education and Sport, at its third session in 1983, condemned doping in sport,

Further noting resolution R (84)19 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe concerning the adoption of a European charter against doping in sport, and the resolution adopted on this subject at the European sports conference held in Athens in 1987,

Declaring that doping is dangerous to health and contradicts the ethics of sport,

Noting that doping in sport is part of the general problem of drug abuse in society,

Stressing the need for co-ordinated action by government agencies and voluntary sports organizations in a campaign against doping,

Noting the research and experience accumulated in connection with the first Permanent World Conference on Anti-Doping in Sport, jointly presided over by Canada and the International Olympic Committee, which was held in Ottawa from 26 to 29 June 1988,

Taking into consideration the fact that the delegates representing the 28 States and the international sports federations which attended that Conference prepared and unanimously adopted a draft International Olympic Charter against Doping in Sport,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) in support of the principles of the International Olympic Charter against Doping in Sport, examine the Charter and the desirability of recognizing it and adopting it in the future as a basis for co-ordinated action by all interested governmental and voluntary organizations, with the aim of establishing a standard system of international doping control that covered the athlete's entire pre-competition training period;
- (b) carry on an active fight against doping in sport, adopting all the legislative and administrative measures needed for this purpose, draw up national programmes aimed at explaining to young people, both within the school curriculum and in other ways, the harmful effects of drug-taking on health, and co-operate internationally to achieve these objectives;
- (c) propose to the International Olympic Committee the organization of seminars on the fight against doping as part of the 'Olympic Solidarity' programme;

- (d) take the necessary measures to ensure that the acquisition and distribution of substances that could be used for doping (taking into account, in particular, the authoritative opinion of the IOC Medical Commission), are placed under strict control;
 - (e) respond favourably to the announcement by the International Olympic Committee that it would act on the proposal made by the directors of sports organizations of the Socialist countries at the conference held in Budapest in November 1988, inviting it to establish a permanent international doping control commission;
 - (f) take the necessary measures to support that commission and give it the facilities it needs to carry out its functions to the full;
2. Recommends that the Director-General:
- (a) submit the question of the fight against doping to the Unesco General Conference in 1989, inviting the Conference to adopt a resolution on the subject;
 - (b) support and develop international co-operation, especially between the governments of Member States, the Olympic Movement and non-governmental sports organizations, in the fight against doping;
3. Recommends that national and international non-governmental sporting and other interested organizations, each acting within its respective field of competence, play an active role in the fight against doping in sport and support the establishment of an effective system of international doping control outside the competition context, to include the establishment of a permanent international commission on doping control.

RECOMMENDATION 6

Preservation of the ethical and moral values of sport and protection against harmful influences on sport such as over-commercialization, violence and doping

The Conference,

Reaffirming its commitment to the principles of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport,

Taking account of the convergence between the principles of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport and the Olympic ideals proclaimed by the Olympic Charter,

Noting the positive influence for the development of international co-operation in physical culture and sport of the new trends towards the democratization and humanization of international relations,

Convinced that physical education and sport should be instrumental in promoting solidarity, understanding of others, respect for the integrity and dignity of the human person, fair competition and tolerance,

Anxious at the increasingly serious threats to the moral and ethical values of international sport, its reputation and international prestige, posed by phenomena such as over-commercialization, violence and doping, which distort its very nature and work against its educative and health-giving function,

Convinced that the effort required of those who practise a sport should match their physical condition, particularly in the case of children,

Stressing the need for close co-operation between governmental authorities and non-governmental organizations, at both the national and the international level, to protect international sport against the harmful influences threatening it,

1. Invites Member States:

- (a) to promote from the earliest age the development of the spirit of fair play and respect for the Olympic ideal in physical education and sports activities in and out of school and at university;
- (b) to involve young people in the organization and running of activities connected with sport for all;
- (c) to include in curricula the study of sporting values and of the ways in which sport, society and culture interact in different civilizations;
- (d) to develop educational action and information advocating the control of doping and in rejection as an immoral act diametrically opposed to the objectives of sport, which brings the practice of sport into disrepute and affects the future health of athletics;
- (e) to encourage the media to promote the humanistic and ethical values of sport in order to counteract the harmful influences threatening it;
- (f) to protect children and young people from any danger to their future that could result from intensive training for high-level competition;
- (g) to protect sport by introducing regulatory and other appropriate measures against harmful influences such as over-commercialization, violence and doping;
- (h) to establish standing committees to monitor action against the harmful influences that threaten sport;
- (i) to co-operate actively in the drawing up and application of international agreements to promote the moral and ethical values of sport;

2. Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) support and promote international co-operation, including co-operation between governments of Member States, the Olympic Movement and non-governmental sports organizations, in their struggle against influences harmful to sport such as over-commercialization, violence and doping;
- (b) during the preparation of Unesco's third Medium-Term Plan, direct appropriate attention to the problem of the preservation of the ethical and moral values of sport and the struggle against harmful influences on sport;
- (c) initiate, continue and support scientific studies of this problem and make their findings and conclusions available to the Member States and all organizations concerned;

- (d) prepare, in co-operation with the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Movement, a methods guide for training centres for teachers of physical education and sport, coaches, referees and officials of sports organizations, showing how to set up programmes and devise materials for teaching the ethical and moral values of sport as defined by the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport and by the Olympic Charter;

3. Invites voluntary sports organizations:

- (a) to include observance of fair play as one of the criteria for evaluating the results of competitions between school-age children;
- (b) to take severe measures against flagrant violations of the sporting code by referees, coaches, doctors and managers;
- (c) to appeal to all sportsmen and women to be conscious of their responsibilities as ambassadors of goodwill and of the spirit of fair and equal competition for all and as examples for young people, and to keep the ethical and moral values of sport alive by respecting the principles of sport in their conduct;

4. Invites Member States and voluntary sports organizations to direct attention to the need to explain the provisions of the Athlete's Code and to employ it as a message of friendship and mutual understanding in international sporting life.

RECOMMENDATION 7

Importance of and support for sport science

The Conference,

Acknowledging the importance of the application of science to the improvement of human endeavours,

Considering that study and research must precede any definition of the role of physical education and sport in the development of the individual and society,

Considering the impressive development of sport science in the past 25 years,

Recognizing the contributions of sport science research to our knowledge of the influence of physical activities on individuals and on societies in general,

Emphasizing that technological advances which improve human performance should be accessible to all,

1. Invites Member States:

- (a) to step up support for scientific research in the field of physical education and sport;
- (b) to encourage institutions specializing in physical education and sport to intensify their efforts to develop sport science research and to secure the application of research results;
- (c) to undertake, on a regional and international basis, joint studies on relevant research topics in physical education and sport;

2. Recommends that the Director-General of Unesco:
- (a) encourage active co-operation between national and international sport science organizations;
 - (b) foster the setting up of international exchange programmes to promote contacts between sport science students and scholars of all nations;
 - (c) provide special assistance for the establishment of sport science research centres in developing countries.

RECOMMENDATION 8

Co-operation between public authorities and
voluntary sports organizations

The Conference,

Convinced that sport is playing an increasingly important role in society and has become an essential component of cultural development,

Considering that the growth and diversification of physical leisure activities and sport have accompanied significant developments in relations between the world of sport, public authorities, industry and the mass media,

Recognizing that the development of sport, which is desired both by the public authorities and by voluntary sports organizations, should be based on their co-operation and mutual respect,

Considering that public authorities and voluntary sports organizations share overall, complementary responsibilities for promoting and developing physical activities and sport, specific responsibilities being borne by each of the parties,

Considering that sport for all, a voluntary activity, is dependent on the provision by the public authorities of the appropriate conditions for its practice,

Respectful of the diversity of cultural traditions on which any policy for promoting physical, recreational and sports activities must be based,

Considering that the promotion of sport for all and its extension to all population groups is a duty of the public authorities if the right of everyone to practise sport - without discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, race or political opinion - is to be more fully exercised,

Recognizing the irreplaceable role of international sports organizations, which forge closer links between athletes of all countries,

Invites Member States:

- (a) to promote sport for all, in co-operation with their national sports organizations;
- (b) to create the necessary conditions for the practice of sport for all on the basis of their own structures and cultural traditions;

- (c) to foster close co-operation and harmonious collaboration (partnerships) between all parties concerned with the design and implementation of policies and programmes of sport for all;
- (d) to direct special attention to the following areas:
 - (i) physical education at school;
 - (ii) training of physical education and sports instructors;
 - (iii) social welfare benefits for participants in sports activities;
 - (iv) protection of the health of participants (including the prevention of injuries in sport);
 - (v) security of participants and spectators at sports events;
 - (vi) provision of adequate sports facilities nationwide and for all population groups;
 - (vii) respect for the environment;
 - (viii) research on sport topics related either to problems of individual countries or to problems common to several countries or to the whole world;
 - (ix) exchange of information and experience, with particular emphasis on the establishment, with the co-operation of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) and the International Association for Sports Information (IASI), of a system for the exchange of computerized data.

RECOMMENDATION 9

Sport for all and youth movements

The Conference,

Considering that sport for all and the activities of local sports organizations and youth movements are important elements of local socio-cultural life,

Recognizing that voluntary sports organizations and youth movements can play an important role in local communities because of their training activities and their development of local democratic organizations and structures,

Considering further that the sport and physical education activities of voluntary organizations constitute an integral part of local non-formal youth and adult education,

1. Invites Member States:

- (a) to consider the potential of voluntary sports organizations and youth movements for basic non-formal training in local democracy;
- (b) to encourage and support this aspect of the activities of voluntary sports organizations and youth movements;

2. Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) recognize that the activities of local voluntary sports organizations and youth movements constitute an integral part of local cultural life and, as such, are an important element of non-formal youth and adult education;
- (b) recognize the essential role which these bodies can play in developing local democratic organizations and structures and the potential they offer for the discovery and practice of essential aspects of the workings of democratic society;
- (c) help Member States to develop the potential thus offered by voluntary sports organizations and youth movements.

RECOMMENDATION 10

International co-operation to reduce the gaps and inequalities between countries in the field of physical education and sport

The Conference,

Considering that the achievement of the objectives and the application of the principles set forth in the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, particularly in Article 10, are essential aspects of the effort to further the access of all to physical education and sports activities throughout the world and to narrow the widening gulf separating the industrialized and the developing countries in this field,

Concerned by the fact that scientific and technological progress and the rising costs in top-level international competitive sport threaten to widen this gap to the detriment of the countries with less developed sports sectors,

Having regard to the various bilateral and multilateral projects in this field, in which many Member States, the Olympic Movement and non-governmental organizations participate,

Reaffirming the need for co-operation based on the spirit of solidarity between the nations with the most advanced and those with the least developed sports sectors, with the aim of gradually bridging the gap between countries in respect of achievements and to ensure the widest possible access to sport throughout the world,

Recalling that the great majority of Member States consider international co-operation in the field of physical education and sport to be quantitatively and qualitatively inadequate and certainly unequal to the needs and demands of the developing countries, and at the same time to be almost exclusively focused on competitive sport,

Regretting that the economic imbalance in the world and the burden of the external debt in some developing countries prevent their governments from meeting the development needs of physical education and sport,

Having regard to the constantly rising costs (transport, accommodation, etc.) of participation in sports competitions organized at world level, which deprives some countries, more particularly the developing countries, of a fund of experience with which they could considerably improve their standards of performance in sport,

1. Recommends that Member States:

- (a) define their needs and wishes concerning the development of sport;
- (b) establish active bodies with a sound financial base as an essential pre-condition for the execution of national programmes and the development of productive co-operation;
- (c) develop existing bilateral contacts and endeavour to establish new ones;
- (d) promote and widen the scope of co-operation in the fields of physical education, sports science and sport for all so as to give the developing countries access to the skills, experience and resources of the advanced countries;
- (e) promote the exchange of information and experience on traditional physical education, sports-type games and other forms of physical exercise;
- (f) integrate sport and physical education, whenever possible, into other cultural, social and economic projects;
- (g) support the efforts of independent sports organizations in this field;
- (h) foster schemes for the production of sports equipment and materials required for the practice of sport for all and create conditions conducive to the development of locally produced sports equipment and the establishment of low-cost sports facilities;
- (i) assist in the implementation of an operational programme to help the developing countries train qualified instructors in schools and universities through regional co-operation in the form of the establishment of sports institutes financed on an equitable basis by the participating Member States;

2. Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) pursue Unesco's efforts in this field and, in particular, provide special assistance for the development of physical education and sport:
 - (i) by offering accelerated training programmes for coaches, trainers and administrators;
 - (ii) by establishing the necessary facilities for sports activities;
 - (iii) by seeking to promote co-operation between specialized training centres in the developed countries and training institutions in the developing countries, with particular reference to the production of teaching materials and the granting of advanced level training scholarships;
 - (iv) by stimulating discussion, in liaison with the Olympic Movement, international non-governmental organizations and sponsors, on ways of reducing the cost of participation in international sports competitions;

- (b) encourage the exchange of experience on activities carried out and planned by various international organizations and Member States and examine ways of reducing the structural imbalance between countries and regions in the sphere of physical education;
 - (c) promote a better exchange of information on all the programmes and projects on this subject carried out by sports organizations and Member States so as to improve co-ordination and especially to avoid overlapping;
 - (d) frame proposals for projects to preserve, cultivate and develop traditional forms of physical education, sports-type games and other types of physical exercise in Member States;
 - (e) examine all possible ways of enabling the International Fund for Physical Education and Sport (FIDEPS) to pursue its activities;
3. Invites the International Olympic Committee, the Olympic Movement and sports organizations to step up their activities for the promotion of sport in countries with less developed sports sectors, to improve their co-ordination and to seek ways of strengthening the financial base of this work, especially by allocating a proportion of their budgetary resources to it.

RECOMMENDATION 11

Devolution to the regions of the Conference of Ministers of Physical Education and Sport

The Conference,

Recalling the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport,

Convinced that physical education and sport are an essential component of lifelong education in the overall education system,

Anxious to gain a better understanding of the problems related to physical education and sport in the various regions of the world and to create the conditions that would make it possible for the right to physical education and sport to be effectively exercised in all parts of the world,

Also anxious to reduce expenses related to the organization of conferences,

Recommends that the Director-General:

- (a) examine the possibility of inviting both the ministers and senior officials responsible for youth and those responsible for physical education and sport to participate in regional conferences of ministers of education (MINED);
- (b) include in these regional conferences on education topics related to the promotion and development of physical education and sport.

