UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT (MINEPS III)

Punta del Este, Uruguay, 30 November-3 December 1999

FINAL REPORT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

UNESCO expresses its profound recognition and gratitude to the President, the Government and the people of Uruguay for their generous welcome and the excellent organization of the Conference.

It extends warm thanks to the Local Organizing Committee for MINEPS III and, in particular, to its President, Mr Julio César Maglione.

It welcomes the interest shown by all the Member States in the themes of MINEPS III and appreciates the quality of their contributions.

Once again, UNESCO thanks all the friends of sport and those who serve it, whether or not they were at Punta del Este, for contributing to the success of MINEPS III through their efforts and support.

The Third International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport stressed, on the one hand, the importance of cooperation between UNESCO, the Olympic Movement and all organizations and bodies concerned with sport and, on the other, the similarity between their concerns when raising new prospects, thinking up new formulas and defining joint undertakings, especially those involving action.

MINEPS III also presented an opportunity for friendly cooperation among human beings of goodwill, sportsmen, sportswomen and sports fans - in short, a team whose success is attributable to their tolerance, friendship and solidarity.

GENERAL REPORT

BACKGROUND

From MINEPS I to MINEPS III

1. The Third International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport was held in pursuance of decision 3.2.3 adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 156th session (Paris, 25 March 1999).

2. MINEPS I, held in Paris in April 1976, on UNESCO's initiative, began a process of international work on a strategy for developing physical education and sport, regarded as an essential aspect of the right to education and as a dimension of culture that is a component of modern humanism and a key component in the harmonious formation of human beings.

3. MINEPS II was held in Moscow, 12 years after MINEPS I, in November 1988. Whereas MINEPS I was dominated by the question of the need for a new international sports order, MINEPS II reflected the importance of the challenges arising from the spectacular development of sport, nationally and internationally, and the dangers facing it. Delegations from 104 Member States, including 45 led by delegates of ministerial rank, attended the Moscow Conference. They were joined by observers from three non-Member States, one liberation movement and two international intergovernmental organizations. The Olympic Movement and the International Olympic Committee were represented by a delegation led by the President of the International Olympic Committee.

4. MINEPS II examined a wide range of issues and adopted a set of recommendations aimed at developing physical education and sport, in the hope that the funds needed to implement the solutions recommended could be found. Circumstances, and occasionally inertia, due to a lack of resources, prevented many of the laudable and generous intentions proclaimed at Moscow in 1988 from being realized.

5. In 1994 and 1995, an external assessment of the activities in the field under consideration was conducted with a view to learning the lessons taught by the experience acquired by the Organization between 1984 and 1993, and in answer to the wish expressed by the General Conference to "infuse strong new life into UNESCO's action in physical education and sport, particularly within the framework of the fourth Medium-Term Plan" (27 C/Resolution 5.16). This assessment revealed that, over that period, the action taken had not produced the desired impact.

6. Coming another 12 years after MINEPS II, MINEPS III showed itself to be vital for gauging the progress made, cataloguing the difficulties and constraints encountered and pinpointing and setting new aims, especially for the first decade of the third millennium. Held in Punta del Este, at the kind invitation of the Government of Uruguay, from 30 November to 3 December 1999, MINEPS III provided the Member States of UNESCO and voluntary sports organizations with an outstanding arena for united, frank and tolerant discussions and an exchange of experience that could lead to the framing of realistic, practical proposals for translating into action the principles of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, the Olympic Charter and other international instruments.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE

7. The Conference was prepared by the UNESCO Secretariat in close cooperation with the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) and its Bureau, along with the main non-governmental organizations involved in the area of physical education and sport. Several working meetings were also held with the Permanent Delegation of Uruguay to UNESCO and Mr Julio César Maglione, Chairperson of the Local Organizing Committee for MINEPS III, who was to be congratulated on his consistently efficient support for and cordial cooperation with the Secretariat. Consultation of the Member States was organized within UNESCO's regional groups, since it was impossible for practical reasons to consult all the Member States in the conventional way.

8. After the Host Country Agreement had been signed, on 1 September 1999, the letters of invitation, signed by the Director-General on 1 September 1999, were sent on 3 September 1999 to the Member States, together with copies to the National Committees.

9. After two consultants had withdrawn their services, because the deadlines were too short, all MINEPS III documents (four working documents and two reference documents) were prepared directly by the Secretariat (Physical Education and Sport Unit). The list of documents is reproduced in an annex.

10. The Third International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS III) was held in Punta del Este from 30 November to 3 December 1999 at the invitation of the Government of Uruguay and preceded by a meeting of CIGEPS from 25 to 27 November 1999.

The Conference was attended by the representatives of 67 Member States, including 35 of ministerial rank, along with the representatives of 38 international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

OPENING OF MINEPS III

11. The opening meeting of MINEPS III took place, in the Conference Hall of the Hotel Conrad, Punta del Este, on 30 November 1999 at 10 a.m., and was attended by:

the President of the Republic of Uruguay, Dr Julio María Sanguinetti;

the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch;

the Governor of the Province of Maldonado, Mr Camilo Tortorella Azane;

the President of the Local Organizing Committee for MINEPS III, Dr Julio César Maglione;

the representative of the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms Kaisa Savolainen, Director of the Department of Education for a Culture of Peace;

a number of representatives of the Uruguayan Government and NGOs also attended the opening ceremony.

12. At the opening ceremony, the President of the Republic of Uruguay spoke of the role played by sport since Antiquity in the formation of character and the development of humanity. He added that sport should be given pride of place in the modern education system, especially since economic progress and democracy had now given most people access to sport. The practice of sport was the best school for the assertion of individual values and well-being, both physical and spiritual. He said it was an honour to host the Conference in his country and congratulated UNESCO on its activity in the field to date.

13. The IOC President, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, thanked the President of the Republic of Uruguay for attending the Conference and for supporting the development of physical education and sport. He then congratulated Mr Koïchiro Matsuura on his impressive election as Director-General of UNESCO and paid tribute to his predecessor, Mr Federico Mayor, for his distinguished services to the international community. He repeated his desire for close cooperation between UNESCO and IOC, in particular for defending the ethics of sport. Each sovereign State bore the constitutional responsibility to provide for the education of its people and attend to their well-being. The contribution by the Olympic Movement was only complementary to the efforts made by governments. Sport had become a universal phenomenon, but it was far from being a priority in countries facing socio-economic and political problems. It was therefore important to address the issues at stake by simultaneously stepping up the policy of technical and financial assistance to the least privileged nations and encouraging the development of sport throughout the world. The International Olympic Committee had responded to this phenomenon by devising a policy of technical and financial assistance for all the National Olympic Committees and in particular those of the least privileged nations, by contributing to the development of Olympic education, sport and culture. IOC had begun a reform process to adapt to a changing reality and re-establish the ethical and pedagogical values underpinning sport and the Olympic spirit.

14. Dr Julio César Maglione, Chairperson of the Local Organizing Committee for MINEPS III said, in his address, that human beings were not merely economic agents or rational entities but beings with a heart, feelings and spirituality. There was no point in teaching humans certain skills unless they had first acquired purity of spirit and learned to uphold fundamental ethical values. Sport and competition were based upon and inspired by those values. Sport was a competitive culture but also a question of human relations or, in a word, socialization.

15. Another address delivered at the opening ceremony was that of Ms Kaisa Savolainen, Director of the Department of Education for a Culture of Peace, representing the Director-General of UNESCO. In her address, Ms Savolainen conveyed Mr Koïchiro Matsuura's greetings and his sincere regret at being prevented from attending the opening ceremony of MINEPS III by a very busy work schedule, as a result of the 30th session of the General Conference of UNESCO and the fact that he had only officially taken up his post on 15 November 1999. She announced that he would be attending the closure of the Conference in person. She went on to thank, on behalf of the Director-General, the President of the Republic of Uruguay, the Uruguayan people and the Uruguayan Government for their kind invitation and the welcome extended to all the participants. Dr Julio María Sanguinetti was committed to democracy and tolerance and had done much for the culture of peace. While sport was a steadily growing sector, especially in economic terms, physical education and sport, at both school and university, appeared not to have benefited from an equally favourable development because of the financial situation in many countries, even the most developed, where world economic trends had slowed down the growth in public expenditure. Twenty-one years after the proclamation of the International Charter, physical education and

sport at school and university did not yet seem to be national priorities and were often the target of budget cuts. UNESCO was also concerned at the weakening of the ethical values of sport and, in partnership with the governments, sports NGOs and, in particular, IOC, was looking for real solutions to this problem. It was hoped that MINEPS III would turn its attention not only to legislative and regulatory measures but also to far-reaching, long-term educational activity in schools, in clubs and through the media to tackle issues such as doping (a plague affecting top-level competitive sport in particular, since athletes were facing increased competition and pressure to improve their performance at all costs and to break records), excessive commercialization and outbursts of violence at certain sporting events, in particular football matches.

Ms Savolainen concluded by highlighting a problem that in a way epitomized the failure of international cooperation, the need for which had been so forcefully emphasized at both MINEPS I and MINEPS II, namely, the yawning and widening gap between the developed countries and the developing countries, the overwhelming majority of which were still struggling against all the odds to set in place a physical education system and sports programmes, despite that ever widening gap which affected the availability of coaches and trainers, facilities, equipment and research.