III. MOSCOW DECLARATION

1. Twelve years have passed since the organization, on Unesco's initiative, of the international conference that brought together, for the first time at world level, ministers and senior officials responsible for physical education and sport. 1988 also marks the tenth anniversary of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport and of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport. Both testify to the expressed will of the international community to ensure the widespread practice of physical education and sport in the world today.

2. During those years, States, Unesco and other international intergovernmental organizations, the Olympic Movement, national and international voluntary sports organizations and the relevant non-governmental organizations have sought to give effect to all the recommendations adopted by MINEPS I. Substantial progress has thus been made, but much remains to be done if the hopes and expectations of hundreds of millions of men and women throughout the world who support the cause of physical education and sport are to be fulfilled.

3. The time has come, in our view, to make realistic and practical proposals for translating into action the principles embodied in the International Charter and the intentions expressed in official texts. The improved international political climate is opening up new prospects for international co-operation and provides grounds for hope. Sport today is an all-inclusive concept embracing all forms of physical and recreational activities from elementary physical education to top-level competition, of which the Olympic Games are the resplendent symbol. Sport has become one of the most dynamic social forces of the century, while at the same time exercising a unique regulatory function. It is the vehicle of the noblest humanistic values and it can be a powerful means of bringing people together, of promoting international understanding and serving the cause of peace.

4. We cannot, however, ignore the emergence or persistence of a number of phenomena - such as doping, over-commercialization and violence - that undermine the educational, cultural and moral values of sport and are in danger of tarnishing its image. Such phenomena must be brought under control and, whenever possible, eliminated. We cannot remain unconcerned, either, by the widening gaps and disparities between the sporting nations, due in particular to the ever-increasing cost of sports facilities and equipment.

5. Convinced that the present situation is as full of hope as it is fraught with danger and that the task of bringing the hopes to fruition and averting the danger requires political resolve, the Conference appeals to all national and international, governmental and voluntary authorities concerned to implement the following proposals:

5.1 We, ministers and senior officials responsible for physical education and sport, recommend that the necessary conditions should be established so that the eminently democratic right of access to physical education and sport, as it is recognized in the International Charter, may be effectively exercised without any form of discrimination in a world without apartheid. The exercise of this right, which is a corollary of the right of every person to education, should form an integral part of all curricula, formal and non-formal, at all levels from the pre-primary stage to university.

- 5.2 We recommend that the place, role and prestige of physical and sports education in school and in society should be enhanced by giving it a significant and obligatory share of the curriculum, by ensuring that it is taught by qualified personnel and that it is allocated the necessary facilities and installations. Ensuring the widespread practice of physical and recreational activities is one of the most effective and least costly ways of improving the health, hygiene and well-being of a population. Sport is also an invaluable instrument in the fight against social evils such as alcoholism and the use of drugs, which affect all modern societies to varying degrees.
- 5.3 We recommend that more active steps should be taken to promote sport for all, with stress on activities in which the possibility of success depends primarily on the efforts, discipline and individual capacities of those who practise it, but with special attention being devoted to the disadvantaged sectors of the population. Similarly, as sport is a means of cultural expression, of which account should be taken in the World Decade for Cultural Development, we recommend that traditional games and sports should be regarded as integral components of sport for all.
- 5.4 We recommend that high priority should be given both in national budgets and in the budgets of the relevant governmental, paragonmental and non-governmental bodies, to the financing of all types of physical and sports activities, while promoting the balanced development of each of them and avoiding an excessive focus on high-level sport.
- 5.5 We recommend that the Olympic Games and major international sports events should be protected by seeing that these events remain, in their preparation, organization and staging, faithful to the principles stated in the International Charter and the Olympic Charter, which are based on a profoundly humanistic conception of contemporary sport.
- 5.6 We recommend that co-operation between governmental and non-governmental organizations responsible for physical education and sport should be strengthened at the national level. We also recommend that an effort should be made to establish, widen and diversify permanent co-operation between Unesco and the Olympic Movement and between Unesco and the relevant international non-governmental organizations and associations and bodies concerned with the promotion and defence of sport for all.
- 5.7 We recommend that the campaign against doping in sport should be organized by co-ordinating the action of public authorities and voluntary sports organizations. This campaign should be based on the International Olympic Charter against Doping in Sport, which was adopted by the Permanent World Conference on Anti-Doping in Sport (Ottawa, June 1988) and endorsed by the Meeting of Senior Sports Officials of the Socialist Countries (Budapest, November 1988). We recommend that the General Conference of Unesco should adopt a resolution along these lines at its next session (Paris, 1989) and should consider the possibility of promoting an international instrument against doping in sport. We note with satisfaction the intention expressed by IOC to support the establishment of a permanent international commission to control doping.

- 5.8 We recommend that action to promote the spirit of fair play and respect for the Olympic ideals should be pursued by giving increased prominence to sports ethics in formal and non-formal training and education and sport-for-all programmes for educational personnel, sports officials and managers and media professionals.
- 5.9 We recommend seeking ways of increasing economic, technological and methodological support, particularly through more exchanges of experience and research findings, for those countries which do not today enjoy equal opportunities. Reducing the differences and inequalities between nations in sport is still, in fact, the basic aim of international co-operation. In this respect, we recommend that the structure of the International Fund for Physical Education and Sport (FIDEPS) should be adapted to the changes taking place in sport today so as to enable it to find the resources needed in order to achieve its objectives.
- 5.10 We acknowledge the fundamental role that falls to sport in improving mutual understanding, creating a climate of trust and friendship among men and women of all countries, and strengthening world peace.

The task facing us is difficult but wholly feasible if we pool our efforts. By accepting this task, we shall help to safeguard the primacy of universal human values in international relations and in the life of our peoples.

IV. JOINT DECLARATION BY UNESCO AND THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the President of the International Olympic Committee who, in that capacity, presides over the Olympic Movement, have decided, on the basis of the Declaration adopted by MINEPS II and the opinions expressed during the debate, to strengthen and diversify the ties of co-operation linking Unesco and the Olympic Movement.

1. Unesco and the Olympic Movement undertake to join forces in order to reduce the disparities in physical education and sport that exist between the most advanced countries and the developing ones and to ensure that as many people as possible enjoy the benefits of physical education and sport, practised in the spirit of the Olympic ideals.
2. As the problem of doping is acute and disquieting, both parties consider co-ordinated action in this field by public bodies and the Olympic Movement to be necessary, having regard to the provisions of the International Olympic Charter against Doping in Sport, adopted in Ottawa (Canada) in June 1988. The General Conference of Unesco will be invited to express its views on this matter in a resolution and to consider the possibility of promoting an international instrument in this field.
3. Believing that the Olympic Games are part of the cultural heritage of mankind, Unesco and the Olympic Movement have decided to do everything possible to ensure their universality and to promote the broadest possible participation in them and in competitions organized by international sports federations and conducted in accordance with the Olympic Charter. A resolution along these lines will also be put before the General Conference of Unesco.

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the President of the International Olympic Committee are resolved to promote, by every possible means, the defence of the principles set out in the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport and in the Olympic Charter, particularly the principles of non-discrimination, fair play, non-violence and the rejection of harmful substances.

ANNEX I

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of the President
3. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure
4. Election of the Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur-General of the Conference
5. Adoption of the agenda
6. Organization of the work of the Conference
7. Physical education and sport in Member States since the first Conference in 1976 - present situation, trends and prospects
8. Implementation of the recommendations of the first International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS I)
9. Physical education, sport and society:
 - physical education and sport in schools and universities
 - the promotion of sport for all as an essential aspect of the quality of life, and its extension to all sections of the population
 - safeguarding the ethical values of sport and countering influences harmful to sport such as commercialization, violence and doping
 - contribution of sporting values to society, peace and mutual understanding

ANNEX II

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS OF THE USSR TO THOSE ATTENDING THE
SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND
SENIOR OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

CONVEYED BY
MRS A.P. BIRIUKOVA,
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

The Council of Ministers of the USSR extends a warm welcome to participants and guests attending the second International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, meeting in Moscow. We see your Conference as a major event in the sporting life of the world community, which will give new impetus to the development of international co-operation in this field.

Physical culture and sport are more and more becoming an integral part of human civilization and they are playing an increasing role in making people healthier, in the organization of their leisure-time and in harmonious personal development. These noble aims make sport an excellent means of drawing peoples closer together and strengthening understanding and trust between them in the interests of peace and good neighbourliness.

In our country, both society at large and the government are working for physical culture and sport to become part of the life of every person and every family and, by bringing joy to people, for them to help the cause of economic and social progress to move forwards in the context of the restructuring of all aspects of society's activity.

Your Conference is taking place under the auspices of Unesco which has made a significant contribution to the improvement of the international situation. In the ten years which have elapsed since the establishment of Unesco's International Committee for Physical Education and Sport, more and more steps contributing to the broadening of friendly relations between nations have been taken in the field of sport. The second International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport serves as an example of this, since it is planned at this Conference to consider highly topical issues such as participation by the world sporting community in the movement to counter the nuclear threat and to preserve peace on earth, the future development of mass sport, the defence of its ethical values, and measures to combat harmful phenomena in sport.

We hope that such a representative conference and mutual enrichment through the exchange of ideas and experience will promote progress in physical education and sport and make a renewed contribution to the development of the international sporting movement.

We wish the participants and guests attending the Conference fruitful deliberations and every success.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR

ANNEX III

OPENING ADDRESS BY MR FEDERICO MAYOR
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO

Madam Deputy Prime Minister,
Mr President of the State Committee
for Physical Culture and Sport,
Mr Chairman of the National Commission,
Ministers,
Mr President of the International Olympic Committee,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a privilege for me to welcome you all to the opening of this second International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport. It is also a great pleasure to see that so many of you have come here to Moscow, where we are the guests of the Soviet Government and people, in response to the invitation extended to you by Unesco in accordance with resolution 5.3 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-third session on the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport. One hundred and thirteen countries and ten intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are in fact represented in this hall. The number of delegations and the standing of their members are evidence of the importance that you attach to this meeting. They are also, I feel, evidence of the desire of the international community to continue and intensify efforts to give physical education and sport their due prominence in education systems, in the use of leisure-time and, more generally speaking, in the organization of societies that are open, generous, fair, free, strong and fraternal.

Allow me to express to you my warmest thanks for your attendance, which is as significant as it is impressive. In addition, I am sure that I speak for you all in expressing my gratitude to the Soviet authorities for the warm hospitality that they are showing to us and for the facilities that they have generously made available to us for the holding of this Conference.

Allow me also to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport for the part which they agreed to play and the responsibilities they shouldered, especially during the Committee's sixth session, in guiding the Secretariat in the preparation of the Conference. I likewise wish to express my gratitude to those in charge of the non-governmental organizations, in particular the Olympic Movement, the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) and the International Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (ICHPER), for their collaboration which has been both competent and friendly. Their help has been based on their unique experience and has been of great value in working out the topics submitted to you for discussion and in preparing the documents intended for you.

Twelve years have gone by since the first Conference organized by Unesco in Paris in your field of competence, the general theme of which was the role to be played by physical education and sport in the education of young people in the context of lifelong education. It will be for you - and this will not be easy seeing how short a time you have - to pick out the trends which have

manifested themselves during that period and to sum up the experience that has been acquired, examining the factors which made for the success or explain the failure of the policies adopted. This is the aim of the first two substantive items on the agenda you have before you.

While I do not wish to influence the direction of your discussions and the conclusions that might emerge from them, I feel that there are three trends characteristic of that major phenomenon which physical activity and sport have become in society today.

The first, and certainly the most spectacular and obvious, goes beyond the variety of technical and cultural forms that sport assumes in the different regions of the world and shows itself in the extension of the phenomenon of sport to the whole world. As René Maheu said, sport appeals to all classes and all peoples and gets them to mix on equal terms throughout the world. This universalization of sport finds its ultimate expression in the Olympic Games and the major international competitions, the impact of which is greatly magnified by the mass media, particularly television; and the contribution that the media make is all the more crucial as they themselves are tending to assume global dimensions. It should also be noted that this geographical and cultural extension is matched by a growing diversification and a multiplication of the physical activities and sports practised by individuals and groups.

The second trend is a deepening of the multidimensional nature of sport, which for this reason lies at the interface of Unesco's major fields of competence.

There is, to begin with, the educational dimension since physical activity and sport can only contribute to harmonious personal development if they join forces with intellectual and moral education, enabling a synergy to be established between the cognitive, emotional, ethical and psychomotor aims assigned to the learning process.

Then there is the cultural dimension, since sport has become a very prominent form of contemporary culture, to the enrichment of which it contributes in the same way as art and poetry. Sport is culture in the fullest sense like art, history and creative work, and should rightly have a place in the World Decade for Cultural Development.

There is also a scientific dimension, since sport is increasingly identified with a technique, that is to say, a complex and interlocking set of rationally defined operations subordinated to a goal constantly in the process of perfection. As a result, scientific disciplines are pervading sports research in growing numbers, each introducing into it its language and concerns.

In addition to these dimensions, which fall to some degree within the scope of Unesco's constitutional responsibilities, I would mention three others, which also come, in my view, within its sphere of activity and correspond to its intrinsic function.

The first relates to communication, whose significance none would today contemplate denying in a world in which the production and dissemination of signs, images and symbols have assumed such manifest importance. Because it is itself language and communication, sport finds itself at the nub of this constellation, and a symbiotic relationship - as full of promise as it is of dangers - has come into being and is growing ever stronger between sport and the media.

The second concerns the environment, for the expansion of the physical and sports activities sector is today posing the problem - particularly in densely populated countries - of the relationship between sport and the environment. Item 9.2 of the agenda should, I think, provide you with the opportunity to ponder the question of how sportsmen and ecologists might exercise joint responsibility for the harmonious management of the natural environment.

The third dimension, finally, has to do with ethics, for there is no sport without morality. The first Conference in 1976 stressed the importance of basic ethical values, which - as proclaimed in the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, whose tenth anniversary we are celebrating this year - transcend the plurality of cultural identities and constitute the very fundament of modern humanism. The morality of sport, which is reflected in the modern notion of fair play, lies in respect for the rules, respect for others and self-respect.

Extension and deepening - these are favourable trends which we should welcome. The third trend apparent today threatens to result - unless corrected - if not in a weakening of sport then at least in an imbalance. I refer to the growing disparities between the sporting nations, depending on their level of development and the resources they are able to allocate to the promotion of physical education and sport. Similar disparities are found at the national level between the various groups and sections of the population, while the gap between the top-level athlete and the average sportsman and woman is growing ever wider. The inequalities and imbalances between countries are, moreover, being accentuated by the sophistication and the increasing cost of equipment, facilities and training techniques.