PROCEEDINGS OF MINEPS III

At the first plenary meeting, Mr Yamandi Fau, Minister for Education and Culture of the Republic of Uruguay, was elected President of MINEPS III by acclamation.

The Conference then adopted its Rules of Procedure and elected the Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur-General, as follows:

Six Vice-Presidents:

Ms Suvi Lindén
Minister of Culture
Finland

Mr Wu Shaozu
Director-General, Department of Sport
China

Mr Hiroyasu Hasegawa
Deputy Director-General
Department of Physical Education and Sport
Ministry of Education
Japan

Mr Evgeny Vorsin
Minister of Sport and Tourism
Belarus

Mr Ronald Green
Minister of Education, Youth and Sport
Dominica

Mr Noureddine Ayadi
Algerian Ambassador to Argentina and Uruguay

One Rapporteur-General:

Mr Siguidé Soumahoro
Minister of Youth and Sport
Côte d'Ivoire

16. The Conference then adopted its agenda and decided to form three Commissions, as follows:

Commission I: Contribution of physical education and sport to sustainable economic development

Chairperson:

Mr Juan Antonio Terán Barrenechea
Deputy Minister of Sport
Bolivia

Rapporteur:

Mr Adama Koné
Minister of Youth and Sport
Mali

Commission II: Physical education and sport, an integral part and fundamental element of the right to education and the process of continuing education

Chairperson:

Dr Piyasiri Vijaya-Sekere
Minister Counsellor
Permanent Delegation of Sri Lanka to UNESCO

Rapporteur:

Mr Arnoldo Rivero Fuxa
Head of the Physical Education and Sport Department
INDER
Cuba

Commission III: New forms of cooperation and consultation in the field of physical education and sport at the national, regional and international levels

Chairperson:

Mr Ioan Dobrescu
Secretary of State
Ministry of Youth and Sport
Romania

Rapporteur:

Dr Sue Neill
Director of Sport Policy
Department of Canadian Heritage
Canada

17. A drafting group was also formed to draw up the Punta del Este Declaration:

H.E. Syed Muazzem Ali
Coordinator of Drafting Group
Ambassador of Bangladesh to France and
Permanent Delegate of Bangladesh to UNESCO
Bangladesh

Dr Sue Neill
Director of Sport Policy
Department of Canadian Heritage
Canada

Mr Adama Koné
Minister of Youth and Sport
Mali

Mr Arnoldo Rivero Fuxa
Head of the Physical Education and Sport Department
INDER
Cuba

Mr Peter Glass
Director
International Sports Affairs
Federal Ministry of the Interior
Germany

Mr Belhassen Lassoued
Director-General of Sport
Ministry of Youth, Childhood and Sport
Tunisia

Mr T. Chaoba Singh
Minister of State
Culture, Youth Affairs and Sport
India

18. Pursuant to the Rules of Procedure, the Steering Committee of MINEPS III comprised the President, the six Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General, the Chairpersons of the Commissions and the Coordinator of the Drafting Group responsible for the Punta del Este Declaration.

19. After completing all these institutional and organizational tasks, the Conference began its proceedings proper in plenary with statements by the participants.

GENERAL DEBATE

The general debate took place in accordance with the rules of procedure agreed upon by the Steering Committee of the Conference. Participants were asked to speak once only, on all the subjects listed in the agenda (items 7 to 10).

The representatives of 39 Member States of an organization belonging to the United Nations system and five international non-governmental organizations took part in the debate, held in four plenary meetings.

The ideas, opinions, analyses and suggestions expressed or presented during the debate covered the range of issues listed in items 7 to 10 of the agenda. Several speakers said that these plenary meetings had been highly informative.

The debate can therefore be summarized following the order of the agenda.

20. A number of speakers, in particular those from developing countries, emphasized the stagnation or even retrogression of physical education in schools. This situation was due to a lack of resources in countries facing difficult choices among the many economic or health-related issues to be made a priority. Nonetheless, this lack of available resources was also a result of the ignorance of the beneficial effects that physical education and sport could have on development. Physical exercise meant better health, which in turn led to savings on public health spending, in particular. Sick leave affected businesses, which could obviously benefit if their staff engaged in physical activity. The cost of security problems caused by the way that young people with nothing to do tended to drift easily into delinquent behaviour could be reduced if young people practised sport and learned to work together in mutual respect and respect for others. Nor did financial institutions and funding bodies seem to have understood that expenditure on physical education and sport were profitable investments when they excluded sports activities from their funding of education and health. Given that situation, some speakers asked UNESCO for help with preparing evidence of the benefits of sport on their countries' economies. In support of that idea, the representative of an intergovernmental health organization referred to studies demonstrating the benefits of physical activity and sport on health spending and asked for those studies to be brought to the participants' notice. The studies showed, among other things, that one dollar invested in physical activities could result in medical care savings of $3.20. In the United States of America, it was estimated that the increased practise of physical exercise had resulted in 50 billion dollars' worth of potential savings on medical costs in 1998 alone. In Canada, those savings were estimated at $364 per person practising a physical activity. The benefits accruing from physical activity were greater among women and the elderly.

21. Several speakers asked for sport to be made an integral part of the programmes on North/South cooperation for development, given its influence on countries' economies and well-being. To that end, meetings held by UNESCO, such as those of CIGEPS and MINEPS, were the only worldwide intergovernmental gatherings on sport, and UNESCO should fully acknowledge its role as the focal point of the United Nations system for activities concerning sport and physical education in their social, cultural and economic aspects, and as a means of fostering democracy and peace. Several speakers wanted to see UNESCO develop, in conjunction with IOC and the other organizations of the United Nations system, a major technical and financial cooperation programme aimed at developing countries, creating a major movement of solidarity and international cooperation. That would be an endeavour to narrow the ever-widening gulf between the rich countries and the developing countries.

22. The view that children and young people had a right to practise sport was emphasized by several speakers, who said that school was still the ideal institution for guaranteeing that right. On that score, those speakers lent their support to the conclusions of the World Summit on Physical Education, at which the "Berlin Agenda for Action" had been adopted. In particular, they suggested that that point should be mentioned in the final recommendations. They also stressed the role of the family and parents in promoting sport and physical education. If a momentum was to be built up to highlight the values of sport, schools should involve parents in that activity, since they had to lead the way in promoting their own children's physical activity.

23. The worldwide crisis of physical education and sport in education systems was clearly related to the decline in the fundamental values of sport. Competition, striving for better performance and top-level sport, had to go hand-in-hand with sport for all, within everyone's reach and practised by everyone for their pleasure, health and well-being. It was along those lines of coexistence that action had to be developed, through consultation and cooperation among the various protagonists, the authorities and the sports movement.

24. Continuing with their statements, a number of other speakers focused on the contribution by sport and physical education to peace and non-violence. Beginning with the school system, which should teach young people to enjoy physical activity and be inspired by ethical values, the notions of a quality environment, discipline, solidarity, generosity and respect for others, physical activities and sport should be accessible to as many people as possible: young people, whether enrolled in school or not, the elderly, the disabled and the socially excluded. Sport should be a symbol of social justice and mutual understanding within each country and between the peoples of different countries.

25. A great many speakers said that access to the practice of sport by women and girls remained a problem to which governments needed to pay more attention. Women should be properly represented among athletes, coaches and sports managers and should participate on an equal footing in all national, regional and international meetings.

26. Many delegates spoke of the vital need to raise the prestige of physical education and sports education, by acknowledging their status as a discipline in their own right, by practical means, and by granting them the necessary human and financial resources. In particular, teachers' status and working conditions should be improved and their initial and in-service training should be upgraded. That was one of the requirements for rectifying the flagrant and growing discrepancy in too many countries between the progress being made in physical education and sport in schools and universities and the progress being made by other forms of physical and sporting activities.

27. The spectacular success of sport for all, in its broadest sense, whether institutionalized or not, could be put down to a number of sociocultural phenomena such as an increase in free time, the correlated expansion in leisure activities, changes to the organization of labour and the isolation and alienation brought about by industrial societies. Many speakers said that, while it could not be regarded as a panacea, sport for all could provide answers to many contemporary problems and was a valuable means of refocusing social life, since it fostered exchanges among groups and individuals.

28. Some speakers stressed the cultural importance of sport as a factor of social integration and mutual understanding among countries. Sport could have beneficial effects in preventing delinquency, preventing AIDS and changing negative attitudes towards the disabled, and it could help to emancipate women. Others focused on traditional games and sports, a cultural

heritage to be safeguarded so that physical activities could be practised in many countries without the need for costly infrastructures. UNESCO should draw up a list of those traditional games and sports in recognition of their considerable cultural value for humanity. On that score, one speaker asked for UNESCO to be involved in the festival of traditional sports to be held in Hanover, Germany, and offered his country's cooperation.