Sport, indeed, has made extremely rapid strides from the technical point of view. Floor surfaces, poles and jumping pits have significantly modified performances, while progress in the laboratory is running ahead of and outstripping that of the athlete's natural abilities. Although political will is a necessary condition for overcoming these inequalities, it will never be sufficient by itself without an effort of international solidarity. This will doubtless involve the establishment of machinery for redressing imbalances and redistributing resources, based on the principle that money deriving from sport should be ploughed back into sport and on recognition of the complementarity between the various forms of sport - competitive sport, physical education and sport in schools and universities, and sport for all.

The review you are invited to carry out under items 7 and 8 of the provisional agenda leads naturally to consideration of future prospects and the strategies it would seem desirable to adopt both nationally and internationally.

At the national level, the first task is to think about ways of strengthening physical and sports education at school and university (which is undoubtedly the weak point of the whole sports system) and of promoting sport for all in its various forms - leisure sports, keep-fit sports, sport for health and re-educative sports. I have noted in this regard that one of the main lines of emphasis suggested by the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, which preceded us in this hall, pointed precisely in this direction by inviting Unesco to give more prominence to physical education and sport in its programme and in the Medium-Term Plan to be submitted to the next session of our General Conference so as to enhance the presence, role and prestige of these disciplines in the school curriculum and the education system.

An attempt should then be made to define the institutional framework most conducive to the development of physical education and sport by strengthening the essential complementarity between the public authorities - whether centralized or decentralized, and whatever the level at which their involvement takes place - and the network of voluntary organizations.

The question of the financing of physical and sports activities will doubtless also be broached, and the Conference may concern itself with the imbalances apparent in many countries between the public and private resources allocated to the upper part of the pyramid, represented by competitive sport, and the funds destined to strengthen the base, represented by physical education and physical and recreational activities for the public at large. It will be recalled in this connection that the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport proclaims unambiguously that sport should be the extension and crowning epitome of physical education.

You will, I am sure, debate other issues that raise the question of the relevance and effectiveness of national policies in the area of physical education and sport. It is precisely the function of a conference such as yours to permit the free confrontation of ideas and experience in such a field, which also illustrates Unesco's role as a world forum. Such a confrontation should lead you to assess your differences more accurately, strengthen your points of convergence and promote more productive and effective international co-operation.

International co-operation will certainly occupy an important place in your deliberations and your exchanges of view. Your thoughts in this area might be directed, it seems to me, along two lines.

Firstly, you might focus on the safeguarding of the educational, cultural and ethical values of sport. Unesco is, by vocation and by conviction, very attached to the idea of the important role that physical education and sport can - and, above all, should - play in ensuring effective learning and in the actual organization of education. Education through sport and education for sport seem equally necessary. Physical education and sports activity should not only not be in opposition to one another, as Georges Hebert maintained back in 1924, but should on the contrary be conceived and organized so as to interpenetrate and mutually support one another. By stressing such objectives, Unesco is simply basing its position on the fundamental principles set forth in both the International Charter and the Olympic Charter. One of these objectives - perhaps the most important, and in any case that closest to the heart of Pierre de Coubertin - as it is defined in Article 1 of the Olympic Charter, is to educate young people through sport in a spirit of greater understanding and friendship.

The erosion of ethical values, about which there is much complaint at the present time, is examined in the documents submitted to you, prepared for the most part on the basis of the replies you made to the preparatory questionnaire, and is naturally a matter of grave concern for the international community. Unesco's role here is to see, in conjunction with the Olympic Movement and the other relevant non-governmental organizations, that steps are taken to counter the threats - widely condemned but unhappily still present - which are hanging over sport and which could hinder its expansion just as they could dim its international prestige.

Secondly, the Conference will certainly concern itself with the unhappily widening gulf between the countries and regions of the world and will seek ways of increasing, in quantity and quality, international co-operation in the field of physical education and sport.

This co-operation would certainly be considerably more effective if collaboration between Unesco and voluntary international and representative non-governmental organizations could be expanded and strengthened.

The presence among us of Mr Samaranch and of representatives of the various non-governmental organizations concerned with the development of physical education and sport gives me keen personal satisfaction. As, at national level, forms of co-operation between public authorities and voluntary bodies are growing more numerous and varied through new arrangements based on co-responsibility and partnership, it is surely time to devise, internationally, parallel methods and structures for co-operation between Unesco on the one hand and the Olympic Movement and the other relevant non-governmental organizations on the other.

Unesco is, indeed, first and foremost an organization of governments. It cannot, however, forget that, although it is the institutional embodiment of all the political wills of the nation-states and their administrative structures, it is also, or wishes to be, the embodiment of all the goodwill which is to be found in the constructive activities of all the different non-governmental organizations.

The Conference will no doubt wish to emphasize the importance of collaboration between Unesco and the Olympic Movement and the convergence of their concerns by opening up new horizons, devising new formulae and inviting the two organizations to decide together on joint undertakings centred essentially on action.

Ministers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

If sport is to have any meaning, it can only find it in the direction of humanism and in what it contributes to the building of humanism. The aim, through physical education and sport, is to bestow value on the human person - on all people. With this in mind, it remains for me to wish you every success in your discussions, the outcome of which, I can assure you, will be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Organization's next Medium-Term Plan for 1990-1995.

ANNEX IV

ADDRESS BY MR JUAN ANTONIA SAMARANCH
PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Mr President of the State Committee for Physical
Education and Sport and Chairman of the NOC,
Mr Director-General,
Distinguished Ministers and Sports Officials,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I speak here today on behalf of the entire Olympic Movement, which sends its warmest and most cordial greetings to you. It is with good reason that I am here today, and I sincerely hope that the co-operation and frank relations heralded by my presence will continue to grow and strengthen through the years to come.

When I said that I am here to represent the whole of the Olympic Movement, I might in fact have said the whole voluntary sports movement: the IOC first of all, the freely acknowledged guide of this movement, soon to be celebrating in Paris its first 100 years of existence; next the international sports federations, whether Olympic or recognized, together with the other organizations that recognize and accept the Olympic ideals - those same Olympic ideals which the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport drawn up by Unesco recognizes and accepts as essential educational values; and, finally, the National Olympic Committees, the 'secular arm' of our movement, since it is they who day after day have the burden and the duty of carrying out the missions we entrust to them.

And yet it would be a serious mistake to limit the Olympic Movement to these three categories, essential though they are. We must not forget the millions of practitioners of sport, enthusiasts, officials or supporters throughout the world who share with us our Olympic ideals and who have helped to make our movement one of the most important social forces at the end of the twentieth century. Let us also not forget all those associations across the globe whose task is to promote and spread these ideals. Nor must we forget those specialist organizations which, in working towards the goals they have set themselves, be they scientific, cultural, educational, historical or medical, contribute through their work and thinking to the development and strengthening of the Olympic Movement.

As you will realize, I have spoken so far only of private organizations or individuals, acting for the most part on a voluntary basis. Looking at your agenda and the documents you have prepared which will form the basis of your debates and discussions, and examining the draft resolutions submitted to you, I feel I can safely say that governmental organizations too, like the majority of you here, now share our point of view concerning the need for co-operation and collaboration based on strict mutual respect which we have been advocating for a long time. We are naturally pleased to see the evidence of this change of heart, which, we are certain, is largely due to the ongoing dialogue that we have been anxious to initiate and promote between us and yourselves.

Independence and collaboration in a spirit of mutual respect - these are the watchwords we defend with deep conviction. Sport and the sports movement are in no way, as others have sought to maintain, independent of politics.

They are part of our everyday life and as such are, like all human activities, subject to the constraints that life imposes. We thus have to co-operate and discuss with those whose job it is to ensure the development and smooth running of our societies. But at the same time we are different since we transcend merely national boundaries, which thus makes it impossible for us to accede to the special demands of this or that State or organization, as this would automatically bring us into conflict with others. No, I repeat today, more strongly than ever before, our primary responsibility is to serve as a bridge, a link between viewpoints, sometimes conflicting, always different. By uniting beneath the flag with the five interlinked rings the most different peoples, the most total opposites that humanity has produced, and providing them with a unique and precious opportunity to mingle, talk to each other, perhaps get to know each other, appreciate and understand one another, the Olympic Movement is helping to fulfil the noblest mission mankind can perform - to allow friendship, brotherhood, understanding and peace to reign.

No, we are not idealists lost in our dreams. By virtue of our responsibilities our feet are firmly planted on the solid ground of the real world. We are not blind to our weaknesses, to our imperfections, or to the dangers which lie in wait for us. Quite the opposite. We know them only too well since they are the same as those which face the societies for which you bear responsibility. Their names are violence, drugs, cheating, the lure of gain, despotism, poverty, ignorance... Our common task is to struggle to ensure, each within the limits of his own means and responsibilities, that with each passing day there is if possible an improvement. It therefore seems natural to me that here too collaboration should be established, joint reflection instituted and unified forms of action sought. A perfect illustration of this need is, to my mind, the International Olympic Charter against Doping in Sport, drafted and adopted in Ottawa a few months ago by many of you here on the joint initiative of Canada and the International Olympic Committee, and which the Right Honourable Jean Charest, the Canadian Minister of Sport, is asking you to support and seek to have adopted by your respective governments. In order to overcome the scourge of doping, all our forces must be united and a concerted effort must be made by sports and civil authorities working together in perfect harmony. Here you have the opportunity to make a historic gesture. I know that you are conscious not just of the seriousness of the problem but also of its consequences in other areas of society if it were to defeat our efforts.

I should like now to turn to one of the most important, crucial and difficult aspects of our joint action.

Solidarity, aid to the Third World, co-operation, North-South relations, economic and cultural exchanges... Whatever the words used, they have at their root the same reality: the sometimes tragic differences that can exist between our countries, our societies, our resources and our climatic or geographical conditions.

All of you know both how costly and ineffective some efforts may be. Anyone can see, too, how far needs in this field, to speak only of the one which concerns us here today - sport, have outrun individual capabilities. Yet if one examines closely all the initiatives or possibilities, two features stand out: the effort and willingness to help are real and far from negligible; and the diversity of sources of such help are even greater. But the inadequacy of the supply in relation to the demand is often the most obvious feature, with no discredit to the efforts of those involved.

In this context the Olympic Movement is in no way trying to teach anything to anyone. No matter what people might say, our action cannot

possibly be compared to the resources that your governments can put to work. We are, however, prepared, despite our limitations, to give our full support to the Director-General of Unesco in his efforts to redress these inequalities so that, in accordance with the noble aims of Unesco and the Human Rights Charter, every child may have the complete education to which he is entitled, with the chance to develop his body as well as his mind. You may rest assured that the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Movement as a whole will be tireless in their efforts to this end.

To conclude, I should like to express our thanks to Unesco, to its Director-General, my friend Federico Mayor, and to all his colleagues for their co-operation and their efforts to ensure the thorough preparation and the success of these meetings. Our thanks also go to my colleague Marat Gramov, President of the USSR State Committee for Physical Education and Sport, for his hospitality and the care he has taken in providing us with the best possible conditions for our work.

The setting for this Conference is not without significance for me personally. Just over eight years ago in this same hall I was elected President of the International Olympic Committee.

The Games of the XXIVth Olympiad ended barely a few weeks ago in Seoul. I do not think it is necessary to repeat here how brilliantly successful they and the preparations that went into them were - as universally recognized and appreciated by the 160 delegations that took part. At the same time, however, I cannot stress strongly enough the exceptional efforts made for over four years by the whole Olympic Movement, and by many of its friends, to achieve this result. Throughout this period, the International Olympic Committee thereby amply demonstrated to the world its sincerity, its integrity and the importance of its role and action. In so doing, it has shown that it occupies a unique place in the realm of international relations and contacts between peoples. The Olympic Games have thus become, I am sure you would all agree, one of the most important meeting-places and points of exchange between the young people of the world - a unique meeting-place where traditional differences disappear or diminish in the pursuit of joint activities and common ideals; a place of fellowship, understanding, friendship and peace; a place where the noble ideals of the founders of Unesco flourish and draw strength from their meeting and fusion with the Olympic ideals.

Let us ensure that this continues to be so in the future, through dialogue, co-operation and reciprocal trust, in a spirit of mutual respect for the distinctive characteristics of all. I am certain that you will heed this appeal and that a few years hence, thanks to the joint action of Unesco and the IOC working together in closer co-operation, we shall be in a position to make a positive assessment and to face the future with hope.

Thank you.

ANNEX V

ADDRESS BY MR MARAT GRAMOV
CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE
AND SPORT OF THE USSR (GOSKOMSPORT)
AT THE OPENING OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND
SENIOR OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

Physical education, sport and society

Mr Director-General of Unesco,
Mr President of the International Olympic Committee,
Distinguished Colleagues,

On behalf of governmental and voluntary sports organizations of the Soviet Union, may I welcome you - the representatives of different continents, countries and organizations - to our capital, Moscow, and wish you fruitful deliberations and a pleasant stay.

Physical exercises and physical culture and sport have served man faithfully and unselfishly since ancient times. As mankind has developed, the role of physical education and sport has grown and their influence on society has increasingly come to be exercised on many levels and in many ways. I shall not attempt to explain exhaustively all that the notion of 'physical culture and sport' covers, but I should like just to pick out what to my mind are the main ways in which it influences the life of society.

Physical culture and sport improve a person's health, and that means also the health of whole nations and peoples. Good health enables people to work well and productively, to keep fit for work, including creative work, to resist many illnesses, to delay the aging process and prolong life. Physical culture and sport not only toughen a person physically but also give him in addition great mental strength.

Physical culture and sport, being part of culture in general, fulfil an important educational function by shaping a person's character, higher qualities and humanistic ideals, which can, in particular, be clearly seen in the example of the Olympic Movement. Moral education through physical culture and sport is assuming ever greater importance in the modern world, especially where young people are concerned.

Physical culture and sport are a powerful focus of leisure-time activity. Let me give you this example - in sixteen days, almost three thousand million people watched the 1988 Olympic Games on television this summer. Hundreds of millions of people spend their free time at sports events. No other form of leisure-time activity attracts such a vast following as sport. It is thus possible to speak of sport and physical culture as a veritable phenomenon.