29. On the matter of combating doping, the analysis set out in the working document was developed by a number of speakers. Some of them said that the problem was the most serious danger currently facing sport, especially high-performance sport, since it put athletes at risk of physical harm. Several delegates said that measures had been taken by their countries to combat doping through a combination of information, education, prevention and legal sanctions. In any case, doping cheated athletes and spectators alike. The IOC initiative to set up a World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), with the proactive support of the Council of Europe and in close conjunction with all governments, was particularly appreciated. A Convention to that effect recognized that defending the ethics of sportsmanship and protecting athletes' health could only be achieved multilaterally and on the basis of cooperation, by promoting the harmonization of the measures taken against doping nationally and internationally. The measures proposed included a reduction in the trade in doping substances, more stringent anti-doping controls, improved detection techniques, support for education and information programmes and guarantees for the respect of athletes' rights. UNESCO's role in this field should be that of promoting education and information.

30. Some speakers said it was important to support developing countries in their fight against doping, in particular by helping them to set up laboratories or reducing the cost of carrying out analyses in existing laboratories. Children were also at particular risk from intensive sporting practice or excessively early specialization. Youngsters should not be turned into objects at the mercy of machinery for churning out champions. It was regrettable that certain sporting practices were becoming increasingly widespread, such as the purchase of young athletes from developing countries. Legal standards or rules of conduct should be set to curtail the abuses generated by this phenomenon.

31. Sport's contribution to peace was the subject of many speeches. Sporting events could help to bring people together and foster mutual understanding. The Olympic Truce was hailed as a highly important initiative. The resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, on the promotion of peace, dialogue among the peoples and reconciliation beyond the Olympic Games period, was emphasized. The Secretary-General of the United Nations should be informed of the outcome of the Conference so that physical education and sport might be included in the International Year for the Culture of Peace and the programme for the Decade. Some speakers praised the World Conference on Education and Sport for a Culture of Peace, held at UNESCO Headquarters from 5 to 7 July 1999. Over three days, nearly 260 participants had discussed issues relating to the culture of peace, sport, the values of the Olympic spirit, community integration and international cooperation. At the end of the Conference, an Appeal on Education and Sport for a Culture of Peace had been adopted. On the basis of that document and the exchange of experience brought about by the meeting, a series of practical projects were to be developed in conjunction with UNESCO, IOC, UNDP, intergovernmental organizations and the Olympic Movement.

32. Some speakers explained the need to rehabilitate certain generations which had had no contact with the international community. The representative of Palestine wanted the Conference to request international aid for countries like Palestine, which needed sports

infrastructures since the latter could enable them to build new bridges of friendship with young people in other countries. The Israeli delegate immediately seconded this appeal and said that sport could be a powerful means of bolstering the peace process under way in both countries and have a knock-on effect in the whole subregion.

33. Another speaker welcomed the interest shown by television in sporting events but warned against certain undesirable effects. The quest for high audience ratings could sometimes lead to an imbalance in resources, with certain sports being given preferential treatment over others, which created dangerous discrepancies. The media were capable of helping to destroy sport as well as to promote it. Turning sport into entertainment, without any educational aspect, was tantamount to producing "merchandise", alien to sport's genuine interest. If the moral and ethical values of sport were to be safeguarded, a concerted effort had to be made to bring about understanding and cooperation, involving all those with an interest in the development of sport: athletes, sports bodies, the public, the media and the authorities.

34. Several speakers felt that MINEPS meetings were not held frequently enough and requested that they be held every five years rather than ten, with advance preparations in the form of regional meetings. The Moroccan delegate invited the Director-General of UNESCO to hold the next Conference in Morocco, in 2004.

35. Several speakers in the plenary, the commissions and the private meeting held between the Director-General of UNESCO and the members of the Steering Committee of MINEPS III referred to the need to provide more financial and human resources for the Physical Education and Sport Unit so that it could carry out and follow up the activities planned by MINEPS III and give UNESCO's physical education and sport programme a higher profile, reversing the marked trend of recent years. The Director-General of UNESCO undertook to ensure, in conjunction with CIGEPS, that the recommendations adopted at MINEPS III were implemented. He agreed with the need to strengthen UNESCO's programme of physical education and sport and hoped that the Member States, international governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations would play a significant part in the development of physical education and sport.

36. The Conference adopted a set of recommendations, resulting from the deliberations of the three commissions that had been set up, and a Punta del Este Declaration, intended to mobilize governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals throughout the world. The Punta del Este Declaration covered 16 points based on the MINEPS III debates as a whole and set the vital objectives to be achieved and the activities to be carried out over the coming years (see, in Annex, the Punta del Este Declaration and the Recommendations). The Declaration also reiterated the importance of physical education and sport as a part of the process of lifelong learning and human and social development. Lastly, it was proposed and adopted by the Conference, in plenary meeting, that the texts of the keynote speeches delivered by the President of the Republic of Uruguay, the Director-General of UNESCO and the President of IOC be included in the final report of the Conference.

37. The Recommendations, 26 in number, which fell into three groups, concerned in particular:

the contribution of physical education and sport to sustainable development;

the means of evaluating the contribution of physical education and sport to human development;

the promotion of ethical values;

the contribution to action to combat violence of all kinds in sport;

the new forms of cooperation;

infrastructure and equipment;

strengthening UNESCO's action in the fields of physical education and sport.

The texts of these Recommendations were adopted by the three commissions and approved by acclamation in the plenary meeting.

38. Many speakers warned that care should be taken to ensure that these resolutions were followed up and urged that special assistance be given to the least privileged countries. For that purpose, UNESCO should evaluate actions being planned or undertaken in each region and inform the Member States.

39. The majority of speakers congratulated the Uruguayan authorities and the UNESCO Secretariat on their excellent welcome and the outstanding organization of the Conference. They particularly appreciated the attendance in person by the President of the Republic of Uruguay and the Director-General of UNESCO.

CLOSURE OF THE CONFERENCE

40. The Rapporteur-General told the delegates in plenary that all decisions had been taken by consensus and all the work had shown a spirit of responsibility, frankness and mutual understanding. The Conference unanimously adopted the draft report and agreed that it should be completed by the Secretariat in Paris under the responsibility and supervision of the Rapporteur-General. The Conference authorized the Director-General to publish that report, once completed, and to distribute it to the Member States of UNESCO and the United Nations, and among the international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

41. In his closing address, the Director-General hailed the success of MINEPS III and reiterated his sincere regret at being unable to attend the opening meeting, which had been honoured by the presence of Dr Julio María Sanguinetti, President of the Republic of Uruguay, and Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee. He took the opportunity to pay tribute to the President of Uruguay, who was about to complete his term of office. He intended to pursue the fruitful relations between UNESCO and Uruguay. After expressing his pleasure at meeting so many loyal and eminent friends and servants of sport, the Director-General of UNESCO said he was glad that his mandate was starting under the banner of physical education and sport which, in his opinion, were synonymous with effort, perseverance, rigour, respect, loyalty and solidarity. He applauded the fact that the entire proceedings of MINEPS III had been characterized by a spirit of openness, goodwill and frankness. A significant consensus had emerged during the Conference on issues as important as the desire to promote sport for all and the extension of its practice to all sectors of the population, the need to encourage it in school and university, to preserve its ethical and moral values, to intensify cooperation between public authorities and the voluntary sector and to reduce inequalities between nations in the field of sport. It had been clearly recognized by all participants that physical education and sport were an essential

component of lifelong education and that every education system ought to give physical education the prominence necessary to strike a balance and strengthen links between physical activities and other aspects of education. Much needed to be done for the right to physical education and sport to become effective the world over. He agreed with all participants that CIGEPS should play a greater role and that the resources of the programme of physical education and sport should be strengthened, since the scant resources currently earmarked did not always permit UNESCO to play its rightful role as a catalyst. The risks threatening competition sport, such as excessive commercialization and advertising, doping, violence and chauvinism, distorted, corrupted and discredited sport. They had been discussed at length at MINEPS II and, sadly, had not ceased to be of topical concern. In spite of the problems, sport was for most people an irreplaceable source of self-improvement, a fine school of good human relations and a civilized form of individual and group competition. International cooperation should be enhanced in order to narrow the gaps and reduce the inequalities between countries in the field of physical education and sport. Concluding his address, Mr Koïchiro Matsuura hoped that the follow-up to the Conference would lead to concrete action and decisions of a kind that would restore to physical education and sport the place, role and status that they deserved.

42. The Director-General of UNESCO awarded the UNESCO Fiftieth Anniversary Medal to Mr Yamandu Fau, President of the Conference.

43. Taking the floor to declare closed the Third International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport, the President noted with satisfaction the spirit of openness, frankness and goodwill that had characterized the proceedings. He thanked the delegates, the IOC President and the Olympic Movement for their participation and expressed his gratitude to the Director-General of UNESCO and his colleagues.

ANNEX 1

DECLARATION OF PUNTA DEL ESTE

1. On the threshold of a new millennium, the Third International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS III) met in Punta del Este (Uruguay) from 30 November to 3 December 1999. In a spirit of true global cooperation and mutual understanding, the participants adopted this Declaration intended to mobilize governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals throughout the world.

2. The Ministers reiterate the importance of physical education and sport as an essential element and an integral part in the process of continuing education and human and social development. These activities can also contribute to social cohesion, mutual tolerance and the integration of different ethnic and cultural minorities at a time when migration concerns all continents. They underline the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a focal point for sport and physical education in the United Nations system.

3. In this era of globalization, the Ministers note the need for renewed effort for North-South dialogue and cooperation, and urge donor countries and international financial bodies to recognize sport and physical education as powerful tools for development with a view to reducing the gap between the developed and the developing countries, and to provide resources for this through official development assistance programmes. They also note the need, and request UNESCO's support, for the inclusion of physical education and sport as Human Development indicators by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at the same level as education, health and the environment.

4. They are deeply concerned to note that, in spite of the expansion of elite sport and sport for all programmes in recent years, opportunities for children to participate in physical education have been significantly curtailed. It is noted that the time required for physical education in schools is not being respected and is even being substantially reduced in many countries because of changing priorities. The reduction of physical education programmes, they note, has contributed to the phenomenal rise in juvenile delinquency and violence, and rising medical and social costs. Studies undertaken at international levels indicate that $1 invested in physical activity leads to a saving of $3.2 in medical costs. In this context, they endorse the Berlin Agenda for Action adopted by the World Summit on Physical Education in 1999 and encourage Member States to ensure that sport and physical education are incorporated in school programmes or, as a minimum, that their legal requirements with respect to physical education programmes in school curricula are being met.

5. The Ministers note that, although substantial progress has been made worldwide, women are still under-represented as participants, coaches, officials and decision-makers in sport. They urge Member States and sports bodies to undertake a course of action to raise the involvement of girls and women in physical education and sport in all capacities at regional, national and local levels, using the 1979 United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the 1994 Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport as reference documents.

6. The Ministers underscore the importance of promoting lifelong sport and ensuring that sport and physical activity programmes are made available to elderly persons and persons with disabilities.

7. The Ministers emphasize the ethical values of sport and urge all countries, both developed and developing, to work together to combat unethical behaviour, including doping in sport. They appreciate the initiative of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in establishing the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and emphasize the important role of all governments in WADA and in eliminating doping in sport in general. They further encourage this Agency to assist developing countries in their efforts to fight against doping in sport. UNESCO's role in this field should concentrate on information and education in particular.

8. The Ministers support a policy of preserving and enhancing traditional and indigenous sports based on the cultural heritage of regions and nations, including a "worldwide list of traditional games and sports", and of encouraging the holding of regional and world festivals.

9. The Ministers note that in the coming millennium UNESCO should play a leading role as a catalyst organization to reinforce global cooperation, based on the fact that physical education and sport can play a significant role in the socio-economic development of all countries. They urge UNESCO, in conjunction with other United Nations specialized agencies and the IOC, to prepare a comprehensive programme for financial and technical assistance to the developing countries.

10. The Ministers urge the Director-General of UNESCO to allocate sufficient financial and human resources and to reinforce the structure within the UNESCO Secretariat in the field of physical education and sport.

11. The Ministers encourage the Director-General of UNESCO to promote periodic regional meetings of senior officials and experts from Member States under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS).

12. In order to ensure progress, the Ministers recommend to the Director-General of UNESCO the holding of a Round Table of Ministers of Sport and Physical Education at the 31st session of the General Conference of UNESCO with a view to undertaking an interim review of follow-up action to MINEPS III.

13. The Ministers recognize the important role that non-governmental organizations play in promoting physical education and sport as an instrument for achieving social cohesion and democracy, and encourage Member States to strengthen their partnership with NGOs in the development of programmes and policies relating to sport and physical education.

14. They underscore the important role the media can play, especially in creating public awareness of the crucial social and economic contribution of sport and physical education to the well-being of a nation and its people.

15. The Ministers reaffirm their commitment to work in unison and with devotion to promote a Culture of Peace with the help of sport and to seek support for their efforts from the highest political level. They welcome the unanimous adoption of a resolution on the Olympic Truce by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session

and reaffirm their resolve to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation beyond the Olympic Games period.

16. The Ministers request the Director-General of UNESCO to transmit the Declaration of Punta del Este to the Secretary-General of the United Nations so that it can be taken into account in the framework of the International Year for the Culture of Peace (2000) and in the programme of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010).

ANNEX 2

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMISSION I

Contribution of physical education and sport to sustainable economic development

Considering that physical education and sport help to improve health by reducing diseases linked to obesity, heart disease, hypertension, certain forms of cancer and depression and therefore have a positive effect on life expectancy,

Considering further that a policy of investment in physical education and sport can lead to job creation, particularly in the developing countries, and therefore helps to combat unemployment and poverty, promoting a better standard of living,

Noting that job creation contributes to the economic integration of vulnerable sectors of the community and helps to eliminate social tensions more effectively, thus maintaining a peaceful social climate that is essential to socio-economic development in the framework of a culture of peace,

Noting also that the level of development has a direct impact on physical education and sport and that the underdevelopment of physical education and sport is both a feature and a consequence of underdevelopment,

Noting also that investment in physical education and sport makes it possible to improve the quality and efficiency of the labour force, the media and industries working in the field of sport, and the development and protection of the environment (open spaces and renovation of sites), particularly in the developing countries,

1. **Invites** the Director-General of UNESCO to draw the attention of Summits of Heads of State and Government to studies and data that highlight the contribution of physical education and sport to the overall development of countries;

2. **Invites** Member States to accord high priority to physical education, sport and leisure activities in their national policies;

3. **Invites** the Director-General of UNESCO to draw the attention of international forums concerned with health, education, tourism, the economy and other fields to the impact of physical education, sport and leisure activities on each of these fields;

4. **Invites** the Director-General of UNESCO to make international bodies, in particular financial institutions, more aware of the importance of physical education, sport and leisure activities in order to promote their development;

5. **Urges** the Director-General of UNESCO to invite international financial bodies to take into account physical education and sport (in the form of training and recreation) as a social investment in the context of any new loans they may grant for health and education, and other forms of support, such as external debt relief;

6. **Requests** Member States to increase investment aimed at upgrading human resources and improving equipment and infrastructure in the field of physical education and sport;

7. **Requests** Member States to bear in mind always that the improvement of the quality of physical education classes, and an increase in the hours devoted to them, will enable them to avoid greater expenditure on health and safety;

8. **Further requests** governments to take measures in favour of tax exemption for sports equipment and to assist the promotion and development of businesses producing sports goods.

COMMISSION II

Physical education and sport, an integral part and fundamental element of the right to education and the process of continuing education

Considering that physical education and sport is a fundamental human right and an essential factor in human development,

Considering that practical actions are required to implement the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport of UNESCO,

Bearing in mind the results and recommendations of the World Summit on Physical Education held in Berlin, Germany, from 3 to 5 November 1999, under the patronage of UNESCO and the International Olympic Committee, with the co-sponsorship of the World Health Organization, and organized by the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education,

Considering the importance of physical education and sport as a fundamental right for every child and youngster around the world, and their role in encouraging people to remain active and healthy throughout life,

Reaffirming that physical education and sport, as an integral part of lifelong education, are essential means of enhancing the quality of life, health and well-being of all persons, regardless of their ability/disability, sex, age, cultural, racial/ethnic, religious or social backgrounds,

Emphasizing that physical education and sport can enhance cognitive, academic achievement and social development, including basic educational skills such as literacy and numeracy,

Noting that physical education and sport bring direct financial benefits in terms of savings in health care costs, in the prevention of violence and juvenile delinquency, and in related social services,

Considering that physical education provides skills and knowledge for employment in physical activity, public health, recreation, sport and leisure, which represent an expanding area of vocational opportunity,

Reaffirming that physical education and sport provide an ethical and social foundation for the spirit of fair play, mutual respect, gender equity, solidarity and human understanding, which are essential for the creation of a culture of peace,

Physical education and sport as a human right

1. **Calls upon** the Member States of UNESCO* to endorse the Berlin Agenda for Action for government ministers in charge of education, youth and sport and to implement its recommendations;

2. **Calls upon** the Member States of UNESCO* to note the urgent need to promote physical education and sport, to provide adequate time in the school curriculum, based

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* or the jurisdiction with responsibility for physical education and sport in federated Member States.

on the scientific evidence available, and to allocate the resources required to deliver quality programmes in physical education through educational institutions;

3. **Urges** the Member States of UNESCO* to support research to improve the effectiveness and quality of physical education programmes;

4. **Urges** the Director-General of UNESCO to mobilize intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the public and private sectors, and international financial institutions to cooperate in the promotion and development of physical education as an integral part of lifelong education;

5. **Requests** the Director-General of UNESCO and the Member States to allocate the necessary human and financial resources to carry out activities and monitor the implementation of the Declaration of Punta del Este and the Recommendations adopted by the present Conference, and to make full use of the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS).

Promotion and preservation of traditional games in each country

Recalling the principles enshrined in the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, and the provisions of the Statutes of CIGEPS,

Noting that the World Festival of Traditional Sports, to be celebrated in June 2000 under the auspices of "Trim and Fitness International Sport for All Associations" (TAFISA) and with the patronage of UNESCO, in connection with the Hanover world exhibition "Expo 2000", will help to create a worldwide awareness of traditional sports and indigenous games and physical activities, thus making an important contribution to their preservation,

1. **Requests** the Member States to organize and support festivals of traditional sports and games at both national and regional level, and to provide opportunities for participation in the World Festival of Traditional Sports;

2. **Requests** CIGEPS, with the help of the relevant regional and national bodies and networks, and the support of the NGOs, associations and institutions concerned, to prepare a worldwide list of traditional games and sports, and **invites** the Director-General of UNESCO, with the cooperation of existing and future regional and national bodies and networks as well as specialists on the subject, to draw up a world traditional games and sports policy, leading eventually to an international charter on traditional games and sports, to be followed by a mid-term and a long-term plan of action.