There is also one other very important function to be noted. Sport and physical culture, because of their humanistic essence, with the ability to bring peoples closer together and contribute to the development of contacts, co-operation and mutual understanding between countries, are playing an increasingly significant role in the life of the whole international community. Physical culture and sport, by helping people to mix and compete fairly, are making no small contribution to the thawing of the international climate in the world, to the removal of the nuclear threat and the elimination

of regional conflicts. These rich potentialities of sport and physical culture, their democratic nature and their international appeal must, it would seem, be made use of to a greater extent.

In their turn, physical culture and sport, as history shows, also have an interest in the establishment of lasting peace on earth. It is precisely in conditions of peace that people have genuine and very favourable opportunities for practising physical culture and sport. The thawing of the international climate will lead to a curtailment of military expenditure. These funds can be used for social purposes, including for the establishment of facilities for the regular practice of physical culture and sport by the whole population, and for the production of sports clothing and sports gear. This is important for all countries but especially for the developing States. They need help from the advanced, industrially developed countries. Help of this kind, as economists point out, can be increased and extended primarily by cutting back military budgets. Thus, from the point of view of the further development of physical culture and sport, which also means from the point of view of improving the health of individuals and all nations as a whole, international co-operation, if it is thinking about its future, should be deeply interested in the relaxation of international tension and the complete elimination of the nuclear threat.

As everybody now acknowledges, the international political climate in the world has become somewhat easier and agreement has been reached on a number of vitally important issues.

For the first time since nuclear weapons came into being, the USSR and the United States have managed to agree on the elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles, and on the start of comprehensive negotiations concerning the halting of nuclear tests and the banning of chemical weapons. The peaceful settlement of other difficult international problems is gradually moving ahead and long-standing regional conflicts are being solved. A step forward has been made in the development of co-operation and mutual understanding in Europe. Very important matters have been put for discussion by the international community concerning the problems of the Asia and Pacific region. This definite thaw in the international climate has become possible as a result of new approaches to old problems and new political thinking.

This naturally cannot fail to have an effect on the world sports movement. The experts are generally agreed that the world sports movement has taken a notable step forward and physical culture has developed further precisely in the last two to three years. To back up what I say, let me give you some actual examples of the links maintained by Soviet sports organizations. In 1986, the National Olympic Committee of the United States and the National Olympic Committee in the USSR signed a memorandum of understanding and co-operation in sport. There followed an agreement between the USSR State Committee for Sport and the Presidential Committee for Physical Training and Sport in the United States, and a significant extension took place in the ties linking the national federations of both countries. Given that sport is essentially an activity leading to peace and taking into account the desire of sporting organizations in the United States and the USSR to understand each other, we in 1986 held the Goodwill Games, in which athletes from other countries also were invited to participate. Our contacts are being extended not only through sport but also through physical culture. With the Presidential Committee for Physical Training we are carrying out tests on schoolchildren in the United States and the USSR, analysing the results and exchanging data.

In these last two to three years, there has been a significant increase in contacts with the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, France and Italy.

We recently reached agreement with the Canadian organization 'Participation' concerning the organization of mass physical culture competitions at a distance. Five pairs of Soviet and Canadian towns are going to take part. I am not saying this to tell you what we are doing. No, I want to stress something very important, which is that many of these agreements have become possible thanks to the thaw in the international situation and new approaches to the solution of difficult problems.

There have been considerable successes in top-level sport. The results of both this year's Olympics, the winter Olympics in Calgary and the summer ones in Seoul are impressive. But we must, of course, not forget the vast amount of work done for them by the International Olympic Committee, the international sports federations and other organizations.

This all leads to the conclusion that the interests of the world sporting movement and the future development of physical culture and mass sport, particularly in the developing countries, call for a situation of peace and calm in the world. Nevertheless, it is not sufficient to wait until peace reigns on earth. We must all bring this situation closer by our own efforts and fight for the relaxation of international tension.

Distinguished colleagues, physical culture and sport are of great importance in people's lives. They are a genuine achievement of mankind. Nevertheless, we cannot consider physical culture and sport in our interdependent world in isolation from other problems, phenomena and events. They are, indeed, only a small part of the life of our planet. Their future development is linked with the preservation of peace on earth, with the solution of ecological problems, with urbanization, scientific and technical progress and many other aspects of people's lives.

This is why it seems appropriate to consider the solution of these problems all together, while putting in first place questions concerning the health of people and the nation, that is to say questions concerning health-giving physical culture for the general public and the development of 'sport for all'.

For most young and middle-aged people, it is an unfortunate fact that the state of their physical development and health, to say nothing of activity to improve them, are matters of very little significance in comparison with other values in life. Yet this represents a serious threat to their health.

Many international and national organizations are concerned with the problems of human health and physical improvement. In this, Unesco is playing an increasingly active part. The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, founded ten years ago, has initiated many important measures. In taking steps at the international level Unesco is at the same time attaching great importance to co-operation with non-governmental organizations. Ties between Unesco and IOC have been strengthened. A number of measures have been implemented, in particular concerning the setting up of institutes of physical education, the improvement of planning in this field, the training of national specialists, and so on. This is all having a palpable influence on the development of the mass physical culture movement.

Distinguished colleagues, as you are well aware, there is a process of restructuring going on in our society, and in the course of it particular attention is being devoted to the development of the social sphere and the establishment of conditions for all-round personal fulfilment.

One of the most important elements of the new social policy is an improvement in the system of physical culture and sport. While devoting attention to all sectors of the population, we are giving priority to the young, to schoolchildren and students since the habits of healthy living are formed precisely in the child's early years. In developing the concept of lifelong education, we are reviewing the principles underlying the organization of physical education, starting from the birth of the child, i.e. his physical education in the family and nursery school, in primary and secondary school and, finally, in establishments of higher education. Our system of physical education for schoolchildren and students is to be seen chiefly in the form of organized formal and non-formal activities, in sports schools, in residential areas and, of course, in the family.

Today, however, we are worried by the fact that a significant proportion of children and young people show in their development a definite deviation from the norm. The physical culture lessons given in schools satisfy only 12-15 per cent of the child's physical need for movement. A similar situation is found in other countries too.

This indicates that the time has come to review many old ideas and to study in greater detail the motivation of sports activities so that the natural need for movement develops into a firm conviction that regular practice of sports activities is both necessary and useful. For this problem to be solved, the necessary skills should be inculcated in children from an early age. This, however, cannot be done by means of a small number of lessons in the school timetable. For this reason, the emphasis needs to be shifted to children of pre-school age and the out-of-school physical education system.

We in the USSR have embodied the idea of a continuous system of physical education and sport in a draft common programme of physical education for the population of the country. It is based on the idea of continuous physical education for every person, from early childhood to ripe old age, providing, for every age-group, six to eight hours a week of compulsory physical exercises and sport.

One of the chief requirements of the common programme of physical education for the population is the need to take into account the specific nature and characteristics of people's work, as well as compulsory physical education in the family and its close interlinking with physical education in nursery schools, schools and at work.

The last requirement of our new draft programme is for there to be a direct link between physical education and health at work, a healthy diet, the development of fitness, a proper balance between work and rest, a sober life-style, and so on.

One matter to which we are devoting considerable concern is physical culture at work.

We feel it important to organize the exchange of information and sociological and economic research findings demonstrating the importance of measures to promote health.

At the present time, taking advantage of the worldwide authority of the Olympic Movement, the IOC is helping to introduce the new idea of mass sport.

The 'sport for all' movement is spilling over from the developed States and is beginning to penetrate into the developing countries. It is a

deliberate choice that the IIIrd International 'Sport for All' Congress, planned for 1990, will have as its theme 'Evaluation of the effectiveness of specific methods and of the results of assisting Third World countries to develop the "sport for all" movement'. Under the guidance of a special IOC commission, chaired by Mr Samaranch, it is planned to draw up, in time for the Congress, a plan for international co-operation in this area for the years 1990-1992.

National 'sport for all' programmes for various sectors of the population have already been set up in various countries and are functioning successfully. In Czechoslovakia, in particular, family forms of sport are extremely popular. In Cuba, in close co-operation with the bodies responsible for health and sport, effective activities have been organized in areas where people live. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the 'Trimm' programme has been a great success. In Belgium, there have been good results from a competition among town councils to see who could organize sports activities for the population most successfully. In Canada, the 'Participaction' organization is simultaneously conducting several campaigns to encourage sport and better health. Argentina has set up a big programme to teach children how to swim. These are just a few typical examples of what is being done in other countries.

In the USSR, we too have our approaches to the 'sport for all' movement.

Success in physical education and sport depends to a great extent on the specialists involved. In the USSR, there is one professional specialist for every 760 of the population. Even if all these specialists were involved in activities with the population, they could be in contact with only 20 per cent. There are not enough instructors for group physical culture or at sports facilities, there are not enough specialists in work-place gymnastics, or organizers of activities in residential areas or of out-of-school sports activities. How can we get by in this field without public-spirited people? How can we get out of the situation that has developed? We see the way out as requiring the involvement of volunteers. The experience of other countries points in the same direction. In the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, there is one professional sports worker for every 2,500 of the population but one voluntary worker for every 35. In the United States, virtually all activities in residential areas are organized by voluntary coaches and instructors. It seems that one of the important tasks of the future growth of the 'sport for all' movement is to encourage the activity of voluntary organizers and enhance the status of their work.

Our practical and theoretical co-operation in this field with our long-standing colleagues in Bulgaria, Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, United States and Canada, deserves consideration. We see no obstacles to the carrying out, under Unesco's auspices, of global research into the problems of mass sport. It is also appropriate to give thought to the publication of a journal 'Sport for all', covering the theory and methods of such sport, which could co-ordinate all the work done in this field.

The development of this movement could be assisted by:

sending mass sport specialists to the developing countries;

transmitting to developing countries, free of charge or at advantageous rates, plans for very simple sports facilities;

conducting seminars on mass sport under the 'Olympic solidarity' programme;

making widely available the results of tests on various population groups, in particular the results available in the USSR, United States and Canada.

The second World Week of Physical Fitness and Sport, to be held from 11 to 18 June 1989 in accordance with the resolution adopted by Unesco, could be the occasion for an international review of what has been achieved in this field, especially if IOC is also involved in it.

Distinguished Colleagues,

Underlying the Olympic Charter and the constitutions of most international and national sports organizations and federations are noble humanistic principles. These are precisely what Unesco is defending when it awards its annual Fair Play Trophy for chivalrous and noble behaviour in sport.

The development of sport and sporting contacts still do not by themselves make a reality of humanistic values and ideals. We all know that in certain circumstances, sport can harm the health of athletes and can have an adverse effect on the personality, facilitating the development of harshness and leading to exaggerated feelings of personal superiority over other people. In some instances, sport can be used as a way of stupefying the masses, manipulating public opinion and as a pretext for conflicts between people of different nationalities, for violence and hooliganism.

This being so, the defence of the ethical values of sport takes on a supremely important significance.

Over the last 10 to 15 years, a systematic campaign has been conducted by IOC, Unesco and many other international organizations against that non-sporting and anti-humanist phenomenon - drug-taking in sport.

The chief and most frightening consequence of the escalation of drug-taking in sport is the moral degradation of the individual. It is a direct contradiction of the spirit of fair play and the principle of equality of opportunity to win - in other words, the very essence of sport and the Olympic Movement.

However, even the most effective measures to provide information, and a more active use of the already existing methods of combating drug-taking, will not give the desired results if the root causes of drug-taking remain untackled, such as the unbridled chasing after profit and the fact that in most countries there are no legal foundations for combating this evil.

It is the easiest thing to accuse the sportsman of taking drugs. However, this malady has deeper roots. It is our profound conviction that no one country can solve this problem on its own, but that it will require combined efforts by all the relevant governmental and voluntary organizations at the national level and by international organizations.

The first World Conference that took place this year in Canada saw the drafting by the international sports federations and the national Olympic committees of recommendations on combating drug-taking in sport. Our action should take these proposals as its basis and should develop them.

It is well known that drug-taking occurs to the greatest extent during training, and tests should not be organized simply at competitions.

At the recently held meeting in Budapest, sports officials of the socialist countries called on the International Olympic Committee to

establish, with the participation of organizations concerned, an international drug-monitoring commission. A commission of this sort should be given every facility for unhindered entry into countries so that, at any time, it would be possible to take test samples from any athlete. In our opinion, all national Olympic committees must also give a written undertaking to the IOC that they accept responsibility for monitoring in the fight against drug-taking.

An agreement on a joint fight against drug-taking has also been reached between the IOC, the USSR and the United States.

For our part, we propose the holding in the USSR, in September of next year, of the second World Conference on doping in sport and an international symposium on the monitoring of drug-taking.

Back in 1976, the first Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Sport drew the attention of the world sporting community to the baleful influence of the excessive commercialization of sport.

It has to be acknowledged that the commercialization of high-level sport is an objective process since sport develops in a particular society with its own inherent laws. As a way of attracting funds for the development of sport, it is, in certain circumstances, a beneficial process. However, it should not be forgotten that excessive and uncontrolled commercialization can bring to nought the educational functions of sport. In addition, it leads to a broadening of the sphere of influence of sponsors on sport, marketing specialists make their appearance in the structure of sports organizations and businessmen start to interfere in the solution of sporting problems, beginning with the drawing up of the timetable of competitions and ending with dictating who should take part in them.

In this instance, we support the view of the national Olympic committees of the United States and many other countries that sponsorship can and must contribute to the development of sport. However, it cannot be permitted for business circles to decide on the solution of vital sporting questions. The spirit of commerce cannot be allowed to dominate completely in sport.

Commercialization must be directed and strictly controlled by the IOC, the international sports federations and national Olympic committees. For this purpose, it seems necessary to introduce into the constitutions of all international sports federations, and into the Olympic Charter, articles regulating commercialization.

In this matter, as in the fight against drug-taking, we feel that national sports organizations and national Olympic committees have a particular role to play.

The trend towards commercialization is closely bound up with the professionalization of sport. I would like to stress straight away that we are not against professional sport which is an integral part of the international sporting movement. We, however, cannot accept the sort of professionalism, which puts money before all else, undermines the health of athletes, flouts the standards of human morality and destroys the ethical values of sport. We are against the bribery and venality that exists in commercially oriented professional sport, and are opposed to competition turning into a farce without any humanistic and educational significance instead of being a brilliant and uncompromising aesthetic spectacle, bringing delight to millions of people throughout the world.

Few would deny that the problem of violence in sport is largely linked with professional sport.