Means of evaluating the contribution of physical education and sport to human development

Recommends to UNESCO and the Member States the inclusion of physical education and sport among the indicators used for the evaluation of human development.

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* or the jurisdiction with responsibility for physical education and sport in federated Member States.

Provision of technical and financial assistance to the least developed countries and to those recovering from natural disasters and post-conflict situations

Urges UNESCO and its Member States to use their best efforts to encourage all donor countries and organizations to recognize as valid recipients of Official Development Assistance those programmes and activities that use sport and physical education as tools for educational, economic and social development, and **calls upon** donor countries and organizations to allocate specific funds for this purpose, giving special emphasis to post-conflict areas and areas recovering from natural disasters.

Means of promoting the participation of the media in the safeguarding of the ethical values of sport

Recommends the promotion among parents, schoolchildren, athletes, sports supporters and all people interested in sport of the ethical values of sport and the concept of fair play as a human attitude and way of life, especially through audiovisual and other modern means of education. In this context, CIGEPS should play a leading role, in cooperation with the media and all relevant sports bodies.

Contribution to the struggle against violence of all kinds in sport

Recommends that new and innovative practical sports programmes be undertaken to eradicate violence in and around sport, in particular by redirecting the excessive zeal of supporters towards, for instance, friendly sports events and activities conducive to social cohesion.

Education and responsibility of all in relation to the ethical values of physical education and sport

Urges the Member States of UNESCO to include systematic instruction in the socio-ethical aspects of physical education and sport at all levels of the education system and also **urges** Member States to put in place programmes to reinforce the responsibility of parents, teachers, coaches and sports administrators to conduct sport in an ethical manner.

Promotion of a participatory approach to the organization and self-management of sport

Recommends that Member States promote participation and self-management in the organization and administration of physical education and sport activities.

COMMISSION III

New forms of cooperation and consultation in the field of physical education and sport at the national, regional and international levels

Considering the crucial need to enhance and reinforce international cooperation in physical education and sport both quantitatively and qualitatively,

Taking into consideration the urgent need to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries particularly with regard to training, dissemination and the exchange of information,

Recognizing the potential of UNESCO to play an important role in the promotion of sport and physical education,

Recognizing the need to resolve certain ethical issues which threaten to undermine the benefits and contribution of sport and physical education,

Considering the need to adapt UNESCO's mechanisms, particularly CIGEPS and FIDEPS, in order to strengthen regional and international cooperation,

Recognizing the need and the will to ensure that the Recommendations of MINEPS III are implemented,

Recommends:

1. Ethical behaviour in sport

1.1 That MINEPS III invite the Member States of UNESCO and sports organizations:

- to enhance systematic education and information concerning doping, especially among young people;
- to take the necessary measures to protect all those practising sport from doping;
- to develop and implement national anti-doping policies supported by the necessary legislative and administrative measures;
- to encourage States from all regions to accede to the Anti-doping Convention (ETS No. 135, Strasbourg, 16 November 1989);
- to give full support to the newly established World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and to participate in its activities.

1.2 That CIGEPS develop a set of key principles that promote a common understanding of the definition of "ethical behaviour". These principles should include but are not limited to:

(1) sport as drug-free competition;

(2) sport as free from harassment and abuse for athletes, coaches, officials, volunteers and sports organizations;

(3) sport which subscribes to a "Fair Play" policy;

(4) sport which has the health, safety and well-being of athletes, coaches and officials as a priority;

(5) sport which is accessible and equitable;

(6) that sport belongs to the participant and that the focus of initiatives and resources is the active recipient of these services;

(7) that sport is fun and contributes to the holistic development of all its participants.

1.3 That good quality sport and physical education programmes supported by sport medicine be used to improve athletic performances without the help of banned substances.

2. Structures to assist the implementation of MINEPS III Recommendations

2.1 That CIGEPS and FIDEPS, as a matter of urgency, inform all Member States of their role within UNESCO.

2.2 That in order to ensure follow-up to MINEPS III Recommendations, governments, National Commissions for UNESCO and National Olympic Committees work together in Member States.

2.3 That regional and subregional bodies be established to implement the decisions taken at the MINEPS III Conference.

2.4 That ASP Schools (Associated Schools Project) be included in the implementation of objectives and activities in the field of sport since they are one of the worldwide networks though which the objectives and goals of the culture of peace are promoted.

2.5 That the International Federation of School Sport (ISF) be invited to participate in the work of UNESCO in view of its important role in international cooperation.

2.6 That the General Conference of UNESCO study the feasibility of holding MINEPS IV in Morocco on the theme "Evaluation of the projects and work done since MINEPS III (1999)".

2.7 That Heads of State and Government include in the agenda of their international conferences and summits the theme of sport and physical education as essential elements in the promotion of the culture of peace and in individual and social development.

3. Infrastructure and equipment

3.1 That bilateral and multilateral agreements between Member States include the building of sport infrastructures as part of construction projects and/or in the renovation of schools in developing countries.

3.2 That developed countries offer assistance to less developed countries in terms of sharing used equipment in good condition and human resources.

4. Assistance for developing countries

4.1 That since "reducing the gap", especially with respect to smaller, poorer nations, has been a concern as manifested in Recommendation 10 of MINEPS II, practical comprehensive time-framed action steps be elaborated by Member States, coordinated by the appropriate UNESCO mechanisms, in areas such as:

- provision of debt relief specifically for investment in physical education and sport, training of personnel, infrastructure and equipment, where some of the most "crying inequalities" can be seen.

4.2 That UNESCO itself, in seeking to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries, direct its attention to improving physical education and sport in primary and secondary schools:

- by sharing research information;
- by promoting the value of physical education;
- by developing, sharing, and promoting modern curriculum development in physical education and sport;
- by accessing scholarships from recognized physical education and sport institutes that have a proven record of the newest teaching methodologies that are participatory, problem-solving and fun;
- by the provision of technically proficient coaches (Sport Peace Corps) in a variety of sports.

4.3 That in order to assist with the development of physical education programmes, UNESCO make available:

- sound, free resources in the field of physical education and sport;
- models of sound physical education and sport programmes, including programmes for students with special needs;
- a list of credible organizations for consultative services.

5. Promotion of sport and physical education

5.1 That Ministers support a policy of preservation and promotion of traditional sports and games and the organization of festivals of traditional sports and games at national, regional and international levels as a substantial contribution to intercultural learning, mutual tolerance and understanding among nations, to the benefit of a culture of peace.

5.2 That UNESCO focus international attention on physical education and sport by proposing the declaration of a United Nations Year of the Fit and Active Child and challenge each country to develop three priority action steps to improve the fitness and activity levels of young people in their country during this year.

5.3 That the influence and prestige of UNESCO be used to disseminate worldwide a brief, consistent message/slogan on the benefits of physical education and sport that would transcend culture and languages and seek consensus among Members to display the slogan prominently along with their national messages.

ANNEX 3

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 the Rapporteur-General
(who, together with the President, constitute the Steering Committee of the Conference)

5. Adoption of the agenda

6. Organization of the work of the Conference
(division of work between plenary meetings and the three commissions; role of the Steering Committee, drafting group, time limits for statements, etc.)

Plenary

7. Trends in physical education and sport since 1976[1] and the calling into question of ethical values

   7.1 Trends and issues; strategies adopted, measures taken, difficulties encountered in implementing MINEPS II nationally and internationally, particularly with respect to legislation, structures, funding and training

   7.2 The values of sport in the service of a culture of peace

   7.3 Sport and information
   (information, education: derivative from or supportive of culture)

Commission I

8. Contribution of physical education and sport to sustainable economic development

Commission II

9. Physical education and sport, an integral part and fundamental element of the right to education and the process of continuing education[2]

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1 The year 1976 witnessed the institutionalization of international cooperation and consultation on physical education and sport with MINEPS I, even though sport was included in the Organization's programme as early as 1952 at the 7th session of the General Conference.

2 The debate on item 9 of the agenda might take into account, *inter alia*, the study on "The situation and status of physical education in a global context" prepared by ICSSPE in preparation for the World Summit on Physical Education (Berlin, 3-5 November 1999), the results of which will be presented to MINEPS III, as will the results of the Conference of Ministers of the countries of the European Union, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the Consejo Iberoamericano de Deporte, etc.

Commission III

10. New forms of cooperation and consultation in the field of physical education and sport at the national, regional and international levels

Plenary

11. Other business

12. Adoption of recommendations, the draft final report and the Punta del Este Declaration

    12.1 Adoption of recommendations

    12.2 Adoption of the main lines of the draft final report

    12.3 Adoption of the Punta del Este Declaration

13. Closure of the Conference

ANNEX 4

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, DR JULIO MARÍA SANGUINETTI, AT THE OPENING OF MINEPS III

Preliminary version

Your Excellency, President of the International Olympic Committee,
Distinguished Ministers,
Mr Governor of Maldonado,
Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends,

It is unquestionably a great joy to welcome all of you here today, whether you are ministers and officials representing State action or members of the Olympic Movement, the life-giving heart of sport, an activity that is expanding vigorously throughout the world. As other speakers have already said, today more than ever sport seems to lie at the crossroads of human evolution. Our culture is now deeply rooted in it.

The Ancient Greeks taught their children rhetoric, in order to express their ideas correctly, and the Homeric texts, in order to learn about freedom and contemporary knowledge, and made them enjoy the practice of sport, both for its physical exertion and for its congenial spirit.

It has always been thus, and sport regressed only at those rare moments in history when humanity, in closed, aristocratic societies, treated this cultural asset as the privilege of an elite. We have seen over the last few centuries how, alongside the gradual progress of democracy and the economy, sport has acted as one of the major outward signs of individual emancipation and liberation. It is economic progress and democratic openness that enable sport to act as a principle of equality among humans.

In shorts and running shoes, we are all equal. That is the very principle of democratic equity, equity of rights, the very cornerstone of our civilization. That is where the main principle of training begins to operate.

Plato said that in sport the greatest of all victories takes place, namely, the conquest of oneself. That profound thought teaches us the insurmountable value of sport. Sport gives us no hope of protection from elsewhere, from the safety-net of society, but forces us to conquer ourselves and surpass our own potential. Totally satisfying our own volition, with every ounce of our courage, patience and perseverance, our spirit of triumph and our ability to achieve. In short, the virtues that turn human beings into something truly inspiring.

Sport is part of the very essence of the human being, and as such it will share life's glories and miseries. If the world of sport suffers from doping, it is because society suffers from drug addiction, the ultimate expression of an empty world, a world of weakened values, of collapsed principles and ideals, where people no longer know the satisfaction of meeting the challenge of higher things.

The drug addiction that we are trying so hard to combat arose, after all, in our well-off societies, not as a consequence of poverty but in the developed world, as a by-product of prosperity. It is the expression of a vacuous society, whose members feel dissatisfied and alienated by the limitations of a material world that offers so much yet, once people have

reached a crucial level of well-being, invariably confronts them with the loneliness of life itself. They then try to fill the vacuum by means of an artificial paradise.

This deep-seated evil that has so harmed our societies and some of our fine countries, with all the pain and suffering that come with it, has also affected sport. It should come as no surprise to us that sport, too, is affected, since sport might well be the arena where the battle to fight it could be won.

Sport should provide contemporary society with the very tools that it needs for overcoming the vacuity of our times and this culture of nothingness that are to blame for drug abuse. Anyone not fully gratified by mental or manual activities should find that sport can give them all the faith they need to excel, since sport is all about triumphing over ourselves.

That is why, more than ever, sport should now be an integral part of education, not merely to make us healthier, to develop the human body or to prevent medical complaints, but to uphold spiritual values, so that young people, by experiencing the incentive of competition, by succeeding in surpassing themselves and by finding within themselves the strength to achieve their goals, can find the cure for those profound evils plaguing society.

That is why, whenever we practise sport, we must always be inspired by those ideals and see sport as an exaltation of the individual and not just a matter of competition. When it is about competition, it is about competing with ourselves, not about a war between nations, just as the international Olympic spirit itself is not a dispute over racial supremacy but a movement for peace and harmony among peoples and races.

That is what you all must carry out, as States and within the Olympic Movement. You must ensure that sport really is something that makes us feel more human, that reconciles us with ourselves, celebrating victory with delight, never clenching our fists in defeat. In short, sport should make us feel more human, as women and men, more human in the noblest sense of the word.

I wish you all an excellent Conference.

ANNEX 5

ADDRESS BY THE IOC PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH MARQUES DE SAMARANCH

Mr President of the Republic,
Madam representative of the UNESCO Director General,
Ministers and Delegates,

I am particularly happy to be here in Uruguay, a country with a long and rich sporting tradition, to take part in the Third International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS III), organized by UNESCO with the support of the Uruguayan Government.

Allow me first of all to thank the President of the Republic for agreeing to be here with us, and for his support for the development of sport and physical education.

I wish also to congratulate Mr Koïchiro Matsuura for his brilliant election as UNESCO Director-General, and at the same time pay tribute to his predecessor, Mr Federico Mayor, for his distinguished service to the international community in the field of education and culture whilst underlining human rights and the promotion of peace.

Allow me finally to thank the Uruguayan authorities, and in particular Dr Julio César Maglione, IOC member in Uruguay and President of the Intergovernmental Committee on Physical Education and Sports (CIGEPS), for their efficient contribution to the organization of this Conference, which is taking place at the dawn of a new millennium, to reflect on the ways, means and policies to be pursued regarding youth, sport and physical education.

I would like to note the presence among us of the President of the Association of National Olympic Committees and IOC member, Mr Mario Vazquez Raña, who works tirelessly for the promotion of sport and physical education.

It is important to recall that each sovereign State has the constitutional responsibility to provide for the education of its people and ensure their well-being. As a result, the contribution by the Olympic Movement is merely complementary to the efforts made by governments. That is why the National Olympic Committees must maintain excellent relations with their respective governments, in particular with the ministries of youth, sports, national education, health and environment.

The IOC has begun a reform process to adapt to a changing reality and re-establish the ethical and pedagogical values which underpin sport and Olympism. The IOC 2000 Commission will submit its recommendations to the extraordinary IOC session which will be taking place in Lausanne just a few days from now. For my part, I am convinced that the concrete measures adopted at that time will enable the Olympic Movement to improve and strengthen its activities in terms of developing sport and physical education in the new millennium.

Sports practice today is a universal phenomenon. However, it is anything but a priority in countries facing socio-economic and political problems. It is thus important to address the issues of this reality by at the same time increasing our policy of technical and financial

assistance to the most disadvantaged nations and encouraging sports development at a worldwide level.

The IOC has responded to this phenomenon by establishing a policy of technical and financial assistance for all the National Olympic Committees, and in particular the most disadvantaged, by contributing to the development of Olympic education, sport and culture.

This means that, each year, in every country of the world, Olympic Solidarity funds training projects and awards study grants for athletes, coaches and administrators. Parallel to this, to preserve the universality of the Olympic Games, Olympic Solidarity covers part of the participation costs for the delegations of every National Olympic Committee.

We also pursue these efforts through the International Olympic Forum for Development, which the IOC created in 1997 to promote consultation and cooperation between industrialized countries, which provide sports-related technical and financial assistance, and the inter- and non-governmental sports organizations.

Sport must help to produce enlightened men and women who are capable of generous initiatives for the benefit of society. But unfortunately, the trend is for physical education to be reduced on the programmes of schools and universities all over the world, under the pressure of budget restrictions and preference given to other subjects. Yet this trend may have important consequences for the all-round education of young people.

The World Summit on Physical Education organized by the ICSSPE in Berlin at the beginning of November, drew attention to these aspects and made an appeal to UNESCO and governments in this respect. The IOC supports this appeal, and asks you to take account of it, as we more than ever believe that sport and physical activity in general have a vital place within education as a whole. In the same way, there is a clear need for a system of physical education in schools if we wish to see young people, from whatever background, able to improve their physical abilities and learn the joys and values of sports ethics. The fundamental values which enrich our cultures must be taught by parents who are the first educators, and these continue to be followed at school and in sport clubs.

The World Sport for All Congress, being organized by the IOC in cooperation with UNESCO and WHO in Quebec (Canada) from 18 to 21 May next year, will focus on issues relating to physical activities and the health of all sections of society.

Our cooperation with UNESCO, in place since 1984, has led to the implementation of several projects to promote physical education and culture.

The IOC also cooperates with the programmes and specialist agencies of the United Nations on projects to allow disadvantaged communities access to sports and recreational activities and to improve their well-being.

Physical education and sport thus have an important contribution to make to sustainable economic development.

In addition, we work for peace and mutual understanding through sport in the framework of the Olympic Truce, for which an appeal is launched every two years on the occasion of the Olympic Games. The Olympic Movement seeks to build a peaceful and better world by educating young people through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship,

solidarity and fair play. The Olympic Games are wholly inspired by this principle, by bringing together the world's best athletes, leaving aside conflicts and ensuring that it is the Olympic ideal which triumphs.

Last week on 24 November, the fifty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly restated its support for the initiative of the Olympic Movement by unanimously adopting, with a record 180 Member States as co-sponsors, a resolution which among other things calls on the Member States to respect the Olympic Truce during the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney and beyond. The session was chaired by H.S.H. Prince Albert of Monaco, IOC member and Vice-President of the United Nations General Assembly. We hope that this Truce will serve to promote international dialogue and the search for diplomatic solutions to all conflicts, and help put an end to these human tragedies.

It is precisely in this context that in 2000, the IOC, in collaboration with the Greek Government, will be setting up in Greece an International Centre for the Olympic Truce, which will implement activities of national and international scope to promote peace through the values of Olympism and sport. In this connection, we wish the Executive Committee of this Centre to include among its members a representative of the UNESCO Director General.

The IOC and UNESCO also organized last July a World Conference on Education and Sport for a Culture of Peace in Paris, which brought together the NOCs of countries in conflict, and representatives of governments and non-governmental organizations with a view to identifying joint projects to encourage dialogue, reconciliation and cooperation through sport. The Olympic Movement will be taking an active part in the celebrations to mark the International Year for a Culture of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in the year 2000.