The attention paid by Unesco to this problem deserves special encouragement. At the end of 1986, a group of Unesco experts prepared a multidisciplinary study of the origins and forms of violence in sport, together with recommendations on appropriate remedial action. We believe that this work should be continued.

Among these 'sore points' I should include the policy of apartheid which the Pretoria regime continues to apply. Inhuman, anti-humanitarian in its essence and criminal from the point of view of international law, this policy is a real obstacle in the path of the development of sport in South Africa.

It is 30 years ago now since the question of the exclusion of South Africa from the Olympic Movement was first raised. With the support of a number of countries of Asia, Latin America and Europe, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa launched an active campaign to isolate South Africa in the field of sport. The IOC lent its powerful voice to the cause and excluded the South African National Olympic Committee from its ranks. Its example was also followed by certain international sports federations.

And yet it cannot today be said that this shameful phenomenon is finally at an end: in a number of international sports organizations, 15 of them to be precise, South Africa has still not abandoned its positions. The struggle must therefore be pursued.

To be successful, it is very important in our view to ensure the systematic observance of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sport, adopted by the United Nations.

Distinguished Colleagues,

We are on the threshold of noteworthy events - the 100th anniversary of the Olympic Movement in 1994, and of the modern Olympic Games in 1996. Why then, in this connection, should the United Nations and Unesco not proclaim 1996 to be the World Year of Physical Education and Sport?

May this, and many other measures timed for those dates, rouse public opinion and public consciousness and be one more incentive for yet more millions of people, young and old, men and women, in all countries of the world, to become involved in sport.

For my part, I should like to assure those attending this Conference that our country and the sports organizations of the USSR are ready as of now to enter into the closest international co-operation in the field of physical education and sport for the sake of strengthening mutual understanding, peace and friendship on earth.

Thank you.

ANNEX VI

LIST OF MEMBER STATES THAT REPLIED
TO THE PREPARATORY QUESTIONNAIRE

Algeria ¹	Finland ²	New Zealand ²
Angola ¹	France ¹	Niger ²
Argentina ²	German Democratic Republic ³	Norway ¹
Austria ³	Germany (Fed. Rep. of) ²	Oman ¹
Bahrain ²	Ghana ²	Panama ³
Belgium ¹	Guinea ²	Paraguay ²
Benin ²	India ³	Peru ¹
Botswana ²	Indonesia ¹	Poland ³
Brazil ¹	Iraq ²	Saudi Arabia ²
Burkina Faso ¹	Israel ²	Senegal ³
Burundi ²	Italy ²	Spain ²
Byelorussian SSR ¹	Japan ³	Sweden ³
Cameroon ³	Jordan ¹	Switzerland ²
Canada ²	Kuwait ²	Syrian Arab Republic ²
Chad ²	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ³	Thailand ²
Chile ¹	Luxembourg ²	Trinidad and Tobago ¹
China ¹	Malawi ²	Tunisia ²
Comoros ²	Malaysia ²	Turkey ²
Congo ²	Mali ¹	Ukrainian SSR ²
Costa Rica ²	Malta ²	USSR ²
Cuba ²	Mexico ³	United Arab Emirates ²
Czechoslovakia ²	Morocco ³	United Rep. of Tanzania ²
Ecuador ³	Mozambique ²	Yugoslavia ²
Egypt ²	Netherlands ²	Zambia ¹
El Salvador ²		Zimbabwe ¹

1. Member States whose replies were taken into account in this reference document.
2. Member States whose replies were taken into account in this reference document and also in the statistical study.
3. Member States whose replies were sent to the Secretariat after the prescribed date.

ANNEX VII

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

A. Working documents

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Provisional agenda | ED-88/MINEPS II/1 |
| 2. Provisional Rules of Procedure | ED-88/MINEPS II/2 |
| 3. Annotated provisional agenda:
'Physical education and sport in
the cause of humanism' | ED-88/MINEPS II/3 |

B. Reference documents

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Development of physical education
and sport since 1976
(In English and French only) | ED-88/MINEPS II/4 + 4 Add. |
| 2. Final report of the first
International Conference of
Ministers in 1976 | ED/MD/43 |
| 3. Multidisciplinary study of the
origins and forms of violence in
sports activities | 126 EX/14 |

C. Information documents

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. General information | ED-88/MINEPS II/INF.1 |
| 2. Provisional list of documents | ED-88/MINEPS II/INF.2 |
| 3. Provisional timetable | ED-88/MINEPS II/INF.3 (Prov.) |
| 4. Provisional list of participants | ED-88/MINEPS II/INF.4 (Prov.) |

ANNEXE VIII

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS/
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES/СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ
قائمة المشتركين / 与会者名单**

**A. Member States/États membres/Estados Miembros/
Государства-члены/الدول الأعضاء/ 会员国**

1. Les noms propres et titres qui figurent dans ce document sont ceux qui ont été communiqués par les gouvernements et organisations intéressés. Les désignations employées ne sauraient être interprétées comme exprimant une prise de position du Secrétariat sur le statut légal ou le régime d'un pays ou d'un territoire quelconque, non plus que sur le tracé de ses frontières. Cet avertissement est également valable pour les titres des membres des délégations.
2. Sauf indication contraire, il est entendu qu'en l'absence du chef de la délégation, c'est le premier délégué présent mentionné après le chef de la délégation sur la liste qui remplace celui-ci en cette qualité.

Afghanistan/Afganistán/Афганистан/
الغانستان / 阿富汗

Mr A.M. Saxe Hasani
President
Sport Committee
Head of Delegation

Mr Riventolla Mangal
General Secretary of National Olympic Committee

Mr Zalmi
Sport Committee

Algeria/Algérie/Argelia/Алжир/الجزائر / 阿尔及利亚

S. Exc. M. Rashid Abdelhalim
Ministre conseiller
Ambassade d'Algérie à Moscou
Chef de la délégation

Angola/Ангола/انغولا / 安哥拉

M. Rui Alberto Dias Mingas
Secrétaire d'Etat à l'éducation physique
et au sport
Président de la zone 4 du Conseil supérieur
des sports en Afrique
Chef de la délégation

Mme Raquel Maria Gracio
Directeur national

Argentina/Argentine/Argentina/Аргентина/
الارجنتين / 阿根廷

Don Juan M. Casajus
Subsecretario de Deportes de la Provincia
de Neuquen
Jefe de la Delegación

Excmo Sr Adrian Guillermo Mirson
Ministro Plenipotenciario en la
Delegación permanente de Argentina
ante la Unesco

Annexe VIII

Sr Osvaldo Celia
Director nacional

Sr Santiago Leyden
Presidente
Club Ferro Carril Oeste

Sr Ricardo Etcheverri
Vice Presidente
Club Ferro Carril Oeste

Sr Vulian Pascual
Vice Presidente
Club Ferro Carril Oeste

Austria/Autriche/Austria/Австрия/النمسا/奥地利

H.E. Prof. Dr. Hilde Hawlicek
Federal Minister for Education, Art and Sport
Head of Delegation

Mr Baldur Preiml
Sport Department Leader
Federal Ministry for Education, Art and Sport

Mr Norbert Riedl
Adviser
Federal Ministry for Education, Art and Sport

Mr Oswald Soukop
Cultural Counsellor
Embassy of Austria in Moscow

Bahrain/Bahrein/Бахрейн/البحرين/巴林国

H.E. Shaikh Isa bin Rashid Al-Khalifa
President of the General Organization
for Youth and Sport
Head of Delegation

Shaikh Humood Al-Khalifa
Director of Sport Affairs

Mr Abdul Rahman Sayar
Director of Bahrain Sport Institute

Belgium/Belgique/Bélgica/Бельгия/بلجيا/比利时

M. Armand Lams
Directeur général de l'administration pour
le sport et la récréation en plein air
Chef de la délégation

M. Marcel Marneffe
Inspecteur en chef
Direction générale du sport et
du tourisme

Benin/Bénin/Benin/Бенин/بنين/贝 宁

S. Exc. M. Ali Houdou
Ministre de la culture, de la jeunesse
et des sports
Chef de la délégation

M. Alidou Koumoundi
Directeur des sports

Brazil/Brésil/Brazil/Бразилия/البرازيل/巴 西

Mr Alfredo Leal Nunes
Secretary for Physical Education
and Sport
Ministry of Education
Head of Delegation

Mr Fernando Simas-Magalhaes
First Secretary
Embassy of Brazil in Moscow
Deputy Head of Delegation

Mr Marcelo Cermak
Adviser

Bulgaria/Bulgarie/Bulgaria/България/بلغاريا/保加利亚

M. Trendafil Hartinski
Président du Conseil central de l'Union bulgare
de culture physique et des sports
Chef de la délégation

M. Zirko Gogov
Ministère de la culture, de la science et
de l'éducation

M. Ilia Atanasov
Ministère de la culture, de la science et
de l'éducation

Mme Natalia Petrova
Professeur
Chef de la Chaire organisation et direction
de la culture physique

Mme Anny Spantcheva
Ministère de l'éducation

Mme Bojidarka Voynska
Spécialiste en chef du Département international
Union bulgare de culture physique et des sports

M. Bojan Belev
Attaché à la Commission nationale de la
République populaire de Bulgarie pour
l'Unesco

Burkina Faso/Burkina Faso/Буркина Фасо/
بوركيينا فاسو/布基纳法索

M. Edoard Bognini
Conseiller technique du ministre des sports
Chef de la délégation

M. Zoumana Traoré
Directeur de l'éducation physique et sportive

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic/
République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie/
República Socialista Soviética de Bielorrusia/
Белорусская Советская
Социалистическая Республика/
جمهورية بيلوروسيا الاشتراكية السوفيتية/
白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国

Mr Valentin Petrovich Sazanovich
Chairman of the State Committee of the
byelorussian SSR for Physical Culture
and Sport
Head of Delegation

Mr Arkadii Alekseyevich Prokopovich
Chairman of the Byelorussian Republican
Council of All-Union Trade Union
Voluntary Physical Culture and sports Society

Mr Nikolai Timofeyevich Zaitchkov
Vice-Chairman
State Committee of the Byelorussian SSR
for Physical Culture and Sport

Cameroon/Cameroun/Camerún/Камерун/
الكامرون/喀麦隆

S. Exc. Dr Joseph Fofe
Ministre de la jeunesse et des sports
Chef de la délégation

M. Ernest Pouhe
Deuxième Conseiller
Ambassade du Cameroun à Moscou

M. Joseph Assumba
Directeur de l'éducation physique et
des sports
Ministère de la jeunesse et des sports

M. Simon Njikam
Conseiller technique
Ministère de la jeunesse et des sports

Canada/Canadá/Канада/كندا/加拿大

The Hon. Len Dorkach
Minister of Education
Manitoba
Head of Delegation

Mr Lyle Makosky
Assistant Deputy Minister of Fitness
and Amateur Sport

Mr Fernand Tanguay
Director General
International Cultural Relations Bureau
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Mr B. Robert Haines
Chief Director of Education Programmes
Department of Education
Nova Scotia

Mr John Scott
Acting Director
International Relations
Fitness and Amateur Sport

Dr Tom Bedecki
Executive Director
Canadian Association for Health, Physical
Education and Recreation

Mr Roman Waschuk
Third Secretary
Embassy of Canada in Moscow

Cape Verde/Cap-Vert/Cabo Verde/
Острова Зеленого Мыса/
الرأس الأخضر/佛得角

Sr Emanuel Charles D'Oliveira
Director General de los Deportes
Jefe de la Delegación

Sr José Luis Pinto M. Gomes
Jefe de la División de Cooperación y
Planeamiento

Annexe VIII

China/Chine/China/Китай/الصين/中国

S. Exc. M. Li Menghua
Ministre chargé de la Commission d'Etat
de la culture physique et des sports
Chef de la délégation

M. Du Haoran
Directeur du Département d'éducation physique
et sciences sportives de la Commission d'Etat
pour la culture physique et les sports

M. Zhang Quande
Directeur adjoint du Département de la Ligue
internationale de la Commission d'Etat pour
la culture physique et les sports

M. Song Jinxian
Directeur adjoint du Département des sports
et d'hygiène du Ministère de l'éducation

Mme Shi Shuyun
Chef adjoint d'une division de la Commission
nationale chinoise pour l'Unesco

M. Zhang Daozhong
Commission d'Etat pour la culture physique
et les sports

M. Song Luzeng
Commission d'Etat pour la culture physique
et les sports

M. Wang Dongfeng
Commission d'Etat pour la culture physique
et les sports

M. Gao Hongqing
Attaché
Ambassade de Chine à Moscou

Columbia/Colombie/Colombia/Колумбия/
كولومبيا/哥伦比亚

M. Oscar Azuero Ruiz
Director
Instituto de la Juventud y el Deporte
(Coldeportes)
Jefe de la Delegación

Comoros/Comores/Comoras/
Коморские Острова/جزر القمر/科摩罗

M. Kamal Abdoulwahab
Directeur général de la culture, de
la jeunesse et des sports
Chef de la délégation

Congo/Kongo/الكونغو/刚果

S. Exc. M. Bouayi
Ambassadeur de la République populaire du Congo
à Moscou
Chef de la délégation

M. Honoré M'gognie
Conseiller aux sports auprès du ministre de
l'éducation physique et des sports

M. Auguste M'Koukou
Directeur de l'éducation physique

M. Robert Steph Malonga
Conseiller à la communication et à la coopération
auprès du ministre de l'éducation physique et
des sports

M. J.F. Bowandzi
Chargé d'affaires p.i.
Ambassade du Congo à Moscou

Cuba/Куба/كوبا/古巴

Sr Reynaldo Gonzalez Lopez
Vice-Presidente primero del INDER
Jefe de la Delegación

Sr Alberto Juantorena Danger
Vice-Presidente del INDER

Sr Arnaldo Rivero Fuxa
Jefe del Departamento de Educación física
del INDER

Sr Carlos Alvarez Chao
Funcionario Relaciones internacionales del INDER
Jefe del Departamento Colaboracion

Dr Ibrahim Torres Mayari
Sub-Director Técnico
Centro de Alto Rendimiento

Sr José Antonio Díaz Rey
Representante del INDER en la URSS

Cyprus/Chypre/Chipre/Кипр/قبرص/塞浦路斯

Mr Ouranios Jonnides
President of the Administrative Council
of the Cyprus Sport Organization
Head of Delegation

Mr Andreas Hadjivassiliou
Officer in charge of Sport
Cyprus Sport Organization

Mr Haralambos Korkoylarides
Director General
Cyprus Sport Organization

Mr Dimitrakis Stefanides
Vice-President
Cyprus Sport Organization

Mr Kyriacos Kozakis
Administrative Officer
Cyprus Sports Organization

Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie/
Čechoslovaquia/Чехословакия/
تشيكوسلوفاكيا / 捷克斯洛伐克

Mr Jindrich Polednik
Chairman of the Central Committee of
the Czechoslovak Union of Physical
Training
Head of Delegation

Mr Miroslav Strunc
Director of the Department for Physical
Education and Sport
Présidium of the Government of Czechoslovak
Socialist Republic

Mr Michal Pollak
Director of the Department for Physical
Education of the Ministry of Education,
Youth and Physical Education of the Slovak
Socialist Republic

Mr Milan Paulas
Director of the Department for Physical Education
of the Ministry of Education, Youth and
Physical Education of the Czech Socialist
Republic

Mr Petr Pomezny
Secretary of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee

Mr Miroslav Novotny
Senior Official of the Department for Foreign
Relations of the Central Committee of
Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training

Democratic People's Republic of Korea/
République populaire démocratique de Corée/
República Popular Democrática de Corea/
Корейская Народно-Демократическая
Республика/

جمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية /
朝鮮民主主義人民共和國

M. Kim You Soun
Président du Comité de Direction
de la culture physique
Chef de la délégation

M. Kim Deunk Gil
Conseiller de la culture physique et du sport
Commission nationale de la République populaire
démocratique de Corée pour l'Unesco

M. Kim Do Yong
Secrétaire chargé de la culture physique
et du sport
Commission nationale de la République populaire
démocratique de Corée pour l'Unesco

M. Li Song Kun
Membre de la Section de la culture physique
et du sport
Commission nationale de la République populaire
démocratique de Corée pour l'Unesco

Democratic Yemen/Yémen démocratique/
Yemen Democrático/
Демократический Йемен/
اليمن الديمقراطي / 民主也門

Mr Mohammed Abdul Said Hassan
First Vice President
National Olympic Committee
Head of Delegation

Mr Abdul Hamid Mohammed Hassan Al-Saidi
Director of Foreign Relations Department
Sports Supreme Council

Denmark/Danemark/Dinamarca/Дания/
الدنمارك / 丹 麥

H.E. Mr Ole Vig Jensen
Minister for Sport
Head of Delegation

Ms Hanne Petersen
Vice-President
Sports Confederation

Mr Claus Lützu Forup
Head of Section
Ministry of Culture

Mr Per Michael Voelmann
Assistant to the Minister for Sports

Mr Carl Nissen
Chief Inspector General of Youth

Ecuador/Équateur/Esuador/Эквадор/
اكوادور / 厄瓜多尔

Excmo Dr Ramiro Silva del Pozo
Embajador del Ecuador en Moscú
Jefe de la Delegación

Annexe VIII

Egypt/Égypte/Egipto/Египет/مصر/埃及

H.E. Dr Abdel Ahad Gamal Eldine
Minister of Youth and Sports
Head of Delegation

Dr Essam Badawy
Director of National Sport Research Centre
Supreme Council for Youth and Sport

Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Hosny
Cultural Counsellor
Embassy of Egypt in Moscow
Supreme Council for Youth and Sport

Mr A.D. Touny
Member of Modern Pentathlon Federation

Mr Refat Saban
Expert
Supreme Council for Sport

Ethiopia/Ethiopie

H.E. Mr Girma Yilma
Minister of Culture and Sports
Head of Delegation

Dr Mulu Walle
Head
Department of Physical Education
Ministry of Culture and Sports

Finland/Finlande/Finlandia/Финляндия/
فنلندا/芬 兰

H.E. Mrs Anna-Liisa Piipari
Minister for Cultural Affairs
Head of Delegation

Mr Timo Haukilahti
Head of bureau
Ministry of Education

Ms Marjatta Oksanen
Counsellor for Cultural Affairs
Ministry of Education

Ms Raija Mattila
Secretary for Cultural Affairs
Ministry of Education

Mr Pekku Oinonen
Minister Counsellor
Embassy of Finland in Moscow

Mr Raimo Rallo
Assistant Secretary General

Mr Mauri Oksanen
Finish Central Sport Federation

Mr Risto Telega
Professor
University Jyväskylä

Ms Kati Revel-Nielsen
Interpreter

France/Francia/Франция/فرنسا/法 国

M. Roger Bambuk
Secrétaire d'Etat auprès du ministre d'Etat
Ministère de l'éducation nationale chargé de
la jeunesse et des sports
Chef de la délégation

M. Jacques Grospeillet
Conseiller du ministre

M. Jacques Dersy
Directeur adjoint des sports
Secrétariat d'Etat à la jeunesse et aux sports

M. Emmanuel de Lalande de Calan
Délégué permanent adjoint de la France
auprès de l'Unesco

Mme Anita Davidenkoff
Chef du Bureau de l'Unesco auprès du
Ministère des affaires étrangères

M. Marcel Duhamel
Directeur adjoint des lycées et collèges
Ministère de l'éducation nationale

Mlle Evelyne Liouville
Chef du Bureau des relations multilatérales
Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de la
jeunesse et des sports

M. Jean-Pierre Régnier
Conseiller technique
Commission nationale française pour l'Unesco

M. Maurice Peluchon
Directeur
Comité national olympique et sportif français

M. Bernard Jeu
Membre du Comité national olympique et sportif
français

M. Michel Legras
Conseiller culturel, scientifique et technique
Ambassade de France à Moscou

M. Pascal Ruminski
Conseiller

M. J.P. Ruminski
SEJS

Gabon/Gabón/Габон/الجابون/加蓬

S. Exc. M. Victor Afene
Ministre de la jeunesse et des sports
Chef de la délégation

M. Clément Ebozo'o Eya'a
Conseiller du ministre de la jeunesse
et des sports

Gambia/Gambie/Gambia/Гамбия/غامبيا/冈比亚

Mr Touray Cherno
Director of Youth, Sports and Culture
Head of Delegation

Hon. Bakar B. Iabo

German Democratic Republic/
République démocratique allemande/
República Democrática Alemana/
Германская Демократическая
Республика/
جمهورية ألمانيا الديمقراطية/德意志民主共和国

Mr Klaus Eichler
President of the German Sports and
Gymnastics Union of the GDR (DTSB)
Head of Delegation

Prof. Dr Günter Erbach
State Secretary for Physical Culture and
Sport

Dr Irene Koehler
Head of the Department for International
Organizations
DTSB

Mr Jürgen Hiller
Head of the Division for International
Relations
DTSB

Mr Wolfgang Reuther
Head of Section
Secretariat of the National Commission
of the GDR for Unesco

Mrs Monika Schofeld
Interpreter

Mrs Heidrun Lange
Interpreter

Germany, Federal Republic of/
Allemagne, République fédérale d'/
Alemania (República Federal de)
Федеративная Республика Германии/
جمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية/德意志联邦共和国

H.E. Dr Friedrich Zimmermann
Federal Minister of the Interior
Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr Bernhard Heibach
Ambassador
Permanent Delegate of the Federal
Republic of Germany to Unesco

Mr Erich Schaible
Director-General

Mr Wighart Hürdtl
Director-General

Mr Günter Bock
Secretary of State

Mr Hans Hansen
President of the German Sports Federation

Dr Willi Hausmann
Deputy Director-General

Mr Walfried König
Minister Counsellor

Mr Jürgen Krieghoff
Counsellor

Mr Peter Glass
Head of Section

Mr Norbert Vogt
Deputy Head of Section for International
Sports Affairs

Mr Jens-Uwe Boettcher
Director
International Relations
German Sports Federation

Mr Hans-Bodo Bertram
Counsellor
Cultural Attaché

Mr Detlev Guth

Mr Boris Peters

Annexe VIII

Mrs Ulrike Eule
Interpreter

Mrs Rita Maagh
Translator

Ghana/Гана/غانا/加 纳

Mr Samuel Asumah Nelson
Deputy Minister for Youth and Sports
Head of Delegation

Mr Albert Tettey
Director of Physical Education

Greece/Grèce/Grecia/Греция/اليونان/希 腊

H.E. Mr Theodore Stathis
Minister of Sports
Head of Delegation

Dr John Kiburis
Director
Doping Control Laboratory

Mr Stavros Karvounis
Adviser to the Minister of Sports on
International Relations General
Secretariat of Sports
Ministry of Culture

Mr Stelios Markakis
Press Office Journalist
Ministry of Sports

Mr Vasilis Vergis
Press Office
Ministry of Sports

Mr Axul Geracaris
Press Office
Ministry of Sports

Guinea-Bissau/Guinée-Bissau/Guinea-Bissau/
Гвинея-Бисау/غينيا بيساو/几内亚比绍

M. José Medina Lobato
Directeur général du sport
Chef de la délégation

Mme Ma Fatcha Horda
Chef de la Division du sport scolaire

Guyana/Гайана/غيانا/圭亚那

H.E. Mr Hamilton Green
Prime Minister
Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr Malcolm Le Roy Paris
Ambassador of Guyana in Moscow

Mr Ivor O'Brien
Assistant Director of Youth and Sport

Mrs Seetram Zita
Foreign Service Officer

Mr Peter Danny
Representative of Guyana in Moscow

Mr Mark Phillips

Hungary/Hongrie/Hungria/Венгрия/المجر/匈 牙 利

Mr Gabor Deak
State Secretary
President of the State Office for
Youth and Sports
Head of Delegation

Mr Miklos Revesz
Director
Department of International Relations
State Office for Youth and Sports

Mr Tamás Hamori
Deputy Director
Department of International Relations
State Office for Youth and Sports

Dr Istvan Fabian
State Office for Youth and Sports

Dr Eva Makra
Personal Assistant to the President

Iceland/Islandi/Islandia/Исландия/ايسلندا/冰 岛

H.E. Mr Svavar Gestsson
Minister of Culture and Education
Head of Delegation

Mr Reynir G. Karlsson
Head of Division for Sport and Youth Affairs
Ministry of Culture and Education

India/Inde/India/Индия/الهند/印度

Mr Mata Prasad
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Human Resource and Development
Government of India
Head of Delegation

Mr Pathros Matthai
Executive Director of Physical Education
Sports Authority of India

Indonesia/Indonésie/Indonesia/Индонезия/
اندونيسيا/印度尼西亚

H.E. Mr Akbar Tandjung
Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports
Head of Delegation

Mr Hangombar F. Siregar
Deputy Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports

Iran, Islamic Republic of/
Iran, République islamique d'/
Iran (República Islámica del)/
Исламская Республика Иран/
جمهوریة ايران الاسلامیة / 伊朗伊斯兰共和国

Mr Ahmad Dargahi
Deputy Prime Minister
President of the Physical Education
Organization
Head of Delegation

Mr Nikoyk Abbas
Vice President of Technical and Federation
Affairs
Physical Education Organisation

Mr Goharkhany Akbar
Manager of Physical Education

Iraq/Iraq/العراق/伊拉克

Mr Salim Hassan Ali Kayat
Director General for Physical Education
Ministry of Education
Head of Delegation

Ireland/Irlande/Irlanda/Ирландия/ايرلندا/爱尔兰

Mr Michael Brendan Meehan
Assistant Secretary General
Department of Education
Head of Delegation

Israel/Israël/Israël/Израиль/اسرائيل/以色列

Mr Yariv Oren
Deputy Director General
Director of Sports and Physical Education
Ministry of Education and Culture
Head of Delegation

Mr Mordechai Erlich
Deputy Director of Sports and Physical
Education Authority
Chief Supervisor of Physical Education
Ministry of Education and Culture

H.E. Mr Yakov Aviad
Ambassador
Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco

Italy/Italie/Italia/Италия/ايطاليا/意大利

M. Salvatore Finocchiaro
Inspecteur pour l'éducation physique
et le sport scolaires
Ministère de l'éducation publique
Chef de la délégation

M. Bruno Rossi Mori
Chef de la Division de la documentation
et de l'information
Comité national olympique italien (CONI)

Côte d'Ivoire/Côte d'Ivoire/كوت ديفوار/科特迪瓦

S. Exc. M. Koutoua Bernard Ehui
Ministre de la jeunesse et des sports
Chef de la délégation

M. Silué Alfred Manogo
Directeur de l'éducation physique et
des sports

M. Lama Dosso
Chargé de mission

Japan/Japan/Japan/Япония/اليابان/日本

Mr Naomi Onodera
Deputy Director-General
Minister's Secretariat responsible for
the Physical Education Bureau
Head of Delegation

Annexe VIII

Mr Arifumi Ooshima
Deputy Director
Physical Education Division
Physical Education Bureau
Ministry of Education

Mr Takashi Kawahara
Lecturer
Faculty of Liberal Arts
University of Tokyo

Mr Shizuo Ito
Researcher
Sports Science Laboratory
Japan Amateur Sports Association

Jordan/Jordanie/Jordania/Йордания/الأردن/約旦

H.E. Mr Faleh El Taweel
Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan in Moscow

Kenya/Кения/كينيا/肯尼亚

H.E. Mr Mwabili Kisaka
Ambassador of Kenya in Moscow
Head of Delegation

Mr Shem Jilo Bayaya
Education Attaché
Embassy of Kenya in Moscow

Mr Charles Mukora
Chairman
Kenya National Sports Council

Mr John Michael Sang
Commissioner for Sports

Kuwait/Koweït/Kuwait/Кувейт/الكويت/科威特

Mr Intisar Abdel Aziz Al-Qwaish
Department of Physical Education and Sport
Ministry of Education
Hon. Secretary-General of Kuwait Olympic
Committee
Head of Delegation

Mr Ahmad Jamal
Head Supervisor of Physical Education

Lao People's Democratic Republic/
République démocratique populaire lao/
República Democrática Popular Lao/
Лаосская Народно-Демократическая
Республика/جمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية/
老挝人民民主共和国
M. Phiang Sisoulath
Vice-Ministre de l'éducation
Chef de la délégation

H. Korakan
Directeur adjoint du Département des sports
Ministère de l'éducation

H. Lati Sengchanh
Département du sport
Ministère de l'éducation

Lebanon/Liban/Libano/Ливан/لبنان/黎巴嫩

H.E. Mr Mahmoud Hammoud
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of Lebanon in Moscow
Head of Delegation

Colonel Ghaleb Fahs
Director General of Youth and Sports
Ministry of Education
Deputy Head of Delegation

Mr Joseth Sakr
Adviser of the General Directorate
of Youth and Sports
Ministry of Education