Our desire to do more and do better for human development must not hide the fact that our role and our means are limited. But our goodwill will never be found wanting.

It is likewise essential to ensure the representation of women at all levels of the sports movement. For its part, the IOC has introduced a wide-ranging training policy for men and women in all categories, offering an ever-growing number of courses and grants, and facilitating access for women to leadership positions within the sports organizations. Women's participation in the Olympic Games has clearly improved as they will represent 42% of the total athletes at the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney in the year 2000. Progress has been made, but much still remains to be done.

The sports movement is also confronted with the problems of violence, doping and discrimination. We have to strive to find the appropriate solutions to these problems which risk compromising the very essence of sport and the values it teaches young people.

In the area of health protection, we are continuing to fight against doping by cooperating with governments and other institutions. The World Anti-Doping Agency, created on 10 November last in Lausanne, should be operational shortly, and will have the support of the public authorities.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Minister of Sport in Finland Ms Suvi Linden for having facilitated the cooperation agreement with the European Union.

At the dawn of the twenty-first century, I am convinced that sport will continue to be an essential element in all cultures.

To this end, it is vital that governments and the Olympic Movement strengthen their cooperation in order to meet all the challenges of physical education and sport.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to the people and Government of Uruguay for their support for the development of sport and physical education. Uruguay has twice been world football champion and winner of the Olympic football tournament at the Games of the VIII Olympiad in Paris in 1924.

Holding this Conference in Punta del Este, as well as many others beforehand, illustrates the contribution of Uruguay to the world sport movement. For this we are grateful.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 6

CLOSING ADDRESS BY MR KOÏCHIRO MATSUURA, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

[The Director-General begins his address in Spanish]

Mr President,
Ministers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a privilege and a genuine pleasure for me to be with you today and witness the results of your work.

First of all, I must say that I sincerely regret not having been able to attend the opening meeting of the Conference, which was honoured by the presence of Dr Julio María Sanguinetti, President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, and Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, as I took up my duties on 15 November and had many commitments connected with the 30th session of the UNESCO General Conference. I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate to President Sanguinetti, and to the Government and people of Uruguay, on behalf of UNESCO and for my own part, the expression of our gratitude for the generosity of their welcome and the quality of the organization of this Conference.

I would like at this point to pay tribute to His Excellency the President of Uruguay, Julio María Sanguinetti, who will very soon be completing his second term of office as executive head of his country. His successes and achievements in all spheres of Uruguay's life are numerous, ranging from the consolidation of the democratic process in the past decade to the strengthening of the economy in this, his second term. President Sanguinetti is already part of the history of Uruguay and I am sure that all of you will join with feeling in this simple but fair assessment of such a brilliant statesman.

I would also like place on record my intention as Director-General of UNESCO to pursue the Organization's fruitful relations with Uruguay, with the incoming Administration that will take up its responsibilities on 1 March next year, to be led by Mr Jorge Batlle, who was elected President of Uruguay in an exemplary democratic process that is indeed an example to the whole world. We will continue to work together to our mutual benefit.

It would be impossible not to feel happy to meet so many loyal and eminent friends here today in this lovely city of Punta del Este, all working for sport. I find the presence among us of a large number of ministers and representatives of various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations highly satisfactory, it helps to confer upon this meeting the importance it merits.

MINEPS III is one of UNESCO's last major events before 2000 and the first important international conference since I took office as Director-General on 15 November 1999. I am pleased that my mandate is starting under the sign of physical education and sport which, in my opinion, are synonymous with effort, perseverance, rigour, respect, loyalty and solidarity. I have been a keen sportsman for many years and although my new duties afford me few opportunities to practise sport, I still set aside some time for it.

I should now like to refer to what is the subject of your deliberations. In the first place I have noted with satisfaction that your work has been characterized by a spirit of openness, goodwill and frankness. The untrammelled comparison of ideas and experiences in the field of physical education and sport is one of the essential dimensions of a conference such as this one. This exchange illustrates the function of global tribune assigned to UNESCO which, as I said in my inaugural address, has pursued for over half a century the goal of mobilizing those who are most willing to help, most generous with their talents and most fertile in imagination - but always on the basis of what is possible, feasible and practicable, in keeping with our resources, our means of action and also our commitment, in the pressing service of the inhabitants of our world.

The consensus that emerged during the Conference on questions as important as the desire to promote sport for all and the extension of its practice to all sectors of the population, the need to encourage it in school and university, to preserve its ethical and moral values, to intensify cooperation between public authorities and the voluntary sector and to reduce inequalities between nations in the field of sport, seems to me to be an encouraging sign that should pave the way for practical initiatives and programmes.

On taking up my duties, I said that UNESCO was a challenging paradox and that "it cannot lapse into a mere club for intellectuals, but must serve as a forum for international intellectual exchange. It cannot pretend to be a research institution, but must keep abreast of and stimulate research. Nor is it an operational agency, yet it must see that global ethics for peace, justice and solidarity, through international cooperation in education, science, culture and communication, are both morally observed, and tangibly applied. Finally, UNESCO is not a funding agency, although it must provide catalytic funds to generate further funding: in order to demonstrate that ideals only take shape through action".

This is the framework within which UNESCO is helping to bolster the action of all those working to ensure that sport, loyal to its values and its humanistic mission, is an integral part of continuing education and a factor of personal fulfilment and friendship, an instrument of peace, development, solidarity and international understanding. Indeed, sport can make an outstanding contribution to international exchanges and understanding between peoples, since it is not affected by traditional disagreements of a political, economic or social nature and develops on the fertile ground of the universal values of humanity. If sport has a meaning it can only be found by turning towards humanism. For that reason, a profound change in attitudes is also necessary, so that women may take a greater part in all the various aspects of sport and play an effective role in decision-making in this field.

[The Director-General continues in English]

Mr President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I will not go over the ground that you have already covered. However, I would like to recapitulate some of the concerns and some of the proposals which you have voiced both in plenary and in the commission and which the Rapporteur has just summarized.

It has been clearly recognized by all participants that physical education and sport are an essential component of lifelong education and that every education system must give physical education an appropriate place to strike a balance and strengthen the links with learning in the classroom. Physical education and sports programmes help form habits and behaviour patterns that contribute to the full development of the human personality. By helping to build up the child's abilities, physical education and sport contribute to the vital process of learning to live together. Physical education is not only an end in itself. It is at once a means of self-fulfilment for the pupil, an instrument of education and emancipation and a method of socialization and integration.

Much needs to be done for the right to physical education and sport to become effective the world over. The exercise of this right, a corollary of the right to education, most obviously begins at school. But out-of-school children must not be excluded either. It is up to those responsible for non-formal education programmes to ensure that is not the case. More generally, sport for all must become a priority for both governmental and voluntary sports organizations. Also, because physical education and sport are a means of cultural expression, it is important that traditional games and sports be brought in as components of sport for all.

My next observation concerns the institutional situation in your field of activity. For the role of national authorities is often diminishing. On this issue, two essential points have been highlighted, namely that no government should turn its back on a social phenomenon as important as sport and that some measure of responsibility should remain with the State in this field.

This in no way diminishes the decisive contribution of the voluntary bodies that manage and give impetus to one of the most important mass movements in the world. I believe CIGEPS could play a more active role in representing and defending the interests of the international sports community both in Member States, and particularly those making up CIGEPS, and in UNESCO's decision-making bodies: the Executive Board and the General Conference.

Your committee should not underestimate its potential influence when it comes to advocating a reinforcement of UNESCO's means of action in this field. For the scant resources currently earmarked for advancing physical education and sport do not always permit UNESCO to play its rightful role as a catalyst. One important task is to narrow the gaps and inequalities between countries in the field of physical education and sport. The development of international cooperation in that regard is a binding obligation and one of the key objectives of MINEPS III. How can we encourage and implement cooperation and exchanges between the North and the South? This question, which has been the object of special attention on your part, requires us to make practical and realistic proposals.

Mr President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Many challenges arise from the spectacular development of sport nationally and internationally. There are risks threatening competition sport, such as excessive commercialization and advertising, doping, violence and chauvinism, which distort, corrupt and discredit sport. These were discussed at length at your last meeting in Moscow and have not, I am afraid, ceased to be of topical concern. On the contrary, the problem of doping at a number of recent sporting events led to an outcry in the media. The merchandising of the sports world poses problems, not least of which is the erosion of educational values. But let us not forget that, in spite of all these problems, sport is for many if not most people, a unique source of self-improvement, a fine school of good human relationships and a civilized form of individual and group competition. These positive aspects of sport make collaboration between UNESCO, the Member States, the Olympic Movement and the World Health Organization particularly important and that is true too for our links with NGOs. UNESCO brings to our partnership its particular vision.

As I said in my inaugural address as Director-General, "UNESCO is a factor of hope, because it is the one international organization which, through all its programmes, respects and defends what is of universal worth and dignity in the material and spiritual heritage of all cultures, and thereby, the absolute dignity of all human beings themselves". In order to defend these values in the world of sport, I would greatly like to see CIGEPS and the UNESCO Secretariat work together in deciding on an appropriate and effective institutional framework to combat doping and all other unacceptable practices that are contrary to the sporting ethic. If we are to ensure the survival of the ethical foundations of sport - summed up in the expression "a good sport" - we must take practical steps to translate into action the principles proclaimed in the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport and the Olympic Charter.