Dr Semaan Sakr
Adviser of the General Directorate
of Youth and Sports
Ministry of Education

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/
Jamahiriya arabe libyenne/
Jamahiriya Árabe Libia/
Ливийская Арабская Демократия/
الجمهورية العربية الليبية/阿拉伯利比亚民众国

H.E. Mr Ali Elmansori
Minister of Mass Sport
Head of Delegation

Mr Mohamed Ali Kshir
Director-General of School Activities

Mr Musa Arebi Al-Ganduz
Secretary of Physical Education
Researches Department
University of Alfatah

Luxembourg/Luxemburgo/Люксембург/

الكسبرغ/卢森堡

M. Georges Lanners
 Commissaire du gouvernement à l'éducation
 physique et aux sports
 Chef de la délégation

Madagascar/Мадагаскар/مدغشقر/马达加斯加

S. Exc. M. Jean-André Ndremanjary
 Ministre de la population, de la condition
 sociale, de la jeunesse et des sports
 Chef de la délégation

M. Auguste Albert Johna Hippolyte
 Conseiller technique
 Ministère de la population, de la condition
 sociale, de la jeunesse et des sports

M. Paul Rakotondrasny
 Conseiller des sports à l'ambassade de
 Madagascar à Moscou

Malaysia/Malaisie/Malasia/Малайзия/

ماليزيا/马来西亚

Ms Teng Gaik Kwan
 Deputy Minister for Youth and Sports
 Head of Delegation

Mr Abdul Aziz bin Haji Abdan
 Director General of Sports
 Ministry of Culture and Sports

Mr Idris Ahmad Murdin
 National Sports Council

Mali/Mali/Мали/مال/马里

M. Diakité Balladji
 Premier conseiller
 Ambassade du Mali à Moscou
 Chef de la délégation

M. Bandiougou Coulibaly
 Conseiller culturel
 Ambassade du Mali à Moscou

Mauritania/Mauritanie/Mauritania/

Мауритания/ موريتانيا/毛里塔尼亚

M. Ahmed De Ya
 Premier Conseiller
 Ambassade de Mauritanie à Moscou
 Chef de la délégation

Mexico/Mexique/México/Мексика/المكسيك/墨西哥

Sr Jésus Davila Diez
 Embajada de México en la URSS
 Jefe de la Delegacion

Mongolia/Mongolie/Mongolia/Монголия/

مونغوليا/蒙古

Mr Toivgo Tuggee
 Vice-Chairman
 State Committee for Physical Culture
 and Sport
 Head of Delegation

Morocco/Maroc/Marruecos/Марокко/

المغرب/摩洛哥

M. Abderrahman el Houdden
 Chef de la Division de l'éducation
 physique et du sport
 Chef de la délégation

M. Mohamed Layachi
 Chef de la Division des affaires sociales
 et documentation
 Ministère de l'éducation nationale

Mozambique/Мозамбик/موزنبيق/莫桑比克

H.E. Mr José Julio de Andrade
 Minister of Sport
 Head of Delegation

Mr José Sengo
 Ambassador of Mozambique in Moscow

Mr Manuel Tivira
 First Secretary
 Embassy of Mozambique in Moscow

Mr José de Sousa Pereira
 National Director of the International
 Relations

Mr Jose Tivira Mekorongo
 Third Secretary
 Embassy of Mozambique in Moscow

Nepal/Népal/Nepal/Непал/نيبال/尼泊尔

H.E. Mr Parshu Narayan Chaudhury
 Minister of Education and Culture
 Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr B.P. Rimal
 Ambassador of Nepal in Moscow

Annexe VIII

Mr Indu Bahadur Shahi
Secretary
National Sports Council

Mr Sharad Chandra Shaha
President
National Olympic Committee

Netherlands/Pays-Bas/Paises Bajos/
Нидерланды/مورلندا/荷兰

Mr Bernard Bothe
Director-General for Welfare
Ministry of Welfare, Health and Culture
Head of Delegation

Mr Pieter E. van Staveren
Deputy Director-General for Secondary
Education
Ministry of Education and Sciences

Mr Dick Happel
Deputy Director of Sports Department
Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural
Affairs

Nicaragua/Никарагуа/نيكاراغوا/尼加拉瓜

Sr Yamil Zuniga
Vice-Ministro de Deportes
Jefe de la Delegación

Sr Juan Rafael Cruz Perez
Director de las Relaciones Internacionales

Sr Denis Corea
Director Regional

Sr Vicente Mendiola
Traductor

Nigeria/Nigeria/Nigeria/Нигерия/نيجيريا/尼日利亚

Mr James Akin Dlatunji
Director-General
Federal Ministry of Social Development,
Youth and Sports
Head of Delegation

Mr Zohdam Ndam
Information Attaché
Embassy of Nigeria in Moscow

Chief Abraham Ordia
Presidential Adviser on Sports

Mr Timothy Olusegun Lanlun
Assistant Director
Ministry of Social Development,
Youth and Sport

Mr Charles Ogochuku Itabor
Sports Administrator
National Sports Commission
Assistant Secretary-General
National Olympic Committee

Norway/Norvège/Noruega/Норвегия/
النرويج/挪威

H.E. Mr Hallvard Bakke
Minister of Cultural and Scientific Affairs
Head of Delegation

Ms. Elisabeth Walaas
Personal Secretary for the Minister
of Culture
Ministry of Cultural and Scientific
Affairs

Mr Svein-Erik Jensen
General Director
Department of Youth and Sport
Ministry of Cultural and Scientific Affairs

Mr Oskar Petter Jensrud
Executive Officer
Department of Youth and Sport
Ministry of Cultural and Scientific Affairs

Mr Hans B. Skaset
President of the Norwegian Confederation
of Sport

Oman/Omán/Оман/عمان/阿曼

H.E. Mr Nazar bin Mohamed bin Ali Al-Sheikh
Ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman in Moscow
Head of Delegation

Mr Hamdan bin Seif bin Bashir Al-Gafri
First Secretary
Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman in Moscow

Peru/Pérou/Perú/Перу/بيرو/秘鲁

Dr Tomas Pinna
Vice-Presidente del Consejo nacional
del Deporte
Jefe de la Delegación

- Poland/Pologne/Polonia/Польша/بولندا/波兰
- H.E. Mr Alexander Kwasniewski
Minister
Chairman of the Committee for Youth
and Physical Culture
Chairman of the Polish Olympic Committee
Head of Delegation
- Dr Stanislaw Paszczyk
Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Youth
and Physical Culture
- Mr Michal Korcozowicz
Deputy Director of the Department for
International Relations
Committee for Youth and Physical Culture
- Portugal/Португалия/البرتغال/葡萄牙
- Dr José Ribeiro e Castro
Conseiller du Ministre
- Prof. Arcelino Manuel Miranda da Costa
Directeur général des sports
- H. Sergio Sacadura-Cabra
- Qatar/Катар/قطر/卡塔尔
- Mr Mohamed Alkhuleifi
Under-Secretary of Ministry of Information
and Youth Welfare Supreme Council Member
Head of Delegation
- Mr Mohamed Ali Al Mohanady
Director of Sports Department and Youth Welfare
Supreme Council
- Mr Nasser Mohamed Obaidan
Head of Education and Sport Department
- Mr Davood Haseeb Al Shokry
Sports Department and Youth Welfare
Supreme Council
- Republic of Korea/République de Corée/
República de Corea/Корейская Республика/
جمهورية كوريا/大韩民国
- H.E. Mr Sang-Ho Cho
Minister of Sport
Head of Delegation
- H.E. Mr Tae Hyuk Hahn
Ambassador
Permanent Delegate to Unesco
Alternate Head of Delegation
- Mr Yun Taek Lee
Special Adviser to the President
for sports Administration
- Mr Byung Jo Chang
Director-General
International Sports Bureau
Ministry of Sport
- Mr Ho Yul Yoo
Secretary to the Minister of Sports
- Mr Jee Chull Oh
Director
International Sports Division
Ministry of Sports
- Mr Doo Yong Chung
Director
Office of Planning and External Relations
Korean National Commission for Unesco
- Mr Byung Hoon Lee
Assistant Director
International Sport Division
Ministry of Sports
- Romania/Roumanie/Rumunia/Румыния/
رومانيا/罗马尼亚
- Mr Gheorghe Gomoiu
President
National Council for Physical Education
and Sport
Head of Delegation
- Mr Valentin Constandache
Director
National Council for Physical Education
and Sport
- Mr Alexandru Calciu
Instructeur
- Rwanda/Руанда/رواندا/卢旺达
- S. Exc. M. Laurent Kanyarubira
Ambassadeur du Rwanda à Moscou
Chef de la délégation
- Saint Lucia/Sainte-Lucie/Santa Lucia/
Сент-Люсия/سانت لوسيا/圣卢西亚
- Hon. Stephenson King
Minister for Community Development, Social
Affairs, Youth and Sports
Head of Delegation

Annexe VIII

Mr Pierre Michael Burnley
Physical Education Officer

Samoa/Самоа/ ساموا / 萨摩亚

Mr Uili Tafaese
Under-Secretary of Youth, Sport and Culture
Head of Delegation

Mr Afioa Tapusatele Keli Tuatasalo
Deputy Director of Sport

Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite/
Arabie Saoudite/Саудовская Аравия/
المملكة العربية السعودية / 沙特阿拉伯

Mr Ibrahim Bin Ali Al-Shami
Deputy President
Youth Welfare for Technical Affairs
Head of Delegation

Mr Hani Al-Idressi
Director of International Relations
Department Youth Welfare

Mr Abdulrahman bin Saoud Al-Ajaji
Head of Saudi Committee for Physical
Education and Sport

Senegal/Sénégal/Senegal/Сенегал / السنغال / 塞内加尔

S. Exc. M. Abdoulaye Makhtar Diop
Ministre de la jeunesse et des sports
Chef de la délégation

M. Anadou Ibrahima Dia
Directeur de l'éducation physique et
des sports

Seychelles/Сейшельские Острова / سيشيل / 塞舌尔

Mr Antonio Gopal
Director for Sports
Head of Delegation

Mr James Barreau
Assistant Administrative Officer
National Sports Council

Somalia/Somalie/Somalia/Сомали / الصومال / 索马里

H.E. Mr Abdullahi Mohamed Mire
Minister of Culture and Education
Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr Abdullahi Egal Nur
Ambassador of Somalia in Moscow

H.E. Mr Hassan Sheikh Hussein
Director-General for Asia and Socialiste
Countries' Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr Adbi Khalif Abdurahman
Secretary for Foreign Affairs
General Federation of Trade Unions of Somalia

Mr Maye Mao Dere
Counsellor
Embassy of Somalia in Moscow

Spain/Espagne/España/Испания / اسبانيا / 西班牙

Ilmo Sr Don Francisco J. Guillan Moreira
Director del Gabinete del Consejo Superior
de Deportes
Jefe de la Delegación

Sr Don Isidoro Alonso Hinojal
Secretario Ejecutivo de la Comisión
Espanola de Cooperacion con la Unesco

Suriname/Суринам / سورينام / 苏里南

Mrs Denise de Rooy
Teacher in Physical Education
Head of Delegation

Sweden/Suède/Suecia/Швеция / السويد / 瑞典

H.E. Mr Ulf Lönnqvist
Minister for Housing and Sports
Head of Delegation

Mr Lars Strandberg
Under-Secretary of State responsible
for Sports
Deputy Head of Delegation

Mrs Ebba Carlqvist
Head of Section
Physical Education and Sports
Swedish National Board of Education

H.E. Ms annie Marie Sundbom
Ambassador
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr Lars Karlberg
Head of Section
Ministry of Education

Mr Stig Hedlund
International Secretary of the Swedish
Sports Confederation

Mr Bo Libert
Attaché
Embassy of Sweden in Moscow

Switzerland/Suisse/Swazilandia/Швейцария/
سوئسرا/瑞士

M. Raymond Bron
Président de la Commission fédérale
de la gymnastique et du sport
Chef de la délégation

S. Exc. M. François Nordmann
Ambassadeur
Délégué permanent de la Suisse auprès
de l'Unesco
Chef adjoint de la délégation

M. Ferdinand B. Inesch
Directeur de l'Association suisse du sport

M. Martin Aeschbacher
Troisième secrétaire
Ambassade de Suisse à Moscou

M. Keller Heinz
Director of Suisse School for Physical
Education and Sport

Syrian Arab Republic/
République arabe syrienne/
República Árabe Siria/
Сирийская Арабская Республика/
الجمهورية العربية السورية/阿拉伯叙利亚共和国

Mr Marwan Arafat
Member of the Executive Bureau General Sports
Federation
Head of Delegation

Thailand/Thaïlande/Taïlandia/Таиланд/
تايلاند/泰 国

Mr Sakul Sriptom
Deputy Minister for Education
Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr Prajit Rojanaphruk
Ambassador of Thailand in Moscow

Mr Pipitporn Keowhookdar
Director of Health and Physical Education
Promotion Division
Department of Physical Education
Ministry of Education

Mrs Savitri Suwansathit
Director of External Relations Division
Ministry of Education
Deputy Secretary-General
National Commission for Unesco

Togo/Toro/توغو/多 哥

S. Exc. Gnemagna Dometo
Ministre de la jeunesse, des sports et
de la culture
Chef de la délégation

M. Elessessi Edzene
Conseiller technique du ministre
de la jeunesse et des sports

M. Abalo Komlan
Directeur des études à l'Institut national
de la jeunesse et des sports

Tunisia/Tunisie/Túnez/Тунис/ تونس/突尼斯

S. Exc. M. Ahmed Ouhaies
Ambassadeur de Tunisie à Moscou
Chef de la délégation

M. Belhassen Lassoued
Maître assistant éducation physique
et sportive
Secrétaire général de la Fédération
internationale de l'éducation physique

M. Kamel Benzerti
Directeur de l'éducation physique et sports
scolaires et universitaires

Turkey/Turquie/Turquia/Турция/تركيا/土耳其

Mr Yaman Baskut
Counsellor
Embassy of Turkey in Moscow
Head of Delegation

Mr Kemal Kamiloglu
Director General of Physical Education
and Sports
Ministry of National Education, Youth
and Sports

M. Akgun Bor
Attaché
Embassy of Turkey in Moscow

Annexe VIII

Uganda/Ouganda/Uganda/Уганда/اوغندا/乌干达

Hon. John M. Ntimba
Minister of State for Education
Head of Delegation

Miss Anastasia Nakkazi
Secretary General
Uganda National Commission

Mrs Winfred Bakunda
Personal Assistant to the Minister
of State for Education

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic/
République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine/
República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania/
Украинская Советская Социалистическая
Республика/