I hope that the follow-up to this Conference will take us towards concrete action, towards decisions that restore to physical education and sport the place, role and status they deserve. In a world full of uncertainty and often without clear reference points, there is a pressing need for at least some common frameworks and shared values. It is my profound conviction that sport can provide us with these in ways that bind people together. The noble ideals of UNESCO and the Olympic ideals together offer fertile ground for renewed efforts to bring this about.

ANNEX 7

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

I. Working documents (E/F/S)

> Provisional agenda (ED-99/MINEPS III/1 Prov.)
> Annotated agenda (ED-99/MINEPS III/2)
> Provisional Rules of Procedure (ED-99/MINEPS III/3 Prov.)
> Main working document: "Main issues in physical education and sport" (ED-99/MINEPS III/4)

II. Information documents (E/F)

> General information (ED-99/MINEPS III/INF.1) (E/F/S)
> Suggestions concerning the organization of work of MINEPS III (ED-99/MINEPS III/INF.2)
> List of documents (ED-99/MINEPS III/INF.3)
> Provisional list of participants (ED-99/MINEPS III/INF.4 Prov.)

III. Reference documents

> UNESCO and the growth of international cooperation in the field of physical education and sport: future prospects (ED-99/MINEPS III/REF.1)
> Compilation of the Recommendations of MINEPS I and II: empirical overview of their application by Member States and by UNESCO (ED-99/MINEPS III/REF.4)
> International Charter of Physical Education and Sport (ED-99/MINEPS III/REF.5)

IV. Background documents

Documents relating to meetings of all kinds will be available to participants in one or more of the working languages at the Conference documentation centre, including the documents produced by participants in the Conference.

ANNEX 8

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Mgr Giovanni Maria Ricca
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Nonciature apostolique en Uruguay
Chef de la délégation

Palestine/Palestina

Dr Ahmed Yazji
Vice-ministre de la jeunesse et du sport
Chef de la délégation

Mr Mohammed Sabbah
Director of Sport

United States of America/Etats-Unis d'Amérique/Estados Unidas de América

Ms Christine G. Spain
Director of Research, Planning and Special Projects
President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports
Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Secretary
Office of Public Health and Science

2. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES/ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES

World Health Organization/Organisation mondiale de la santé/Organización Mundial de la Salud (WHO)

Mr Hamadi Benaziza
Health Education Specialist and Focal Point for Active Living
Department of Health Promotion
Social Change and Mental Health Cluster

3. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES/ORGANIZACIONES INTERGUBERNAMENTALES

Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport of French-Speaking Countries/Conférence des ministres de la jeunesse et des sports des pays d'expression française/Conferencia de Ministros de la Juventud y los Deportes de los Países de Habla Francesa (CONFEJES)

Council of Europe/Conseil de l'Europe/Consejo de Europa

M. Mesut Özyavuz
Division du Sport

4. INTERNATONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES/ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES NO GUBERNAMENTALES

AIESEP (Asociacion Internacional de Escuelas Superiores de Educación Física)

Sr. Mario A López
Miembro Ejecutivo

International Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport and Dance/Conseil international pour l'hygiène, l'éducation physique, la récréation, le sport et la danse/Consejo Internacional de Higiene, Educación Física, Recreación, Deporte y Danza
(ICHPER-SD)

Prof. Dr Dong Ja Yang
Secretary-General

International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education/Conseil international pour l'éducation physique et la science du sport/Consejo Internacional par la Educación Física y el Deporte (ICSSPE)

Prof. Dr Gudrun Doll-Tepper
President

Mr Christophe Mailliet
Executive Director

International Federation for Physical Education/Fédération internationale d'éducation physique/Federación Internaccional de Educación Física (FIEP)

Prof. Dr Manoel Tubino
President-Elect

International Dance Council/Conseil international de la danse/Consejo Internacional de la Danza (IDC)

M. Tito Barbon
Président
Comité uruguayen de la danse

International Federation for Parent Education/Fédération internationale pour l'éducation des parents/Federación Internacional para Educación de Padres (IFPE)

M. Moncef Guitoni
Président

M. Luc Dupont
Président de la région Amérique du Nord

International Federation of Sports Medicine/Fédération internationale de la médecine du sport (IFMS)

M. Bruno Sesboüé
Institut régional de médecine du sport à Caen (France)

Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation/Fédération sportive pour la solidarité islamique (ISSF)

Dr Mohammad S. Gazdar
Secretary-General

Trim and Fitness International Sport for All Association (TAFISA)

Prof. Dr Jurgen Palm
President

International Federation of Body Builders (IFBB)

Mr Rafael Santonja Gomez
Executive Assistant to the President

General Association of International Sports Federations/Association générale des fédérations internationales de sports/Asociación General de Federaciones Internacionales de Deporte (AGFIS)

M. Jean-Claude Schupp
Secrétaire général

USA Swimming

Mr Dale Neuburger
President

5. OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/AUTRES ORGANISATONS INTERNATIONALES/OTRAS ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES

International Olympic Committee/Comité international olympique/Comité Olímpico Internacional (IOC)

M. Juan Antonio Samaranch
Président

M. Fékrou Kidane
Directeur de la coopération internationale

Mme Katia Mascagni-Stivachtis
Chef
Section des organisations inter et non gouvernementales

M. José Marí Sumpsi
Assistant du Président
Mme Annie Inchauspe
Secrétaire du Président

Association of National Olympic Committees/Association des comités nationaux olympiques/Asociación de Comités Olímpicos Nacionales (ACNO)

Sr. Mario Vásquez Rana
Presidente

Sr. Feliciano Mayoral
Secretario General

Sr. Fernando López
Association of National Olympic Commitees of Mexico

Pan American Sports Organization/Organización Deportiva Panamericana (PASO)

Sra. Jimena Saldaña
Secretaria Ejecutiva

National Olympic Committees/Comités nationaux olympiques/Comités Olímpicos Nacionales (NOC)

Sr. Antonio Rodríguez
Argentina

Sr. Raúl Nazareno
Argentina

Ms Nicole Hoevertsz
Aruba

Sr. Carlos Arthur Nuzman
Brazil

Ms Pat Reid
Canada

Mr Tadhiko Fukushima
Japan

Sr. Melitón Sánchez
Panamá

Sr. Ramon Zubizarreti
Paraguay

Sr. Julio Pérez
Uruguay

Sr. Ernesto Cajarvilla
Uruguay

Sr. Daniel García
Uruguay

ANNEX 9

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT
(UNESCO)

1. Plenary meetings

Director-General

Representative of the Director-General
Ms K. Savolainen, Director ED/ECP

Secretary-General of the Conference
Mr H. Oussedik, Chief ED/ECP/EPS

Assisted by
Mr M. Dally, ED/ECP/EPS
Mr P. Herold, Consultant

Secretarial assistance
Ms J. Boulmer, ED/ECP/EPS

Assistants to the Rapporteur/Drafting Group
Mr H. Oussedik, Chief ED/ECP/EPS
Mr J. Espinal, SCX
Mr P. Vagliani

Oral report/Closing speech
Mr H. Oussedik, Chief ED/ECP/EPS
Mr M. Dally, ED/ECP/EPS
Mr P. Vagliani

Secretarial assistance
Ms M. Hassine, ED/BPC/ECM

2. Meetings of Commissions [I to III]

Commission I
Contribution of physical education and sport to sustainable economic development

Secretary of Commission I
Mr M. Bernales Alvarado, UNESCO Uruguay

Secretarial assistance Commission I
Ms C. Coq, ED/ECP

Commission II
Physical education and sport, an integral part and fundamental element of the right to education and the process of continuing education

Secretary of Commission II
Mr Y. Goubalye de Menorval, UNESCO Bolivia

Secretarial assistance Commission II
Ms M. Angerville-Chaparro, ED/ECP

Commission III
New forms of cooperation and consultation in the field of physical education and sport at the national, regional and international levels

Secretary of Commission III
Mr M. Dally, ED/ECP/EPS

Secretarial assistance Commission III
Ms C. Dunn-Eugène, ED/ECP

3. List of participants

Ms J. Boulmer, ED/ECP/EPS

Assisted by
Ms Coq, ED/ECP/ASP

4. Services to work closely with National Steering Committee

4.1 Administrative services
Ms J. McDoolley, CLD/C

4.2 Interpretation
Ms A. Thaler
Ms F. Truel de Barron
The remainder from the LAC region

4.3 Translation
Ms H. Connor (English)
Mr R.E. Pickering (English)
Mr F. Falchier (French)
Ms G. Brenna (Spanish)
Mr O. Barahona (Spanish)

Typists
Ms N. Sathiyarajan (English)
Ms D. Calavera (French)
Ms M. Gil Ramos (Spanish)

4.4 Management of meeting rooms
Mr M. Abidi, CLD/C

4.5 Documents control
Mr F. Ghebre, CLD/P

4.6 Media coverage
Ms C. Sanchez, OPI (Headquarters)