جمهورية اوكرانيا الاشتراكية السوفيتية/
乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国

Mr Michail M. Baka
Chairman
Ukrainian SSR State Committee
for Physical Culture and Sports
Head of Delegation

Mr Yuri Gorski
First Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR
State Committee for Physical Culture and
Sport

Mr Vjacheslav A. Sotnikov
Counsellor
Ukrainian SSR National Commission for Unesco

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/
Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques/
Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas/
Союз Советских Социалистических Республик/
اتحاد الجمهوريات الاشتراكية السوفيتية/
苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟

Mr Mara Gramov
Chairman of the State Committee for Physical
Culture and Sport of the USSR (Goskomsport)
Head of Delegation

Mr Nikolai Ivanovich Rousak
Vice-Chairman
State Committee for Physical Culture and
Sport of the USSR

Mr Vlachoslav Gavrilin
Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for
Physical Culture and Sport of the USSR

Mr Vasilii Gromyko
Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for
Physical Culture and Sport of the USSR

Mr Vitaly Smirnov
Chairman of the State Committee of the RSFSR

Mr Alexander Kozlovski
Chief of the International Department
State Committee for Physical Culture and
Sport of the USSR

Mr Mikhail F. Mikhno
Chief of Section
USSR Commission for Unesco
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of USSR

United Arab Emirates/Emirats arabes unis/
Emiratos Árabes Unidos/
Объединенные Арабские Эмираты/
الإمارات العربية المتحدة/阿拉伯联合酋长国

Sultan Al-Sewaidi Sultan
Assistant General Secretary of Youth
and Sports

United Republic of Tanzania/
République-Unie de Tanzanie/
República Unida de Tanzania/
Объединенная Республика Танзания/
جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة/坦桑尼亚联合共和国

Mr Jenerali Ulimwengu
Director of Youth and sports
Ministry for Community Development,
Culture and Sport
Head of Delegation

Mr Joas Nkongo
Senior Curriculum Development
Institute of Curriculum Development

Mrs Ally Fatma Saïde
Ministry for Community Development
Culture and Sport

Mr Nkongvanzoka Martin
Minister Counsellor

Mr Nchimbi Hilari
Private Secretary to the Minister for
Community Development Culture, Youth
and Sports

Uruguay/Уругвай/اوروغواي/乌拉圭

Prof. José Enrique Esperon
Vice-Presidente de la Comisión nacional
de Educación física
Ministerio de Cultura
Jefe de la delegación

M. Santos Holf Caresani
 Director Secretario
 Comisión nacional de Educación física
 Ministerio Educación y Cultura

Venezuela/Венесуэла/ فنزويلا/ 委內瑞拉

Mr Alejandro Perera
 Embassy of Venezuela in Moscow
 Head of Delegation

Viet-Nam/Viêt-Nam/Вьетнам/ فيتنام/ 越 南

Mr Trinh Ngor Chu
 First Deputy Chairman
 State University for Physical Culture
 and Sport
 Head of Delegation

Mr Thanh Lam Doan
 Vice-Director
 International Department of Sport Committee

Mr Bao Ngoc Dang
 Department of International relations
 State University for Physical Culture
 and Sport

Yemen/Yémen/Йемен/ اليمن/ 也 門

M. Ali Al-Gaffari
 Cultural Attaché
 Responsible for Physical Education and Sports
 Embassy of Yemen in Moscow
 Head of Delegation

Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie/Yugoslavia/
 Югославия/يوغوسلافيا/ 南斯拉夫

M. Dusko Dragun
 Président de la Fédération de culture
 physique
 Chef de la délégation

M. Dragan Stajkovic
 Chef du Département international de la
 Fédération de culture physique

Zambia/Zambie/Zambia/Замбия/ زامبيا/ 贊比亞

H.E. Mr Frederick Shumba Napunda
 Minister of General Education, Youth
 and Sport
 Head of Delegation

Mr Alexis Muyunda
 Deputy Director of Sports
 Ministry of General Education, Youth
 and Sport

Zimbabwe/Зимбабве/ زيمبابوي/ 津巴布韦

Mr C.R. Dzimba
 Acting Deputy Secretary
 Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture
 Head of Delegation

Mr Ephraïm Chikadaya
 Zimbabwe Embassy

B. Observateurs/Observers/Observadores/Наблюдатели/المراقبون/ 观察员

1. NON-MEMBER STATES/ETATS NON MEMBRES

Holy See/Saint-Siège

Monsieur Lorenzo Frana
 Observateur permanent du Saint-siège
 auprès de l'Unesco
 Chef de la délégation

Monsieur Antonio Franco
 Conseil pour les affaires publiques
 de l'Eglise

M. Gilles Deliance
 Expert

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
 Ireland/Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et
 d'Irlande du Nord

Mr J. Franck Taylor
 President
 Association internationale de la presse
 sportive

Mr J. Boulter

United States of America/Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Mr Richard T. Miller
United States Observer at Unesco
Paris

Mr Simon A. McNaely
Executive Director
Society of State Directors of Health
Physical Education and Recreation
President's Council on Physical Fitness
and Sports

Mr Carl A. Troester
Secretary General
International Council of Health
Physical Education and Sport
Washington D.C.

2. PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION, RECOGNIZED
BY THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES/ORGANISATION DE
LIBERATION DE LA PALESTINE RECONNUE PAR LA
LIGUE DES ETATS ARABES

M. Omar Massalha
Représentant de l'OLP auprès de l'Unesco

M. Ahmed Khaled Heari
Conseiller

3. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANISATIONS
INTERNATIONALES

World health Organization/Organisation mondiale
de la santé

M. Igor Gundarov
Regional Office for Europe

4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANISATIONS
INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES

Council of Europe/Conseil de l'Europe

Mr George Walker
Head of Sport Section

5. INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
HAVING CONSULTATIVE AND ASSOCIATE RELATIONS
WITH UNESCO (CATEGORY A)/ORGANISATIONS INTER-
NATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES AYANT DES
RELATIONS DE CONSULTATION ET D'ASSOCIATION
AVEC L'UNESCO (CATEGORIE A)

Catholic International Federation for Physical
and Sports Education/Fédération internationale
catholique d'éducation physique et sportive
(FICEP)

M. Arnoud Vriends
Vice-Président de la FICEP
Président de la Néerlandse
Katholieke Sportfederatie (NKS)

Mlle Maria-Rosa Zanella
Vice-Présidente de la FICEP

M. Aldo Notario
Président du Centro Sportivo Italiano

General Association of International Sports
Federations (GATSF)/Association générale des
fédérations internationales de sports (AGFIS)

Dr Un Yong Kim
Président

Dr Luc Niggli
Secrétaire général

Mrs Josiane Niggli
Secrétaire

M. Jean-Louis Meuret
Chargé de presse
Rédacteur

M. Yuri Titov
Président de la FIG (Gymnastique)

M. Valeri Syssoev
Président de la FIAC (Cyclisme)

Dr Ruben Acosta
Président
Fédération internationale de volley-ball

Mme Maria de Lourdes Acosta
Conseiller du Président
Fédération internationale de volley-ball

M. Abelardo Raidi
Vice-Président
Association internationale de la presse sportive

M. Massimo Della Pergola
Secrétaire général
Association internationale de la presse sportive

International Federation for Physical Education/
Fédération internationale d'éducation physique
(FIEP)

M. Belhassen Lassoued
Secrétaire général

International Council for Health, Physical
Education and Recreation (ICHPER)/Conseil inter-
national pour la santé, l'éducation physique et
la récréation

Mr S. Jae Park
Honorary Member Secretary-General

Mr Ju-Ho Chang
Board Member

Mr Jim Delpy
Assistant Researcher

International Council of Sport Science and
Physical Education (ICSSPE)/Conseil inter-
national pour l'éducation physique et la science
du sport (CIEPSS)

Dr August Kirsch
President

Mr Werner Sonnenschein
Secretary General

Mr Gerhard Simonis
Documentation Expert

World Peace Council/Conseil mondial de la paix

Ms Elena Petushkova
Representative
Vice-President of Soviet Peace
Committee

6. INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
HAVING INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS
WITH UNESCO (CATEGORY B)/ORGANISATIONS INTER-
NATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES AYANT DES
RELATIONS D'INFORMATION ET DE CONSULTATION
AVEC L'UNESCO (CATEGORIE B)

International Fair-Play Committee/
Comité international pour le fair-play

M. Jacques Ferran
Président
Association internationale pour un sport
sans violence

M. Georges Bertellotti
Secrétaire général
Entente pour un sport sans violence

M. Jean Sylvestre
Secrétaire général de l'Association française
pour un sport sans violence et pour le
fair-play

International Union of Students/
Union internationale des étudiants

M. Felix Jean Andriantsoavina
Secrétaire - Coordonnateur
Département de l'éducation physique
et du sport

6. INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
HAVING MUTUAL INFORMATION RELATIONS WITH
UNESCO (CATEGORY C)/ORGANISATIONS INTER-
NATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES AYANT DES
RELATIONS D'INFORMATION MUTUELLE AVEC L'UNESCO
(CATEGORIE C)

Arab Sports Confederation/Confédération arabe
des sports

Dr Abdel Kareem Ibrahim Darwish
Chairman
Research Committee

Mr Fahd Saleh Al-Turbaq

Annexe VIII

7. SPORTS ORGANIZATION HAVING WORKING RELATIONS
WITH UNESCO/ORGANISATION SPORTIVE AYANT DES
RELATIONS DE TRAVAIL AVEC L'UNESCO

Olympic movement/Mouvement olympique

S. Exc. M. Juan Antonio Samaranch
Président du CIO
Président de la Commission du mouvement
olympique

Le Prince Alexandre de Mérode
Premier Vice-Président du CIO
Président de la Commission médicale du CIO

M. Alexandru Siperco
Membre du CIO
Représentant du CIO au sein du Bureau
du Mouvement olympique

M. Borislav Stankovic
Membre du CIO
Secrétaire général de l'Association des
fédérations internationales olympiques
d'été et de la Fédération internationale
de basket-ball
Représentant des fédérations internationales
olympiques et reconnues au sein du Bureau
du Mouvement olympique

M. Raoul Mollet
Président du Comité olympique et interfédéral
belge
Représentant des comités nationaux olympiques
au sein du Bureau du Mouvement olympique

M. Alain Coupat
Chef de cabinet du Président du CIO

M. Shahbaz Behnam
Membre de l'administration du CIO

M. Fekrou Kidane
Conseiller spécial, Commission "Apartheid et
olympisme"

ANNEX IX

STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE

President: Mr Marat GRAMOV (USSR)

Vice-Presidents: Mr J.M. CASAJUS (Argentina)
Mr H. AL-KHALIFA (Bahrain)
Mr T. MARTINSKI (Bulgaria)
Mr F. TANGUAY (Canada)
Mr A. JUANTORENA DANGER (Cuba)
Mr A.A. GAMAL EDINE (Egypt)
Mr V. AFENE (Gabon)
Mr P. CHAUDHARI (Nepal)
Mr SANG-HO CHO (Republic of Korea)
Mr F.S. HAPUNDA (Zambia)

Rapporteur-General: Mr. F.R. IMESCH (Switzerland)

ANNEX X

SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE

Director-General of Unesco

Mr Federico Mayor

Assistant to the Director-General: Mr G. Ponce

Representatives of the Director-General

Mr. A. Chiba
Deputy Assistant Director-General for Education

Mr E. Brunswic
Director of the Division of Educational Sciences, Contents and Methods of
Education

Mr P. Vagliani
Director of the Youth Division

Secretary-General of the Conference

Mr V. Kolybine, ED/STE

Assisted by:

Education Sector

Mr C. Randriamanantenasoa,	ED/SCM/EPS
Mr. J. Gurriaran	ED/EPP
Mrs L. Limage	ED/SCM
Mr A. Pokrovsky	ED/STE
Mr N. Dergatcheff	ED/SCM/FIDEPS
Miss J. Britland	ED/SCM
Mrs R. Derosch	ED/SCM
Miss F. Girard	ED/EPP
Miss P. Lacroix	ED/STE
Mrs M.J. Lallart	ED/SCM
Mrs F. Larrivet	ED/SCM

Mr P. Henquet, Consultant
Mr G. Sala, FIDEPS Consultant

Conference Division

Mr M. Pobukovsky	COL
Mr G. Cortabarría	COL/C
Mr F. Kabbara	COL/C
Miss L. Carroll	COL/D
Miss E. Diallo	COL/D
Mrs M. Grau Zaragoza	COL/D
Mrs G. Haddad	COL/D
Mrs Y.F. Liu	COL/D
Mr J. Maingot	COL/D
Miss D. Thornborough	COL/D

Mr J. Wang	COL/D
Mrs H.F. Zhu	COL/D
Mr J. Feng	COL/I
Mr S. Gao	COL/I
Mr D. Liu	COL/I
Mr Z. Liu	COL/I
Mr J.L. Schott	COL/I
Mr J. Shi	COL/I
Mr J. Xu	COL/I
Mr I. Arzoglou	COL/O
Mr M. Filali	COL/O
Mr R. Alvarez	COL/T
Mr A. Amid	COL/T
Mr R. Benaissa	COL/T
Mr J. Cardona	COL/T
Mrs Y. Chen	COL/T
Mr J. Corbett	COL/T
Mr H. Dekhani	COL/T
Mrs D. Delgado d'Imperio	COL/T
Mr M. El Keiy	COL/T
Mr A. El Masri	COL/T
Mr F. Falchier	COL/T
Miss N. Laroche	COL/T
Mr H. Lu	COL/T
Mr Q.Z. Ma	COL/T
Mr I. Manzi	COL/T
Mr G. Perez	COL/T
Mr C. Shearmur	COL/T
Mr A. Shebaya	COL/T
Mr F.Z. Sun	COL/T
Mrs J. Tanguy	COL/T
Mrs N. Treille	COL/T
Mr A.P. Truffault	COL/T
Mr S.Z. Yang	COL/T
Mr B. Zhang	COL/T

Mr M. Bagration (temporary assistant)

Office of Public Information

Mr E. Bailby
 Mrs P. Calabuig
 Mrs Z. Cuenir
 Mr V. Oudatchine

Bureau of General Services

Mr R. Navillod